

Y 4
. P 96/10

1045

9474
P96/10
94-H43

94-H 43

PENDING WATERSHED WORK PLANS

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Storage P 16 14/5

LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

HEARINGS



BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

- ELK CREEK, W. VA.
- McNAIRY-CYPRESS CREEK, TENN.
- ELM CREEK, TEX.
- COTTONWOOD WALNUT CREEK, N. MEX.
- ZUNI PUEBLO, N. MEX.
- COUNTRY LINE CREEK, N.C.
- SECOND BROAD RIVER, N.C.

JUNE 3 AND 18, 1976

SERIAL NO. 94-H43

Printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1976

74-095 O

DOCUMENTS
SEP 18 1950
THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JENNINGS RANDOLPH, West Virginia, *Chairman*

EDMUND S. MUSKIE, Maine	HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr., Tennessee
JOSEPH M. MONTTOYA, New Mexico	JAMES L. BUCKLEY, New York
MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska	ROBERT T. STAFFORD, Vermont
LLOYD M. BENTSEN, Texas	JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, North Dakota	PETE V. DOMENICI, New Mexico
JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa	
ROBERT MORGAN, North Carolina	
GARY HART, Colorado	

M. BARRY MEYER, *Chief Counsel and Chief Clerk*

BAILEY GUARD, *Minority Staff Director*

LEON G. BILLINGS and RICHARD D. GRUNDY, *Senior Professional Staff Members*

JOHN W. YAGO, Jr., *Assistant Chief Clerk*; PHILIP T. CUMMINGS, *Assistant Chief Counsel*

HAROLD H. BRAYMAN, *Senior Professional Staff Member (Minority)*

Professional and research staff: KARL R. BRAITHWAITE, JAMES W. CASE (*Assistant Counsel*), PAUL CHIMES, TRENTON CROW, KATHERINE Y. CUDLIPP, PAUL F. EBELTOFT, Jr., GEORGE F. FENTON, Jr., RANDOLPH G. FLOOD, KATHALEEN R. E. FORCUM, ANN GARRABRANT, RICHARD T. GREER, RICHARD M. HARRIS (*Assistant Counsel*), WESLEY F. HAYDEN, RICHARD E. HEROD (*Assistant Counsel, Minority*), VERONICA A. HOLLAND, RONALD L. KATZ, JUDY F. PARENTE, JOHN B. PURINTON, Jr., JAMES D. RANGE, W. LEE RAWLS, CHARLENE A. STURBITTS, E. STEVENS SWAIN, Jr., SALLY W. WALKER, and HAVEN WHITESIDE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska, *Chairman*

LLOYD BENTSEN, Texas	PETE V. DOMENICI, New Mexico
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, North Dakota	JAMES L. BUCKLEY, New York
JOHN C. CULVER, Iowa	ROBERT T. STAFFORD, Vermont
ROBERT MORGAN, North Carolina	JAMES A. McCLURE, Idaho
GARY HART, Colorado	

CONTENTS

List of projects:	Page
Elk Creek, W. Va.....	4, 91, 133
Cottonwood-Walnut Creek, N. Mex.....	8
Elm Creek, Tex.....	15
McNairy-Cypress Creek, Tenn.....	25
Second Broad River N.C.....	74
Country Line Creek, N.C.....	74
Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex.....	86

OPENING STATEMENTS

Gravel, Hon. Mike, U.S. Senator from the State of Alaska.....	1
Randolph, Hon. Jennings, U.S. Senator from the State of West Virginia.....	1, 133

LIST OF WITNESSES

JUNE 3, 1976

Blackwelder, Brent, Environmental Policy Center, Washington, D.C., accompanied by Steve Shamburek.....	117
Prepared statement.....	119
Farmer, Ryland S., chairman, Caswell County Planning Board, Yanceyville, N.C., and Lynn B. Satterfield, chairman, Caswell County Commissioners.....	126
Hamlin, J. J., chairman, Rutherford County Watershed Commission, Rutherfordton, N.C.....	129
Mitchell, James W., Assistant Deputy Administrator for Water Resources, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, accompanied by Robert L. Caldwell, Richard D. Parker, Joseph S. Haugh, and Donald B. Von Wolffradt, soil conservationists.....	3

JUNE 18, 1976

Brantner, David, president, West Virginia Wildlife Federation.....	143
Fetty, I. N., chairman, Board of Supervisors, West Fork Soil Conservation District, Clarksburg, W. Va., accompanied by Gerold Unterkoefer, county planner, Harrison County Commission; Hon. S. James Shaffer, mayor, Clarksburg; Daniel L. McCarthy, president Harrison County Commission, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Porter Nester, supervisor, Tygarts Valley Conservation District, Philippi, W. Va.; David Brantner, president, West Virginia Wildlife Federation; Hon. D. F. Oliverio, mayor, Stonewood, W. Va.; James Toothman, Elk Creek Water Pollution Control Committee, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Victor Gonzales, representing the town of Anmoore, W. Va.; Hon. John Carder, mayor, town of Nutter Fort, W. Va.; and James Michael, area conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Philippi, W. Va.....	136
Gonzales, Victor, representing the town of Anmoore, W. Va.....	142
Malcolm, Pearle, Philippi, W. Va.....	155
Prepared statement.....	158
Maxwell, Ike, Lost Creek, W. Va., accompanied by Joseph Wagner, Bridgeport, W. Va.; Ralph McDonald, president, Elk Creek Watershed Association, Bridgeport, W. Va.; Pearle Malcolm, Philippi, W. Va.; Richard Seibert, Philippi, W. Va.; Peter Poth, Jr., Mount Clare, W. Va.; Norma Davis, Lost Creek, W. Va.; Edward Lanham, Bridgeport, W. Va.; and Arnold Smith, Lost Creek, W. Va.....	145

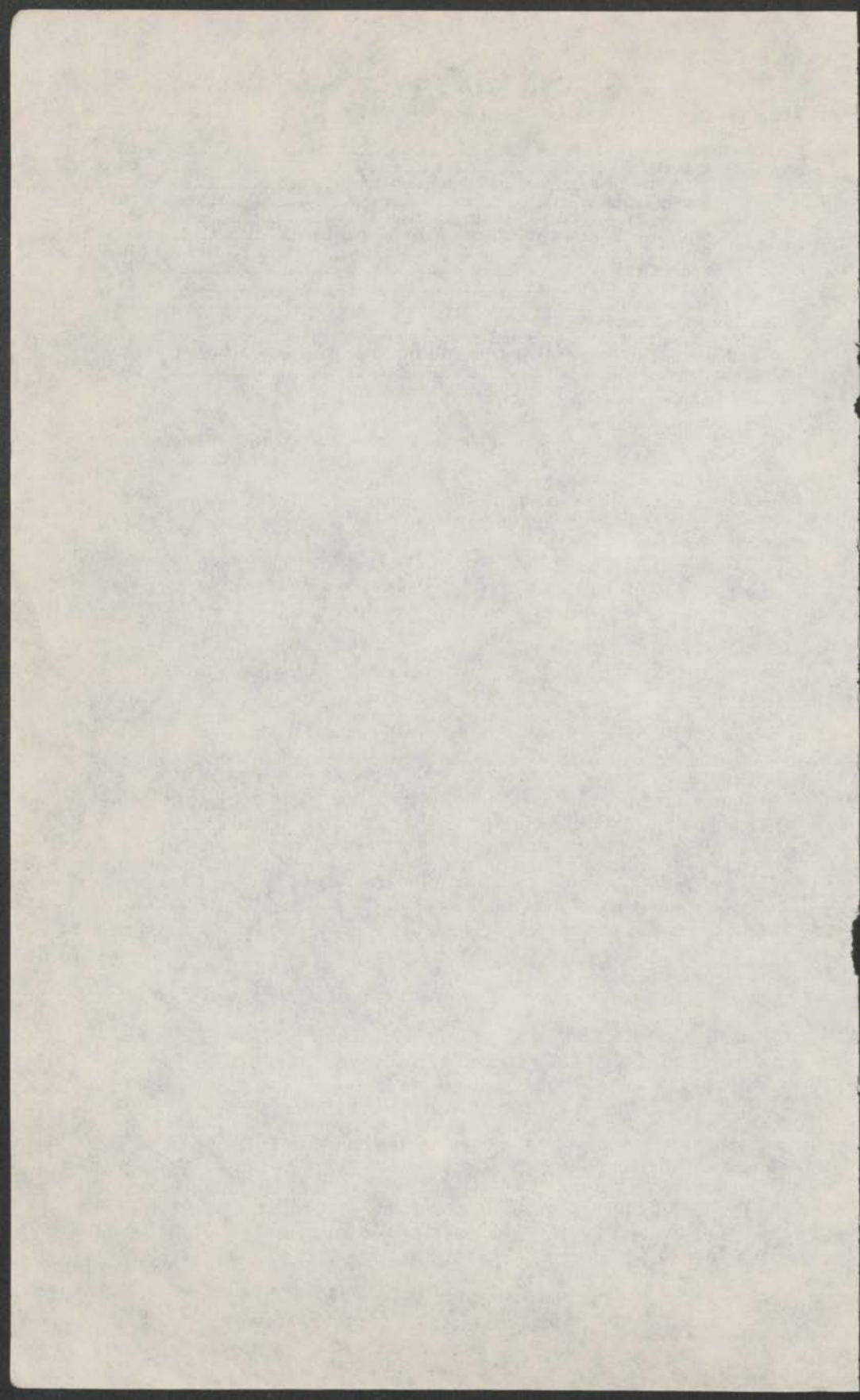
	Page
McDonald, Ralph, president, Elk Creek Watershed Association.....	153
Nester, Porter, supervisor, Tygarts Valley Conservation District.....	142
Oliverio, D. F., mayor, Stonewood, W. Va.....	141
Shaffer, S. James, mayor, Clarksburg, W. Va.....	140
Unterkoefler, Gerold, Harrison County Commission.....	138
Wagner, Joseph, Brideport, W. Va.....	155

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Cottonwood-Walnut Creek, N. Mex. :	
Responses to additional questions from :	
Senator Gravel.....	9
Senator Domenici.....	12
County Line Creek, N.C. :	
Responses to written questions from :	
Senator Gravel.....	75
Senator Domenici.....	78
Morgan, Hon. Robert, U.S. Senator from the State of North Carolina, statement of.....	79
Elk Creek, W. Va. :	
Responses to written questions from :	
Senator Gravel.....	5
Senator Domenici.....	6
Watershed projects in West Virginia.....	98
Elkins, W. Va., Intermountain, article from.....	143
Harrison County and Elk Creek Pollution Control Committee, Inc., statement of.....	145
Petition in opposition.....	161
Letters in opposition.....	170
Elm Creek, Tex. :	
Statements of :	
Tower, Hon. John G., U.S. Senator from the State of Texas.....	16
Bentsen, Hon. Lloyd, U.S. Senator from the State of Texas.....	20
Responses to written questions from Senator Domenici.....	23
McNary-Cypress Creek, Tenn. :	
Responses to questions from :	
Senator Gravel.....	27
Senator Baker.....	31
Letters :	
Bodiford, Ray, representative, Tennessee House of Representa- tives.....	36
Greer, W. T., president, American Boat Co., Inc.....	37
Bolton, Wayne.....	38
Martin, Ted, Bolton & Martin Real Estate.....	39
Droke, John, Jr.....	40
Durward, L. S.....	41
Durward, Mrs. Nellie.....	42
Sparks, Richard, alderman, town of Selmer.....	43
Foresythe, O. D., president, First National Bank of Selmer.....	44
Fredrickson, James E.....	45
Johnson, Mrs. W. B.....	46
Jones, M. L.....	47
Chapman, D. D., plant manager, General Electric Co.....	48
Gray, Jack, alderman, town of Selmer.....	49
Hickman, Harry H.....	50
Landreth, Noel P.....	51
Lee, Pat.....	52
McNatt, Travis P.....	53
Mitchell, Robert D.....	54
Moore, Anita J.....	55
Ashe, Wilburn Gene, county judge, McNary County, Tenn.....	56
Simpson, Paul, president, McNary County Chamber of Commerce.....	57
Howard, Terry, president, McNary County Farm Bureau.....	58
McNary County Soil Conservation District :	
Ayers, Robert W., supervisor.....	59
Treece, C. S., president.....	60
Boling, J. O., president, Pickwick Electric Cooperative.....	61

McNary-Cyprees Creek, Tenn—Continued

	Page
Letters—Continued	
Reynolds & Deusner.....	62
Roberts, W. M.....	63
Estes, Dorthene, alderwoman, town of Selmer.....	64
Fisher, Paul.....	65
Glover, Billy J., mayor, town of Selmer.....	66
Whittington, James C., alderman, town of Selmer.....	68
Smith, Jim.....	70
Sparks, Mrs. M. E.....	71
Teaque, Willis R.....	72
Maxedon, P. J.....	73
Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex. :	
Responses to written questions from Senator Domenici.....	87
Montoya, Hon. Joseph M., U.S. Senator from the State of New Mexico, statement of.....	131



PENDING WATERSHED WORK PLANS

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1976

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 4200, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Mike Gravel (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Randolph (chairman of the full committee), Gravel and Baker.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE GRAVEL, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator GRAVEL. Good morning. Today the Subcommittee on Water Resources will receive testimony on seven pending projects under consideration for authorization under the Public Law 83-566 program.

These projects consist of works of improvement in small watersheds for the purposes of prevention of erosion, floodwater, and related damages. Some also contain recreation and water supply benefits.

The basic authority is Public Law 83-566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. This act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Service, to assist local organizations in planning and carrying out these improvements.

Before we proceed with our witnesses, I would like to have the chairman make a statement because I know he is vitally interested in this area and I know that some of the projects impact on his fine State.

Senator Randolph.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wish the record to indicate that I am, as chairman of the committee, intensely interested in the work of the Subcommittee on Water Resources, as I am on all subcommittee activity.

I commend Senator Gravel, the chairman of the subcommittee, and all members of that subcommittee, for their attention to the problems

which are of continuing concern to our constituencies and to the citizens of the country generally. These concerns cause us, within the structure of the Public Works Committee and its Subcommittee on Water Resources, to take action which leads to authorization of projects and programs.

The subcommittee meets today to receive testimony on seven Soil Conservation Service work plans. These have been referred to our committee under Public Law 83-566. We are to give our approval or take such action as would be in the public good, based upon the information that we will receive from those persons who are expert in this field.

The programs of that law provide assistance to local organizations to prevent erosion and to give protection from floodwater and sediment damages on watersheds of rivers and streams.

West Virginia has been called the mother of rivers. There are other States, of course, that could qualify perhaps for such a designation. But we do headwater many, many rivers. The very terrain of our State creates a very real problem with flashfloods which cause very extreme damages, not only to property, livestock and the economy of communities, but often lead to the loss of life itself.

We are very conscious of the need for a continuing program to provide for water resource development for these smaller areas. The lakes and rivers that carry the huge tonnages of coal and steel, and have riding on their waters the commerce of many sections of the country are maintained under the program of the Corps of Engineers. The water resource problems which concern us today are those of headwaters and other areas where the conservation of properly impounded water can be of very real benefit.

During our hearing testimony will be presented by our Soil Conservation Service.

The first project, Mr. Chairman, I believe that will be considered, according to the agenda that I have before me, is the watershed work plan for Elk Creek, West Virginia.

Elk Creek is in Harrison County, the county in which I was born. I was born in Salem, West Virginia. In that area of Harrison County we have done some pioneering in past years in connection with impoundments of water. These have been very valuable.

Barbour County, which is also within the watershed, is a county with which I am very familiar. It is north of the county in which I live.

This project will provide flood protection for many communities in the watershed area. The benefits to the area are not only those that I have mentioned generally that flow from these programs, but also the recreational development which occurs around these impoundments.

I do want to indicate that the project, the Elk Creek project, has, as I understand it, the unanimous support—and I would want to be corrected if this is not exact—the unanimous support of the local governments in this watershed.

We do know that interested and concerned citizens in the area have worked together to assist and cooperate with the Soil Conservation Service.

Incidentally, the Soil Conservation Service came into being in 1935. I have the distinction, whatever that might amount to, of having been a part of the work on that legislation and supported it in the House of Representatives in that year.

Those watershed programs, which have come as a result of the passage of the original act, have been in many instances of immeasurable benefit to the country.

This project provides substantial assistance to the areas. It is essential that the project move forward because it is not an expenditure of funds but an investment.

The Soil Conservation Service will talk with us through their representatives. We will have project sponsors. The Senator from Tennessee has a project, the McNairy-Cypress Creek workplan.

There are others from Texas, New Mexico and North Carolina. I know that if possible the chairman of our subcommittee will find reason to develop one even today in Alaska. So we will understand, of course, if that is done.

But these seven watershed work plans have been formulated and they have been carefully identified with the need for water resource management.

Again, I commend the chairman and the members of the subcommittee for the work that they have been doing in this very important area of public works.

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Senator BAKER. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. I don't have any opening statement. I am here to introduce my representatives from Tennessee since you previously mentioned the McNairy-Cypress project.

Senator GRAVEL. We will move to our first witness, Mr. James Mitchell, Assistant Deputy Administrator for Water Resources, Soil Conservation Service. If you will introduce your colleagues at the desk with him, then you can proceed as is most comfortable for you, sir.

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. MITCHELL, ASSISTANT DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR FOR WATER RESOURCES, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT L. CALDWELL, RICHARD D. PARKER, JOSEPH S. HAUGH, AND DONALD B. VON WOLFFRADT, SOIL CONSERVATIONISTS

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you very much, Senator Gravel. It is my pleasure to be here and appear before this committee. This is my first time appearing before the committee where we have watershed work plans approved in my new capacity.

Let me introduce the members of the staff that I have here who will assist me in any technical aspects of the questions that might come up on those watersheds.

To my far left is Mr. Robert Caldwell. Next to him is Mr. Richard Parker, and Mr. Joe Haugh to my right. And Mr. Donald V. von

Wolfradt, who is going to try to run some slides here if we can get the lights down.

We are pleased to appear before your committee today with information about watershed projects. These projects are similar to those which you have considered in the past. They serve communities having significant flood and other water management problems.

Local people have demonstrated a strong commitment to these projects by agreeing to provide a significant portion of the costs. Many of the projects are multiple purpose.

The project plans demonstrate the flexibility inherent in Public Law 566 to meet water and land management objectives in upstream watersheds and contribute significantly to rural development.

Environmental statements for these projects have been filed with the Council on Environmental Quality.

I will now give a brief summary of each proposed plan. Important features on the display maps will be pointed out during the testimony.

I wish to apologize. I don't think our slides are going to show up very well in this lighting condition.

Senator GRAVEL. Maybe we can dim the lights.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would suggest, Senator, if there are any particular features on these watersheds that someone wants to relate to we can put that slide on and see if we can get it. We can try it here.

Senator, we can proceed in any order that you wish.

ELK CREEK, W. VA.

Senator GRAVEL. Let's proceed with the Elk Creek, West Virginia, one first and then McNairy-Cypress in Tennessee.

(Slide shown.)

Mr. MITCHELL. That is not a very good picture there for you to see, but I think you can get some of the features on there.

The Elk Creek Watershed consists of 78,000 acres in Barbour, Harrison and Upshur Counties. The area is in central West Virginia near the city of Clarksburg.

The project plan provides for the installation of conservation land treatment, 12 floodwater retarding structures, one multiple-purpose structure for flood prevention and recreation, recreation facilities, and 1.3 miles of channel work.

The project measures are expected to:

One: Reduce average annual erosion rates in the upland areas.

Two: Reduce average annual sediment yield from the watershed from 117,600 tons to 44,600 tons.

Three: Reduce average annual flood damages by about 90 percent.

Four: Provide a 190-acre recreation pool and provide opportunities for about 165,000 annual visitor days of recreation.

The total installation cost of this project is estimated to be \$20.7 million of which the local sponsors will furnish \$10.1 or 49 percent. The average annual benefits are estimated to be \$1.4 million and the resultant benefit-cost ratio is 1.3 to 1.

[Questions from Senators Gravel and Domenici follow:]

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR GRAVEL

ELK CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA

- Question: The benefits of this project appear to be 100 percent urban. Are there no agricultural benefits to be provided by these dams?
- Answer: There are agricultural benefits but because of their scattered nature and small size as compared with the urban benefits, the agricultural benefits were not evaluated.
- Question: The work plan indicates that urban development will take place along the lower reaches of the watershed even without a project. Since Harrison County is participating in the Federally subsidized flood insurance program, isn't the county required to practice flood plain regulation? If so, how can such development take place?
- Answer: The unincorporated portion of Harrison County is not a participant in the Flood Insurance Program. Land use projections indicating urban development is anticipated to take place in the unincorporated parts of the county.
- Question: How much of the 100-year flood damages of \$20 million will be prevented by the project?
- Answer: A little over 90 percent of the direct flood damages in the watershed will be reduced as a result of installing the proposed project measures.
- Question: How much of the 100-year flood plain will still be subject to flooding after the project is built?
- Answer: There will be 945 acres of flood plain subject to remaining flooding from the 100-year frequency storm with the proposed project in place.

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR DOMENICI

ELK CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA

Question: It appears as if the benefits of this project are entirely urban. Are there any agricultural benefits provided by the project?

Answer: There are agricultural benefits but because of their scattered and small size as compared with the urban benefits, the agricultural benefits were not evaluated.

Question: How much of the 100-year flood damages of \$20 million will be prevented by the project? How much of the 100-year flood plain will still be subject to flooding after the project is built?

Answer: A little over 90 percent of the direct flood damages in the watershed will be reduced as a result of installing the proposed project measures. There will be 945 acres of flood plain subject to remaining flooding from the 100-year frequency storm with the proposed project in place.

Question: The cost of the structures is estimated at \$14,255,000 to protect 296 acres. That works out to a cost of about \$48,000 per acre. What is the present estimated market value of this land?

Answer: Two hundred and ninety-six (296) acres will be protected from the 100-year flood and there will be reduced flood stages on an additional 945 acres of flood plain. Not counting the improvements, land values range from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per acre for industrial and commercial property. Residential values range from \$4,000 to \$50,000 per property.

Question: Please describe the recreational features of this project. Are recreational sites located on private lands, and if so, will public access be provided?

Answer: The recreation features include facilities for camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing, boating, nature walks, wildlife photography, and scenic and wildlife observation. The facilities will be sufficient to handle an annual usage of 164,700 visitor-days. The facilities are to be located on public land and will be open to public access.

Question: What effect will the project have on land use?

Answer: Embankments, spillways, and borrow will physically disrupt 102 acres which are presently being used as 50 acres of grassland and 52 acres of forest land. Lakes, consisting of sediment pools and the recreation lake, will change land use on 432 acres which is presently being used as 363 acres of grassland and 69 acres of forest land. A total of 717 acres of land will be used for temporary floodwater storage in the future of which the present land use will continue except for seven acres of urban land and 20 acres of surface mining. About 2,061 acres of land will be acquired for recreational facilities and use which is now in 1,340 acres of grassland and 721 acres of forest land.

Question: Please describe the redevelopment benefits that account for almost 20 percent of project benefits.

Answer: Redevelopment benefits include estimates for employment opportunities for unemployed or underemployed labor, which will be created during the project installation period and during the operation and maintenance of the project measures. Additional employment benefits will stem from the construction and use of supplemental improvements caused by the project.

Mr. MITCHELL. Do you want me to go through all seven of them first?

Senator GRAVEL. Yes.

COTTONWOOD-WALNUT CREEK, N. MEX.

Mr. MITCHELL. Fine. Let me go back a little bit to the order I have, if we are going to take it that way. We will take up the Cottonwood-Walnut Creek Watershed in New Mexico next.

The Cottonwood-Walnut Creek Watershed consist of 228,000 acres in Chaves and Eddy Counties in southeastern New Mexico near the town of Artesia.

The project plan consists of conservation land treatment; 11 floodwater retarding structures; one multiple-purpose structure for flood prevention and recreation; about 10 miles of channel work; and 14 miles of floodwater diversions.

The project measures are expected to:

One: Protect the soil resource in the upland areas.

Two: Reduce average annual flood damages within the watershed by about 91 percent.

Three: Reduce sediment yield to the Pecos River from about 23,000 tons annually to about 12,000 tons annually.

Four: Create a new recreation lake of about 120 acres to provide fishing, boating, wildlife, and other related activities. The number of average annual recreation visits per year is estimated to be 64,000.

The total installation cost of this project is estimated to be \$12 million, of which local sponsors will furnish \$3.3 million or 27 percent. The average annual benefits are estimated to be \$767,900 and the resultant benefit-cost ratio is 1.2 to 1.

[Questions from Senators Gravel and Domenici follow:]

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR GRAVEL

COTTONWOOD-WALNUT CREEK, NEW MEXICO

Question: I note that a portion of the benefits credited to this project are the prevention of forecasted future urban flood damages, including future growth. Since the city of Artesia has been identified by the Flood Insurance Administration as a flood hazard area, how can development be forecast in the flood plain? Pursuant to the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Artesia could be deprived of future Federal assistance if it does not implement a flood plain management program to eliminate unwise land use.

Answer: Artesia lies in the combined flood plain of the Pecos River and the Cottonwood and Walnut Creeks, and the nearest suitable area for urban development out of the flood plain lies 5 to 10 miles to the west of its present location. In such circumstances, nearly all communities will expand into nearby areas rather than bear the costs of a new urban infrastructure at a considerable distance from the old, with the attendant problems of community disintegration.

Although this plan was formulated prior to passage of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, it is recognized that benefits should have included either (1) the reduced infrastructural costs of building in a protected hazard area as opposed to building at some distance; or (2) the saved cost of building in the protected hazard area without having to elevate or flood proof all structures in the hazard area. It is estimated that the lesser of such benefits would have been comparable in magnitude to the benefits claimed from protecting future development, and therefore the proper evaluation of these effects would have had little impact on project formulation or justification.

It is recognized that Artesia would likely be deprived of future Federal assistance if it does not implement a flood plain management program. The city is already participating in a flood insurance program and is undertaking steps to enact appropriate flood plain regulations.

Question: Is the high evaporation of the recreation lake to be offset by waters currently being used for irrigation? Hasn't the declining water table already been a problem to irrigation farmers in the area?

Answer: The water rights acquired to offset evaporation from the recreation lake had been used in the past for irrigation. However, that land has been idle for some years, and it is our understanding that the water rights have not been exercised in recent years.

A declining water table was a problem in the past due to excessive withdrawals by irrigators, and due to that, all wells have been metered. Since these meters were installed, there have been no further problems with a declining water table.

Question: You claim \$6 per day in hunting benefits. How does this project contribute to hunting which is already being conducted in the area? How was the \$6 per day figure determined?

Answer: Installation of the multiple-purpose reservoir will supply a small amount of activity visits for hunting waterfowl attracted by the lake. There is currently no other waterfowl habitat or waterfowl hunting in the watershed. This will be a unique experience engaged in by few recreationists, with a high personal expenditure for

participation. Senate Document 97 authorized the use of planning of \$2 to \$6 as the value of such an experience. It should be noted that if the plans were updated to use the amount currently authorized by the Principles and Standards, the value could be up to \$9 per hunter visit.

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR DOMENICI

COTTONWOOD-WALNUT CREEK, NEW MEXICO

Question: The Museum of New Mexico has recommended excavation of several historic and prehistoric ruins. Does SCS have a plan to undertake this excavation?

Answer: Installation of the watershed works of improvement will affect 8 of 14 archeological sites located by the Museum of New Mexico. Although their report indicated that none of the sites was of sufficient importance to warrant listing on National or State registers of significant sites, it was still felt that some further investigation was warranted. The watershed plan includes provisions to undertake archeological recovery and salvage work on these sites prior to initiation of any construction or other work which would disturb them. This recovery and salvage is estimated to have a cost of \$20,000 and is the responsibility of the National Park Service.

Question: How much will the structural measures included in this plan reduce average annual floodwater and sediment damage in the watershed? When was the flood of record and what were the damages?

Answer: Installation of the structural measures included in the plan will reduce the average annual cost of floodwater and sediment damages within the project area by \$278,000 annually. In addition, those measures will reduce damages outside the watershed by another \$186,000 annually for a total annual reduction of \$464,000. The reduction of damages is about 91 percent in agricultural areas and 100 percent in urban areas.

The most damaging flood of record occurred in October 1954. Among the losses from that flood were 1,000 bales of cotton, 250 tons of alfalfa, lower quality of additional cotton and alfalfa, and loss of livestock. About 400 acres of irrigated land damaged by this storm had to be relevelled. The major effect of this storm was felt in the northern portion of the watershed, and the urban areas around Artesia escaped with only minor damage. In 1954 prices, the total damage was from this storm estimated to be about \$275,000. In 1975 prices, damages from this storm would have been about \$555,000.

Question: Have studies been undertaken to determine if mineral resources would be lost?

Answer: Known mineral resources within the watershed at present are two producing gas and oil wells. There are no known metallic minerals in the area. Onsite field investigations of the surface and subsurface formations indicate that no significant mineral resources will be affected by installation of the project.

Question: I noted that the project would commit about 7,445 acres of rangeland and 200 acres of cropland for structural measures. Can you evaluate how this loss of land from agricultural use and production will be compensated by increased productivity on the protected areas?

Answer: The irrigated cropland areas taken out of production by installation of the project are currently subject to flooding and have an estimated net income of \$105.00 per acre per year. Therefore, the

loss of 200 acres will reduce total net productivity by \$21,000 annually. The 7,445 acres of rangeland would have net returns of about \$2 per acre per year if in good condition. Although some of this land will not be lost from production, and some of it will become more productive, an assumption of total removal from agriculture yields a net loss of about \$15,000 annually. The total loss of agricultural production is \$36,000 per year. The net value of production from the 3,600 acres of land protected by the project will increase by \$216,000 per year. Thus the project is expected to result in an increased net value of agricultural production of about \$180,000 per year.

Question: Is there any program planned to offset the high evaporation of the recreation lake?

Answer: At present, there is no practical way to offset high evaporation rates from the recreation lake. The lake has been designed with a shape that minimizes the exposure of surface area to evaporation; however, the losses are planned to be made up through the water rights acquired for this purpose.

ELM CREEK, TEX.

Mr. MITCHELL. Elm Creek (Cen-Tex) Watershed, Texas, comprises about 207,000 acres in Bell, Milam, Falls and McLennan Counties in central Texas. The city of Temple lies on the watershed divide.

The project plan provides for conservation land treatment practices and 45 single-purpose floodwater retarding structures.

The project measures will:

One: Reduce upland erosion by 590,000 tons annually.

Two: Reduce flood damages by 68 percent on 21,481 acres of floodplain.

Three: Provide opportunity for more intensive management of about 1,650 acres of pastureland.

Four: Provide incidental sources of livestock water.

The total installation cost of this project is estimated to be \$6.7 million, of which the local sponsors will furnish approximately \$2.5 million or 37 percent. The average annual benefits are estimated to be \$575,000 and the resultant benefit-cost ratio is 1.9 to 1.

[Statements from Senators Tower and Bentsen and questions from Senator Domenici follow:]

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR JOHN G. TOWER
JUNE 3, 1976
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. TOWER:

Mr. Chairman, I am present today to offer my support and encouragement for your speedy approval of the Elm Creek Watershed Project in Central Texas. The work plan set forth in documents already provided your Committee clearly shows the enormous need for conservation measures, and the benefits which will accrue to the area of Bell, Falls, McLennan, and Milam Counties once the project is accomplished.

Elm Creek Watershed covers more than 200,000 acres, 95 per cent of which is in agricultural and pasture usage. The farms in the area of the Elm Creek Watershed are primarily family farms--that is, those which employ a minimum of outside help to supplement family labor. Each year, more than a third of these family farms suffer some kind of damage from flooding. The annual cost is above a half-million dollars. Some two hundred of the families engaged in farming activities require outside employment by the family to maintain a minimum standard of living. These are the people who suffer most from loss, and they are the least able to correct these problems on their own.

What is clearly needed, Mr. Chairman, is a conservation effort which will minimize the effects of flooding, erosion, and sedimentation. We need an effort which will free this area from the recurring loss of quality farmland and rangeland. The Elm Creek Watershed Project, we believe, is the proper vehicle for accomplishing these objectives.

Because the major problem associated with the Elm Creek Watershed is flooding, which not only destroys crops but delays their planting or harvest, the principle conservation measures to be employed under the plan are the construction of some 45 floodwater retaining structures, and the establishment of storage capacity to hold ground water. The annual benefit to be gained for improved land and crops is estimated to be \$246,200. Other benefits, including important recreation and non-agricultural improvements, are estimated to be \$329,400.

This is the annual benefit to be gained. Over the life of the project, benefits will outweigh costs by almost two-to-one, a highly favorable ratio. It is clear, Mr. Chairman, that this is a long-term investment on behalf of the people of the United States which will yield substantial public good.

Not only will adoption of the Elm Creek Watershed Work Plan reduce the annual monetary loss to the farmers who inhabit these Central Texas counties. It will also increase the agricultural production of the area, primarily cotton, small grains, and sorghums. There is a tremendous need to maximize our production on the nation's farms. We cannot afford the luxury of allowing continued destruction of agricultural acreage from wind, rain and other natural forces. The progress which we foresee under an aggressive program of managing the soil and water resources of the Elm Creek Watershed is progress we cannot afford to pass up.

Mr. Chairman, I would be derelict in not recognizing those individuals whose hard work have gone into the preparation of the Work Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement for the Elm Creek Watershed Project. Although we do not have the time today to acknowledge everyone who has been involved and will continue to be involved, I would like to commend the individuals working through the Elm Creek Watershed Authority, the Central Texas and McLennan County Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and the Commissioners Courts for Bell, Falls, McLennan, and Milam Counties. Without the assistance of the many, many people working within, and through, those organizations,

I would not have the honor of being here today on behalf of this project. Especially important is the agreement among all these organizations to develop a self-help program for their areas. This example of cooperation ought rightly to have our deepest respect and admiration, for only working together can we truly accomplish the great objectives we seek.

Mr. Chairman, I want to conclude my testimony by again asking for your closest consideration of our request for this project. It is greatly needed, as the facts show, and we would be deeply grateful for your approval of this project.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR LLOYD BENTSEN
ELM CREEK WATERSHED
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

June 3, 1976

MR. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to testify in favor of the Elm Creek Watershed Project.

The Elm Creek Watershed is in central Texas about 20 miles south of the City of Waco and about 60 miles north of Austin. It comprises an area of 207,360 acres and is a valuable agricultural area. Approximately 59% of the area is cropland, 30% is improved pasture and 6% rangeland. As this country becomes increasingly food conscious, it is vital that such areas are able to produce to their full potential. However, floodwater, erosion and sediment damage is frustrating the area's potential and causing significant economic loss.

In May of 1965, rainfall in the watershed inundated approximately 18,000 acres and created damages of over \$1,200,000. And this situation can be expected to repeat itself if proper flood control efforts are not taken. The 1965 flood was of a level that can be expected approximately every 10 years.

In addition to this major periodic flood damage, the average annual damage totals an estimated \$580,500.

Floodwater damage makes up a major portion of this annual loss, occurring on over 22,900 acres of the area. Crops are often destroyed by

the floodwaters, and significant hardship and economic loss is generated because of delayed plantings and harvestings. These delays not only raise the cost of production, but often result in lower crop yields as well as lower crop quality.

Mr. Chairman, water related erosion is also a major damaging factor in this watershed. The present annual gross erosion rate for the area's pastureland totals about two and one-half tons per acre and 9 tons per acre on the cropland. These rates are significantly above what is considered the permissible rates. This is land, Mr. Chairman, that is eroded away, lost forever to the original area.

Particularly for farmland, this is a major historical loss.

As a result of this erosion, flood plain scour is damaging an average of 3,186 acres of cropland annually. This damage totals over \$38,520 annually, and often results in the total loss of an area from further agricultural production.

This scouring contributes to retrenching, the process whereby the streams cut complete new channels. Already, approximately 400 acres of once productive land have been lost to this process.

Mr. Chairman, sediment accumulation is also a major problem. Sediment accumulations to depths of more than 3 feet have damaged 3,737 acres of productive agricultural land. This is a process that must be reversed. The average annual loss to this damage is \$29,680.

Mr. Chairman, the farmers and ranchers in this area are hardworking, industrious people. Many of them have tried, and are attempting individual conservation efforts to reduce the flood related damages to their land. However, these efforts are frustrated by the lack of a large, area-wide effort. The necessary size of the effort and the technology needed make Federal Government involvement necessary and proper.

The Soil Conservation Service has completed a work plan to meet the problems I have outlined. The plan would not only mitigate the floodwater problems but it would allow the local people, at their own expense, to better the area with road improvements, sanitary landfills and individual land improvement efforts.

Mr. Chairman, the plan carries a favorable benefit-cost ratio of 1.9 to 1. It enjoys the strong support of the local officials and of Congressman Bob Poage who has followed the formation of the plan carefully. I, too, have made a detailed study of the plan, and request that this Subcommittee give its full approval to the Elm Creek Watershed Project.

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR DOMENICI

ELM CREEK, TEXAS

Question: As I understand it, 7 of the dams (Nos. 11, 20, 28, 29, 31, 33, and 35) each control runoff from half a square mile or less. Their effect on the flooding problem of Elm Creek originating in 207,360 acres of watershed appears to be nil. Yet the cost is about \$300,000. What are the benefits of these dams?

Answer: All of the structural measures were evaluated as an interrelated unit in order to achieve a level of protection adequate to support the livestock and cash crop use of the agricultural flood plain. If the seven structures are deleted, a channel similar to the one described in alternative #3 on page 41 of the final environmental impact statement would need to be added to provide the level of protection.

Question: Secondary benefits account for over one-fourth of total benefits. What specific secondary benefits are expected?

Answer: Secondary benefits were estimated for the effects of reduced flood damage and reduced flood hazard which would result in additional agricultural products being put into the market place for additional seed, fertilizer, labor, harvesting, transportation, processing, and marketing. The secondary benefits were based on "Input - Output Model of the North Central Region of Texas", which was developed by the Texas Interagency Project, Office of the Governor, Division of Planning Coordination, April 1972. Secondary benefits were computed to show total economic impact and are not necessary for project justification.

Question: The Texas Department of Agriculture has questioned the desirability of converting 17,000 acres from cropland into rangeland. What are your comments upon this conversion? Have net benefits been assigned this conversion?

Answer: The proposed watershed project does not contain a conversion of cropland into rangeland. Alternative #2 as discussed on pages 40 and 41 of the environmental impact statement does consider such a change; however, this alternative is not proposed for implementation.

Question: How many farm units will benefit from installation of the proposed measures? How many of these farms are "family-type" operations?

Answer: The proposed structural measures will benefit 530 farm units of which 450 are "family-type" operations.

Question: The project will take 526 acres of cropland and 1,108 acres of pasture land and rangeland out of further agricultural production. Another 428 acres will have restricted use. On the other hand, it is expected that about 1,650 acres of pasture land will be managed more intensively. What would be the total net effect on agricultural production?

Answer: The proposed Elm Creek Watershed project will increase agricultural production in the benefitted areas by a total of \$237,000 annually and a decrease of about \$57,000 annually in the area of the structural measures. The resultant net increase of agricultural production is estimated to be \$190,000 annually.

MC NAIRY-CYPRESS CREEK, TENN.

Mr. MITCHELL. The McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed, Tennessee, consists of 109,600 acres in McNairy County in the southern part of west Tennessee. The watershed lies along the Tennessee-Mississippi border about 80 miles east of Memphis.

The project plan provides for the installation of conservation land treatment, 18 floodwater retarding structures, two multiple-purpose structures for flood prevention, recreation, and water supply; recreation facilities and about 5 miles of stream channel work.

The project measures are expected to:

One: Stabilize about 4,000 acres of critically eroding uplands and roadbanks.

Two: Reduce flood damages on 12,470 acres of floodplain by about 59 percent.

Three: Provide an opportunity for an estimated 60,000 visitor days of recreation use.

Four: Provide an adequate water supply for the city of Selmer.

The total installation cost of this project is estimated to be \$7.9 million, of which the local sponsors will furnish \$2.5 million or 32 percent of the total. The average annual benefits are estimated to be \$800,700 and the resultant benefit-cost ratio is 1.7 to 1.

Senator BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I have some questions I would like to ask if this is the time.

Senator GRAVEL. It will be satisfactory.

Senator BAKER. Recreation accounts for almost a quarter of the total benefits on this project, I am told. What public recreational resources currently exist in the region?

Mr. MITCHELL. Bob Caldwell, do you have that information?

Mr. CALDWELL. I don't have that off the top of my head, sir.

Senator BAKER. Let me suggest this, Mr. Chairman. In view of the fact that they don't have the information directly available to them, I have that and three other questions dealing with the level of protection to be provided the dams: without channelization, the description of the flood control situation generally, questions on the frequency of flooding in the watershed, the estimated damage, the damages per acre annually on an average basis, together with certain other questions dealing with the water supply for the city of Selmer.

All of them are fairly detailed questions and, rather than burden you, Mr. Chairman, and this record at this point, could I submit these questions and ask these gentlemen to supply the answers?

Senator GRAVEL. Very well. We will hold the record open for the answers.

Mr. MITCHELL. We will be pleased to supply the answers.

[The questions and answers appear at p. 31.]

Senator GRAVEL. We have other questions which we will provide to you and you can respond for the record.

[Senator Gravel's questions appear at p. 27.]

Senator BAKER. There are a series of letters on this project addressed to you, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to put them in the record.

Senator GRAVEL. Those will be placed in the record.

Senator BAKER. I would like to introduce three Tennesseans who are here and available in case their testimony is necessary. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce Mr. Bill Moore of the Soil Conservation Service. Mr. Moore, will you stand up?

Mr. Wayne Boltman, who is an attorney for the city of Selmer, and Mr. William Roberts, who is the general manager of the Pickwick Electric Co-op.

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator BAKER. Thank you very much.

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you, Senator Baker.

Senator BAKER. Thank you.

[Senator Gravel's and Senator Baker's questions and the letters referred to by Senator Baker follow:]

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR GRAVEL

McNAIRY-CYPRESS CREEK, TENNESSEE

Question: The work plan states that channel improvement was included after it had been determined that the land treatment and floodwater retarding structures would not provide an adequate level of flood protection. What level of protection would be provided by the retarding structures without the 4.78 miles of channelization?

Answer: The statement that "...channel improvement was included after it had been determined that the land treatment and floodwater retarding structures would not provide an adequate level of flood protection..." is erroneous, and was included in the current plan by mistake. The statement was true when written, since it applied to an earlier version of the plan which included about 31 miles of channel work. More than 26 of the 31 miles of channel work were deleted from the plan due to the desire to avoid adverse environmental effects. This deletion resulted in the current formulation which proposes only 4.78 miles of channel work, included solely to protect an existing environmental resource, the bottomland hardwood forest.

The level of protection provided by floodwater retarding structures in the agricultural and urban portions of the watershed is essentially unaffected by the 4.78 miles of channel work. In the rural areas, flooding will be less frequent than once in three years on 75 percent of the flood plain. In the urban areas, all residences will be protected from the 100-year event. Future urban flooding will be limited to roads, bridges, yards, and several storage warehouses, and for those items, all flooding will be eliminated from events less severe than the 25-year event. Inclusion of the channel has no effect upon these levels of protection.

Similarly, the floodwater retarding structures have no effect upon the swamping-out situation at the outlet of the watershed. Heavy sedimentation in this area has reduced the outlet channel depth to one foot or less. Runoff from the upper watershed cannot escape through this area, causing swamping, and a resulting die-off of bottomland hardwoods. The 4.78 miles of channel work was included in the project plan at the request of leaders of the Tennessee state fish, game and recreation agencies, conservation groups, and landowners in the area who desire to protect this forest resource. The channel work consists of cleaning out sediment which has accumulated in this area since it was last cleaned in 1947. The work will not significantly affect or benefit any cropland or urban land use in the watershed.

Question: The city of Selmer's current water needs are supplied by three wells which provide 1,800 gallons per minute, or nearly 2.6 million gallons per day. This will satisfy a population of about 21,000. The projected population for Selmer and nearby East View by the year 2000 is 7,000. I have difficulty seeing the need for additional water supply. Can you please comment on this.

Answer: The city of Selmer's water supply currently serves an estimated population of 3,900. This number is expected to more than double by the year 2000. It is our understanding that the present water supply has been committed to about its maximum capacity for this population and for two industries. The city officials are currently attempting to attract additional industry to the area to provide new opportunities for income and employment. They have been approached by several industries which would not consider locating in the area because of the uncertainty of the existing

ground water supply. The potential for drilling additional wells would not provide the degree of assurance needed by an industry. Therefore, the city officials wish to have a readily available surface water supply for future industrial use.

The quantity of water needed was ascertained by the city and its consulting engineers as being that amount necessary to attract the most likely and desirable industries.

In view of the city of Selmer's expressed desire for this quantity of water and their signed agreement to pay 100 percent of the costs of providing it, the water supply feature appears to be reasonable. Inclusion of this water supply in the reservoir allows the other project purposes to be achieved at a lower total cost and at a lower cost to the Federal government.

Question: Was sinking another well considered as an alternative to satisfy water supply needs? Such a well certainly would not cost \$192,000 and would be a far less costly alternative.

Answer: Installation of additional wells was considered as an alternative water source as indicated in the response to the preceding question. This alternative was rejected as unacceptable because of the uncertainty expressed by potential industrial users.

Question: A distribution system for the water supply is not mentioned in the project report. How will the water get to the customers? What is the cost of such a system, who will pay for it, and why isn't it listed as part of the project costs?

Answer: It is recognized that the new water supply source will require a distribution system. This is also true for the least costly alternative source of that water. If the distribution system

costs were added to project costs, they would also have to be added to project benefits, since the water supply benefits are calculated as the cost of the least costly alternative water source. Since the distribution system cost would be equal for either alternative, both benefits and costs would be raised by a like amount, with no effect on net benefits. Such a mathematical calculation was determined to have little value, and would tend to further complicate a project with details about activities which are not part of project actions and which have no significant federal financial assistance. The city of Selmer is responsible for the distribution system and will make arrangements for its installation when it is determined where and to whom the industrial water supply will be delivered.

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR BAKER

McNAIRY-CYPRESS CREEK, TENNESSEE

Question: Recreation accounts for almost a quarter of total benefits. What public recreational resources currently exist in the region? In calculating the recreational benefits, was an evaluation made of possible diversion of recreationists away from existing resources? What will be the impact on Big Hill Pond State Park which was acquired through financial assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund?

Answer: There are no existing public recreation facilities of any significance within the watershed, or within McNairy County. The nearest recreation facility is Chickasaw State Park about 30 miles to the northwest. This park is an 11,200 acre wooded area catering primarily to picnicking, camping, and nature trails. Shiloh National Military Park, a Civil War shrine, is located about 15 miles southeast of Selmer. TVA's Pickwick Dam and Lake are located about 20 miles southeast of Selmer near Shiloh Military Park.

The Tennessee Department of Conservation indicated in its Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan that these facilities are heavily overcrowded, and in fact, they note that this region is short more than one million activity occasions annually in each of the following activities: fishing, boating, picnicking, hunting, swimming, and playing outdoor games. Although the project will provide recreation, as will the Big Pond State Park when completed, the recreation uses are in no way competitive. Big Hill Pond State Park will be developed for a wilderness-type experience which will complement the water based orientation of the recreation developments of the McNairy-Cypress Watershed project.

An additional impact the project will have on Big Hill Pond State Park is to help preserve the bottomland hardwood forest occurring in the Park area. These trees are presently being swamped-out and killed and the 4.78 miles of channel work in the project have been included to provide an outlet for the excess water and sediment causing this damage.

Question: Structural measures for flood prevention are estimated to cost \$3,937,000 in Public Law 83-566 funds. What is the frequency of flooding in the watershed and what have been the estimated damages from recent floods? What are the annual damages per acre and what would be the cost of protection per acre?

Answer: Flooding in the watershed is a continual problem. Some portions of the watershed begin flooding following a rainfall of 1.5 inches within 24 hours. Flooding from small or medium storms occurs on an average of three to four times per year. At the time the plan was formulated, the largest recent storm occurred in April 1963. This storm had a recurrence frequency of about 25 years, and caused damages of about \$464,000 (1974 price levels) in Selmer. Since that time, two additional major floods have occurred, one in May 1973, and one in March 1975. Both exceeded the 1963 flood in terms of depth of flooding and in damages. The damages from each storm were estimated to be about \$2.5 million.

Total flood damages of all types are estimated to average about \$38 per acre per year. The total cost of structural measures to reduce this damage by about 59 percent is \$14 per acre per year.

Question: What level of protection would be provided by the dams without the 4.78 miles of channelization?

Answer: The level of protection provided by floodwater retarding structures in the agricultural and urban portions of the watershed is essentially unaffected by the 4.78 miles of channel work. In the rural areas, flooding will be less frequent than once in three years on 75 percent of the flood plain. In the urban areas, all residences will be protected from the 100-year event. Future urban flooding will be limited to roads, bridges, yards, and several storage warehouses, and for those items, all flooding will be eliminated from events less severe than the 25-year event. Inclusion of the channel has no effect upon these levels of protection.

Similarly, the floodwater retarding structures have no effect upon the swamping-out situation at the outlet of the watershed. Heavy sedimentation in this area has reduced the outlet channel depth to one foot or less. Runoff from the upper watershed cannot escape through this area, causing swamping, and a resulting die-off of bottomland hardwoods. The 4.78 miles of channel work was included in the project plan at the request of leaders of the Tennessee state fish, game and recreation agencies, conservation groups, and land-owners in the area who desire to protect this forest resource. The channel work consists of cleaning out sediment which has accumulated in this area since it was last cleaned in 1947. The work will not significantly affect or benefit any cropland or urban land use in the watershed.

Question: I understand that the city of Selmer's current water needs are supplied by 3 wells providing 1,800 gallons per minute (2,592,000 gallons per day). This is estimated to satisfy a population of about 21,000. What is the city's projected population by 2000? Could you give us details on the need for the water supply component, and the reason that additional wells were rejected?

Answer: The city of Selmer's water supply currently serves an estimated population of 3,900. This number is expected to more than double by the year 2000. It is our understanding that the present water supply has been committed to about its maximum capacity for this population and for two industries.

The city officials are currently attempting to attract additional industry to the area to provide new opportunities for income and employment. They have been approached by several industries which would not consider locating in the area because of the uncertainty of the existing ground water supply. The potential for drilling additional wells would not provide the degree of assurance needed by an industry. Therefore, the city officials wish to have a readily available surface water supply for future industrial use.

The quantity of water needed was ascertained by the City and its consulting engineers as being that amount necessary to attract the most likely and desirable industries.

In view of the city of Selmer's expressed desire for this quantity of water and their signed agreement to pay 100 percent of the costs of providing it, the water supply feature appears to be reasonable.

Inclusion of this water supply in the reservoir allows the other project purposes to be achieved at a lower total cost and at a lower cost to the Federal government.



House of Representatives
State of Tennessee

RAY BODIFORD
REPRESENTATIVE
70th REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

P. O. BOX 219
SELMER, TENNESSEE 38376

NASHVILLE

May 25, 1976

Honorable Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Senator Gravel:

I am writing in support of the appropriation for the McNairy-Cypress Watershed Project.

As a resident of McNairy County and the State Representative of this district, I am well aware of the vast need for this project in our area.

A group of dedicated people have been meeting for several years in anticipation of the reality of this watershed.

I strongly urge that you do everything within your capabilities to assist the farmers and residents that this project will benefit.

I thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ray Bodiford

Ray Bodiford

RB:jn

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator William Brock

**AMERICAN
BOAT
COMPANY, INC.**

POST OFFICE BOX 8 HIGHWAY 48 SOUTH SELMER, TENNESSEE 38273 TELEPHONE (901) 245-3448

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed

Dear Senator Gravel:

Please allow me to introduce myself:

I am a lifelong resident of McNairy County, am in the printing business in Selmer as well as being President of American Boat Company, Inc. I am also a lifelong hunter and conservationist.

Over the years, I have observed the flooding destroy more and more of the best farm land in the county, kill good timber and destroying wildlife habitat.

Several months ago the floodwaters came across the American Boat Company property and almost into the building and this has never before happened in the past 50 years.

We earnestly solicit your support of this vital project.

Sincerely,

W. T. Greer
W. T. Greer, President

WTG:pcp

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

WAYNE BOLTON

*Attorney at Law*149 WEST COURT AVENUE
SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375

PHONE (901)645-5281

May 24, 1976

Hon. Mike Gravel
U. S. Senator
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed

Dear Mr. Gravel:

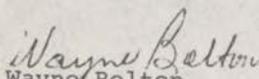
I am writing this letter as a private citizen of McNairy County and as Chairman of McNairy County Chamber of Commerce Committee for the implementation of the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed.

As a director of the McNairy County Chamber of Commerce for several years, we worked for and supported this project and continue to do so as an interested citizen familiar with the need of this area. The need for the implementation of this project grows with each passing day.

There were public hearings held locally with not a single voice heard in opposition to this project. We feel that concessions have been made to make this a sound and worthwhile project from the environmental standpoint and the project is long overdue.

We humbly solicit your concern and support in this matter which we understand is presently before your committee.

Yours very truly,


Wayne Bolton

WB:pcp

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

BOLTON & MARTIN

Real Estate
PHONE 645-5511

149 WEST COURT AVE. • SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375
Wayne Bolton, Broker — 645-6185 Ted Martin, Broker — 645-5195

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed

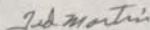
Dear Senator Gravel:

I am a lifelong resident of McNairy County and have been in the real estate business here for many years.

My occupation takes me into all parts of the county and presents me with opportunity to observe the destruction caused by flooding in this area, which gets progressively worse with each passing year.

I wholeheartedly support the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed project and humbly solicit your aid and the aid of your committee in funding this most vital project. I personally know of no local opposition to this project.

Yours very truly,



Ted Martin

TM:pcp

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

Route #1
Bethel Springs, Tennessee 38315
May 15, 1976

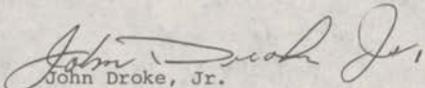
Honorable Mike Gravel
U. S. Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

As a life-long resident of McNairy County, Tennessee and (now) employee of the General Electric Company of Selmer, Tennessee, McNairy County, I feel that the Cypress Creek Watershed Project is absolutely essential to all farming, residential, private business and private industry located near or on Cypress Creek.

It is most important that our County, State and National leaders follow up and insure that the Cypress Creek Watershed Project is started and completed in the near future.

Sincerely,


John Droke, Jr.

CC: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

160 Tammy Drive
Selmer, Tennessee 38375
May 15, 1976

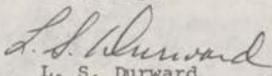
Honorable Mike Gravel
U. S. Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

As an employee of General Electric in McNairy County, Tennessee, I wish to support the Cypress Creek Watershed Project.

In the past 3 years my pickup has been through water above the axles more than 30 times. I am concerned, as the floods are becoming more frequent and more severe each year. One day, each of the last two years, the water was too deep to get to work and when we did get to work we had to clean mud out of the entire plant and wash and dry electrical components that weren't scrapped.

Please do what you can to expedite reduced flooding from Cypress Creek.

Sincerely,



L. S. Durward

CC: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

160 Tammy Drive
Selmer, Tennessee 38375
May 15, 1976

Honorable Mike Gravel
U. S. Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

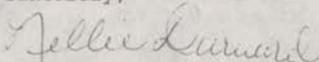
Dear Senator Gravel:

I want your support in the funding of the McNairy County
Cypress Creek Watershed Project.

We have had several floods in this county in the last few
years that have flooded our General Electric Plant where my
husband works. It has put many people out of work for days
plus thousands of dollars worth of damage.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Nellie Durward

CC: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

TRENTON,
PHONE 1GLEASON, AND SELMER, TENN.
PHONE 0711
PHONE 300
Auto Parts and Equipment Co.

●WHOLESALE JOBBERS●

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

RE: Cypress Creek Watershed Project

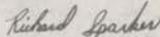
My name is Richard Sparks, owner of Eveready Auto Parts, located at 221 East Court Avenue in Selmer, Tennessee. My footage is about 300 feet from the creek.

On the night of March 12, 1975, because of heavy rains that day the creek overflowed its banks and caused the water to back up into my building and put me out of business for the next two days. It caused approximately \$5,000 worth of damage to the building and supplies within my building.

Because of the trees within the creek banks, it has blocked the flow of water to such an extent that it has not place to go other than the overlying properties such as I own.

I would appreciate your utmost attention to this matter, as we will continue to have this problem unless the Cypress Creek Watershed Project is approved.

Cordially yours,



Richard Sparks
Alderman, Town of Selmer

RS: sbg

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

P. O. BOX 10
SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375

May 24, 1976

C. D. FORESYTHE
PRESIDENT

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

It is my understanding that action will be taken by your committee on appropriations for the McNairy County Watershed Program at an early date. On behalf of the citizens of McNairy County, Tennessee who will be vitally affected by this project, we strongly urge your affirmative action in causing appropriations to be made for an early implementation of this project. Over one-third of the citizens of McNairy County are affected by the annual flooding of valuable crop lands and commercial and residential structures.

Any consideration that you give this project will be most appreciated by all citizens of McNairy County, Tennessee.

Sincerely,

C. D. Foresythe
President

CDF:dg

cc: Senator Howard Baker
cc: Senator Bill Brock

Member
FDIC

May 25, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

I am a resident of McNairy County and as such, I would like to encourage you to do whatever you can to assist the implementation of the Cypress Creek Watershed program.

I am employed by the General Electric Company, which has been seriously disrupted many times in the last five years due to flooding of Cypress Creek. In addition, many of my neighbors have lost wages and property to this same problem.

Your cooperation and assistance on this project will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Fredrickson

James E. Fredrickson
RR# 2 Box 173A
Selmer, Tennessee 38375

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator William Brock

128 Sunrise Cove
Selmer, TN 38375
May 24, 1976

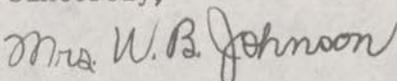
Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: Cypress Creek Watershed
Project

Dear Sir:

I urge your support in the funding of the McNairy County Cypress Creek Watershed Project. This watershed is desperately needed as many of our industries are flooded and farmers are in need of it also.

Sincerely,



Mrs. W. B. Johnson

WBJ: sbg

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

May 25, 1976

Senator Gravel;

Let me request your vote and support for the Cypress Creek Watershed project in McNairy County.

I own a farm in the flood plain of lower Cypress Creek and have served as Chairman of the Watershed District Board since it was formed several years ago.

We have worked many hours, attended meetings and tours to develop a plan suitable for all groups.

We understand that this plan has been reviewed by all concerned groups and all questions resolved.

The questions raised by the Environmental Policy Center I'm sure will be resolved by our Technical Agency, the Soil Conservation Service. The two alternatives suggested will not solve our problem.

M. L. Jones
M. L. Jones

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator William Brock

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, FOURTH STREET, SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375
TELEPHONE 901/645-6121

**DISTRIBUTION
ASSEMBLIES
PRODUCT
DEPARTMENT**

May 25, 1976

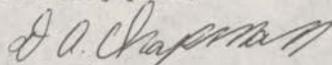
Honorable Mike Gravel
U. S. Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

In the last five years our plant in McNairy County, Tennessee has been damaged by thirteen floods. Some could be considered minor, some occurred on weekends, but two occurred during the week and were so severe that people couldn't get to work. As a result, four thousand man hours were lost.

We support the Cypress Creek Watershed Project as a method that would reduce the severity of local flooding if it is accomplished immediately.

Sincerely yours,



D. A. Chapman
Plant Manager

DC/bc

CC: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: Cypress Creek Watershed Project

Dear Senator Gravel:

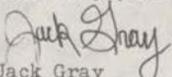
My name is Jack Gray. I own the American Oil Station located on Highway 45 in Selmer, Tennessee. My place of business is approximately 1,000 feet off the bank of Cypress Creek.

On the night of March 12, 1975, the creek overflowed outside its banks causing a water build-up approximately 2,000 feet beyond the creek bank. As a result of this flood, the water penetrated into my underground storage tanks causing an approximate \$6,000 loss and resulted in my having to close the business for approximately three days.

Each flood along the Cypress Creek is becoming progressively worse, thus threatening many businesses and homes in my area.

I respectfully request your urgent attention to the Cypress Creek Watershed Project as being the only measure available to prevent a future disaster to the business and residential sections of the town of Selmer.

Cordially yours,


Jack Gray
Alderman, Town of Selmer

JG: sbg

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

SOUTHLAND MOTOR LODGE
"It's So Nice and Quiet"
Selmer, TN 38375

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

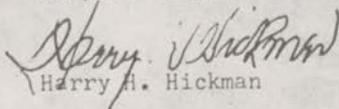
RE: Cypress Creek Watershed
Project

Dear Senator Gravel:

The development of the McNairy County Cypress
Creek Watershed Project is of vital necessity to
the security of all area residents.

The continual threat of flooding, and the cost
of past flooding can only be relieved by the
early completion of the above watershed project.
There is no valid reason for any objection to
this project. We urge the committee to view
this project as we do here--necessary to our
continued growth.

Respectfully,


Harry H. Hickman

HHH: sbg

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

146 Sunrise Cove
Selmer, Tenn. 38375
May 24, 1976

The Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

I am a citizen of McNairy County, Selmer, Tennessee. I own a home on Crooked Creek about two miles before it dumps into Cypress in the heart of Selmer. A number of times in the last three or four years I have had six to ten inches of water under my house. The flooding problem grows worse each year as Cypress Creek continues to fill up with sand and silt.

I am a member of the McNairy County Chamber of Commerce and have helped to work on this Cypress Creek project for about fifteen years. Local objections have been worked out as evidenced by the County Court voting to sponsor it along with two towns. The plan, along with the environmental impact statement, has taken its route through local, state, and national organizations with the required time for questions and objections. All these were answered and worked out to the satisfaction of those concerned. It is ridiculous now at the last minute to allow some objection to stop this much needed watershed project.

I sincerely hope and beg you to steer this project through your committee as quickly as possible to a favorable conclusion.

Thanks for your help and consideration.

Sincerely,


Noel P. Landreth

NPL:sbg

cc: Senator Howard Baker, Jr.
Senator Bill Brock



H. P. LEE

CONSIGNEE

TELEPHONE 645-5456

SELMER, TENN. 38375

FIRESTONE RUBBER
PRODUCTS

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

RE: Cypress Creek Watershed Project

Dear Senator Gravel:

My name is Pat Lee, owner of Lee Oil Company, located on Ervin Street, Selmer, Tennessee. My place of business is approximately 200 feet off Cypress Creek.

On the night of March 12, 1975, after heavy rains, the creek overflowed its banks on both sides causing water to build-up in our oil company building. We were out of business for approximately 48 hours because of this water. It also caused damage to our buildings and equipment. The estimated damage was approximately \$24,000.

Because of the frequent flooding along the creek, it has become increasingly congested. This represents a tremendous hazard not only to our business but also to the homes surrounding our business.

It is my personal belief that unless we have some type of federal flood control program many sections of the Town of Selmer will possibly face future disaster floods.

I am offering my support to the McNairy County Watershed Project.

Very truly yours,

Pat Lee

Pat Lee

PL: sbg

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

1 Mollie Drive
Selmer, Tennessee 38375
May 25, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I have been associated with the trend of Cypress Creek since boyhood, back in the early twenties. This Creek has gone from one of the best fishing streams to a sand ditch.

In my opinion, this has been done by many methods which have destroyed our natural resources, such as clearing of many steep slopes with no provision to stop erosion and silt from flowing into tributaries and on down into the main stream. This has caused a drift, or log jam, for several miles on the lower end of Cypress Creek.

In many places the old channel is higher than the ground on each side. This has caused the water to spread out over many hundreds of acres, killing most all of some of the best hardwood forest I have ever known. Also many acres of good farm land and wildlife habitat.

In general, I am opposed to new channelization. However, in this project I can see no other way to stop the flooding of two major U.S. highways and the City of Selmer but to open up the old channel for the water to flow, relieving the above mentioned areas.

My knowledge and experience is such that I feel I have a better understanding of this matter than many local residents. I am 68 years of age, and grew up in and around Cypress Creek. I am now retired from Bell Telephone Company. I have been Chairman of Tennessee Conservation League, Tennessee Natural Resources Commission, and am active in other local Game and Natural Resources projects.

We urgently ask your reconsideration of this project.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. McNatt

Travis P. McNatt

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator William Brock

177 W. Court Avenue
Selmer, TN 38375
May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed

Dear Mr. Gravel:

As a business man and lifelong resident of McNairy County, I urgently endorse the funding and construction of the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed project.

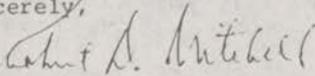
I have also served as Alderman for the Town of Selmer for four years and am aware of the urgency of this project as well as the local support for said project.

This project will restore the lands of high productivity, reduce timber kill, prevent flood damage to farm land, road bridges, city streets, industry and generally improve the economy of the area.

I have reviewed the plans and environmental impact statement, and am well aware of the urgent need to get this project implemented as soon as possible.

I understand that this project is presently before your committee and would appreciate your support in getting it approved.

Sincerely,



Robert D. Mitchell

RDM:pcp

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

128 Sunrise Cove
Selmer, Tenn. 38375
May 24, 1976

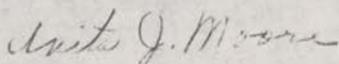
The Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

I urge your support of the McNairy County Cypress
Creek Watershed project. This watershed is desperately
needed as our county is often flooded.

Thank you for your help in this needed project.

Sincerely,



Anita J. Moore

cc: Senator Howard Baker, Jr.
Senator Bill Brock



Wilburn Gene Ashe
 McNAIRY COUNTY JUDGE

SELMER, TENNESSEE 36375 / AREA CODE 901/645-3472



**McNAIRY COUNTY,
 TENNESSEE**

County Court Meets Second
 Monday of Each Month at 7:00 P.M.

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Gravel:

This letter is in reference to a hearing before your Committee concerning the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed.

As a citizen of McNairy County and as County Judge, I certainly encourage your favorable reaction to this request for approval.

There is several hundred acres of excellent farm land and timber land that has been rendered useless due to flooding in the lower end of our county, which can be solved by the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed.

Not only do we have much damage to farmland, but the cities of Selmer and Selmer suffers much loss due to flooding. Many homes and several industries have been flooded in the city of Selmer resulting in much financial loss and many hours of labor wasted.

Let me assure you that the people in the area of the watershed are in support of this project and strongly encourage your help in solving our problem.

Sincerely,

Wilburn Gene Ashe
 Wilburn Gene Ashe, County Judge
 McNairy County, Tennessee

cc: Senator Howard Baker
 Senator William Brock

Unique Natural Resources for Industrial Growth, Pleasure

McNAIRY COUNTY



Chamber of Commerce

P. O. BOX NINE / SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375 / TELEPHONE 645-6360

May 24, 1976

The Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

Re: McNairy County Cypress Creek Watershed Project

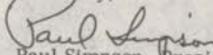
I am President of the McNairy County Chamber of Commerce and I also practice law in Selmer and am the General Sessions Judge of McNairy County, therefore, I am writing this letter as an interested official and citizen of McNairy County and I would appreciate you presenting this letter to your Sub-Committee.

There is pending before your Sub-Committee the above project which is of vital concern to all citizens of McNairy County. The McNairy County Chamber of Commerce has adopted this project by unanimous agreement with the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the officials of the city of Selmer, the members of the County Court of McNairy County and with all the other sponsoring agents of the project.

I believe that if this project is not approved, our county will in the future "literally" wash away. I have talked to all the citizens of McNairy County and I know of no objections from anyone.

Therefore, I urge your support of this project and would appreciate you presenting this letter to the members of your Sub-Committee which will decide whether this project is approved or not.

Sincerely,


Paul Simpson, President
Board of Directors

PS/gb

cc: Senator Howard Baker, Jr.
Senator Bill Brock

Terry Howard, President

T. W. McBride, Vice-President
H. J. Maxendon, Jr., Insurance Agent

Brenda Scott, Secretary

DIRECTORS:
Howard Beane
Joe Diatretti
J. O. Gardner*McNairy County Farm Bureau*555 Mulberry Avenue
SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375DIRECTORS
M. L. Jones
Mrs. Willie Jo Kerby
Ollie Plunk
Paul Wilson

May 25, 1976

Honorable Mike Gravel
Chairman, Subcommittee on Water Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

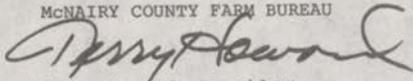
On behalf of some 1,500 members of the McNairy County Farm Bureau we earnestly solicit your support in the ultimate completion of the McNairy-Cypress Watershed Project. This has been in process for a number of years, we have supported it and are hopeful that it will be completed as early as is possible. We feel that this is in the best interests of the residents of this entire area. We feel that it will relieve problems relative to flooding and the destruction of the agricultural potential in the area affected.

The Board has been aware of the importance and progress of the project since its inception and feel that we are qualified to submit the above opinions. This is not a project which will aid a limited number but rather one which will provide much needed economic and social assistance to this County and its some 20,000 residents.

We will be happy, at any time, to support our above claims with additional information. We sincerely solicit your assistance to this matter and thank you, in advance, for any consideration which can be afforded.

Yours very truly,

McNAIRY COUNTY FARM BUREAU



Terry Howard, President

TH/jh

C.C. Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock



McNairy County Soil Conservation District

P.O. Box 159 - Selmer, Tennessee 38375

UPERVISORS

C. S. TREECE, Selmer
 ROBERT W. AYERS, Ramer
 HAROLD MITCHELL, Selmer
 LARRY W. RAINES, Stantonville
 GENE WICKMAN, Millington

D. D. FERGUSON
 District Conservationist

DAVID WEAKLEY
 Soil Conservationist

JOE V. MOORE
 Conservation Coordinator

ELAINE JAMERSON
 District Secretary

May 25, 1976

Honorable Mike Gravel
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

I am Robert Ayers. I own a farm in the lower part of Cypress Creek. I have served on the Watershed Board during all these years. I am also a member of the McNairy County Court, the Town Board of Ramer, and the Soil Conservation Board. All of these groups are sponsors of this project.

Let me urge you and your committee to support this project as we have worked so long to develop it. We think we have given consideration to all local concerned elements. I understand all other interested agencies and groups have endorsed this plan also.

I believe the implementation of this plan will solve many of our conservation problems. This is the only program I have worked with that has so much local support. It is very unusual that a rural county like this will sponsor and provide local funds for a program.

Your support of this project will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Ayers

Robert W. Ayers

cc: Senator Howard Baker
 Senator William Brock



McNairy County Soil Conservation District

P.O. Box 159 - Selmer, Tennessee 38375

SUPERVISORS

C. S. TREECE, Selmer
 ROBERT W. AYERS, Hamer
 HAROLD MITCHELL, Selmer
 LARRY W. RAINES, Stantonville
 GENE RICKMAN, Mossyville

O. D. FERGLISON
 District Conservationist

DAVID WEAKLEY
 Soil Conservationist

JOE V. MOORE
 Conservation Coordinator

ELAINE JAMERSON
 District Secretary

May 25, 1976

Senator Grevel:

I am writing to you as Chairman of the McNairy County Soil Conservation District of Tennessee and asking your support and the support of your subcommittee in approving the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed Project. It is our understanding that our project is presently being considered by your groups for approval.

As a member of the McNairy County Soil Conservation District Board for 25 years, I am very familiar with the planning process that this project has been through to reach the final plan as presented to your subcommittee. Over the years of planning, many alternatives have been investigated and studied, much give and take and compromise has been made on the part of local sponsors in an effort to be responsive to the various needs. It is felt that all concerns of the varying interest groups have been carefully considered and that the plan finally arrived at will give much needed protection to urban areas, agricultural areas, environmental concerns and fish and wildlife interests.

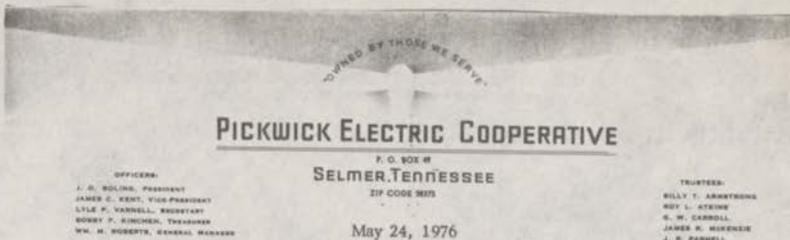
The local sponsors are quite satisfied that there is no local opposition to the project as planned by any of the interest groups, including environmental and fish and wildlife. In fact, many local fish and wildlife advocates have stated that the project as planned will greatly enhance fish and wildlife habitats, especially near the lower end of the project. Another area in which I have personal interest is the timber area of the project. Without the project, McNairy County is losing increasing acres each year and it is our firm belief that this project will reverse this trend and enhance timber habitat areas.

In closing, as a local citizen and officially as chairman of the local soil conservation district, I encourage your subcommittee to approve this project and allow local citizens to move ahead jointly with federal government assistance in implementing this vitally needed project that is overwhelmingly supported by local residents.

Sincerely,

C. S. Treece, Chairman
 McNairy County Soil Conservation
 District Board of Supervisors

cc: Senator Howard Baker
 Senator William Brock



OFFICERS:
 J. O. BOLING, PRESIDENT
 JAMES C. KENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
 LYLE P. VARNELL, SECRETARY
 ROBERT P. RICHMOND, TREASURER
 WM. H. ROBERTS, GENERAL MANAGER

P. O. BOX #
 SELMER, TENNESSEE
 ZIP CODE 38155

TRUSTEES:
 BILLY T. ARMSTRONG
 ROY L. STONE
 G. W. CARROLL
 JAMES H. HUBBARD
 J. R. PERRELL

May 24, 1976

The Honorable Mike Gravel
 United States Senate
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

The small commercial businesses, including the headquarters office of Pickwick Electric Cooperative, located in Selmer, Tennessee, needs the Cypress Creek Watershed Project implimented.

One of the most serious threats, if this project does not go through, is the possible loss of our largest industry in McNairy County -- General Electric Company's bus duct, which in 1975 had approximately four or five inches of water throughout the plant, which stopped production for a period of at least twenty-four hours.

Some of the most productive farmland in McNairy County, Tennessee is under water and will soon be off the tax rolls. In some of the less productive farmland area of the county, low income farmers, the soil is eroding, which can only mean less production for those already subsistence farmers.

I urgently request you to please lend your support to this most worthwhile project that has been fought for by the McNairy County people for near unto fifteen years. Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

PICKWICK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

J. O. Boling
 J. O. Boling,
 President

JOB:am

cc: Senator Howard Baker, Jr.
 Senator Bill Brock

REYNOLDS & DEUSNER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
177 W. COURT
P. O. BOX 347
SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375

W. J. REYNOLDS
EDWIN EARL DEUSNER

May 24, 1976

TELEPHONE
8611 845-6177

Senator Mike Gravel
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: McNairy County
Watershed Project

Dear Senator Gravel:

It has come to our attention that your committee will conduct hearings in the very near future concerning the above captioned project. It is my understanding that the major portion of this project will deal with flood control. Each year, flooding results in hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage to the citizens of McNairy County as well as the citizens of surrounding areas.

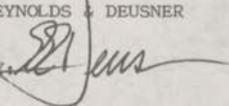
I cannot express to you the importance of this project as it relates to the general well being of the citizens of this county. The cost factor would be nominal considering the benefit to the quality of life of the citizens in this area.

I understand that some objections have been raised concerning the environmental impact of the project. It is unconceivable that this project would have any adverse effect on the environment, and in fact, should the project not be approved, the result would be an adverse effect upon the environment.

We trust that this project will receive your utmost consideration, and after weighing the benefits, we know that you will respond favorably.

Very truly yours,

REYNOLDS & DEUSNER

BY: 

EED:j

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator William Brock

May 24, 1976
123 Sunrise Cove
Selmer, Tenn. 38375

The Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

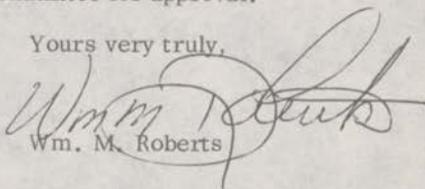
Dear Senator Gravel:

I am writing you in support of the McNairy Cypress Creek Watershed project. My home is located on Crooked Creek in east Selmer, inside the city limits, and this creek is a tributary of Cypress Creek. I have lived at this location for twenty years, and each year, as more land is filled for commercial buildings in downtown Selmer and soil is deposited at the mouth of Cypress, due to land erosion, the problem of flooding in our section of the town gets worse.

About two or three years ago our largest industry, in so far as number of employees is concerned, was flooded and had to lay off over five hundred employees until the water receded. We are told that this plant cannot be protected except by the Watershed project. Several hundred acres of the most productive farmland in McNairy County has been under water, twelve months out of the year, near the mouth of Cypress and more acres covered each year as the creek fills with soil eroded from the rolling hills in the creek's watershed.

Our Watershed project, after almost fifteen years of effort by local people, is at last before your committee for approval.

Yours very truly,



Wm. M. Roberts

cc: Senator Howard Baker, Jr.
Senator Bill Brock

ALDERMEN
 Jimmy Whittington
 Dorthena Estes, Alderwoman
 Richard Spauls
 Jack Gray
 Edward Mitchell

GAS AND WATER
 COMMISSION
 Wilson Gene Ashe
 Troy Smith
 Ward Moore
 Mrs. Ruby Michael, Treas.
 J. T. Hawkins, Secretary

Town of Selmer, Tennessee

CITY HALL, SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375
 BILLY JOE GLOVER, Mayor
 WAYNE BOLTON, Attorney
 ANN HENDERSON, Recorder
 L. G. WILKES, Civil Defense Director
 HUGH KIRKPATRICK, City Judge
 WINFRED BROWDER, Chief of Police

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

RE: Cypress Creek Watershed Project

Dear Senator Gravel:

I am Dorthena Estes, a member of the Selmer City Council. Although I have only been a member of the board for five months, I have nevertheless been in business in Selmer for over twenty years. I have seen the destruction and damage caused by Cypress Creek when it goes on a rampage. I would like to offer this letter as my wholehearted endorsement of the McNairy Cypress Creek Watershed Project.

Sincerely,

Dorthena Estes

Dorthena Estes
 Alderwoman, Town of Selmer

DE/ah

cc: Senator Howard Baker
 Senator Bill Brock

ALDERMEN
 Jimmy Whittington
 Darlene Estes, Alderwoman
 Richard Sparks
 Jack Gray
 Edward Mitchell

GAS AND WATER
 COMMISSION
 William Glenn Aikin
 Troy Smith
 Ward Moore
 Mrs. Rudy Michael, Treas.
 J. T. Hawkins, Secretary

Town of Selmer, Tennessee

CITY HALL, SELMER, TENNESSEE 38075
 BILLY JOE GLOVER, Mayor
 WAYNE BOLTON, Attorney
 ANN HENDERSON, Recorder
 L. G. WILKES, Civil Defense Director
 HUGH KIRKPATRICK, City Judge
 WINFRED BROWDER, Chief of Police

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

RE: Cypress Creek Watershed Project

Dear Senator Gravel:

My name is Paul Fisher. I am the Amoco Products Distributor for this area. My office is located behind the American Station owned by Mr. Jack Gray.

On the night of March 12, 1975, water from the Cypress Creek flooded into my office building and storage tanks causing approximately \$10,000 worth of damage.

Because of requent flooding, Cypress Creek becomes more congested with each occurrence. Unless the Cypress Creek Project becomes a reality, our town and its citizens will soon have no protection against such similar occurrences.

I employ you to give your urgent consideration. I respectfully ask on my part and many of my fellow citizens that this project be approved.

Respectfully yours,



Paul Fisher

PF: sbg

cc: Senator Howard Baker
 Senator Bill Brock

ALDERMEN
 Jimmy Whittington
 Dorthana Estes, Alderwoman
 Richard Sparks
 Jack Gray
 Edward Mitchell

GAS AND WATER
 COMMISSION
 William Gene Ashe
 Troy Smith
 Ward Moore
 Mrs. Ruby Michael, Treas.
 J. T. Hawkins, Secretary

Town of Selmer, Tennessee

CITY HALL, SELMER, TENNESSEE 38376
 BILLY JOE GLOVER, Mayor
 WAYNE BOLTON, Attorney
 ANN HENDERSON, Recorder
 L. G. WILKES, Civil Defense Director
 HUGH KIRKPATRICK, City Judge
 WINFRED BROWDER, Chief of Police

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

RE: Cypress Creek Watershed Project

Dear Senator Gravel:

My name is Billy J. Glover, Mayor of the Town of Selmer. I have held this position for eight years and served as alderman two years prior to being elected Mayor. As you most likely can guess, I have seen an awful lot of water go under the bridge; but my greatest concern is in relation to the water that has gone over the bridge and over the banks of Cypress Creek. Our town has suffered much damage to property due to the flooding of Cypress Creek. On or about March 12, 1975, our town, including city utilities, city streets, and damages to business experienced approximately \$250,000.00 in losses. On many other occasions we have experienced tremendous losses. The Town of Selmer, McNairy County Quarterly Court, and the General Electric Company recently jointly spent approximately \$70,000.00 to clear and snag Cypress Creek and build somewhat of a modified dike system around the G. E. Plant. This is a temporary measure and was only built hoping to act as a retarder until such time as the Watershed Project could be completed.

We, in the Town of Selmer realize the economic impact that the flooding has had on other parts of our county. The south end has probably been hit hardest with flood waters causing crops to have to be planted over and on many occasions the lands have remained wet so long that re-planting was not feasible. There is a direct relationship between the farmer's crops and the economy of our town. We know this very well because each year we feel more of an impact. Timberlands are becoming flooded, and the loss of timber crops are having their effects, also.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee I could go on and on discussing the terrible losses as a result of flooding, but I know your time is valuable. And I will not belabor the point further.

To a large degree the destiny of Selmer and McNairy County is in your hands. We trust that you will give us favorable consideration in your deliberations. The project is a good one, and our needs are great.

Thank you very much for your time and efforts in our behalf.

Sincerely,

Billy J. Glover
Billy J. Glover, Mayor
Town of Selmer

BJG: sbg

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

ALDERMEN
 Jimmy Whittington
 Dorthena Estes, Alderwoman
 Richard Swartz
 Jack Gray
 Edward Mitchell

GAS AND WATER
 COMMISSION
 Wilburn Gene Ashe
 Troy Smith
 Ward Moore
 Mrs. Ruby Michael, Treas.
 J. T. Hawkins, Secretary

Town of Selmer, Tennessee

CITY HALL, SELMER, TENNESSEE 38375
 BILLY JOE GLOVER, Mayor
 WAYNE BOLTON, Attorney
 ANN HENDERSON, Recorder
 L. G. WILKES, Civil Defense Director
 HUGH KIRKPATRICK, City Judge
 WINFRED BROWDER, Chief of Police

May 24, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, DC 20510

RE: Cypress Creek Watershed Project

Dear Senator Gravel:

My name is James C. Whittington, Manager of City Lumber Company, located at 117 East Court Avenue, Selmer, Tennessee. My place of business is approximately 300 feet off the banks of Cypress Creek.

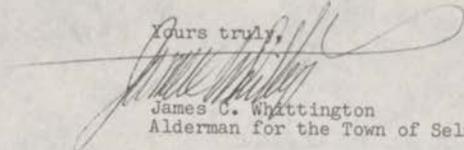
On the night of March 12, 1975, after unusually heavy rains, the creek overflowed its banks on both sides causing water to build up in front of the lumber company. At approximately 2 a.m., March 13, the pressure caused by the build-up of water eventually broke the glass front of the lumber company. In order to keep the water from climbing very high in the store, we had to open the backdoors to let the water flow through, resulting in a loss of merchandise. The total estimated damage was approximately \$25,000. If the employees of the lumber company had not been able to reach the building, chances are we would have had total destruction of building and contents.

Because of the frequent floodings along the creek, it has become increasingly congested and today causing the creek to overflow much quicker. This certainly represents a tremendous hazard, not only to my business but to many other businesses around me.

It is my belief that unless some type of flood control program is initiated along Cypress Creek, many sections of the town of Selmer will possibly face future disaster floods.

I sincerely request your utmost attention to this problem. Without some type of federal help, I do not believe the town of Selmer can adequately protect itself from similar occurrences in the future.

Yours truly,



James C. Whittington
Alderman for the Town of Selmer

JCW:sgb

cc; Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

959 East Poplar Ave.
 Selmer, Tenn. 38375
 May 25, 1976

Honorable Mike Dranel
 U.S. Senate
 Dirksen Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Dranel:

I urge you to give special consideration to funding of the Cypress Creek Watershed bill.

This Project is vitally needed in West Tennessee. Hundreds of acres can not be farmed each year due to flooding. The General Electric Plant where I work has been flooded on two occasions over the last few years. This, of course, has resulted in lost wages and productivity.

The Cypress Creek Watershed Project offers a solution to these problems. Please give it your full consideration.

Sincerely,
 Jim Smith

147 Sunrise Cove
Selmer, Tennessee 38375
May 15, 1976

Honorable Mike Gravel
U. S. Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

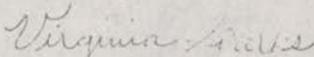
Dear Senator Gravel:

I urge your support in the funding of the McNairy County Cypress Creek Project.

We have had many floods in the recent years which have been bad for our farmers and many industries have been flooded also.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,



Mrs. M. E. Sparks

CC: Senator Howard Baker
Senator Bill Brock

May 25, 1976

Mike Gravel, Chairman
Subcommittee on Water Resources
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Gravel;

It is my understanding that your committee will take action on funding the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed in the near future. As a citizen and a farmer of McNairy County who lives within the watershed area, let me take this opportunity to assure you that I and my neighbors are strongly in favor of this watershed project. I personally have 240 acres of good farmland that is totally useless due to the flooding of Cypress Creek.

Any consideration you give the funding of this project will be appreciated by the citizens of McNairy County, and especially those who live within the watershed district.

Willie R. Teague

Willie R. Teague

Rt. 1 Box 37
Ramer, Tennessee 38367

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator William Brock



TENNESSEE WILDLIFE RESOURCES AGENCY

ELLINGTON AGRICULTURAL CENTER
P. O. BOX 40641
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37204

HARVEY GRAY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ROY W. ANDERSON, ASST. DIR. GEN.
GARY T. MYERS, ASST. DIR. GEN.

May 25, 1976

Senator Mike Gravel
Subcommittee on Water Resources
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Gravel:

Let me take this opportunity to introduce myself briefly to you and your subcommittee. I am a local resident of the City of Selmer, Tennessee in McNairy County. I own a super market which is located in the flood plain of the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed which is before your subcommittee for consideration at this time. I am also a long-time practicing conservationist, being an avid hunter and fisherman and am presently serving as a member of the Tennessee Conservation League and as a Commissioner of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency.

I am writing this letter to ask your support in approving the McNairy-Cypress Creek Watershed project. As a local business owner I have experienced flooding in my business on two occasions and near flooding several other times. There is a pressing need for flood protection within the city of Selmer.

From an environmental concern, I strongly support as sound the project plan as prepared and adopted by the local sponsors. My personal knowledge of this area leads me to believe that all concerns will benefit from this project. I am also aware of the many compromises that have been made in the planning process that will benefit wildlife and fish habitat. It will give much needed protection to the timber areas at the lower end of the project where year long standing water is causing extensive timber kill.

Being a local hunter, fisherman, and conservationist, I have noted in a study that the damage done to wildlife from flooding in the hatching and nesting season of birds and rabbits and spawning season of fish is far greater during the heavy rains which we have in the spring of the year. I will agree that over 2,000 acres of land being used for lakes will take some habitat, but not nearly as much damage will be done to wildlife by this as thousands of acres being under water in the spring months. I am aware of no local opposition to this project. The most frequent comment among the local citizenry is when can we get started on this project.

Please accept this letter and present it to your subcommittee for consideration in your deliberations on our project. I heartily support this project as planned and encourage your early approval.

Sincerely,

P. J. Maxedon

cc: Senator Howard Baker
Senator William Brock

Senator GRAVEL. Please continue.

SECOND BROAD RIVER, N.C.

Mr. MITCHELL. Let me continue with the Second Broad River Watershed in North Carolina. The watershed is in McDowell, Rutherford and Cleveland Counties and is about 50 miles southeast of Asheville.

The project plan provides for the installation of conservation land treatment practices, two multiple-purpose structures for flood prevention and recreation, and 10 single-purpose floodwater retarding structures.

The project measures are expected to:

One: Stabilize approximately 430 acres of critically eroding uplands.

Two: Reduce sheet erosion by about 35 percent.

Three: Reduce flooding and flood damages on the 4,684 acres of floodplain.

Four: Provide an opportunity for an estimated 152,000 visitor-days of recreation annually.

The total installation cost of this project is estimated to be \$8.9 million, of which the local sponsors will furnish \$3.8 million, or 43 percent. The benefits are estimated to be \$531,400, and the benefit-cost ratio is 1.4 to 1.

COUNTRY LINE CREEK, N.C.

The Country Line Creek Watershed, North Carolina, consists of 88,800 acres in Caswell and Rockingham Counties in north central North Carolina. It lies along the Virginia-North Carolina line about 15 miles south of Danville, Virginia.

The project plan provides for the installation of conservation land treatment, one multiple-purpose structure for flood prevention and municipal and industrial water supply storage, one multiple-purpose structure for flood prevention and recreation, and recreation facilities.

The project measures are expected to:

One: Reduce sheet erosion in the watershed by about 65 percent.

Two: Stabilize about 67 acres of critically eroding uplands.

Three: Reduce flood damages on 1,920 acres of floodplain by about 70 percent.

Four: Provide for the area's water supply needs at least until the year 2000.

Five: Provide about 104,200 visitor-days of recreation annually.

The total installation cost of this project is estimated to be \$7.6 million, of which the local sponsors will furnish \$4.0 million or 53 percent. The average annual benefits are estimated to be \$556,300 and the resultant benefit-cost ratio is 1.2 to 1.

[Questions from Senators Gravel and Domenici and a statement from Senator Morgan follows:]

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR GRAVEL

COUNTRY LINE CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

Question: I note that both multiple-purpose dams will provide recreation, but the recreation benefits for one, the Country Line Creek Dam, are shown as "incidental". Why are the recreation benefits for the other primary benefits? Why isn't cost sharing required for recreation benefits in both dams?

Answer: Structure No. 1 is planned for flood prevention and water supply purposes only. No costs--federal or local--are provided for a recreation purpose. The incidental benefits which are shown for Structure No. 1 are a recognition of recreation use that is expected to result from the impoundment of the 390 acre reservoir at this site even though no additional costs are incurred. The recreation benefits for Structure No. 4 are associated with additional storage in the dam specifically for the recreation purpose and the development of facilities for recreation. Cost sharing is provided for Structure 4 for the costs incurred in the recreation purpose. No cost sharing is provided for recreation in Structure 1 since no costs are incurred for the recreation purpose.

Question: The North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources pointed out in their comments on the environmental impact statement that they have two ponds for free fishing in the area which are little used. These ponds are easily accessible and provide excellent bass and blue gill fishing. Recreation opportunities also exist at Kerr Reservoir with its 48,900-acre lake 32 miles away, and the 3,750-acre Hugo Reservoir only 10 miles away. This appears to make the need for additional lake recreation questionable. Would you please comment on this?

Answer: Other existing recreational facilities throughout the area are recognized in the work plan and environmental impact statement. The recreation planned for this watershed will help to meet the many remaining recreation needs as pointed out in the North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Plan and has been coordinated with state interests. It is also noteworthy that local sponsors are providing about one-half of the recreation costs.

Question: The project report states that, at normal level, the structure containing municipal and industrial water supply will hold one billion gallons. In another project report, Elk Creek, West Virginia, you state that one billion gallons could serve a population of 22,500 people. The population of Yanceyville, the principal beneficiary of this water, is 1,274, and the population of the entire watershed is 6,100. Is not a capacity of one billion gallons somewhat excessive in this case? How were the water supply benefits determined? Why wasn't the "least costly alternative" used as a measure of the benefits?

Answer: The water supply in the project will exceed the demands for domestic use of the watershed. However, the sponsors' consultant and local planning groups agree that the additional water provided by the project will be an inducement for industries to move into the area and enhance the local economy. Although storing a smaller amount of water would also be very beneficial, it was decided to store as much water as practical in order to better utilize the excellent storage capacity of the site at only a very small increase in cost.

The benefits were determined by a value of 10 cents annually, per 1,000 gallons of storage. The "least costly alternative" was

not used because the only practical alternative for water supply storage is a single purpose structure at the same site which would cost about the same as the planned multipurpose structure.

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR DOMENICI

COUNTRY LINE CREEK, NORTH CAROLINA

Question: Why isn't cost sharing required on the recreation at Country Line Creek Dam?

Answer: Structure No. 1, which is located on Country Line Creek, does not have any costs which are associated with recreation. The recreation benefits associated with this structure are an incidental effect and not a planned purpose.

Question: The North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources noted in its comment that it has two nearby ponds with free fishing and these are used very little despite the easy access and excellent bass and blue gill fishing. Kerr Reservoir is 32 miles away and Hyco Reservoir is 10 miles away. Why are additional lakes for recreation needed in the area?

Answer: Other existing recreational facilities throughout the area are recognized in the work plan and environmental impact statement. The recreation planned for this watershed will help to meet the many remaining recreation needs as pointed out in the North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Plan and has been coordinated with state interests. It is also noteworthy that local sponsors are providing about one-half of the recreation costs.

Question: What area will be served by the water supply of this project?

Answer: It is anticipated that the entire area of Caswell County would be served by the proposed water supply.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR ROBERT MORGAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

June 3, 1976

Mr. Chairman, my statement today is to encourage this Subcommittee to vote favorably for the Soil Conservation Service Watershed workplans of Country Line Creek, North Carolina, and Second Broad River, North Carolina. These two projects would affect a total of four counties in North Carolina: Caswell, Rutherford, McDowell, and Cleveland. By approval of these watershed workplans stimulation in both the economy and population will occur.

I would like to make a brief analysis of the two different projects in order to point out the many benefits these two watersheds will bring to the counties and the State.

As Mr. Ryland Farmer of Caswell County stated here this morning, his county unfortunately has one of the poorest per capita incomes and, ironically, one of the highest property tax rates in the State. Due to the lack of water, only limited industry exists in the county and, therefore, only 10% of the total tax money comes from

industry. Also, as a result, 4,000 residents of the county are forced to commute everyday to work outside the county.

At this very moment there exists an answer to some of the Caswell County problems...the Country Line Creek Project. The watershed would control flooding on a total of 1,920 acres of bottomland. Consequently, the crops could be moved from the eroding hillsides to the rich bottomlands and the hillsides could be planted with grass and trees to protect them from further erosion. The hills could then be returned to their natural condition.

The project would also attract industries to the area by providing adequate water. In the past few years, more than 20 industries have expressed interest in locating in the county because of the available labor force; but because of the limited water, they soon lost interest. Therefore, the two-fold benefit of attracting industry would be to lighten the tax burden on the citizens of the county and also stimulate the general economy. At this moment, Caswell County is at an assessed value of 1/3 less than counties surrounding it of similar size and population.

Another reason to support the Country Line Creek Watershed is that it would provide needed recreational areas to the county which also help attract industry. The watershed is planned to include a park and outdoor camping area in the second structure.

As matters stand, Caswell County realistically could be thrown into economical turmoil unless plans are made for more facilities to attract more industries. The impending disaster may be caused by the simple fact that Caswell County is predominantly "tobacco country" where allotments are regulated by the Department of Agriculture. At present North Carolina is the only state where tobacco acreage cannot be leased across county lines. However, if approved by the voters, this situation will change and most of the tobacco acreage will be leased to eastern counties where tobacco is raised more easily due to the level terrain. Therefore, Caswell has high possibilities of being left without tobacco as well.

The people most aware of Caswell County's problems and the need for the Country Line Creek Watershed are the citizens of that county. They started working on the Watershed work plan in 1968 and have worked constantly with state, local, and federal soil conservationists in developing it. Problems have appeared, but by working

together they have solved them. Local funds will finance the municipal water supply in the first structure. As the Subcommittee knows, all the lands must be purchased as a cost of \$4 1/2 million to comply with Public Law 566. The county recognizes the cost of the project and is willing to carry its share which will be about 60% of the total. To this end the county has been engaged in extensive fund raising. For example, the county commissioners have levied a tax every year since 1969 to help build the project. Since that time, they have collected over \$320,000. Consequently, the county has given the Watershed Plan their top priority and I believe this Subcommittee should devote its attention to the hard work and sacrifices that Caswell County has given to the Country Line Watershed Workplans and vote favorably for passage of the plan.

Secondly, I would also like the Subcommittee to focus its attention on the Second Broad River Watershed Project which would affect residents of Rutherford, McDowell, and Cleveland Counties, North Carolina.

Similar to the Country Line Watershed Workplan for Caswell County, the Second Broad River Watershed Project would benefit most of the residents of these

three counties economically. The need for the project is easily recognized by trying to travel through this region after a bad storm. The plan would provide needed flood control so that local farmers would not be at the mercy of the rising water of the river. The flooding is not a question of whether it will happen annually, but more a question of when it will occur. Therefore, farmers experience the frustration of having an entire crop ruined within a three to four hour period. I realize that the concept is hard to imagine since most of us live in a more stable environment. Therefore, the people of these three counties are only asking for the chance to live a more steady life without the constant fear of another flood.

For example, in 1975, the worst storms in the history of North Carolina hit the area in less than a two-month period. Damages amounted to over \$1,050,000. The federal government ended up spending over \$130,000 in aid to victims. Unfortunately, this aid did not begin to repair all the damage. If the watershed had been complete, much of the damage could have been prevented.

This project was begun in the early 1960's by farmers on the Cane Creek, part of the proposed watershed and a tributary of the Second Broad River. Now, the

plan has grown to encompass 144,300 acres. To the disappointment of the citizens of those counties, the project was hoped to have been long finished by now; but many who are old and no longer own the farms that the project would have affected still press for passage of the plan for the benefit of future generations.

Likewise, the counties have been funding for the project since 1965, when the county commissioners were authorized by referendum to levy up to \$0.05 per \$100 evaluation as watershed tax. Consequently, the county commissioners have spent over \$200,000 in engineering and planning for the watershed. The A.L.S.C.P. appropriated over \$280,000 for land conserving practices to be implemented in the area. One of the largest contributions has been the free hundreds of days of service the Soil Conservation Service technicians and interested people have given to development of the plan. Likewise, the citizens of Rutherford, McDowell, and Cleveland counties, similar to the citizens of Caswell county, are willing to sacrifice their time and money in order to enjoy the many benefits these two projects will ultimately bring to their areas.

Right now, according to reports from the Second Broad River Watershed Commission, it is anticipated that much of the land rights will be donated for the project to procede.

As you know, the Second Broad River Watershed Project consists of 12 dams which will result in many multiple-purpose benefits, similar to the Country Line Creek Project. These benefits include a proposed lake which will be the largest in the State (over 155 acres). As everyone on this Subcommittee realizes, recreational areas are truly one of the largest assets a region can have for the present and the future of a state. With the building of the Second Broad River Watershed Project, not only will farmers and residents of those three counties have little worry of flooding, but the facility will provide many recreational benefits.

In conclusion, I hope I have been of some assistance to the Subcommittee in pointing out how imperative I believe these two projects are to the future of Rutherford, McDowell, Cleveland, and Caswell counties. Thank you for the time you have given me.

ZUNI PUEBLO, N. MEX.

Mr. MITCHELL. Zuni Pueblo Watershed, New Mexico, consists of about 13,000 acres of McKinley County in northwestern New Mexico. The watershed is about 25 miles south of Gallup, New Mexico.

The project provides for conservation land treatment practices and one single-purpose floodwater retarding structure.

The project measures will:

One: Provide flood protection to the agricultural and urban land below the structure for storms ranging up to the 100-year event.

Two: Benefit about 543 families by a reduction in floodwater and sediment damage to their homes.

The total installation cost for this project is estimated to be \$4.8 million of which the local sponsors are to furnish \$1.2 million or 24 percent. The average annual benefits are estimated to be \$313,600. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.3 to 1.

[Questions from Senator Domenici follow:]

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR DOMENICI

ZUNI PUEBLO, NEW MEXICO

Question: The Zuni area is characterized by diverse and abundant archeological and historical resources. Have surveys been made to pinpoint such resources and what precautions will be taken to preserve such resources within the project area?

Answer: The Arizona State Museum conducted an archeological survey of the project area in 1972. That survey revealed the presence of 19 archeological sites. Installation of the project will directly or indirectly affect 18 of the sites.

The project plan provides for systematic recovery of data from these archeological sites through testing and intensive excavation. This work has an estimated cost of \$205,000 and will be the responsibility of the National Park Service. It will be conducted before any construction activities can commence.

Question: What specific redevelopment benefits are expected from the project?

Answer: The region surrounding the Zuni Pueblo Watershed has a very high rate of unemployment and very low per capita incomes. Installation of the project and its subsequent operation and maintenance will provide about 175 man-years of unskilled employment for labor which would otherwise be seriously underemployed. These effects are entitled redevelopment benefits. The average annual value of these effects was estimated to be \$55,470.

Question: What changes, if any, in land use will result from the project?

Answer: The area benefited by the project includes 1,440 acres of irrigated land. Protection provided by the project will be an incentive to return 834 acres of previously irrigated land to cropland production. The project will also permit more intensive use of 666 acres of irrigated land presently cropped but subject to flood hazard. Although benefits were not claimed, the project should also provide incentive to develop the needed irrigation water for full utilization of an additional 900 acres of idle land.

Question: Please describe the flood problem in the watershed. How frequently do floods occur and how serious is the damage to homes, businesses, and agriculture? Please describe the sediment problem and explain how the project may alleviate it.

Answer: Flooding, sediment deposition, and erosion are major resource problems in the watershed. Oak Wash crosses the Zuni Irrigation Canal approximately one mile north of the Pueblo. The flows traverse the agricultural alluvial plain below the canal. The slopes of the plain are very flat which creates sediment deposition problems. The flows fan out in this area, resulting in flood flow spreading over a large portion of the urban area of Zuni Pueblo and the surrounding irrigated farmland.

Floods from high intensity thunderstorms are frequent. Damages occur almost each year. Some of the more damaging floods occurred in 1922, 1924, 1946, 1958, 1963, 1964, 1967, 1969, and 1970.

Due to the meandering of the overland fan-flow of floodwater, it is impossible to predict where flooding will occur from individual storms.

Flooding causes structural damage to homes and businesses and their contents in the Pueblo of Zuni. Water ponding from these floods creates health hazards from disease-carrying flies and mosquitoes, water stagnation, and sewage pollution. Damage to homes and commercial establishments is estimated to average \$142,000 per year.

Floods damage irrigation canals and interrupt irrigation delivery. Even a small break causes the irrigation water to be turned off for about a week. This interruption begins with a storm of about a 10-year frequency, and affects 666 acres of cropland.

About 1,440 acres of irrigated land are directly affected by flooding. The average annual damage to crops is estimated to be \$4,000.

Sediment from Oak Wash is deposited in the irrigation canal, causing a maintenance problem. Sediment is deposited over the cropland, disrupting irrigation grades and irrigation water management. Severe damage occurs in the urban area where sediment is deposited in homes, businesses, and on equipment. Sediment fines which settle on yards and roads cause severe dust conditions and may contribute to a high rate of respiratory ailments among the

Zuni Indians. Sediment from the watershed passes downstream to the Zuni River flood plain and Tekapo Reservoir, damaging cropland and displacing storage provided for irrigation and wildlife. The damage from sediment is estimated to average \$15,500 per year. Total floodwater and sediment damages are estimated at \$185,000 per year.

The project will provide nearly 100 percent alleviation of the above floodwater and sediment problems. With specific reference to the sediment problem, the floodwater retarding structure will trap and store about 90 percent of the sediment yield of the watershed. The concentration of sediment in the water to be delivered to the river is estimated to be 8,600 parts per million which is, for all practical purposes, clear water.

Mr. MITCHELL. Senator, I believe that briefs through the seven projects we have here. We will be pleased to answer any questions you might have on them.

Senator GRAVEL. We have a number of technical questions. I think, due to the experience of the Senator from Tennessee, it might be better if I submitted all those questions to you in writing and let you respond to them. I think that would be a more efficient and more complete way.

I only have one question for an academic situation. I know that nearly all States, save my own State, have Soil Conservation Service projects. Can you give me a reason why there has been no initiation, there is no desire for Soil Conservation Service projects in Alaska?

Mr. MITCHELL. Senator, I wouldn't say there was no desire. I think, as you well realize, the Soil Conservation Service's programs in Alaska are relatively young. There are a number of areas that I believe the State conservationist, Mr. Wayne Long, is looking at right now that have a potential for Public Law 83-566 projects. I could leave it at that.

I think there is a potential there, but it just has not developed.

ELK CREEK, W. VA. (CONT.)

Senator GRAVEL. Very good.

Going back to the West Virginia project, Senator Randolph will have some questions.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Mitchell, rather than discuss the seven projects, because the chairman will develop as he thinks helpful the overall program, I would like to direct your attention to the Elk Creek Watershed project.

As I understand it, Mr. Mitchell, there are 78,000 acres involved in this. Is this also Upshur County?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, a very small part, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. Then there are three counties, not two counties?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. The project, then is in central West Virginia, if we have a central part of the State.

Am I correct as to the acreage, 78,000 acres?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir, you are.

Senator RANDOLPH. Is that acreage in spots, or is it all within one area?

Mr. MITCHELL. No, sir, it is all in one area, a contiguous area, what we call the watershed area that takes care of the runoff from one particular contiguous area.

Senator RANDOLPH. One contiguous area comprises the total acreage?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. Fine.

I know of the installation, the treatment programs, and the recreation facilities. I would like to come specifically to the 1.3 miles of channel work. Just what does that encompass?

Mr. MITCHELL. That 1.3 miles of channel work, Senator, as we have it in our plan, is to be installed in the lower area of the watershed area that would run from somewhere around the town of Anmoore to East View to provide the necessary protection that we feel is required in a highly urban area and protect those people from the risk to loss of life.

So that is an added feature, along with floodwater retarding structures that are being proposed to meet that protection.

Senator RANDOLPH. Then I was correct in saying that the projects often do protect not only property and livestock and whatever would be protected in connection with the use of the soil for the raising of crops, but that the loss of life is often a factor. Is that correct?

Mr. MITCHELL. Very definitely.

Senator RANDOLPH. I know that area very well to which you are addressing yourself, the Anmoore section.

What is the cost of the project?

Mr. MITCHELL. The total cost, Senator, is estimated to be \$20.7 million.

Senator RANDOLPH. \$20.7 million?

Mr. MITCHELL. That is the total cost.

Senator RANDOLPH. How long will it take to complete this project?

Mr. MITCHELL. We usually have our installation periods run from 5 to 7 years. In a project of this magnitude it may run longer than the 7 years.

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I would hope that we would be able on next Tuesday to clear these projects from the committee. I am very anxious to have consideration of the project for which I speak this morning.

Senator GRAVEL. I think there is no problem at all, Mr. Chairman. I think they will just go automatically to the full committee.

Senator RANDOLPH. Fine, if that could be done and still be within the procedure that you would like.

Senator GRAVEL. Very well, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. Following the committee action, what do you propose, Mr. Chairman, in connection with the projects? What is the procedure that will be followed?

Senator GRAVEL. In this case what we will do is go to the full committee since there are no objections in the subcommittee.

The full committee obviously would have to adopt a resolution covering these projects.

Senator RANDOLPH. But we take nothing to the Senate floor?

Senator GRAVEL. Right.

Senator RANDOLPH. I want the record to reflect that nothing moves to the Senate in reference to these projects.

Senator GRAVEL. Very much so.

Senator RANDOLPH. It is an action within the committee.

Senator GRAVEL. Yes, within both the Senate committee and the House committee. All that is required is a resolution.

Senator RANDOLPH. A resolution?

Senator GRAVEL. Yes.

Senator RANDOLPH. As I understand it, you would be prepared?

Senator GRAVEL. To have that resolution next Tuesday morning.

Senator RANDOLPH. What is the situation in reference to House action in these seven projects?

Mr. MITCHELL. Senator, the House took up the Elk Creek and a number of these other projects last week.

Senator GRAVEL. And passed them out of subcommittee. They are to be handled in full committee this morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator RANDOLPH. Then within the next 4 or 5 days we would presumably have the committee approval from both the House and Senate?

Senator GRAVEL. Right, by next Tuesday.

Senator RANDOLPH. Then what, Mr. Mitchell, are you prepared to do after that congressional approval has been given?

Mr. MITCHELL. Senator, once the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service receives the congressional approval, he will then authorize expenditures of our watershed construction funds to each of the State conservationists who are involved in these particular projects.

This will then allow those State conservationists to proceed into the final design and construction activities of the projects, assuming that the local sponsoring organizations have secured the necessary land estimates and rights-of-ways.

So the action here does allow for expenditures of construction funds.

Senator RANDOLPH. What funds are available?

Mr. MITCHELL. Sir, this year we have sufficient funds. We have approximately \$80 million that we had this fiscal year. I am not sure of our present status, of how much is unobligated. But we have not had a problem this particular year in funding.

Senator RANDOLPH. At least the program can move forward?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. In these projects, the seven that are being considered today?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir, we would hope they would.

Senator RANDOLPH. Increasingly, people have been looking upon these programs as we do upon the lakes, the larger bodies of water which come under the Corps of Engineers. People have been looking to these not only for flood control protection property and lives, but

also the recreational benefits. Recreation has been included in the Corps of Engineers' cost-benefit ratio?

Can you tell me, any one of you, when we started to include the recreational benefit?

Mr. PARKER. The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 gave us authority to use recreational benefits and plan for recreation.

Senator RANDOLPH. We can place in the record when the Corps of Engineers decided to include this element in its analysis.

Senator GRAVEL. In 1965.

Senator RANDOLPH. In the 1965 Act. So for some 15 years we have been able to do that.

In reference to this particular project, what would you look upon as recreational benefits?

Mr. MITCHELL. We have estimated the recreational benefits that will accrue to approximately \$238,700 out of a total average annual benefits expected to accrue of \$1.4 million. So it is approximately \$240,000 per year that will be recreational benefits.

Senator RANDOLPH. How do you come to any figure or the figure that you have given? How do you arrive at it?

Mr. MITCHELL. We work very closely with the areas of State government, Senator, usually the Governor's office who has responsibility for recreation planning in a particular State. We look to them to provide us with an idea of the State recreation plan, what their recreational needs might be in a particular area, and use the information that they would have available on recreational needs.

They break this down in many instances as to type of recreation—boating, fishing, swimming—and work very closely with those kinds of expertise to develop the recreational benefits.

Senator RANDOLPH. What will be the size of the water impounded?

Mr. MITCHELL. The size of the recreational pool in the one structure is 190 acres.

Senator RANDOLPH. 190 acres?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Senator RANDOLPH. You could do boating then?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, I believe boating is a purpose in this.

Senator RANDOLPH. Not with motorboats but presumably with small craft, canoes and certain types of rowboats? Is that correct?

Mr. PARKER. That detail I don't believe was in the work plan, but many of these lakes of this size do allow more. Sometimes they have restricted areas for their use to keep them out of the way of the swimmers and what have you. But in an addition to the 190 acre lake, there are 2,400 acres of land around the reservoir for the various facilities and recreational use for land. It is quite a sizable area.

Senator RANDOLPH. Has there been a project in West Virginia of this size before?

Mr. MITCHELL. Senator, I don't have that information readily available. We can provide it for the record.

Senator RANDOLPH. I would like it for the record.
[The information requested follows:]

QUESTIONS FROM SENATOR RANDOLPH

ELK CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA

Question. Is there a Public Law 83-566 watershed in West Virginia which has a recreation development as large as or larger than site 13 of the proposed Elk Creek Watershed?

Answer. Yes. Site Number 10 on Mill Creek Watershed in Jackson and Roane Counties has a recreation lake of 200 acres. Usage is expected to exceed 400,000 annual visitor-days.

Senator RANDOLPH. I don't recall that there has been one.

Mr. PARKER. You mean in dollars?

Senator RANDOLPH. No, in the size of the water provided.

Mr. PARKER. I am sure there has been one of this size in the number of structures and magnitude.

Senator RANDOLPH. You mean the 200 acres of water?

Mr. PARKER. I can't say for sure whether it was 200, but there have been recreational lakes.

Mr. MITCHELL. Let us provide that for the record.

Senator RANDOLPH. Yes, if you would.

[The information requested follows:]

Question. What Public Law 83-556 recreation projects are there in West Virginia and what are the expected benefits?

Answer. Yes, there are seven approved Public Law 83-556 projects with recreation developments in West Virginia.

Watershed	County	Lake size	Usage annual visitor-days
Big Ditch Run.....	Webster.....	65	24,600
Blakes Creek-Arrow Creek.....	Kanawha, Putnam.....	28	21,000
Brush Creek.....	Mercer.....	55	35,100
Kanawha Two Mile.....	Kanawha.....	50	86,000
Mata Creek.....	Mingo.....	35	42,500
Mill Creek No. 10.....	Jackson, Roane.....	200	408,000
Upper Buffalo Creek.....	Marion.....	30	15,800

Senator RANDOLPH. Have you had experience in West Virginia in the saving of lives by such projects being in place? Or is this just hoped for? Or do you have some examples?

Mr. MITCHELL. Sir, I don't have any specific examples. But when we get into any watershed area, of course, we work with the sponsors in trying to meet their objectives, whether it be control of floodwaters for agricultural benefits or urban protection. And when we get into heavily developed areas, we have the criteria, the administrative criteria, that we want to be assured that there is no risk to loss of life from a 100-year storm. That is what we have planned this particular watershed for.

But I do not have any specific examples of any loss of life that we have saved through the watershed projects in West Virginia.

Senator RANDOLPH. You do recall that in my statement at the beginning of the hearing I mentioned that West Virginia, and I am sure other States, would classify themselves as such areas.

We have the flashflood problem. I have seen the devastation wrought by a flashflood, let's say at Sutton, West Virginia.

Are you familiar with the flashflood situation as it has occurred in the past?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir. Your entire State is what we call high-gradient streams and very subject to flashflooding.

Senator RANDOLPH. That is right. And those waters move quickly, in a matter of minutes, and people have a very short time to attempt to cope with fleeing personally from the scene or providing protection for livestock or buildings on farms. Is that correct?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir. That is correct.

Senator RANDOLPH. Do you consider this project in what we would call a semiurban area, or strictly an area that is rural in nature but serving the people in what we call the urban area, such as near Clarksburg?

Mr. MITCHELL. I think we consider this a rural area that is urban in nature. I think you could use the term or phrase here of rural.

Senator RANDOLPH. The headwater project, however, is not far from where the population is more concentrated, isn't that correct?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, that is right.

Senator RANDOLPH. I said at the outset we had the complete cooperation of groups and citizens individually who were concerned.

Can you place in the record of the hearing those organizations or representatives of groups that have cooperated?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir; I can. We have eight such groups that are sponsors of this project: the city of Clarksburg, the community of Stonewood, the community of Anmoore, the community of Nutter Fort, the County Commissioner of Harrison County, the County Commissioner of Barbour County, the West Fork Soil Conservation District, Tygarts Valley Soil Conservation District.

Senator RANDOLPH. That is complete cooperation of those organizations. Because I do recognize them and know of the work that has been done.

Have all the cost-sharing problems been worked out before you came here today?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir. We asked the sponsors to sign a watershed work plan agreement that goes through the particulars, particularly the cost-sharing features. They have signed that watershed work plan agreement, indicating that they are in agreement with the part of the cost that is to be borne by other than Federal funds.

Senator RANDOLPH. How much in Federal funds, and then how much in the cost-sharing by the local political subdivisions or groups that will contribute?

Mr. MITCHELL. Of the \$20 million total cost, Public Law 566 or Federal funds will be approximately \$10,600,000 or 51 percent. The other funds that are to be born by the sponsoring local organization they approximate \$10,107,000, or 49 percent of the total.

Senator RANDOLPH. It is truly a sharing project, isn't it?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir; it certainly is.

Senator RANDOLPH. It is not a 90-10 or 70-30. It is approximately a dollar for a dollar, isn't it?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. How do these local bodies raise the funds necessary to comply?

Mr. MITCHELL. One of the criteria that we ask for in the sponsorship is the ability to raise funds through taxation. We do not have the specific plans here, I am not sure at this stage, as to how they are going to raise their funds, whether it is through taxation or whether it is issuance of bonds. We do request that they assure us that they have this ability at this point before we move on.

Senator RANDOLPH. And if there were an election of a subsequent group to the making of the contract, is the Federal Government obligated to continue the project?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. With the funds that would be provided at the local level?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. Do you feel then that, once a project is approved by the Senate and House committees and you are given the mandate to move forward, that you anticipate no dollar problem; is that correct, either at the Federal or local level?

Mr. MITCHELL. That is correct at this point.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much. I am very appreciative for the time that you have permitted me, Mr. Chairman, to talk with Mr. Mitchell. I know the area well. I was born in the area and it is very close to where I live now. So we have been for many, many years conscious of what watershed projects have meant to central West Virginia, as well as to the State as a whole.

If you care to, and you feel it would not encumber the record, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have included the watershed projects that have been instituted in West Virginia, their location, and what you feel have been the benefits that have accrued from those projects during the life of the work that has been carried forward.

Senator GRAVEL. I will be very happy to include that in the record. [The information referred to follows:]

WEST VIRGINIA

Blakes Creek - Armour Creek Project (PL-566) Kanawha and Putnam Counties
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - March 7, 1966. Estimated completion - December 1975. Area - 3,680 acres (all privately owned except for roads, streets, schools, and federal buildings). Sponsors - City of Nitro, County Court of Kanawha County, and the Capitol and Western Soil Conservation Districts. Estimated total cost - \$598,200 (\$386,800 PL-566 and \$211,400 Other). Principal problems - Floodwater damage to residential, commercial property, and utilities, and lack of water-oriented recreational opportunities. Land ownership and use - Cropland, 65 acres; grassland, 380 acres; woodland, 2,535 acres; and urban and miscellaneous, 700 acres (includes about 100 acres of 3 miles of Interstate 64). The City of Nitro with a population of 8,019 lies in the watershed. The remaining population of the watershed is an estimated 1,100. Farming is very minor and all part-time. Work plan was supplemented in 1969 and twice in 1971.

Progress in Land Treatment. Forty-eight percent of the landowners in the watershed, owning 58 percent of the land, are cooperators with the Capitol Soil Conservation District. To date, 775 acres of land treatment measures have been applied compared to the 70 acres called for in the work plan.

Progress in Structural Measures. The multiple-purpose flood prevention and recreation dam plus the basic recreation facilities have all been installed. The structural measures are completed.

Watershed Project Benefits. All but an estimated \$400 of the average annual floodwater damages of \$40,700 have been eliminated. Total benefits from this completed project are averaging an estimated \$72,100 yearly. Total average annual cost is estimated at \$35,700 for a benefit-cost ratio of 2.0:1.0. The recreational facilities completed spring of 1974 continue to receive heavy use. The City of Nitro has installed additional playground equipment. Management of the lake for fishing is being done by the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. A recent check indicated that the lake fish population is in balance with good growth.

The project will be closed out by December 31, 1975.

September 1975

WEST VIRGINIA
Big Ditch Run (PL-566) Webster County
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - September 12, 1963. Estimated completion - FY 1977. Area - 5,730 acres (84 percent privately owned, 16 percent Monongahela National Forest). Sponsors - Elk Soil Conservation District, Town of Cowen, Webster County Court, and the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. Estimated total cost - \$900,460 (\$533,250 PL-566 and \$367,210 Other). Principal problems - floodwater and sediment damage to the Town of Cowen and lack of water-oriented recreation. Land ownership and use - cropland, 1,320 acres; hayland, 745 acres; pasture, 1,265 acres; woodland, 1,895 acres; idle, 170 acres; and other, 345 acres. County population is 9,809 with 9,325 being rural non-farm. Work plan was supplemented in 1965, 1968, and 1974. In 1974, an environmental assessment was made and a Negative Declaration prepared and published regarding 1,400-foot extension of channel work and installation of basic recreation facilities.

Progress in Land Treatment. Fifty-one percent of the landowners, owning 55 percent of the land in the watershed, are cooperators with the Elk Soil Conservation District. Thirty-one percent have developed and are putting into effect conservation plans for their land. About 55 percent or 505 acres of the 925 acres of land treatment called for in the supplemented work plan has been applied.

Progress in Structural Measures. The multiple-purpose flood prevention and recreation dam and 19,800 feet of stream channel work through the Town of Cowen has been installed. The recreation basic facilities at the dam are planned for construction during fiscal year 1976. A contract for 1,400 feet extension of the channel was awarded January 1975 and the work is expected to be completed in October 1975. The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources are sponsoring the recreational developments. All landrights have been secured at an estimated cost of \$172,000 with \$46,700 being PL-566.

Watershed Project Benefits. Floodwater reduction benefits are averaging an estimated \$32,700 annually. Recreation benefits will average an estimated \$55,400 yearly. Total annual estimated benefits will be \$112,100. Estimated annual costs will be \$70,900 for a benefit-cost ratio of 1.6:1.0.

September 1975

WEST VIRGINIA

Bond's Creek (PL 566 Project), Ritchie County

The Project in Brief. Authorized - April 25, 1960. Completed - June 30, 1966. It is an agricultural watershed without urbanization -- only small communities of Pike, Highland, and Beech Grove are situated therein. The principal problems were floodwater and sediment damages to agricultural lands and improvements. Sponsoring local organizations are the Little Kanawha Soil Conservation District and the City of Pennsboro. Estimated total cost - \$368,100 (\$257,250 Federal and \$110,850 local). Benefiting landowners along Bond's Creek are maintaining the channel improvement and the City of Pennsboro is operating and maintaining the multiple-purpose structure.

Progress in Land Treatment. Practices estimated to cost \$106,200 are planned. Over 60 percent of the watershed is covered under cooperative agreement with the Little Kanawha Soil Conservation District. About 20 percent of the planned land treatment measures have been established. Woodland harvest cutting has been done on 105 acres out of 200 acres planned, 327 acres of pasture have been treated out of 1000 acres planned for treatment. Tree planting was done on 84 acres - only 80 acres were planned.

Progress in Structural Measures. The 5.8 miles of channel improvement and a multipurpose dam have been completed. These two jobs comprise all the structural measures included in the work plan. Total construction cost was \$178,970, about 8 percent under work plan estimates. The twelve acre lake is being managed for fish and wildlife production, in addition to being operated as a floodwater retarding structure. Rates of cost-sharing for the dam were 87.3 percent Federal and 12.7 percent local, of the total installation cost of about \$92,000. The City of Pennsboro furnished the local funds for the multipurpose structure and will operate and maintain the dam.

Progress in Obtaining Easements and Rights-of-Way. Local sponsoring organizations obtained all required land rights involving some 40 properties valued at \$3,900. The Bond's Creek Watershed Improvement District secured easements for the channel job and the City of Pennsboro already owned the site of the multipurpose reservoir.

Effectiveness of Project. A very severe storm with a rainfall totaling 3.4 inches occurred on March 4, 1963. Residents stated that runoff was the greatest they could ever remember. The channel improvement, designed to handle a storm of 3 to 5 year frequency, could not accommodate the full flow. Damages to crops and farm improvements was not extensive; however, and was much less than if the job had not been installed. Considerable maintenance was required along the channel banks where new vegetation had not been fully established.

August, 1966

WEST VIRGINIA
Brush Creek Project (PL-566) Mercer County
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - June 21, 1960. Estimated completion - FY 1977. Area - 22,293 acres (except for several very small tracts, all land is privately owned). Sponsors - Southern Soil Conservation District, County Court of Mercer County, Brush Creek Improvement District, Green Valley - Glenwood Public Service District, City of Bluefield, City of Princeton, and West Virginia Department of Highways. Estimated total cost - \$5,946,850 (\$1,451,300 PL-566 and \$4,495,550 Other). Principal problems - inundation of 500 acres of residential and business areas; water and sediment damage to houses, gardens, streets, roads, and many other improvements; pollution of water supplies, gardens, and other sources of food; erosion of land; flooding of 600 acres of valuable agricultural land with damage to crops, soils, and fixed improvements; and inadequate public and industrial water supplies. Land ownership and use - cropland, 443 acres; grassland, 6,700 acres; woodland, 10,000 acres; and urban and miscellaneous, 5,150 acres. Present population of the watershed is estimated at 19,000 with about 8,000 in the City of Princeton. The work plan has been supplemented six times - 1963, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1973. Due to changes and developments, the work plan is being supplemented in order to adequately meet the objectives of the project. A full environmental impact statement is being prepared. An Archeological Survey has been completed.

Progress in Land Treatment. There are 165 landowners and operators cooperating with the Southern Soil Conservation District. Of these, 164 have developed and are implementing conservation plans for 9,326 acres. Sixty-one percent of the planned 3,580 acres of land treatment has been applied.

Progress in Structural Measures. Construction of last dam is underway and is 26 percent completed. The Brush Creek channel work is the remaining structural measure to be installed. Construction cost for all structural measures is estimated at \$2,398,800.

Watershed Project Benefits.

Flood Damage Reduction - The 10 dams can provide flood storage of 4,843 acre-feet for average annual benefits of \$70,340. Two acres of flood plain land in the City of Princeton recently was sold for \$80,000.

Recreation - Dam No. 14 provides a 55-acre lake for water-oriented recreation. Annual visitor-days in calendar year 1974 totaled 43,313. This is 24 percent over that estimated in the watershed plan.

Municipal Water Supply - Three of the ten watershed dams are providing additional storage of over 900,000,000 gallons for public water supply. This has been a big factor in the recent growth of the Princeton-Bluefield area.

September 1975

WEST VIRGINIA

Dave's Fork-Christian's Fork Watershed (P.L. 566), Mercer County

The Project in Brief. This watershed of 4,154 acres is located just outside of Princeton, West Virginia. Seventy percent of the area is pasture and cropland. The project was authorized July 7, 1957 and was completed at the end of fiscal year 1962. Total cost of the project is estimated at \$278,030 (\$221,472 Federal and \$56,558 non-Federal). It is sponsored by the Southern Soil Conservation District with assistance from the Mercer County Court and the Dave's Fork-Christian's Fork Watershed Association. The major problem is the reduction of floodwater and sediment damage to a rapidly growing urban area. The work plan was amended to provide for an extension to channel improvement on Christian's Fork. The improvement started at Brush Creek and extended 1.2 miles upstream.

Progress in Land Treatment. More land treatment was applied than was planned. For example, 257 acres of permanent hay were established--100 acres were planned; 350 acres of pasture improvement planned--352 acres treated; 6 farm ponds planned--40 ponds constructed; 60 acres of tree planting planned--151 acres planted. About 60% of the 115 farmers in the watershed became cooperators with the Southern Soil Conservation District. This covered about 70% of the watershed area. Overall, the watershed is in an excellent condition from a conservation standpoint.

Progress in Structural Measures. All three of the planned floodwater retarding structures have been constructed at a contract cost of \$87,000, some 2% under work plan estimates. Installation of 1.2 miles of channel work was completed this past year. The channel is being improved through a suburban area of Princeton and the cooperation of the City, utilities, and the State Road Commission has been outstanding. Three bridges were replaced to accommodate the new channel. Utilities have made relocations at their expense. Local protection works (Corps of Engineers) are also completed and the two jobs join at the Christian's Fork-Brush Creek confluence. The structural program is now complete.

Progress in Obtaining Easements and Rights-of-way. The Dave's Fork-Christian's Fork Watershed Association secured all easements required for the three floodwater retarding dams and the channel improvement. It was necessary to secure one flooding right by condemnation. Dr. Daniel Hale, President of the Association, was most active in securing the land rights. About 160 separate tracts of land were involved in the channel job.

Effectiveness of Project Proved. There has not been any rainfall of sufficient intensity to test the retarding structures since completion. The program, when complete, is estimated to reduce damages by 84%. There have been no flooding damages of any significance since the project was installed.

July, 1962

REVISED December, 1964

WEST VIRGINIA
Dunloup Creek Project (PL-566) Fayette and Raleigh Counties
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - July 22, 1969. Estimated completion - FY 1977. Area - 31,510 acres (90 percent privately owned). Sponsors - County Court of Fayette County and the Southern Soil Conservation District. Estimated total cost - \$2,701,500 (\$2,168,300 PL-566 and \$533,200 Other). Principal problems - floodwater and sediment damages to homes, gardens, roads, bridges, and homesteads; erosion of critical areas including roadbanks, strip mine spoil, and streambanks; overgrazing of pastures; and insufficient channel depth and capacity due to sediment deposition. Land ownership and use - 40 acres of cropland, 736 acres of grassland, 2,302 acres of miscellaneous land, and 28,432 acres of forest. The trend is toward fewer farms and fewer acres per farm. Forest stands occupy 90 percent of the watershed area, all of which is privately owned. Work plan was supplemented in 1973. A full environmental impact statement is being prepared. An Archeological Survey has been completed.

Progress in Land Treatment. There are 53 landowners and operators cooperating with the Southern Soil Conservation District. Of this number, 40 have developed and are implementing conservation plans. About 55 percent of 2,396 acres of planned land treatment has been applied.

Progress in Structural Measures. The State Office of the Federal-State Relations has furnished \$100,000 to the Fayette County Court for land-rights. The Fayette County Commission has agreed to provide an additional \$150,000. Two attorneys have been employed and are securing necessary land-rights for the Glen Jean channel. Court suits to condemn needed landrights are being prepared for 40 properties. Awarding of contract for the Glen Jean channel is expected in July 1976.

Watershed Project Benefits. Average annual flood damage of \$214,000 will be reduced by 76 percent with installation of the planned project. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.6:1.

WEST VIRGINIA
Elk Twomile Creek Project (PL-566) Kanawha County
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - April 1, 1969. Area - 8,450 acres (essentially all privately owned). Sponsors - Capitol Soil Conservation District and Kanawha County Court. Estimated total cost \$3,045,700 (\$1,788,100 PL-566 and \$1,257,600 Other). Principal problems - floodwater damage to residential and commercial establishments, and roads and bridges. Land ownership and use - Cropland, 29 acres; perennial hay, 90 acres; pasture, 315 acres; forest land, 7,519 acres; idle, 60 acres; and urban, 437 acres. About 2,100 acres of the watershed are in the city limits of Charleston. The work plan was supplemented May 1972 to update costs, delete the City of Charleston as a sponsor, and include the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Policies Act of 1970 (PL 91-646). A full environmental assessment is being made of the project to determine degree of impact on the environment. An Archeological Survey has been made.

Progress in Land Treatment. About 71 percent of 368 acres of the 515 acres of land treatment measures called for in the work plan have been applied. This work was accomplished by 24 of the 60 rural landowners in the watershed. The 24 landowners are cooperators with the Capitol Soil Conservation District and 17 have and are implementing conservation plans.

Progress in Structural Measures. Site 12, the first of six planned floodwater retarding dams, is scheduled for completion October 1975. Construction of Site 13 is about 34 percent completed. Relocation of the public secondary road around the dam was included in the contract. This has resulted in less cost for the dam and road relocation. All cost for road relocation is provided by West Virginia Department of Highways.

Watershed Project Benefits. The project when installed will reduce estimated average annual flood damages of \$92,469 by \$83,783 or 91 percent. The project will protect property estimated in 1967 to be valued at \$15 million. Because of rural-urban type of watershed, sponsors are paying for installation of a 6-inch pipe through each dam with a hydrant below the dam to provide a source of water for fire protection.

September 1975

WEST VIRGINIA
Harmon Creek Project (PL-566) Hancock and Brooke Counties
(Washington County, Pennsylvania)
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - March 25, 1965. Area - 24,350 acres (13,350 in Washington County, Pennsylvania; 11,000 in Brooke and Hancock Counties, West Virginia). Sponsors - Northern Panhandle Soil Conservation District, City of Weirton, Washington County Commissioners, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Smith Township Supervisors, Washington County Soil Conservation District. Estimated total cost - \$2,720,900 (\$1,862,000 PL-566 and \$858,900 Other). Principal problems - floodwater damage to the residential, commercial, and industrial establishments located in the downstream portion of the flood plain. Also damaged are numerous roads and bridges that are frequently inundated. Land ownership and use - forest, 18,020 acres; strip spoil area, 2,435 acres; urban development, 2,190 acres; agricultural use, 1,705 acres. More than 50 percent of the 11,000 acres of the watershed in West Virginia is within the corporate limits of the City of Weirton. The work plan was supplemented November 1971 to include provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act, PL 91-646.

Progress in Land Treatment. In West Virginia, 76 of the 100 landowners and operators are cooperating with the Northern Panhandle Soil Conservation District. Of these, 61 have developed and are implementing conservation plans for 3,740 acres. About 2,032 acres of land treatment measures have been applied. This exceeds the total planned for West Virginia.

Progress in Structural Measures. All six of the planned floodwater retarding dams in West Virginia were completed in 1974. They have flood storage capacity of 1,134 acre-feet.

Watershed Project Benefits. When completely installed, average annual flood damages of \$106,960 will be reduced by about 91 percent. Site PA-481 located in Pennsylvania will provide 97.8 million gallons of water for municipal use and a fifty-acre lake for fishing. All dams operated satisfactorily during the flash flood over the Labor Day weekend in the Northern Panhandle of the State.

September 1975

WEST VIRGINIA
Kanawha Twomile Creek Project (PL-566) Kanawha County
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - April 1, 1969. Estimated completion - Unknown. Area - 15,372 acres (all privately owned except for roads, streets, schools, and federal buildings). Sponsors - Capitol Soil Conservation District, Kanawha County Court, and Regional Development Authority of Charleston. Estimated total cost - \$1,896,500 (\$1,129,300 PL-566 and \$767,200 Other). Principal problems - Floodwater damage to residential and commercial establishments, roads, and bridges in the flood plain, and the lack of recreational facilities. Land ownership and use - Approximately 77 percent is in forest cover. About 3,000 acres are in the city limits of Charleston. The work plan was supplemented in August 1970 to include the Regional Development Authority of Charleston as one of the local sponsoring organizations. At the request of local Sponsors, the project was placed in inactive status. As of February 15, 1975 all technical assistance under PL-566 was terminated.

Progress in Land Treatment. At the time assistance was terminated, of the 110 operating units of land in the watershed, 60 were cooperators with the Capitol Soil Conservation District, and 41 had developed and were implementing conservation plans for their land. Of the 3,170 acres of land treatment measures planned, about 72 percent have been applied.

Progress in Structural Measures. No structural measures were installed.

Watershed Project Benefits. Land treatment measures applied are providing an estimated \$700 annually in flood prevention benefits. This is in addition to reduction of erosion and sedimentation.

WEST VIRGINIA
Mate Creek Project (PL-566) Mingo County
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - March 16, 1972. Estimated completion - FY 1979. Area - 10,480 acres. Sponsors - Guyan Soil Conservation District, Mingo County Court, and City of Matewan. Estimated total cost - \$6,161,000 (\$4,599,300 PL-566 and \$1,561,700 Other). Principal problems - floodwater and sediment damage to residential and commercial establishments, roads, and bridges. Another problem is the lack of water-based recreation. The 100-year frequency flood would damage 258 homes, 42 businesses, 8 schools, and 4 churches. Land ownership and use - forest, 9,061 acres; pasture, 77 acres; and miscellaneous, 1,342 acres. The miscellaneous acreage includes the urban areas, roads, and strip mine areas. The only farming in the watershed is on a part-time basis. Matewan is the only incorporated town in the watershed. The watershed is one of the major coal-producing areas of the United States. Overall population of the watershed is approximately 4,600 persons. The work plan was supplemented November 1972 to include provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act, PL 91-646. The sponsors have requested that a public water supply be added to one of the structures. A full environmental assessment and impact statement will be made. An Archeological Survey has been completed.

Progress in Land Treatment. Land treatment measures are planned for 276 acres of watershed land. Fifteen landowners in the watershed are cooperating with the Guyan Soil Conservation District with 12 having developed and are implementing conservation plans.

Progress in Structural Measures. The structural measures consist of three floodwater retarding structures, one multiple-purpose floodwater retarding and recreation structure, and approximately 22,000 linear feet of stream channel work. The multiple-purpose structure is planned to provide a 35-acre lake and basic recreational facilities. Geologic investigation was completed for Site 3. An abandoned coal mine was encountered at Site 3 which necessitated moving it downstream. Geologic investigation is underway for Sites 1, 2, and 4.

Watershed Project Benefits. The project will reduce average annual flood damage of \$287,900 by over 76 percent. Multiple-purpose Site 1 will provide 33,000 annual visitor-days for recreation purposes.

September 1975

WEST VIRGINIA
Mill Creek Project (PL-566) Jackson and Roane Counties
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - June 29, 1971. Estimated completion - FY 1979. Area - 123,250 acres (all privately or institutionally owned except for the 376 acre Cedar Lakes State Camp and Conference Center). Sponsors - Western and Little Kanawha Soil Conservation Districts, Jackson County Court, City of Ripley, and West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. Estimated total cost - \$7,596,000 (\$5,254,100 PL-566 and \$2,341,900 Other). Principal problems - frequent flooding and sediment damage to 376 properties including agricultural lands and improvements, residences, businesses, roads (8 miles), gardens, bridges, and utilities primarily in the Ripley area; lack of water-based recreation; inadequate water supply for Ripley; and declining fisheries. Land ownership and use - forest, 58 percent; cropland, 2 percent; grassland, 32 percent; idle, 6 percent; and miscellaneous, 2 percent. Present population of the watershed is 7,000, with about 3,500 in the City of Ripley. The major agricultural enterprise in Jackson County is production of livestock and livestock products. The work plan was supplemented June 1972 to include provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act, PL 91-646, and update costs. An Archeological Survey has been completed.

Progress in Land Treatment. There are 414 landowners and operators cooperating with the Little Kanawha and Western Soil Conservation Districts. Of these, 279 have developed and are implementing conservation plans on 40,285 acres. About 82 percent of the planned 10,115 acres of land treatment has been applied.

Progress in Structural Measures. Construction of the first dam at Site 4 is about 26 percent completed. A contract for Site 5 is expected to be awarded early in 1976. Planning and designing for the large multiple-purpose dam at Site 13 is continuing with the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. Geologic investigation of multiple-purpose Site 10 was completed.

Watershed Project Benefits. The project will reduce the average annual flood damages of \$175,700 by about 97 percent. Over 600,000,000 gallons of water will be added to Site 13 to provide additional future water supply for the City of Ripley and adjoining areas. The two multiple-purpose flood prevention and recreation dams will provide recreation opportunity to 408,500 visitors annually.

WEST VIRGINIA

Polk Creek (PL 566 Project), Lewis County

The Project in Brief. Authorized - July 31, 1961. Completion date - June 30, 1968. Watershed area is 7,280 acres, essentially all privately owned. Sponsors include the West Fork Soil Conservation District and the County Court of Lewis County. Estimated total cost - \$1,066,400 (\$858,000 PL 566 and \$208,400 other). Principal problems - floodwater and sediment damages to agricultural lands and to parts of the City of Weston and suburban areas. Present land use - 43% pasture, 40% woodland, 5% cropland, and 12% miscellaneous.

Progress in Land Treatment. Land treatment practices costing \$67,200 were planned. Typical of these practices are pasture treatment, 400 acres planned and 480 acres accomplished; tree planting, 300 acres planned and 414 acres planted; 2 miles of fencing for protection of woodland with 3.7 miles constructed. Overall, 198 percent of the practices planned have been installed. This project is one of the most outstanding in the State in establishing the planned land treatment well ahead of schedule. There were 375 acres of disturbed area in strip mining for coal. Excellent progress in stabilizing this strip mined area has been made. The watershed area includes some 89 farmers - 70 percent are cooperators with the West Fork Soil Conservation District.

Progress in Structural Measures. Eight floodwater retarding structures were installed at a contract cost of about \$593,600. The State Road Commission has made extensive road relocations at four structure sites to permit dam installations. Road changes were made at sites 7, 8, 9 and 13. The Lewis County Court is maintaining the structures.

Progress in Obtaining Easements and Rights-of-Way. The total land rights required are estimated to have cost about \$122,800. All of the rights have now been secured. Utilities, strip mine operators, and highway officials have cooperated in making arrangements for structure installations. The West Fork Soil Conservation District was instrumental in obtaining the necessary lands. The District purchased an entire farm for one site. The State Soil Conservation Committee assisted the District by furnishing about \$20,000 to acquire Site 13.

Effectiveness of Project. When the project has been installed, average annual damages will be reduced by 83 percent. Flooding damage to the City of Weston, caused by Polk Creek, will be substantially reduced (Polk Creek affects almost one-fourth of the City). However, the lower end of Polk Creek affected by backwater from the West Fork River will not be significantly improved.

September, 1968

WEST VIRGINIA
Pond Run Project (PL-566) Wood County
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - May 28, 1970. Estimated completion - FY 1978. Area - 4,430 (all under private or municipal ownership). Sponsors - City of Vienna, City of Parkersburg, County Court of Wood County, and Little Kanawha Soil Conservation District. Estimated total cost - \$1,184,800 (\$954,900 PL-566 and \$229,900 Other). Principal problems - Floodwater and sediment damage to homes, gardens, roads, bridges, public utilities, and homesteads; erosion of critical areas including streambanks and urban development areas; overgrazing of pastures; insufficient channel depth and capacity due to sediment deposition. Land ownership and use - urban, 43 percent; woodland, 38 percent; and grassland, 19 percent. Farming is very minor and mostly on a part-time basis. There are only about 12 farms consisting of about 1,000 acres in the watershed with only two being full-time operations. Forty-seven landowners are cooperators with the Little Kanawha Soil Conservation District and 38 have developed and are implementing conservation plans on 1,275 acres. The work plan was supplemented in 1972 to add provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (PL 91-646). A full environmental assessment and impact statement is being prepared.

Progress in Land Treatment. Progress continues to be slow. To date, 58 acres of land treatment measures have been applied. Forty-seven of the 60 landowners in the watershed are cooperators with the soil conservation district involving 2,794 acres, or 63 percent, of the watershed.

Progress in Structural Measures. The City of Vienna suit against the principal landowner to permit construction of the one planned floodwater retarding dam is continuing with final resolution expected by late 1975.

Watershed Project Benefits. The installed planned project will reduce present estimated average annual flood damage of \$219,000 by \$208,000 or about 95 percent. The benefit-cost ratio is estimated to be 5.1 to 1.

WEST VIRGINIA
Prickett Creek Project (PL-566) Marion and Taylor Counties
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - November 5, 1973. Estimated completion - FY 1978. Area - 15,580 acres. Sponsors - Marion County Court and the Monongahela and Tygarts Valley Soil Conservation Districts. Estimated total cost - \$1,561,400 (\$1,207,700 PL-566 and \$353,700 Other). Principal problems - frequent flooding and sediment damage to residences, businesses, roads, bridges, lawns, gardens, and utilities is the primary problem. Some flooding and sediment damage occurs to agricultural land and there is a lack of fishing opportunities. Sediment resulting from erosion totals 13,840 tons annually from the watershed. The 100-year frequency flood would inundate 134 acres of land and improvements valued at \$4,939,800. Land ownership and use - All land is in private ownership. Cropland, 315 acres; grassland, 7,160 acres; woodland, 7,475 acres; and miscellaneous, 630 acres. There are 73 farms in the watershed. About 40 percent of the watershed is under cooperative agreement with the two soil conservation districts.

Progress in Land Treatment. Land treatment is planned for 5,658 acres of watershed land. Estimated cost is \$147,100 (\$35,600 PL-566 and \$111,500 other). Five hundred eighty acres or about 10 percent of the planned land treatment measures have been applied.

Progress in Structural Measures. Consists of one floodwater retarding structure, about 5,070 feet of levee, 600 feet of concrete floodwall, and about 1,360 feet of channel work. Construction cost is an estimated \$871,000. Geologic investigation of the dam site is scheduled for early 1976.

Watershed Project Benefits. Estimated average annual flood damages of \$123,900 will be reduced by about 67 percent. Sediment leaving the watershed will be reduced by about 35 percent or 5,050 tons annually. A 30-acre sediment lake will provide opportunities for a warm-water fishery for about 3,800 annual visitor-days.

WEST VIRGINIA
Upper Buffalo Creek Project (PL-566) Marion County
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - August 19, 1966. Estimated completion - FY 1979. Area - 45,914 acres (almost all is privately owned). Sponsors - City of Mannington, Marion County Court, West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, and the Monongahela Soil Conservation District. Estimated total cost - \$5,634,329 (\$3,711,575 PL-566 and \$1,922,754 Other). Principal problems - average annual flood damage to residential, commercial, roads, bridges, utilities, and agricultural land totaling \$254,140; land treatment and stabilization of watershed land; and lack of water-based recreation opportunities. Land ownership and use - There are 450 units of land in the watershed. Two hundred thirty-eight are cooperators with the Monongahela Soil Conservation District. Of this number, 177 have developed and are implementing conservation plans on 15,533 acres. Land use is about 2,980 acres cropland; 7,560 acres grassland; 34,454 acres woodland; and 920 acres miscellaneous. The work plan was supplemented in March 1974 to include provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970 (PL 91-646). A complete environmental assessment and impact statement are being prepared.

Progress in Land Treatment. A total of 4,883 acres of land treatment measures have been applied to cropland, grassland, woodland, and miscellaneous land use compared to 6,330 acres called for in the work plan for about 77 percent completion.

Progress in Structural Measures. Construction of three of the 12 dams has been completed. In cooperation with the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, a contract for Site 4 multiple-purpose flood prevention and recreation dam is scheduled during FY 1976. Total cost for structural measures is an estimated \$5,302,300 with sponsors providing \$1,678,800.

Watershed Project Benefits. The project, when installed, will reduce the estimated average annual flood damage of \$254,140 by about 95 percent. More than 600 landowners will be directly benefited. Water-oriented recreation opportunities will be provided for 15,800 annual visitors.

WEST VIRGINIA

Upper Deckers Creek Project (PL-566) Preston and Monongalia Counties
FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - July 17, 1963. Estimated completion - FY 1976. Area - 19,940 acres (all but 400 acres are privately owned). Sponsors - Monongahela Soil Conservation District and the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. Estimated total cost - \$987,000 (\$769,700 PL-566 and \$217,300 Other). Principal problems - flood damage to 1,129 acres of flood plain which includes 890 acres of good agricultural land, 35 residences, 5.5 miles of railroad with 10 bridges, and 4.5 miles of public road with 12 bridges. Estimated total value of property subject to flooding is \$1,100,000. Land ownership and use - Land use is cropland, 1,605 acres; hayland, 1,790 acres; pasture, 4,210 acres; woodland, 9,836 acres; and miscellaneous, 2,499 acres. There are about 192 units of land in the watershed. Eighty-two are cooperators with the Monongahela Soil Conservation District and have developed and are implementing conservation plans for 6,230 acres. The planned project is completely installed and will be closed out in December 1975.

Progress in Land Treatment. The amount of land treatment has exceeded that called for in the work plan. This includes over 6,000 acres of grassland, 3,000 acres of cropland, and 1,000 acres of woodland having received land treatment.

Progress in Structural Measures. The planned structural program included five floodwater retarding dams, two fish and wildlife structures (mitigation measures), and 7.2 miles of channel modification. Construction of all structural measures is now completed. The seven structures plus channel modification cost over \$750,000.

Watershed Project Benefits. This completed project is providing average annual flood damage reduction benefits of \$34,878. This represents a 97 percent reduction in total average annual flood damage. An additional benefit from the project which was not in the original plan concerns the development of a public water supply from one of the single-purpose retarding dams for three rural communities. Quality of the water is excellent and supply is sufficient to meet all foreseeable needs. The mitigation and retarding dams provide incidental recreation benefits of \$4,647 annually.

September 1975

WEST VIRGINIA

Upper Grave Creek (PL 566 Project), Marshall County

The Project in Brief. Authorized - January 29, 1957. Project was completed on December 31, 1964. Watershed area - 4,920 acres (4,600 acres in West Virginia and 320 acres in Pennsylvania). Substantially all the land is privately owned. Estimated total cost - \$716,300 (\$501,300 Federal and \$215,000 non-Federal). Principal problem was floodwater damage to urban areas in the City of Cameron and vicinity; also, inadequate water supply. Land use - cropland and pasture cover about 80 per cent of the watershed. Project was sponsored by the Northern Panhandle Soil Conservation District, with assistance from the City of Cameron, and the Cameron Planning Commission. Maintenance is being carried out by the City of Cameron.

Progress in Land Treatment. Land treatment measures estimated to cost \$111,300 were planned. There are 51 farms in the watershed--majority are covered by District cooperative agreement. Rate of establishment was low; 11 percent of the planned practices were installed. The land treatment planned included the total remaining land in need of treatment and not the amount that could realistically be expected to be accomplished during the project period. Farming operations have declined--most of the landowners are part-time farmers or just rural residents. However, land is in good cover of grass or trees.

Progress in Structural Measures. All six of the floodwater retarding structures have been installed. Also the City reservoir--combination municipal water supply and flood protection structure--has been completed. The reservoir is now in operation and is supplying water to the City of Cameron. Excavation work on 3.6 miles of stream channel improvement also was completed. All of the planned structural measures were installed and are functioning properly.

Progress in Obtaining Easements and Rights-of-Way. Most of the easements and rights-of-way were secured by the Cameron Planning Commission for the Northern Panhandle Soil Conservation District. They raised about \$26,000 by public subscription to help defray part of the costs. The State Soil Conservation Committee furnished part of the funds needed for the last structure. The City of Cameron purchased the site for the municipal reservoir--part of a revenue type bond issue (\$300,000) to cover general improvements to the water system. The City furnished 57 per cent of the construction cost of the multipurpose dam. It was necessary for the Northern Panhandle Soil Conservation District to employ condemnation to secure full easement coverage on two of the seven structure sites.

Effectiveness of Project Proved. A severe storm occurred on July 24, 1965 with 4.8 inches of rainfall reported in some parts of the watershed. Upper Grave Creek remained within its channel through the City of Cameron proper. Some damage occurred to business property from clogged storm sewers. All the dams performed as planned. Little or no damage to the structure was reported. After the storm, people were heard to remark, "We would have been washed away without the watershed dams."

August, 1965

WEST VIRGINIA
 Wheeling Creek Project (PL-566) Marshall and Ohio Counties
 (Washington and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania)
 FY 1975

The Project in Brief. Authorized - October 18, 1966. Estimated completion - FY 1976. Area - 191,180 acres (86,180 acres in West Virginia and 105,000 in Pennsylvania. All privately owned except for 4,289 acres owned by the State of Pennsylvania.). Sponsors - in West Virginia, the City of Wheeling, County Courts of Marshall and Ohio Counties and the Northern Panhandle Soil Conservation District are sponsors; in Pennsylvania, sponsors are the Greene and Washington County Boards of Commissioners and the Greene and Washington County Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Estimated total cost - \$10,975,400 (\$7,631,200 PL-566 and \$3,344,200 Other). Principal problems - floodwater damage to residential and industrial establishments, agricultural land, and roads and bridges. There is also erosion and sediment damage to cropland and pastureland. There is a need for water-based recreational opportunities open to the public. Land ownership and use - About 6,500 acres are urbanized, including the City of Wheeling and several smaller cities, towns and communities. There is an estimated 7,100 acres of cropland; 27,000 acres permanent hay; 60,500 acres of pasture; 76,900 acres of woodland; and 19,680 acres of idle land. There are about 1,100 farms in the watershed. In West Virginia, 498 are cooperators with the Northern Panhandle Soil Conservation District and 389 are implementing conservation plans on 46,359 acres of the 86,180 acres. The plan was supplemented in 1971 to change the location and storage of two sites in Pennsylvania, update costs, and to include provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (PL 91-646). A full environmental impact statement is being prepared for the remaining three sites in Pennsylvania.

Progress in Land Treatment. During fiscal year 1975, 4,341 acres of land treatment measures were applied. To date, a total of 25,831 acres have been applied. This far exceeds the 10,710 acres called for in the plan for West Virginia.

Progress in Structural Measures. Of the four dams in West Virginia, one has been constructed and the other three are under construction. One is expected to be completed late in 1975. Total bid cost for the four dams was \$2,315,152 as compared to \$2,367,900 shown in the supplemented plan.

Watershed Project Benefits. The project, when installed, will provide flood protection to 1,245 acres of flood plain land. Property subject to 100-year frequency flood had an estimated value in 1966 of \$32,406,000. The project will reduce estimated average annual flood damage of \$276,541 by \$274,126, or about 99 percent. The multiple-purpose flood prevention and recreation dam will provide 74,000 annual visitor-days. During the flash flood over Labor Day weekend, 1975, the completed dam at Site 7 on Middle Wheeling Creek kept 163,000,000 gallons of flood runoff from adding to the downstream flooding.

September 1975

Senator RANDOLPH. I thank you again, Mr. Mitchell and your associates.

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you, Senator.

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, gentlemen. If you will just supply for the record responses to our written questions.

Senator Domenici will also have some questions that he will want responded to for the record. I appreciate it very much.

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you, Senator.

Senator GRAVEL. Our next witnesses are Mr. Brent Blackwelder and Steven Shamburek, Environmental Policy Center.

STATEMENT OF BRENT BLACKWELDER, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C., ACCOMPANIED BY STEVE SHAMBUREK

Mr. BLACKWELDER. Thank you, Mr. Gravel.

With me is Steven Shamburek, who is working with me this year. We both have gone through the watershed work plans and have prepared some fairly detailed comments on a number of watersheds you are considering here today.

I will not enter into detailed explanations but hope that the committee could review our comments.

Senator GRAVEL. We will take them in total in the record. (See p. 119.)

Mr. BLACKWELDER. Yes, I want to mention to you, Mr. Chairman, some of the action now occurring in the House Public Works Committee regarding SCS planning procedures.

The first of the reforms concerns a requirement that features in the work plan be incrementally justified because present procedure lumps the benefits and costs together, making it impossible to determine whether one piece of the project is justified incrementally.

Second, it is important, we feel, that projects which exceed \$10 million in cost get extra scrutiny. One route to go is a phase 1 and phase 2 authorization similar to that which you adopted in the 1974 Water Resources Development Act. We feel that projects which exceed this amount should require legislative approval by the entire Congress, not merely approval by committee resolution. Water projects of other agencies which exceed \$10 million, for example, do get full congressional approval.

Third, we are concerned about the use of questionable recreational benefits. In a number of the projects, the Soil Conservation Service is proposing reservoirs with extraordinary recreation benefits in areas that are already supersaturated with flat water recreation. The SCS should conduct a recreational demand analysis with and without the project.

Fourth, we think that some of the projects are really neglecting some of the critical erosion needs. In fact, if you look at the dollar amounts of money spent, you will see that land treatment measures are severely slighted, whereas huge amounts of money are spent on manipulations of the rural landscape with large numbers of dams.

I might mention this morning that we feel that a number of these projects are possibly illegal in failing to comply with the existing policies and laws concerning water project justification. Failure to look at the least-cost alternatives for supplying water, for example, is one apparent failure. In some of these watersheds, there is a stated need for sewage treatment plant subsequent to the construction of recreational facilities although the costs are not included in the work plan. If these are not included as real projects cost, then the committee does not have an accurate accounting of the actual cost.

Finally, in connection with the comments made about moving forward with the projects to help prevent the loss of life, we feel, needless to say, that this is an admirable goal and one shared by all. One of the reasons we are here is that we think that a disproportionate expenditure of funds is made on structural measures which cannot provide complete protection. This arrangement engenders a false sense of security. At the same time, important flood warning systems are neglected although they could best prevent the loss of life.

For example, on page 69 of the Elk Creek work plan a flood warning system is discussed although this alternative is rejected. Yet, such alternatives around the country are some of the most important that could be instituted if we are really serious about preventing the loss of lives during flood storms.

In the interest of time, I will stop there. If you have any questions, Mr. Shamburek and I will be glad to respond to them.

Senator GRAVEL. I don't. We may develop some for the record. What we will do is communicate them to you and you can respond to the record.

Mr. BLACKWELDER. Thank you.

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you very much.

[Mr. Blackwelder's prepared statement follows:]

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER

324 C Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

(202) 547-6500

Testimony Of

Brent Blackwelder

Steven Shamburek

Senate Committee On Public Works & Transportation

Subcommittee on Water Resources

Soil Conservation Service Watershed Projects

June 3, 1976

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER

324 C Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

(202) 547-6500

The Environmental Policy Center would like to bring to the Committees attention a number of reservations we have which concern the SCS projects to be considered today. We appreciate the opportunity to appear.

Elk Creek Watershed West Virginia

The primary objection to this project is the lack of any agricultural benefits. The paramount concern of PL 566 is the provision of agricultural benefits, yet the statute is being used to provide urban flood protection. (p. 141, Work Plan) The SCS is pursuing a project which is wholly disproportionate to the objective of agricultural improvements.

The project does not fulfill the flood protection needs outlined by the sponsors. Under the existing conditions, 1,241 acres would be flooded during the 100 year flood. If the project is approved and constructed, 945 acres would still be flooded during the 100 year flood. Thus this project will provide for the protection of only 24 percent of the land subject to the 100 year flood. (296 acres/1,241 acres) It is obvious that this arrangement leaves 76 percent of the currently flood prone land subject to the 100 year flood. Although the statistics for the 100 year flood traditionally serve as the indicator of a projects potential, similarly low protection is provided for the 5 year area and the key storm area. The efficiency ratios are 22 percent (202 acres/902 acres) and 20 percent (216 acres/1047 acres), respectively. (All figures are calculated from p. 106, Work Plan, Areas Flooded Under Present Conditions And With The Project In Operation)

Moreover, the Work Plan claims that "the value of property subject to flooding by the 100 year frequency event is estimated to be more than 20 million dollars." (p. 42, Work Plan) In light of the previously presented statistics, there is some question as to the total value of the property to be protected.

The SCS concedes that dams 17 and 18 are inadequate and therefore incrementally unjustified. "It was determined from the water-surface profiles and from the amount of remaining damage that flood water-retarding dams nos. 17 and 18 should be supplemented with channel work on Anne Moore Run." (p. 145, Work Plan) Even with the two dams, \$110,500 damages would continue to occur annually to this region of the watershed. With the dams

and channelization, only \$10,000 annual damages would continue to occur. Thus, \$100,500 benefits are attributable to the Anne Moore channel work. However, this aspect of the project is incrementally unjustified as the cost of the channelization is \$209,200 for a benefit/cost ratio of .48. Although the cost statistics are unavailable, suspicion is cast on the economic justification for the dams and the channel work as a package.

"The sponsors have decided that public access will not be provided for the [12] single-purpose structures in this watershed." (p. 9, EIS) Therefore, construction of the 12 dams will provide 12 private lakes at federal expense. We concur with the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (p. 136, comment 12, EIS) that these dams should be opened to public access to meet the local fisheries demand. It is our belief that federal funds should not be allotted to the construction of private lakes.

The West Virginia DNR notes that "the cost figures for many of the items listed in this [Recreational Facilities] table are much too low." (p. 138, comment 21, EIS) In addition, the recreational facilities will require the construction of a sewage treatment plant. (p. 90, Work Plan) This cost, however, is not included in the project installation costs. (p. 130, Work Plan) "To meet the heavy use-day demand, approximately 66,800 gallons of water will be required by the recreational development." (p. 12, EIS) Again, the cost of this water is not included in the cost tables. (p. 130, Work Plan) A more careful calculation of the costs and benefits could drive the benefit/cost ratio beneath unity.

There is some question as to the benefits which would accrue to the facilities presently on the flood plain. It seems that the SCS is claiming benefits for future growth on the flood plain.

Harrison County is allowing local residents to purchase federally subsidized flood insurance. (p. 54, Work Plan) However, they are coupling this endeavor with unsound flood plain management. "Future land use projections show that the flood plain area along lower reaches of the watershed will be developed for residential and industrial purposes, with or without the project." (p. 107, EIS) This arrangement may indeed be in violation of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

McNairy--Cypress
Tennessee

Of all the projects being considered today, we find this one the most objectionable. Even when evaluated by SCS standards, this project is ineffectual because it does not achieve an adequate level of 100 year flood protection. The SCS, moreover, did not even evaluate the effectiveness of the project for the 100 year flood. The SCS does state that this project will reduce the flooding depths of the 100 year flood. Nonetheless, flooding

up to 3.5 feet will still occur in the city of Selmer, Tennessee (p. 68, Work Plan) Completion of the project would only reduce by 25 percent the amount of land inundated by the 25 year flood. Consequently, the use of this presumably more favorable indicator reveals that this project is 75 percent ineffective. Indeed, even with the structures, \$221,500 average annual damages will continue to occur. (p. 101, Work Plan) Thus 41 percent of the current flood damage will continue unabated. (\$221,500/\$541,100 [total]=41 percent)

"Channel improvement was included after it had been determined that the land treatment and flood plain retarding structures would not provide an adequate level of flood protection." (p. 111, Work Plan) Again, the flood water retarding structures do not appear to be incrementally justified which necessitates the use of channelization.

There is no justification for the claim that the present and future water supply is inadequate. There are presently 3 wells which supply 1800 gal. of water/minute or 2,592,000 gal. of water/day. (p. 38, Work Plan) The Elk Creek report (p. 47, Work Plan) notes that 120 gal. of water per user/day is necessary (4,886,000 gal./day meets the needs of 40,000 users which equals 120 gal. per user/day) Thus, the city currently has the potential to supply 21,000 persons. (2,592,000 available gal./day divided by 120 gal. per user/day equals 21,000 persons.) At this point, the current population statistics are critical. The present population demands 475,000 gal./day. (3900 [current population--Selmer-3,400, East View-500] multiplied by 120 [daily demand per person]) 2,000,000 gallons per day are still available for industry. There is no reason to believe that industry utilizes even half this amount.

However, what about future demand? Examining the population trends (p. 17, Work Plan), the graph indicates that population has been decreasing for years although the SCS predicts that the population will approach 7000 by the year 2000. Thus, water demand may increase to 855,000 gal./day. (7000 [projected population] multiplied by 120 [daily demand per person]) This heightened water demand will not decrease the supply available to industry.

Assume that these figures underestimate future water demand. The SCS concludes that "the difference in cost of construction of a single-purpose water supply dam at the same location was the basis for determining the benefits for the industrial water supply increment in structure No. 13. This was considered as the least alternative cost of a water supply that would attract industry." (p. 110, Work Plan) The SCS claim that structure no. 13 is the least cost alternative is erroneous in light of the fact that the third well was sunk in 1963 at a cost of between 20 or 30 thousand dollars. Structure no. 13 will cost \$192,000 (p. 64, Work Plan) In the unlikely event that greater water supply is desired, a fourth well could be sunk at a fraction of the cost of structure no. 13.

If this more costly alternative is adopted, what type of distribution system will be employed? Why is it not noted in the Work Plan or reflected in the cost estimate? Who will provide the system and who will receive the water?

The recreational benefits of this project also appear to be exaggerated. The benefits for the McNairy Cypress are calculated at \$2 per visitor day. (\$2 multiplied by 60,000 [visitors] equals \$120,000, p. 75, Work Plan) whereas a value of \$1.50 per visitor day seems more appropriate. The recreational facilities would necessitate the construction of a sewage treatment facility although this is not mentioned in the Work Plan nor is it reflected in the cost tables.

Finally, construction of 18 private lakes at the taxpayer's expense is fiscally unsound.

Country Line Creek
North Carolina

The recreational benefits claimed by this project are suspect as there does not appear to be any evidence to indicate a growth in recreational demand. The Work Plan should have provided a recreational demand analysis to indicate future trends. Although no quantitative data is available, it seems apparent that the present facilities are not being used to their maximum potential. "The work plan suggests that most fishing is done at road crossings and any fishing done elsewhere requires crossing private land. There is a four-acre pond open to public fishing near Red House and, in addition, the Commission has two shall ponds open to free fishing on the Caswell game land. The latter ponds are little used in spite of easy access and excellent bass and bluegill fishing maintained through intensive management." (p. 55, comment 11, EIS) If these ponds are undervisited, why use tax money to construct more of them? Moreover, there is an abundance of nearby flatwater recreation in the watershed. Kerr Lake covers 48,900 acres and is only 32 miles away. (p. 20, Work Plan) Hyco Lake covers 3750 acres and is only ten miles from the proposed reservoirs. (p. f-23, EIS) Neither of these two lakes are anywhere near full utilization. Therefore, providing for the construction of a 640 acre pond is unnecessary.

The benefits claimed by recreation are deviously presented in the Work Plan. Two recreational reservoirs similar in structure and function are claimed to provide different benefits. One of the dams is justified on the grounds that it provides recreation. The second dam, on the other hand, is claimed to provide only "incidental recreation" avoiding the normal cost sharing that characterizes these projects. The benefits of the dam are included in the computation of the benefit/cost ratio although the costs are not. Adding the admitted recreational benefits and the "incidental recreational" benefits, 45 percent of the total project

benefits are attributable to the recreational facilities. This percentage is quite high when compared to other projects.

The floodwater retarding effectiveness of the two dams is suspect. Under the existing conditions, 1920 acres are prone to flooding from the runoff of a 100 year storm. Upon completion of the project, 1613 acres will remain subject to flooding from the runoff. (p. 39, Work Plan) Thus, only 16 percent of the land will be protected from inundation. The project, needless to say, is 84 percent ineffective.

The SCS claim that 1 billion gallons of water will be needed by the year 2000 looks suspicious. The water supply is to be provided to Yanceyville which has a current population of 1,274 and the population trend is downward. Utilizing the statistics provided in the Elk Creek Work Plan, this 1 billion gallons could meet the demands of a population greater than 22,000. (1,000,000,000 billion gallons per year/43800; 43800=120 gal. per day per person multiplied by 365 days) In fact, the population of the entire watershed is only 6,100. The North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources concludes that "the project calls for 10 MGD M&I water, better than twice what our staff regards as a reasonable amount. The overall economic development potential of the area is poor, because of a lack of support facilities for industrial development other than water. In short, 10 MGD are not justified."

Water supply benefits are normally calculated by determining the cost of the least costly alternative that would provide for a commensurate quantity and quality of water. The benefits in this project are not based on this traditional approach but rather are calculated by the following formula:

1,000,000,000 gal. multiplied by 10 cents per 1000 gallons=

\$100,000

(p. 70, Work Plan) This questionable calculation procedure is of great import because 25 percent of the total benefits are attributable to municipal and industrial water supply.

Cottonwood-Walnut Creek
New Mexico

There are a number of considerations which that this project should be rejected. The projected recreational benefits to be provided by the 120 acre lake are exaggerated. One, the lake cannot be maintained because of the chronic exaporation problem and no other water rights are available. However, if there is an attempt to sustain the level of the lake, water must be drawn at the expense of irrigation water rights. Furthermore, this problem is exacerbated by the declining water table. Under the guise of agricultural benefits, this project will harm irrigation farmers.

Projected hunting benefits are calculated as a benefit. However, hunting which currently takes place will be adversely effected but is not considered as a cost or even considered in the environmental impact statement. The State of New Mexico predicts that there will be a decline in the demand for hunting in the future (p. 13, Work Plan) which seems to vitiate the projected hunting benefits.

We object to the inclusion of future development on the flood plain as a benefit of the project. "Flood damage reduction benefits were determined as the difference between future damage without and with project. Physical damage was converted to monetary values and their reduction credited as project benefits. Average annual flood damage for future conditions and the average annual flood damage reduction benefits are shown in Table 5." (p. 83, Work Plan) This is significant because 60 percent of the benefits are attributable to flood damage reduction. (\$463,400/\$767,900, p. 69, Work Plan)

Finally, the channelization will destroy a "high value wildlife habitat" (SCS quote, p. 50, Work Plan) and will damage a number of archeological sites in the watershed.

Elm Creek
Texas

The construction of 45 small farm ponds warrants close scrutiny. Seven of the small dams (nos. 11, 20, 28, 29, 31, 33, & 35) protect only 1/2 square mile or less. Six other small dams (nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 16, & 18) protect only 1 square mile or less. Each of these tiny facilities, however, costs upwards of \$250,000. In a watershed with more than 200,000 acres, the effect of these dams on diminishing the flood problem is minimal.

The annual damages to the area are \$580,500 on 22,900 acres for an average of \$25 per acre. The cost of protecting this same area is \$6,671,330 for 21,481 acres. Thus, the structures cost \$311 per acre but provide benefits of only \$25 per acre. This great expense inclines us to propose that the Committee reject this project and direct the SCS to investigate some nonstructural alternatives which are more economically sound.

Our next witness is Mr. Ryland S. Farmer, chairman of the Caswell County Planning Board, Yanceyville, N.C.

STATEMENTS OF RYLAND S. FARMER, CHAIRMAN, CASWELL COUNTY PLANNING BOARD, YANCEYVILLE, N.C., AND LYNN B. SATTERFIELD, CHAIRMAN, CASWELL COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I am Lynn B. Satterfield, chairman of the Caswell County Commissioners. We are here to present to you our project of the watershed. Mr. Ryland Farmer has been working on it and is serving as chairman of that committee.

I present to you Mr. Ryland Farmer to present the program to you.

Mr. FARMER. Thank you. We do have with us Mrs. Russell Long, who is from Caswell County, N.C. It is a pleasure to have her with us.

Senator GRAVEL. It is a pleasure. I recognized her when she came in. I looked at the schedule to see if there was anybody from Louisiana. I do recall she has a lineage that goes beyond Louisiana and into North Carolina. We are happy to have her here. She certainly is an added feature to your cause.

Today the Senate Water Resources Subcommittee is being asked to make a decision that will affect the future growth and economy of Caswell County, N.C.

As chairman of the Caswell County Planning Board and on behalf of our citizens, I urge you to support the approval of the Country Line Creek Watershed work plan. This project will be funded partly by Public Law 566 and the remainder by county and State funds.

Caswell County has one of the lowest per capita incomes and one of the highest property tax rates in the State of North Carolina. The tax received from industries is only 10 percent of the total property taxes collected. The population of our county has declined based on the 1970 census. Our county is a predominantly agricultural area of which the primary crop is tobacco.

The total poundage grown by each farm is regulated by the Department of Agriculture on an allotment basis. It is my understanding that North Carolina is the only State that cannot lease tobacco acreage across county lines.

If the voters approve leasing across county lines, we are sure that most of our tobacco acreage will be leased to the eastern counties of North Carolina where tobacco can be raised more easily due to the level terrain.

The loss of tobacco would mean disaster to the economy of our county unless we plan now for more facilities to secure more industries.

The Country Line Creek Watershed work plan was started in 1968, and our county has worked constantly with State and local soil conservation personnel in developing the work plan.

We have been faced with many problems in the past 7 years; however, with the fine cooperation of the State and Federal Government personnel, we have resolved all problems satisfactorily.

This project consists of two water impoundments and will store water for flood control, municipal and industrial water supply, and recreation.

The landowners below these structures will be able to use their land to the utmost potential without the worries of crop and soil loss as they have experienced in previous years. Crops can be moved from the eroding hillsides and planted on the fertile bottomlands. The eroded hillsides can then be planted in grass and trees to protect the soil.

At present the town of Yanceyville has a reservoir of approximately 3 acres in size. During the past 10 years it has been necessary to pump water from a nearby stream to the reservoir to provide water for the town of Yanceyville. With this multipurpose structure we will be in an excellent position to attract industries. Our county has developed an industrial park site and water line system.

However, we are limited to the type of industries that we can attract because of the limitations on the amount of water they can use.

If this project is completed, we will have sufficient water to provide for future industrial and population growth. Local funds will be used first to finance the municipal water supply in this first structure. Our county must purchase all the land used for this structure to comply with the requirements of Public Law 566.

The total project cost estimate is approximately \$4½ million and of this the county's share is approximately 60 percent. As you can see, the county will have to carry its part. Money is presently being raised for the first structure.

The benefit-cost ratio is 1.16 to 1.0, based on the present inventory of our county. However, when the project is completed, we feel the benefits will increase with new industry and population growth.

Structural measures along with land treatment will reduce flooding and flood damages on 1920 acres of bottomland below the dam. We feel that this land will increase in benefits over the years due to increased value of land and the soil that is saved.

There is a severe lack of organized recreation and recreation facilities in the county. Therefore, we feel that the recreational benefits will be justified. The two structures will provide water-based recreation.

In addition, the second structure will include a park and outdoor camping area with adequate sewage and water facilities.

As President of the Caswell County Development Corporation, I have have worked during the past 5 years with at least 25 industries that were interested in locating in our county because of the available labor force. When they realized our water supply was limited, they lost all interest.

This year our State approved, by popular vote, the adoption of industrial bonds, which is the last State to do that in the United States; and with the additional water supply our county should be in an excellent position to attract industries.

In conclusion, I again ask your support of the Country Line Creek Watershed project, as it is our feeling that this project is necessary for our county to make a complete turn upward in population, employment opportunities, personal income, recreation, and good land use.

I noticed this morning there were several questions on recreation. I would like to point out some figures that we got from the State Soil Conservation in Raleigh. North Carolina is twelfth in the Nation in population. We are the fiftieth in the Nation in recreation facilities, and we are fiftieth in the Nation in total acres set aside for recreation.

So we urge your support. Thank you.

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you very much.

Senator Morgan couldn't be here. He will have a statement to include in the record.

[A table appended to Mr. Farmer's statement and a letter from Mr. Satterfield follow:]

GROSS ADJUSTED INCOME AND GROSS RETAIL SALES IN REGION G.—1973-74

County	Number of returns	Net adjusted gross income	Per taxpayer per capita	Gross retail sales	Per taxpayer per capita	Percent income spent in county
Alamance.....	53,836	\$374,598,282	\$6,949	\$322,301,000	\$5,987	86
Caswell.....	6,792	39,898,398	5,874	17,334,000	2,552	43
Davidson.....	51,887	334,456,312	6,445	252,697,000	4,870	76
Davie.....	9,994	65,711,276	6,575	39,973,000	4,000	61
Forsyth.....	114,798	929,158,492	8,094	922,342,000	8,034	99
Guilford.....	154,726	1,210,473,684	7,823	1,489,780,000	9,628	123
Randolph.....	41,624	263,485,791	6,330	174,435,000	4,190	66
Rockingham.....	39,346	253,560,266	6,444	187,071,000	4,754	74
Stokes.....	11,796	74,415,747	6,308	32,650,000	2,768	44
Surry.....	27,182	161,542,884	5,943	168,960,000	6,215	105
Yadkin.....	12,282	74,005,630	6,025	59,634,000	4,855	81
Regional.....	524,262	3,781,359,216	7,213	3,667,177,000	6,995	97

Note.—In 1970, North Carolina had a net loss of 5,000 workers to the State of Virginia. Of this number, 1,412 (28.25 percent) lived in Caswell, Rockingham, and Stokes Counties. Davie County had a net loss of 512 workers to Rowan County (1970). These 4 counties account for the major outside region G commuting workers.

CASWELL COUNTY,
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
Yanceyville, N.C., June 2, 1976.

Re country line creek watershed project.

Hon. MIKE GRAVEL,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Water Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GRAVEL: The Country Line Watershed Project is of the utmost importance to Caswell County for many reasons. I understand that this project is now before the Senate Water Resources Subcommittee. I speak for the entire Board of County Commissioners in my following remarks.

1. *Background.*—Caswell County is a county of 435 square miles and a population of over 20,000. We have an assessed value (recently appraised of \$205,000,000 or 1/3 or less of the value of counties around us of similar size in population. Approximately 4,000 workers leave the County to work each day.

2. *Benefits of Watershed Project:*

A. *Flood Control*—as referenced in the Soil Conservation Plan.

B. *Industrial Development*—The County needs to be able to provide water in order to attract proper types of industry.

C. *Recreation*—The project would provide much needed recreational areas and really help attract industry to our community.

D. *Employment*—The project will provide short-term and long-term jobs for the County and help increase the economic base.

E. *Tax Relief*—The industrial development will enable the County to reduce its property tax levy which is now the second highest in the State. The industrial tax base in the County is now only 10% of the total value. The

farmers and households of the County are carrying the load of the taxes in order to provide funds for programs required by the State and Federal Government.

Caswell County has been working on this project since 1968. The County Commissioners have levied a tax to help build the project every year beginning in 1969. The County now has \$320,000 it has derived from tax money to help build the watershed project.

I can assure you and the Congress of our United States that this project is our County's top priority. If I or our Board can help in *any* way to get this project funded, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

LYNN B. SATTERFIELD, *Chairman.*

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you.

Mr. FARMER. Thank you very much.

Senator GRAVEL. Our next witness is Mr. Hamlin for the Second Broad River project, Rutherford County Watershed Commission.

STATEMENT OF J. J. HAMLIN, JR., CHAIRMAN, RUTHERFORD COUNTY WATERSHED COMMISSION, RUTHERFORDTON, N.C.

Mr. HAMLIN. Thank you, Senator Gravel.

I would like to comment that less than a month ago, I was in the beautiful State of Alaska. I brought back one brown bear, many pleasant memories, and left several thousand dollars.

Senator GRAVEL. The last contribution is the most significant.

Mr. HAMLIN. I also have a son in platinum who I think is going to take up residence and might be a constituent.

Senator GRAVEL. The weather might be a little different than in North Carolina, but certainly the country would welcome him.

Mr. HAMLIN. They spent the last winter alone. The nearest neighbors were 11 miles away, Eskimos, so they know what the winter is.

Senator GRAVEL. I am sure they do.

Mr. HAMLIN. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Subcommittee on Water Resources, I am J. J. Hamlin, Jr., Chairman of the Rutherford County, North Carolina, Watershed Commission.

My residence is in Rutherford County, North Carolina, and I appear before you today for the purpose of making a statement in support of the proposed Second Broad River Watershed project, which is in Rutherford, McDowell and Cleveland Counties of North Carolina.

For the following reasons, I believe that I can make a knowledgeable and yet unbiased statement concerning the conditions prevailing in this watershed which justify the funding and ultimate completion of the project.

My first association with the area was in 1938 when I went to Rutherford County as an assistant agricultural farm agent. In 1944, I bought the land lying on both sides of Second Broad River and started my farming career in my own right. Over the years, my wife and I put together 1100 acres in a contiguous tract, made our living there, raised our family and sold the farm in 1975 after 31 years of farming which involved work every single day of these 31 years—for we operated a dairy farm.

In the light of these facts, and noting that I no longer own property in the area, I feel that I can speak with both knowledge and objectivity.

My statements to you will be more general than specific. The details of the project are provided in formal work plan, some copies of which I have with me and more can be prepared if needed.

The need for flood control in the Second Broad River watershed area has long been recognized by farmers there. Flooding one or more times annually is almost a certainty. It is not so much a question of whether it will happen, or not, as it is when will it happen and how bad will it be.

I recall some years ago baling hay in the bottomland along the river one fall. There was no storm forecast and the sky was so clear and blue that I stopped baling, leaving the hay already baled in the field and started mowing more hay so it could be curing.

During the night, a storm moved in, the river went out of its banks and my hay ended up, as far as I know, in the Atlantic Ocean 300 miles away. At any rate, the last time I saw it, it was headed that way.

Only men and women who farm under these conditions can truly understand the frustration, heartache and losses caused by the elements you seek to live harmoniously with and grow crops in cooperation with.

No longer than it has been since I have left the farm, I find myself experiencing so much less awareness of the effects of these floods that I can understand how a person who has never lived with it just can't understand it at all.

Now, coincidentally, as I was writing that last sentence, I heard on the radio, which happened to be on in the other room, a program interruption and the announcer said, "Flashflood watch today in the mountains of western North Carolina."

It is with a sense of relief that I react to such an announcement—but also sort of a guilt feeling too, because I know my friends who are still there in the valley may literally be wiped out—while I am no longer affected, as I was for 31 years.

The Second Broad River Watershed project had its beginning in the early sixties by farmers on Cane Creek, which is a part of the watershed and a tributary of Second Broad River. Their efforts and work interested others and the project ultimately expanded to its present size, which includes a total of 144,300 acres.

As you gentlemen know full well, many changes have taken place since those days. When the initial plans were begun, we all thought the project would be complete, long before now. Many who worked on it in the beginning have passed away. Others are still working to see its fruition, even though it can't come in time to help them. It is something they would like to see done so that their children, and generations yet unborn, can profit by it.

Just last year, in 1975, the worst storm in recorded history occurred. In less than 2 months time we had a 100-year storm and a 180-year storm. Damage was over \$1,050,000 in the area and the Federal Government wound up spending \$130,632 in disaster aid to the victims.

Needless to say, this did not repair all the damage, nor will it ever be totally repaired. Had the watershed project been completed, much of the damage could have been prevented.

In 1965, a referendum was held in Rutherford County authorizing the county commissioners to levy up to 5 cents per \$100 evaluation as a watershed tax. Since that time, an estimated \$200,000 has been spent in engineering and planning. \$287,000 special ALSOP appropriations have been applied in the area for land conserving practices and there has been many hundreds of days of work done by Soil Conservation Service technicians and interested persons who have contributed their time. We anticipate that most of the land rights will be donated.

Gentlemen, I am confident that the necessary data on this project is available to you and I have brought with me seven copies of the work plan, all that was available to me when I left. If you find that any additional information is needed, I will certainly do all in my power to provide it.

It has been my purpose to briefly convey to you the interest of the people at home and to demonstrate this by taking the time and making the effort to be here today.

Consistent with the current trend of thought, the project, which consists of 12 dams, has been designed for multiple-purpose benefits. The largest lake, which will have an area of 155 surface acres, and an appropriate area around it will be fully developed for recreation. Consideration has adequately been given to improving fish and wild-life habitat.

The engineering studies reveal a benefit ratio of 1.4 to 1.0 and the environmental impact statement has been carefully reviewed and approved. All systems are sitting on "go" back home, gentlemen, and we are exceedingly hopeful that the project will be funded and started this year.

We respectfully urge your endorsement of the Second Broad River Watershed project in Rutherford, McDowell and Cleveland Counties of western North Carolina, and we are indeed grateful to you for the opportunity to be heard by you.

Thank you very much.

I would like to point out, in consideration of Mr. Randolph's point, that just a few weeks ago, less than 50 miles away a family was wiped out by a flashflood. People do lose their lives.

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator Montoya will be submitting a statement for the record with respect to New Mexico projects.

[Senator Montoya's statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOSEPH M. MONTOYA ON THE COTTONWOOD-WALNUT CREEK AND ZUNI PUEBLO WATERSHED PROJECTS

I wish to thank Senator Gravel and the entire subcommittee for allowing me to submit this statement concerning the watershed work plans for the Cottonwood-Walnut Creek and Zuni Pueblo Watershed projects. Both of these projects are vitally important to the citizens of western and southwestern New Mexico, and I am pleased to have the opportunity to share their interest and concern in this matter with the members of the Water Resources Subcommittee.

The Central Valley, Penasco, and Hagerman-Dexter Natural Resource Conservation Districts, along with the Sureste RC&D and the Cottonwood-Walnut-Watershed Board have been cosponsors of these projects since the early 1960's. These watersheds are essential to the local farmers and rural residents who live in the surrounding areas, as they would prevent the type of destruction that occurred in the tragic flooding of 1954 and 1967.

Another added benefit of these projects is the recreational development of Site 19 by the New Mexico Game and Fish Department and the New Mexico Parks Commission. This additional improvement on these areas will subsequently benefit all of New Mexico's citizens by providing them with new areas in which to enjoy a wide variety of outdoor recreational activities.

I have received many letters from soil conservation districts, watershed boards, and local municipalities all across New Mexico who have expressed their full support for the construction of these two projects. The fact that both the local people involved with these proposals as well as the possible future users of these areas are concerned about their approval in my mind speaks highly of the need and desirability for constructing both of these proposed watershed plans.

Again, I would like to thank this subcommittee for giving me the opportunity to express my personal interest in these two projects, and to express the feelings of many citizens in my home state. I hope that your deliberations will find these two proposals as beneficial and useful as I have.

Senator GRAVEL. The hearing is hereby adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, June 18, 1976.]

PENDING WATERSHED WORK PLANS

Elk Creek, W. Va.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1976

U. S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 4200, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Jennings Randolph (chairman of the full committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Randolph, Gravel, and Burdick.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Senator RANDOLPH. Good morning.

In a sense, we can say this is another West Virginia day because all who are in the audience this morning are West Virginians.

I am serving in the capacity this morning that I do not possess. We are having this meeting in the Senate Public Works Committee room. I do have the responsibility of chairing the Senate Public Works Committee. We have subcommittees on several jurisdictions of this committee's responsibility. One is the Subcommittee on Water Resources.

I chair no subcommittee, as you can understand, but I serve as an ex-officio member of all subcommittees and the ranking member of this committee also serves as an ex-officio member of all subcommittees.

We have recently made a change, or the change was made necessary in connection with the minority. Howard Baker of Tennessee because of a new committee assignment found it necessary to leave the ranking minority position on the committee. He remains a member of the committee, but the position is now taken by Senator Buckley of New York.

How many members of the subcommittee will be present this morning, I do not know. I will tell you that the Senate of the United States is in session. We were in session, a long schedule yesterday, beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning and continuing until after 9 o'clock last night.

Someone might ask, when do you do your other work? You do it at other times. I am only saying to you that the schedule is rather

heavy and at times it is difficult to do it all. Yesterday was a day that I can recall vividly. I had nine groups of West Virginians in Washington on various projects.

So to hold those meetings, it was somewhat difficult. There was a group of some 11 or 12 from Weston who have a problem with securing the necessary natural gas to operate a new glass factory which is being developed there.

The glass factory at the present time has about 11 workers. If the natural gas can be secured for the expansion of the plant, approximately 125 workers will be employed. So we were working with the Federal Power Commission yesterday and through other means, hoping that the necessary natural gas can be secured.

I only mention this so as to express our appreciation of your coming and to say that you have been joined by many other West Virginians during the past 36 hours.

The bells will ring and that is two bells. That means we are having a quorum call in the Senate. That is for Members like me to be over in the Senate instead of here, but I will be here. I will, of necessity, have to go when there is just one bell because that means that there will be a rollcall in progress.

With those explanations and with my genuine welcome to you all, I am once again privileged to counsel with West Virginians. On this occasion, I will talk with people, and more importantly, listen to people who are from that section of West Virginia in which I had my beginnings.

As most of you, I am sure know, I was born at Salem in Harrison County. I worked in Clarksburg and was educated in that area. I know the land well and have a great affection for that land and for West Virginians generally who lived there in the past and who live there now.

For these and many other reasons, I think that this is a very significant hearing. I have long felt that, even perhaps more in the Bicentennial year than in any other year, we should remember that our Founding Fathers in adopting our Constitution, did not say the emperor, the king, the ruler.

You will remember the words, "We the people." Those were the words, "We the people, in order to form a more perfect union." So, in a sense, this is a hearing concerned with the viewpoints of people, the opinions of people and the convictions of people.

Our subject as we all know is the work plan for the Elk Creek Watershed proposed for Harrison, Barbour, and Upshur Counties. This proposal is estimated to cost \$20 million.

I am not at this point attempting to say a project is good or a project is bad, but a project in the United States of America today that is not started now, but started 1 year later or 2 years later or 3 years later, is going to cost more and more money. That is the experience with building the highway system in West Virginia.

If I could indicate to you what it cost to build a mile of highway in West Virginia 20 years ago as against 10 years ago and 5 years ago and now in West Virginia, I think perhaps you might be astounded at the figure.

The project now, whether it is correct or incorrect—and I am not to say—is estimated to cost \$20 million and would involve much construction and other types of development in the area.

On June 3, the subcommittee members conducted a hearing on this project and on six other watershed projects or work plans throughout the country. At that hearing—I was only present for a few minutes—there were representatives of the Soil Conservation Service and other interested groups who were testifying.

It was, I would say, almost immediately after the hearing that our office, which is your office, received a number of inquiries by telephone, mostly, from citizens expressing their opposition to the proposed project. Several of these persons later came to Washington and we had an informative and helpful meeting.

Feeling that such an important project needed the most thorough consideration—including the presentation of all valid viewpoints—I asked the chairman, Senator Gravel of Alaska, to schedule this additional hearing in the subcommittee.

So the other projects that we had under consideration are ready for reporting to the full committee, but this project is still under consideration. Projects such as the one in which you are interested have substantial impact one way or another on the community. There are benefits and apparently there are also benefits that occur to such projects in many States.

During the period that I have been a member of this committee, which is 18 years, we have had literally scores and scores of such projects that have been approved. I don't recall one on which there was the great difference of opinion as is expressed on this project.

So there are the advantages and disadvantages, all of these have to be placed in perspective and considered. That is the reason I asked for the hearing today and asked for the privilege, if my schedule permitted, to chair the hearing.

We have those persons present who are proponents of the Elk Creek plan and we have those who are opposed to the plan. It is my hope—and I am sure that it will follow—that we will have detailed discussion and information that will help us evaluate the project.

I think that our form of government properly functions best, as I earlier said, when the people who are concerned are here and insofar as possible heeded. I must say to you, however, that the heeding process is more difficult than the hearing process.

I had a constituent—I do not know this lady who called last night about 10:30 from Wheeling—who had been trying for 2 days to reach me. It was not that I couldn't arrange the schedule to talk with her, but I couldn't return the call. She would not talk with anyone else. I was busy—I don't have to tell you that—with a heavy schedule, sometimes 18 roll calls a day.

So I took the call last night and she talked for 28 minutes. At that time of night, I don't know whether I even heard as well as I might and perhaps she turned me off just a little because of the attitude that she had. But that is all in the process of hearing and heeding.

So today, we are trying, as you are trying—and I am appreciative of your efforts—to know from your standpoints more about this

project, what it will do or what it will not do according to your thinking. You are the people directly involved who must live with or without the project.

We have the proponents of the project. There are many of those who are here, but there are three, as I understand it, who are to testify. That would be Mr. Fetty, Mr. Unterkoefler, and Mr. Shaffer.

Mr. Fetty, board of supervisors of Soil Conservation District, Mr. Unterkoefler, county planner, Harrison County Commission; and Mr. Shaffer, the mayor of Clarksburg. If I have given the correct names of those who will testify for the project, would you come forward to the table so we can begin the testimony?

STATEMENT OF I. N. FETTY, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, WEST FORK SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT, CLARKSBURG, W. VA., ACCOMPANIED BY GEROLD UNTERKOEFLER, COUNTY PLANNER, HARRISON COUNTY COMMISSION; HON. S. JAMES SHAFFER, MAYOR, CLARKSBURG; DANIEL L. MCCARTHY, PRESIDENT, HARRISON COUNTY COMMISSION, CLARKSBURG W. VA.; PORTER NESTER, SUPERVISOR, TYGARTS VALLEY CONSERVATION DISTRICT, PHILIPPI, W. VA.; DAVID BRANTNER, PRESIDENT, WEST VIRGINIA WILDLIFE FEDERATION; HON. D. F. OLIVERIO, MAYOR, STONEWOOD, W. VA.; JAMES TOOTHMAN, ELK CREEK WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.; VICTOR GONZALES, REPRESENTING THE TOWN OF ANMOORE, W. VA.; HON. JOHN CARDER, MAYOR, TOWN OF NUTTER FORT, W. VA.; AND JAMES MICHAEL, AREA CONSERVATIONIST, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, PHILIPPI, W. VA.

Senator RANDOLPH. Shall we have the testimony given in the order of the names or is there a lead-off person other than the names I have read?

Mayor SHAFFER. I think the way you have read the names is correct.

Senator RANDOLPH. You will identify yourself as you begin your testimony. Every word you say will be held for or against you. They usually say it might be held against you, but it could be held for you.

We have the transcript of this hearing which I want to say is a public transcript. Anyone will have the opportunity to study it, to know exactly what was said here today.

If you will, please proceed and identify yourself.

Mr. FETTY. Senator, do we remain seated?

Senator RANDOLPH. Yes, you may.

Mr. FETTY. Honorable Senator Randolph, chairman of the Public Works Committee, I am "Ike" I. N. Fetty, chairman of the West Fork Soil Conservation district, chairman, Board of Supervisors. I have written this statement and will read it for brevity.

Gentlemen: Soil Conservation District programs include assistance for applying conservation technology to problems in rural and urban areas—wherever land is used within their boundaries.

Under West Virginia laws enacted in 1939, districts are charged with the duties and responsibility of providing sound conservation

planning for land uses in order to provide this, and future generations, with a fit place to live, work and play.

The Federal law, Public Law 83-566, provides for districts to assist the local people in small watershed projects in cosponsorship with tax levying bodies.

Flood prevention projects on watersheds are important measures that conserve, develop, utilize, and dispose of water in an orderly manner. They help to prevent top-soil losses and sediment pollution, and help conserve and properly utilize land.

In the case of Elk Creek, the 13 dams will store water to release it gradually thereby affording protection from flood waters on at least 51 percent of the land in the project boundaries.

In the Elk Creek watershed, at least twice a year, a park and land that could support a school are flooded; businesses, homes, and roadways need cleanup efforts, and money—tax dollars—pay for cleanup and damages. More important, uncontrolled water carries tons of topsoil with it and farmland becomes poorer and less productive each year. Preventive tax dollars go further than cleanup tax dollars.

Furthermore, watershed project assistance is only provided upon written request by local people.

In early 1967, the Elk Creek Watershed Association was organized. The board of directors was made up of 25 local citizens and sponsor-representatives who favored the project. They held regular meetings and publicized their meetings and activities. To date, they have had 140 news articles and 15 pictures published in local newspapers. They have had local TV coverage.

Upon written request by local people, in March 1969, a written request for assistance under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act—Public Law 83-566—was made for the 77,860-acre Elk Creek watershed.

The application was signed and authorized by the governing bodies of the Barbour and Harrison County Commissions, the West Fork and Tygart's Valley Soil Conservation Districts, the cities of Clarksburg and Stonewood, and the towns of Anmoore and Nutter Fort.

Critical problems and needs were listed in the request for help.

The application was reviewed and approved as valid by the State soil conservation committee, the designated approving agency for the State. This committee established a planning priority and forwarded the application to the Soil Conservation Service.

Detailed planning go underway in September 1969. There followed 7 years of exhaustive inventories, onsite surveys, and studies of many combinations of structural and nonstructural measures. Several alternative plans were developed to meet and satisfy the needs and objectives set by the sponsors, and they meet the constraints and criteria under Public Law 83-566. Selection of the final plan was made by all sponsors.

We are confident that the plan selected and now before the U.S. Congress is the best possible feasible and economic plan under present conditions for the biggest majority of the people living in the watershed. We are also certain if this plan is approved by the U.S. Congress for installation, and if the Soil Conservation Service's past experience with 30 other watershed projects in the State and two in operation within our own West Fork District is any indication, that

during the installation period changing conditions will necessitate and dictate that the plan be modified and changed. The SCS will provide planning assistance in making such changes which are acceptable to all sponsors, which meet the constraints and criteria of the law, and which will give the districts the opportunity to perform duties given to them by law.

The West Fork Soil Conservation District therefore recommends approval by Congress of the Elk Creek watershed project plan, requests that our written presentation be made a part of the hearing records, and thanks you for the opportunity to appear before this committee.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Mr. Fetty. I will ask Mr. Harris,¹ when you speak of the approval of the Congress, to give for the record so that that information can be available, the procedure by which such a project is approved or not approved in the workings of the Congress.

I want to say to you that we do not vote upon an individual project in the Senate or in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Harris?

Mr. HARRIS. The Soil Conservation Service projects of this type are submitted to the Congress by the Office of Management and Budget. They come to the Public Works Committees of the House and Senate who review the projects in the Subcommittees on Water Resources.

The projects are then referred to the full committee for consideration and discussion. They do not go to the floor for a vote. They are approved by resolution of the two committees. Once these two resolutions are adopted, then the project is approved and the Soil Conservation Service and the local sponsoring group can go forward with the project.

Funding would also be required subject to appropriation acts at a later date after the project is approved by the authorizing committees.

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Unterkoefer.

STATEMENT OF GEROLD UNTERKOEFLER, HARRISON COUNTY COMMISSION

Mr. UNTERKOEFLER. Mr. Randolph, members of the Water Resources Subcommittee: My name is Gerold Unterkoefer, chief administrative officer for Harrison County and I represent the Harrison County Commissioners, a prime sponsoring organization of the Elk Creek watershed work plan.

The Harrison County Commissioners' statement reads as follows:

Since the original request for assistance in flood prevention to the Soil Conservation Service in March, 1969, co-signed by the Harrison and Barbour County Commissioners, the West Fork and Tygarts Valley Soil Conservation Districts and the cities of Anmoore, Stonewood, Nutter Fort, and Clarksburg, Harrison County has supported the need for flood prevention throughout the Elk Creek Watershed.

¹ Richard M. Harris, assistant counsel, Senate Public Works Committee.

It has been, and still is, the intent of the County Commissioners to provide the maximum amount of flood control with the minimum amount of damage to croplands consistent with the desires of local landowners and minimum relocation of persons currently living in the affected areas.

As with all projects of this magnitude, some persons suffer more than others and still other persons stand to gain much by the completion of this project.

The final completion of this project within the normal ten years allowed by Federal statute for such installation, will be dependent upon the cooperation of affected citizens, the availability of Federal funding and the ability of the local sponsors to develop sources for the required local share.

The fact that a major share of the local contribution for the proposed work plan will have to be raised by a General Obligation Bond which requires the vote of the citizens of Harrison County, must be viewed realistically.

This observation is especially valid when reviewed within the county. It should be pointed out that this does not automatically doom the project. In fact, the most important part, that of the construction of small impoundment areas for flood control, could be constructed with local contributions from persons receiving direct benefit.

As with any major undertaking which takes years to formulate and plan, and then takes a long period of review before approval and then years to construct, the changing pattern of life in the community and other projects, not necessarily related to flood prevention, may change the needs of the citizens living in Harrison County and more particularly, in the Elk Creek Watershed.

There is one prime area that has come to light in developing the County's 1976 Comprehensive Plan. That is the immediate availability of recreation facilities rivaling those proposed in the work plan now under consideration. These facilities were not available as little as 18 months ago when the work plan was completed.

It is still not assured that these facilities will be completed, but if these facilities can be completed in the near future, at a lesser cost than proposed in the plan, and since one of these facilities is within one and one-half miles of the work plan proposed recreation site, consideration would have to be given to scaling down that recreation site.

The only reason to scale the site down would be to provide the citizens of Harrison County better and more complete recreational facilities and a reduction in the cost of those facilities.

It is fully consistent with the rapidly changing needs and growth in Harrison County, to expect that during the course of construction of this project, that one or more amendments will be required.

The prime objective of the Elk Creek Watershed Work Plan is to provide flood prevention and protection to major population areas of the county. Not only will the plan you now consider provide this all important element, but the plan will also help provide for future developable lands in the County.

This will be achieved because the small flood prevention impoundment sites will greatly change the areas delineated as flood prone on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' maps used for the federally conducted flood insurance program.

This "reclaimed" land will be available for future development, an asset to both the landowner and because of its close proximity to the urban core of Clarksburg, an asset to future development of the County.

The Harrison County Commission, due to a lack of engineering expertise, must rely totally on the professional ability of the Soil Conservation Service to determine real need and to prepare a work plan which will meet that need.

Based upon the historical need for flood prevention in the Elk Creek basin and upon the Soil Conservation Services' determination of need and solution to this long-term problem, with acute awareness of the possible need for amendments during the course of this project the County Commissioners of Harrison County respectfully request this committee approve the Elk Creek Watershed Work Plan for immediate construction. The need is great.

Thank you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very, very much. Is that a Swiss name or German name?

Mr. UNTERKOEFLER. It is German, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. My wife is Swiss, but her name is shorter. I was making sure. Where were you born?

Mr. UNTERKOEFLER. Originally in California.

Senator RANDOLPH. Have you lived in Harrison County for many years?

Mr. UNTERKOEFLER. For 2 years now.

Senator RANDOLPH. I know Mr. Fetty has been around for awhile.

Mr. FETTY. Yes; quite awhile—too long, maybe, Senator.

Senator RANDOLPH. We will now hear from the mayor of the city of Clarksburg, James Shaffer.

STATEMENT OF S. JAMES SHAFFER, MAYOR, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Mr. SHAFFER. Senator Randolph, members of this subcommittee:

My name is Jim Shaffer, mayor of the city of Clarksburg. As mayor of the city of Clarksburg, I have the unanimous support of the Clarksburg City Council to submit affirmative approval of the Elk Creek watershed plan as preventive to the flooding the city limits of our city.

In the past our community has been handicapped during the high rainy months with the extremely high water levels from the Elk Creek. Many people have to be on the alert when the Elk Creek water levels begin to rise.

In March 1967, all of the thoroughfares leading into our city were impassable due to high water spillage of the Elk Creek.

Just yesterday the city of Clarksburg began demolishing substandard housing, 150 feet from the bank of the Elk Creek in the heart of our community. These houses were only substandard because of the yearly flooding or fear of flooding. In this same area years ago, people actually abandoned their homes and let their property be sold for taxes.

The city council of Clarksburg in a meeting just last night, unanimously agreed that I, as mayor of our community, appear here today and give 100 percent support of this flood control plan.

I would be less than honest if I did not add that our community at the present time does not have any funds earmarked for flood control. Unless the citizens of our county pass a general obligation bond, I personally don't know if our city of Clarksburg could come up with our fair share.

It is indeed a pleasure to be here and I thank you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Mayor Shaffer.

Before we ask questions—I am not sure how many questions I will ask—I would like for those citizens who are here with the three witnesses who appear for the proponents to stand, if you will. Give your name and your position and any other information that you desire.

It is not necessary for all to stand at one time. But I want the record to show the citizens as I have indicated who are here. Mr. Keene, president of the Barbor County Commission, I presume we might start with you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Mayor.

MR. KEENE. I am Jim Keene, president of the Barbour County Commission. I am here as one of the sponsors of the Elk Creek watershed, to glean from this meeting whatever I can to take back to our commission.

Thank you very much for allowing me to sit in.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you.

Then if you will just go forward with the others, I just wanted one person to start. So someone will just come second.

MR. MICHAEL. Senator Randolph, I am James Michael, area conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, Philippi. I am the area supervisor and this project falls in my area. I am here strictly as a technical resource today in behalf of the Soil Conservation Service.

Senator RANDOLPH. You are not here for or against the project?

MR. MICHAEL. That is correct.

Senator RANDOLPH. We want to clearly identify and thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF D. F. OLIVERIO, MAYOR, STONEWOOD, W. VA.

MR. OLIVERIO. Honorable Senator Randolph, I am D. F. Oliverio, mayor of the city of Stonewood, Harrison County, directly in the path of Elk Creek.

I am here today in support of the proposed multiple dams for the control of the watershed and thereby prevent flooding. We have a section in Stonewood that often floods and people have to leave. It happens once or twice every year.

MR. LEROY. I am Joe Leroy, councilman, city of Stonewood. I, too, am with the mayor, for this project. Thank you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much.

[A letter from Mayor Oliverio follows:]

CITY OF STONEWOOD,
Stonewood, W. Va., June 17, 1976.

Re chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Elk Creek Water Shed Program.
HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
U.S. Senator from West Virginia,
105 Old Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RANDOLPH: Just a few words to let you know my feelings on the Elk Creek Water Shed Project. I live down stream on Elk Creek and during a heavy rainy season, it often nearly floods. While I am not in any personal danger, I do know there are sections of Stonewood that are. Water Street has been inundated several times since I have been Mayor. I don't think this should be allowed to continue. This Elk Creek Water Shed Project has been discussed for some time, and there are many advantages to its fruitful conclusion.

In addition to the flood control aspect, some of these dams as proposed by the Elk Creek Water Shed Association would offer high points of recreational possibilities for development. Then, too, in drought conditions, this water could be released and keep Elk Creek clean since there are points in the upper head waters of it that raw sewage water is going into it. Also, I think the instance of this being corrected is excellent and will soon be non-existent.

I beseech your efforts towards the accomplishment and authorization of this project.

Sincerely yours,

D. F. OLIVERIO, P.E., Mayor.

STATEMENT OF VICTOR GONZALEZ, REPRESENTING THE TOWN OF
ANMOORE, W. VA.

Mr. GONZALEZ. I am Victor Gonzalez, Senator; pleased to be here with you. I represent the town of Anmoore and also am immediate past president of the Elk Creek Watershed Association, and presently am a member of the board of directors. We, too, support the plan as submitted, and have a brief written testimony that we would prefer to be entered into the record.

Thank you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Is that to be entered into the record by you?

Mr. GONZALEZ. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. Then we will have that entered into the record through you or someone else. Thank you.

[Mr. Gonzalez' statement follows:]

Mr. chairman, Senator Randolph, and members of this sub-committee of the Senate Public Works Committee, I want, in behalf of a majority of the residents of the Town of Anmoore, Harrison County, West Virginia, to express our appreciation for this opportunity to appear here today and strongly urge that you support the watershed project as submitted for your approval by the Elk Creek Watershed Association, Inc., and their sponsors.

As the immediate past president, I hold to the opinion that a majority of the members of the Board of Directors support the project as submitted for your approval.

Information available to you and to me clearly indicates that the benefits to be obtained from the completion of this project by far exceeds the cost.

Speakers who preceded me have clearly demonstrated the need for flood protection for the area and the increased demand for recreational facilities to meet the needs of the low income and middle income groups.

As Americans we pride ourselves in our adopted policy that the will of the majority shall prevail. The members of the Harrison County Commission have consented to supply the local share of the funding, five million dollars, through the issuance of General Obligation Bonds. This will require approval by the voters of Harrison County. To delay approval, or at worse, to table action on this project indefinitely would deny the residents of Harrison County an opportunity to proceed with a project that will provide unlimited benefits to a majority of the residents of Harrison County, West Virginia. Therefore, prompt positive action by the members of this committee and the congress will be appreciated. Thank You.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR GONZALEZ.

STATEMENT OF PORTER NESTER, SUPERVISOR, TYGARTS VALLEY
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Mr. NESTOR. Mr. Chairman, I am a Barbour County landowner and supervisor of the Tygarts Valley Soil Conservation District for 23 years.

The Tygarts Valley Soil Conservation District has always worked to advance the farm soil and water conservation program. The district has been actively involved in surface mine reclamation, critical erosion control plantings, livestock watering facilities, pasture and hayland improvement and proper woodland and wildlife management.

The supervisors of the district recommend the Elk Creek watershed project to help accelerate the total soil and water conservation program.

The district has previously sponsored and assisted in the completion of two Public Law 566 watershed projects. The supervisors are aware of the effect a project has on local landowners and farmers with some being adversely affected. In all projects the total benefit and the total adverse effects must be weighed.

It is the belief of the district that the overall project benefits strongly exceed the adverse effects.

The Tygarts Valley Soil Conservation District recommends adoption of the Elk Creek watershed project as planned.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very, very much. That statement, of course, will be included in the printed public record.

Are there others who are here as proponents?

STATEMENT OF DAVID BRANTNER, PRESIDENT, WEST VIRGINIA WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. BRANTNER. Mr. Chairman, my name is David Brantner. I am president of the West Virginia Wildlife Federation. We are concerned and interested in the project as we have over 8,000 members living in the watershed basin. They have asked me to come here today to express their concern and interest that this project, they feel, the result is feasible and they would like to see it entered as proposed.

We also have in the past, I might add, Senator, have been using Harrison County as a pilot project for cleanup of the State of West Virginia.

We have initiated the clean streams program in Harrison County, which has cleaned up many, many miles of streams in that county. We feel that this will just be sort of an icing on the cake to the total cleanup project, should we be able to have control over the water of the West Fork.

So that, therefore, the West Virginia Wildlife Federation goes on record as recommending that this project be put into action.

Thank you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much.

What I shall now read is not exactly pertinent to the proposal under consideration, but only because you have spoken of the cleaning of streams. I wish to have placed in the record an article appearing in the Elkins, W. Va., Intermountain, our afternoon newspaper, of Tuesday, June 15. The headline reads, "Polluted Streams to be Cleaned."

[The article referred to follows:]

[From the Elkins, W. Va., Intermountain, June 15, 1976]

GEN. TRIGG HEADS PROGRAM

POLLUTED STREAMS TO BE CLEANED

Last year 13 junk cars, 370 old tires, 228 household appliances and 4,000 plastic bags of trash were removed from 12 miles of highway and 8 miles of waterways in Randolph County.

County youngsters from low income families under the Governor's Summer Youth Program were responsible for the clean-up.

This year, the seventh annual Scenic Rivers Program is underway with 50 youngsters from throughout Randolph County under the supervision of five adults.

Appointed by the county court to head this task is Brig. Gen. (ret.) Thomas K. Trigg who said it will be their job to "improve the scenic value, water quality and the environment as well as picking up trash by getting rid of pollution or reporting sources of pollution."

The eight-week program will begin along the Tygart River after the youth participate first in a first aid instruction class which will be given by the Randolph County Emergency Squad, said Trigg.

"We'll start at the southern extremities of the county with one crew working toward Mill Creek (following the river) and another crew at Mill Creek working toward Elkins."

Trigg said, "People should recognize that as they see these kids, they are not trespassing and will not destroy property. They should be allowed access to the river through private lands, if necessary."

"As much cooperation as possible is requested," urged Trigg, adding that if any property damage does occur he should be contacted.

Pleased with the clean streams program, Trigg believes "it will do the kids and the county a lot of good."

The program, noted Trigg, has a "double value."

"It not only teaches the kids about the damage that can be done with indiscriminate dumping of trash but gets the county clean through education."

Trigg, in a countywide appeal, urged any person knowing of areas or streams to be cleaned to call him at 636-5140.

Senator RANDOLPH. I called attention to this article because of the work of your organization and other organizations. I was privileged a few nights ago to speak in Lewisburg, W. Va., to the Isaak Walton League members of the chapters in the State of West Virginia. There was an emphasis placed there, as you placed it here this morning, on the necessity for clean streams.

That, of course, is a part of all of this thinking that we have in reference to not only the use of the watersheds for the purpose of the impoundment of water to bring about a lessening of floods, but also for certain recreational uses.

But above all, whatever we do with our streams, our ponds, our lakes in West Virginia, the chairman, if he might, he would do more than suggest—it is not necessary to even suggest to you as citizens—but I admonish people that this good earth must, as far as possible, be kept good earth. For that reason, I have taken the time to interject this material.

I want to add that we are very fortunate in Elkins to have as editor of our newspaper Eldora Nuzum. I think that a newspaper has a real opportunity to provide the news, but also to stimulate good programs and constantly in this newspaper, there will be story after story which I think contributes to an alert citizenship and an understanding of the problems in West Virginia and particularly problems of concern to the people.

In connection with the issue of so-called clearcutting with which I have been identified in reference to the national forest within our State, although the newspaper editor is in favor of the purpose of the legislation that I have introduced, I know of one day when she carried a full page of comment giving equal space to those in favor of the legislation and those against the legislation.

That is in the tradition, as I understand it, of the dialog of citizenship in this country. So I might even send all of this to Eldora, sometime so she will hear what I said about her. She used to be the editor of the Sentinel at Grafton.

Is there other testimony, other comment from the proponents?

[A statement from the Harrison County and Elk Creek Pollution Control Committee, Inc. follows:]

To: Hon. Jennings Randolph, chairman, and members of the Senate Public Works Committee, Washington, D.C.

From: The Harrison County and Elk Creek Water Pollution Control Committee, Inc., represented by James Toothman, member

GENTLEMEN: The Harrison County and Elk Creek Water Pollution Control Committee, Inc. completely supports the Elk Creek Watershed Project plan because it will complete and enhance the aims and efforts of the citizen's group which was organized in 1969 to bring a "dead" stream "back to life."

More than 10,000 residents of Harrison, Upshur, and Barbour counties signed the group's petitions in support of cleaning Elk Creek of debris, acid mine drainage pollution and sediment. We received contributions from ordinary people, businesses, doctors, and others—including a contribution from Hawaii from a traveler through West Virginia.

In June 1971 a federal educational grant enabled us to inform people of the need and value of having clean streams and a good place to live. Another petition resulted in the State's division of reclamation spending \$100,000 to revegetate abandoned strip mined land in 1971.

In 1972 the Environmental Protection Agency approved \$448,700 for a three-year research project to abate or help eliminate acid mine water pollution in the Creek and its watershed. The State matched these funds. The research is in progress.

A "dead" stream was resurrected. For the first time in 25 years local churches are again baptising people in Elk Creek. Again it is supporting aquatic life and has been stocked with fish, frogs, and other species of aquatic life for a good food chain. All the people in the area are benefiting from our efforts.

To complete our goals we urge the U.S. Congress to approve the Elk Creek Watershed Project plan for installation under Public Law 83-566. We submit our comments in writing and ask that they be made a part of the hearing record, and we thank you for this opportunity to appear before this committee.

Senator RANDOLPH. We thank you, very much.

Now we will change to the opponents. Ike, I believe that you were to testify. You said earlier that perhaps you were the only person, but if there are others for some reason that you want to have sit with you at the table, of course, that is in order.

Ike, you are from Lost Creek, is that right?

Mr. MAXWELL. That is correct, sir.

STATEMENT OF IKE MAXWELL, LOST CREEK, W. VA., ACCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH WAGNER, BRIDGEPORT, W. VA.; RALPH McDONALD PRESIDENT, ELK CREEK WATERSHED ASSOCIATION, BRIDGEPORT, W. VA.; PEARLE MALCOLM, PHILIPPI, W. VA.; RICHARD SEIBERT, PHILIPPI, W. VA.; PETER POTH, JR., MT. CLARE, W. VA.; NORMA DAVIS LOST CREEK W. VA.; EDWARD LANHAM, BRIDGEPORT, W. VA.; AND ARNOLD SMITH, LOST CREEK, W. VA.

Senator RANDOLPH. Yes, sir, Lost Creek.

Will you identify those who sit with you or do you want to have them do that?

Mr. MAXWELL. To my right is Ralph McDonald, President of the Elk Creek Watershed Association; to my left is Joe Wagner, landowner on the Rushing Fork, which is affected by the Elk Creek Watershed.

Senator RANDOLPH. It was my privilege and it was helpful to me to talk with you and others including the man who sits on your left. He is quite a talker. I don't mean at the witness table, but I do remember him in that conference. How do you spell your name?

Mr. WAGNER. W-a-g-n-e-r.

Senator RANDOLPH. I want to make sure because I have seen it both ways.

Mr. WAGNER. Lots of people spell it W-a-g-g-o-n-e-r.

Senator RANDOLPH. That is right.

Ike, you give your testimony in any way you care to.

Mr. MAXWELL. Senator Randolph, other members of the subcommittee, it is my pleasure to be here today and I want to thank you in advance for giving me and other landowners the opportunity to submit to you for consideration some views of the landowners that are directly affected by the watershed project.

I would like first to go on record as personally favoring flood protection and control for Harrison County, as well as any other county in our State, or any other State in the United States of America; and I believe that other landowners have the same views.

The concern that we have is how are we going to accomplish this objective and still keep the land in production. It is our opinion that the impoundments on Elk Creek are too large. They are taking some of our best land out of production and placing it under water.

Land is one thing that we have not been able to replace—we can only try to enhance it. The land that is taken by the Elk Creek Watershed project is some of the best land in our area.

It has been stated earlier that this falls under Public Law 566. The primary objective of this public law is for the provision of agricultural benefits. Yet, in this plan it is being used to provide urban flood protection rather than agricultural benefits. This, in our opinion, is not in concurrence with the objectives of Public Law 83-566.

We also feel that the Soil Conservation Service has not fully informed the landowners of the development of the watershed project itself. Let me go so far as to say that I personally believe that very few landowners have been contacted by the Soil Conservation or the local sponsors and informed where the dam is to be located and what part of their property is to be taken.

What we have learned has come out through hearsay of landowners themselves becoming involved. In fact, I would say that the landowners have not been contacted concerning this by the Soil Conservation Service.

My next request might be difficult to fulfill, but I would like to ask that you, the subcommittee, draft a letter, a questionnaire, to each of the landowners asking them the simplest question, "Have you been contacted by the Soil Conservation and have they discussed with you the placement of the dam structure as well as what land will be underwater?" I would imagine that the overwhelming response would be that they have not been contacted.

The Elk Creek Watershed Association was the association that was first formed to get this project started. In spite of its interest in the project, the Watershed Association has not been informed by the

Soil Conservation Service as to the progress of this proposal and the position of the Federal Government.

As recently as April, the Soil Conservation asked the various sponsors to write a letter of endorsement, but the Elk Creek Watershed Association was not informed or asked to write a letter. There was a public meeting held in September 1974. It was sponsored by the Elk Creek Watershed Association. We were told at that meeting by the Soil Conservation Service that our views would be expressed to you, the Senators, and to the Congressmen—yourself, Senator Randolph, and Congressman Mollohan—as well as our own local Senators and Congressmen and that the public meeting would go on record and would be part of the materials submitted for review.

Three other landowners and I recently visited our Senator and our Congressman. They were completely unaware of the magnitude of the opposition to this project.

Senator RANDOLPH. These were separate meetings. I just wanted the record to indicate that.

Mr. MAXWELL. I think that I can go on record as saying that you were unaware of the public meeting, statements where the landowners opposed were presented. I am appalled at these actions of the Soil Conservation Service.

The purpose of the public meeting, as I saw it, was for both the opponents as well as the proponents of the project to have their say. The failure of the Soil Conservation Service to pass on our concerns to Congress, in effect, denied our right to be heard. A Federal agency owes it to the public to express both sides—not one side.

At that public meeting, an individual asked that all those in favor of the project stand. They stood. Then he asked for those not working for the Federal Government or a Federal agency to please sit down. Very few sat down. I could count the proponents of the project who were not Federal employees. What I see here is the Soil Conservation Service really pressing for this project.

I think I could count those on one hand who sat down. What I am saying, in effect, is only the governmental agencies were present and favorable at that time.

Senator RANDOLPH. Is that the Morgantown meeting?

Mr. MAXWELL. No, sir. That was the one in September 1974 at the Nutter Fort grade school.

Senator RANDOLPH. Let me go back. Would there be any reason why a hearing was held at Morgantown?

Mr. MAXWELL. I cannot answer that. Mr. Michael is here.

Mr. HARRIS. Did you say the date of the hearing was September 19, 1974?

Mr. MAXWELL. Yes.

Senator RANDOLPH. It shows from Morgantown here.

Mr. MAXWELL. It was held at Nutter Fort grade school.

Senator RANDOLPH. We, as the Public Works Committee, have received the transcript of that hearing. Mr. Joseph Haugh of the Washington Office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, made that available. So we have the transcript of the public meeting and it did not indicate where the meeting was held. You have clarified that for us.

This letter is from James S. Bennett, the State conservationist.

This is Barry Meyer, the chief counsel of the Public Works Committee, and Ann Garrabrant. I will ask both of you, here is a hearing on a project. When we have the hearing on this and other projects, is it customary that we receive in this committee such a hearing background that we may inform ourselves as members of a subcommittee of a situation in reference to a project? Ann, would you have comment?

Ms. GARRABRANT. No, sir, it is not among the papers sent up by the Soil Conservation Service. We receive the work plan itself and the environmental impact statement and in the work plan, there is a description of meetings which have been held with a brief paragraph describing each of them. But transcripts transcripts of the meetings are not transmitted. Perhaps we should ask for them after this.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you, very much, Ann.

It is my feeling, Barry, I am not sure about the encumbering of a record, but I want a record that is complete. I think we, as a matter of policy in the future, if there is a meeting or meetings on a project and large numbers of citizens are there and are heard, should be informed as a committee of the fact that this was done.

Then we will have the opportunity of requesting this information before we hold this hearing. This information—for the moment I am not talking for or against the project—should be in the subcommittee and the committee files.

Am I right, Mr. Meyer?

Mr. MEYER. Senator, when the Corps of Engineers schedules a public hearing, we routinely receive notices on all public hearings on all projects by the corps. We don't receive transcripts. We receive notification that a hearing has been scheduled and its location.

With the Soil Conservation Service, what we do receive, as Ann has pointed out, is in the project document, the notation of the public hearings that were held. It takes a citizen communication to us to raise the issue of the inadequacy of the hearing.

Otherwise, the number of hearings which are held throughout the country would give us an almost impossible review task to perform. But I do believe that the Soil Conservation Service should follow the same practices as the corps and that is inform the committee.

Senator RANDOLPH. The Corps of Engineers he is speaking of.

Mr. MEYER. We really do have to rely in large part upon the people of the area to let us know whether or not they believe they have received a fair hearing. Of course, in most cases with most projects, that is not an issue. With all controversial projects, it seems to be an issue.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Barry.

I am not sure of the modus operandi that should be taken in all cases. I am not passing judgment. Ann, I want us within a subcommittee to be as fully informed as possible.

Senator Gravel, the chairman of our Water Resources Subcommittee is here. I appreciate the opportunity to have chaired the meeting with fellow West Virginians today, Senator Gravel.

This might be a matter where the subcommittee and the committee should be better informed. We should have the advantage of knowing what has taken place in a hearing.

So I will ask you, Senator Gravel, as chairman of that subcommittee and others on your subcommittee to give some attention, perhaps in the future, to one of the points which I am raising here today; that is, the completeness of the record.

Senator Quentin Burdick has come into the hearing. He is from a State a little west of West Virginia. That is North Dakota. As you know, we talked earlier in our hearing today of Senator Mike Gravel who comes from Alaska, who chairs our subcommittee.

Mr. Maxwell, I interrupted your statement. I am sure you understand the reason. I am just attempting to work our way in the process of knowing as much as possible about what has been done, what is under consideration, what might be done in the future.

Mr. MAXWELL. If I understand you right, Senator, you presently have for consideration that document of concerns expressed by those present at the public meeting?

Senator RANDOLPH. Yes. It was requested by—was the request made, Ann, by the Public Works Committee? Did we make the request for the information?

Ms. GARRABRANT. For that? Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. Yes. We made it from the Public Works Committee.

Mr. MAXWELL. I might add why I raised that question here and my concerns, is because at the public meeting, we were told in advance that this would be our mechanism to be heard and our views would be presented. If that is going to be the opening statement, then it should be fulfilled with and complied with or we should be told that it will not be presented to the House or the Senate subcommittees for consideration.

Senator RANDOLPH. You will proceed.

Mr. MAXWELL. Fine.

It is my opinion, and the opinion of most of the landowners, that the Soil Conservation Service should have done the study and left it up to the local constituency at that time to take it from there.

On Thursday, June 10, I met with the two Harrison County Commissioners, the representatives of the Soil Conservation, and the representative of the Harrison County Planning Commission. At that time we agreed to come to a meeting that was to be held on June 14, 1976, and see if we could not reach a compromise to be submitted here today.

At the meeting of June 10, I had the impression that the Soil Conservation officials could see some value to the small impoundments rather than the large impoundments of water. I hoped that a compromise could be fashioned around these smaller impoundments. However, at the meeting of June 14, a representative of the Soil Conservation stated that there was no opportunity to compromise at that stage of the game.

The landowners feel that we should always be open for compromise, no matter where we are in the process. I would like to make one other point at this time. We have heard a rumor that, with or without local support, this project will go in. It is our understanding that the money has to be matched, and I would like to know where these matching funds are to come from.

Another area that we are very concerned about is the cost estimate. We do not feel that you have, at this time, an accurate estimate of the cost of this project. The projected cost is \$20,707,200. I just cannot realize how they can buy all the land and do all that they are going to do with that amount of money.

Granted, the figures were made earlier and that they did plug in some inflationary costs. In the material that was presented on Dam Site No. 13, the amount of \$383,000 has been allocated for road relocation. Perhaps if you place a "1" in front of that and make it \$1,383,000 that would be more realistic.

I am basing that on my estimation of local costs. Recently the Sycamore Road, Harrison County was covered at a cost of over \$500,000; just for toping and drains. In road relocation, you have to go from start to finish. One expert has mentioned to me that the minimum that we can build a mile for is \$500,000, and that is with a minimal amount of work.

We, the landowners, would like for you, the Senate subcommittee, to have the accurate figures so that you can better evaluate the financial burden that you will be placing on the taxpayers, both through Federal taxes as well as the matching funds local people would have to come up with.

This would also give us and you a better cost ratio to determine the benefit of the project.

As to dam site No. 13, which is the multiple-purpose dam for recreation and flood control, I do not feel that Harrison County can afford an operation such as this, since the annual operating expense is above \$111,000 a year. At the present time, the Bel Meadows recreation area is for sale and the Harrison County Parks and Recreation is trying to obtain Federal money to purchase that.

The lake at dam site No. 13 would be only 200 acres in size and water. This would accommodate small rowboats or battery-propelled motors. It will not accommodate motorboating which is the prime attraction today. It will take care of fishing.

Senator RANDOLPH. May I interrupt, which I regret to do?

If you will notice the clock that is on the wall behind you, I spoke about the bells and so forth and said to you that when there is one button on the left, that is a roll call; the roll call is in progress. The time for a roll call is 15 minutes. So I am, of necessity, going to have to go to the floor.

I hope to be back in approximately 10 to 12 minutes or whatever the amount of time to get over and back. I might, of necessity, have to be stopped for a minute or two. But we will proceed with the hearing on my return.

[Brief recess.]

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your understanding of the need to have the hearing this morning somewhat longer than perhaps we had anticipated and were interrupted by the roll call. The subcommittee on Water Resources has other work to do this morning, other testimony is to be given.

So, Ike, if you would move as expeditiously as you can.

Mr. MAXWELL. Going on with the cost figures, the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources notes that the cost figures of the recreational plan table are much too low; in addition, the recreational facilities will require the construction of a sewage treatment plant. This cost, however, is not included in the project installation costs to meet the heavy-use demand.

Approximately 66,800 gallons of water will be required by the recreational development. Again, the cost of this water is not included in the cost tables. A more careful calculation of the cost and benefits could drive the benefit-cost ratio beneath the desired figure.

Within an hour and a half's drive from Clarksburg, there are the following lakes: Sutton, Burnsville, Tygart, Summersville, Buffalo, Stonecoal, Teter, Twin Lakes; as well as the following State parks: Audra State Park, Valley Falls State Park, North Bend State Park, Cedar Creek State Park, Watters Smith State Park.

Many of these, in fact, are considerably closer than a half hour's drive from Clarksburg. We feel that, at this time, the land in question would be more valuable for agriculture than for recreation due to the abundance of recreational areas in the vicinity of Clarksburg.

In addition, you have on the books the proposed Stonewall Jackson Dam, which again will place more land underwater. This project would also be for recreation as well as flood control.

Senator RANDOLPH. Not dam, lake.

Mr. MAXWELL. Excuse me, which will, again, place more water and more land under water.

Senator RANDOLPH. You will understand why I corrected you, and it is only for the purpose of remembering years ago when the Corps of Engineers called all projects "reservoirs and dams," or "dams and reservoirs." I attempted to have the corps change to the word "lake." When we see a reservoir and dam, we think of impoundment of the water; sometimes a forbidding fence around it which could keep people out. The projects are not, however, only for flood control and other uses, but also for recreational uses.

If a person is coming, let us say, from some faraway State, who had no knowledge of West Virginia as a place for recreation for he, his wife and family and he saw, let us say, Summersville Dam and Reservoir. I do not think he would take any interest in checking out what sort of a body of water is there.

But if he read that there was a Summersville Lake or Sutton Lake or Bluestone Lake, I think that he might write for information and he might take an interest in coming to West Virginia, for a vacation with his family, in a camper or by whatever method he traveled.

I could not get the corps to change its position and on all of their maps they listed these projects as "reservoirs" and "dams."

So, for the State of West Virginia, I offered legislation which changed the name officially, by act of Congress, to "lakes." Then about a year and a half later the corps, of its own volition, changed from "reservoirs" and "dams," to use of the word "lakes."

I am glad they took that action because these bodies of water—no matter what the size might be in a particular State or locality, it is used for purposes other than to have a flow of water withheld or that flow to move at certain times during the year. It is a place for water skiing, for boating, for fishing, for swimming and so forth.

I felt that literally tens of thousands of people would come to West Virginia, to enjoy our scenic State and to participate in the use of these bodies of water.

It was right to make the change which was made by law and then later, as I have indicated, accepted by the Corps of Engineers. I think we do have to make available not only in West Virginia, but in every State, in every part of the country, insofar as possible today with our network of roads, the opportunity for citizens, for families to use the recreational projects that are for multiple-use.

I have indicated that even in connection with the project of this type, there are multiple uses.

Thank you, Ike, for allowing me to make this discussion of something I think can be a part of the record.

Mr. MAXWELL. Yes sir. This project, also under the existing conditions, 1,241 acres would be flooded during a 100-year flood. If the project is proved and constructed, 945 acres would still be flooded during the 100-year flood. Thus, this project will provide for protection of only 24 percent of the land subject to the 100-year flood.

It is obvious that this arrangement leaves 76 percent of the currently flooded land subject to the 100-year flood; although the statistics for the 100-year flood, traditionally, serves as the indicator of the projects. Potential similarly low projections is provided for in the 5-year area and the key storm area; deficiency ratios are 22 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

All figures are calculated from page 106 of the work plan areas flooded under present conditions and with the project in operation.

In conclusion, I would like to state that I believe in the democratic process. If it is employed correctly, this process usually creates the greatest good for the greatest number of people. But in this case, the case of the Elk Creek Watershed project, the process has been short circuited. Local Federal officials have not passed on our concerns to you; they have not given you accurate cost estimates; and they have shown an inflexible attitude that has precluded any meaningful compromise.

Therefore I, and the landowners present here today, respectfully request that you not approve the project in its present form and that you send it back to the local level. We further ask you to direct the local sponsors to work with the local landowners to develop and submit for your approval a plan which will better meet the needs of all of us who will be affected by the project. We would also like to

request that if the project is defeated and if and when it is considered again, the landowners be informed.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you, Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. McDonald.

Mr. McDONALD. Senator, thank you.

Senator RANDOLPH. You will identify yourself for the record.

STATEMENT OF RALPH McDONALD, PRESIDENT, ELK CREEK WATERSHED ASSOCIATION

Mr. McDONALD. Ralph McDonald; I am a landowner and president of the Elk Creek Watershed Association. I would like to make a short statement on each.

As a landowner in Harrison County, W. Va., I wish to lodge a protest against the proposed Elk Creek Watershed plan. I am not opposed to flood control. I am, however, opposed to the present plan. I believe a project such as was installed at Salem, W. Va., with a series of small dams, would furnish flood protection with much less destruction of valuable property. I believe the property that is to be flooded, under the present plan, is some of the best land in north central West Virginia.

I, as a landowner, was not kept informed of this project. I feel that the Soil Conservation Service was very underhanded and shoddy in the manner in which they treated the citizens in this project. If this project is completed according to plan, I will lose my best farmland; plus, I will lose my home. I ask that this project be reconsidered.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much.

Mr. McDONALD. I have a statement I would like to read, also, Senator; as president of the Elk Creek Watershed Association.

Senator RANDOLPH. Yes. Will you read that, sir?

Mr. McDONALD. At a board meeting of the Elk Creek Watershed Association on June 9, 1976, a motion was passed by the board members present, with one abstention and the remainder of the board members in favor of the motion, to ask the present plan of large dams be changed to a series of small dams.

We believe we can work with the SCS toward a plan that would be effective, but would be more acceptable to landowners involved. We ask that this project be reconsidered.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Mr. McDonald.

As we look at the map which I hold here, who is representing the Soil Conservation Service?

Mr. MICHAEL. Jim Michael.

Senator RANDOLPH. Yes, Jim. I did not know whether there were others who were here.

Jim, just for the factual situation, not to enter into an argument, but I notice that as we look here we see that the project is proposed to take these lands, 2,400 acres here to the left as I am holding this. Is that correct?

Mr. MICHAEL. Yes, sir. I am a little bit—I don't quite understand the definition of the 2,400 acres. Is that the one proposed site, there?

Mr. HARRIS. That is for the Routing Creek site.

Mr. MICHAEL. Yes. That is the recreational site, Dam Site No. 13, which was proposed as a Harrison County park.

Mr. HARRIS. Was the whole area to be used as a park?

Mr. MICHAEL. That is what is in the plan, yes. You heard testimony here today about the recreational complex and about the possibility of consideration of modifying that complex.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much. I want to clarify that. It would not be absolutely necessary, for the purposes of flood control?

Mr. MICHAEL. That is correct.

Senator RANDOLPH. Fine. Thank you very much.

Yes, Ike?

Mr. MAXWELL. Senator, if I could, we have heard at various meetings by the Soil Conservation that one of the reasons that this comes out in a favorable opinion is because of the recreational area. This is the only way it will meet the cost-ratio standards set up by the Soil Conservation; that is the reason they keep that reservoir or lake in its present condition of 2,400 acres.

Senator RANDOLPH. I will not discuss it further except to say that the projects for lakes, under the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and projects for watersheds as proposed here and other projects, one of the factors that certainly should be considered are the recreational features.

I realize that you have mentioned here the other areas in the watershed that you think are adequate for that; I am not attempting to argue the point. But there was a time when the corps, for example, considered any project only on the flood control basis for the cost-benefit ratio.

There was a feeling throughout the Congress and the country that many projects could have the recreational features built into them to make them possible to be brought into being so that, frankly, many people might take advantage of the so-called flood control lakes as places for recreation in the uses that I mentioned, here, today.

It was in 1965 that the recreation factor began to be built into projects. It is a factor that is necessary to be included. Without reference to this project; I am only saying that as we construct and spend huge sums of money, very frankly, for the construction of lakes, primarily of flood control protection of property and lives, that recreational needs of the people of the country who want to come from the cities and the centers of population out into the countryside should be met.

I would ask that those who are opposed, if you, one-by-one, will stand, give your name so that the record may indicate that, in this hearing, I gave the opportunity to each person to do exactly that; the witnesses do not need to stand.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH WAGNER, BRIDGEPORT, W. VA.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. Randolph, all others here: I absolutely oppose the watershed-reservoir plan involving some 77,000 acres.

Senator RANDOLPH. 77,000 acres?

Mr. WAGNER. Altogether, the whole project. A great deal of this is used for agriculture, farming, that will not be good for farming any more, a great deal of this land will be destroyed. I am advised that it is necessary for the Conservation district to obtain agreement from the owners of no less than 50 percent of the land in the drainage area, that are willing to carry out recommendations of the Soil Conservation measures.

I can advise you now of at least 80 percent of owners of the acreage involved are opposed to this plan. If you will continue your deliberation for the period of 20 days, I will furnish the committee petitions executed by said owners, stating their position to the plan, stating that they will not sign an agreement to carry out this measure.

Thank you very much for your time.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Joe, for testifying here today.

I ask now, if you will just run through the list of opponents, stand and give your names rather quickly, if you would, for the record. Then I have done what I wanted to do and that was to recognize every person here. Then we will be closing the hearing.

STATEMENT OF PEARLE MALCOLM, PHILIPPI, W. VA.

Ms. MALCOLM. I am Pearl Malcolm; landowner in Barbour County, and I will be affected by the dam. Here is a letter that the people who will be harmed by Dam No. 4; they have signed it, 168; not only did they sign it, but they also helped me compose the letter. May I read it?

Senator RANDOLPH. Forgive me for just a moment in saying what I am up against. We have people here on other projects in Kansas and Alaska, and so forth. I have run, today, longer than perhaps we should in connection with our hearing and the chairman of the subcommittee is here; Senator Stevens, of Alaska, is here; the Senator from Kansas, Mr. Dole, has been here.

How long will it take to read it? It will be a part of the record. You see, I would place it in the record. But if you feel it must be read, I will try to accommodate you. I cannot do that for everyone because I was only given the names of those who would testify, you see.

Ms. MALCOLM. Thank you.

Honorable ladies and gentlemen of the Senate Public Works Committee, my purpose in being here this morning is to make a plea on behalf of myself and the persons whose names appear on this petition which I have on my person. This petition contains the signatures of those persons who are opposed to the proposed project,

designated as Dam No. 4 in Barbour County of the State of West Virginia.

Such proposed construction, having been published in newspapers of the local area, has been a project of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service. According to the information that has been received by us today, by way of press and word of mouth, the only major reason for such construction is that for the purpose of a recreational area, mainly for the persons of the adjoining counties and States; a minor mention has been proved that a purpose may also be flood control.

I shall attempt to cite for you some of the reasons as to why we are opposed to the aforementioned project; these that will be mentioned are not, by any means, all the reasons for opposition but will give some insight as to why we feel that we have become the victims of unjust discrimination.

First in importance as to the reason for our opposition is that the proposed construction will take many of our homes and most of our livelihoods; the majority of the home- and landowners will become victims of the injustice.

Connected with the proposed construction are retired persons who will find it difficult to give up their homes and properties, many having been handed down through the families by way of inheritance.

It will also be next to impossible for many of us to adjust to a new way of life in a different setting, and in a location foreign to our accustomed lifestyle. Many of our homes have been recently remodeled and equipped for modern convenience; the luxury which many people petitioners have only been recently able to enjoy.

Many of the constituents involved have just obtained their position where they are ready to enjoy the last few years of the fruits of many long years of working and planning.

Second, the proposed project will take out of production many thousands of acres of choice productive farmland. It will cover and render useless many acres of beautiful forest land, not only of value due to its quality of timber, but equally of importance because of its quiet, beautiful atmosphere providing a home haven for many species of wildlife.

We feel by giving up this type of terrain is too great a price to pay in order to control a small amount of flooding.

Third, the proposed dam will flood many of the present roads. In order for the persons who live above the dam to have access to the main highway, new roads will have to be built; thereby cutting out many of the heretofore undisturbed farms in to many sections.

Fourth, most of the retirees who live on properties in and on the proposed construction area are retired persons on fixed income who have not the monetary sources nor the heart to experience displacement and the heartache of having to start all over again. They beg only to let them live their remaining few years in the peaceful quiet valley of almost heaven.

Fifth, there are a few couples who have just recently built homes and are beginning to rear families in the proposed construction area. They began their family lives with new homes, involving the expense of installing water systems, septic tanks and all of those things that go into the building of a new home. They have high hopes of living and rearing their respective families in the quiet, peaceful, undisturbed valley.

We beg of you, do not, for them, interrupt this beautiful dream.

Sixth, last but by no means the least of our concern, is the danger and the hazard imposed in the construction which this type of dam proposes. We have, to a degree, been told that there will be no breakage due to some unseen quirk of danger. However, we, as well as all of you here before us today, are fully aware of such disasters that occurred in such places as Buffalo Creek, West Virginia, and just a few days ago in Idaho.

Assurance means little when we see such disasters can and do happen. We feel there is absolutely no need for the watershed itself, as a flood control measure. In other words, this argument for the proposal just does not hold water.

We know that with some planning and a small expenditure of our taxpayers' money, the creek could be dredged to take care of any future flooding of any reasonable nature. The argument for expansion of recreational facilities to accommodate persons in the surrounding counties and States, at our expense and our displacement, is also insane when we know that in an adjoining county, the one fact that would be the most accommodating is the recreational facilities and under the proposed project a lady passed away and left 200 acres of farmland to that county to be used for recreational purposes in 1974.

To this date, not one stone has been turned on that property development for the purpose for which it was given.

Therefore, the proposed construction for the purpose of providing additional needed recreational facilities is a weak one to say the least.

We cannot emphasize too strongly nor can we say it too loudly that we are strong against proposed construction of the Elk Creek Watershed. We know that it is written, "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away."

We are a God-fearing people who will abide by the Almighty. However, we wish to remind you that you are men and women just like ourselves, and we trust that you will not take-away the peace of ours on this earth which our Creator has loaned to us for a short-time on which to live and love and spend our last few remaining days in peace and tranquillity which is assured to each and every citizen of this country, in the preamble of the great Constitution.

Thank you and may your decision get our best interest and favor.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Mrs. Malcolm, for your testimony that you have given which, of course, will be made a part of the printed record.

[Ms. Malcolm's statement and a petition follow:]

June 16, 1976

TO: Senate Public Works Committee,
Subcommittee on Water Resources

FROM: Concerned Citizens affected by the
Elk Creek Watershed Project

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO THE
ELK CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT

Mr. Chairman and distinguished colleagues:

We wish to thank the Senate Public Works Committee, Subcommittee on Water Resources, for giving us the opportunity to be heard on the Elk Creek Watershed Project; and we only request that you give careful consideration to our testimony in opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project.

As concerned landowners who are directly affected by the Elk Creek Watershed Project, we raise the following objections:

1. As the project is substantially one to control flooding, among other benefits, such can be effectively done by a number of small flood retardation dams along the head-waters of Elk Creek and its various tributaries, without getting into the substantial disturbance of farm land, with the consent and approval of farm owners whose land is involved.
2. The completion of the project, as proposed, destroys some of the choicest and most productive farm land in the area, and does not provide any equivalent or substantial improvement below the dams proposed. Great sums of money have been invested in homes and land affected by this project. Each year the farm acreage in this country diminishes, and this is acreage which is dearly needed.
3. Cost factors used by the developers of the plan are unrealistic at this time, and would be far below the actual cost of construction. Cost factors are inadequate not only as to the land acquisition and construction costs, but also as to mineral acquisition costs and the re-alignment of pipe lines.
4. The overhead yearly costs will be considerably in excess of the amount shown by the 1974 impact statement of \$133,500.00, in that in the impact statement there is reference on page 18 to one (1) full-time caretaker and additional seasonal help. Whereas, in the brief information sheet, there is reference to operation and maintenance requiring eight (8) full-time jobs. The county, with other pressing demands, can ill afford to be saddled with substantial maintenance costs.

5. That water recreation is unnecessary in the area since the Tygart Lake with some 1750 acres of water surface is only about 25 miles east; the Cheat Lake Reservoir, with 1730 acres of water area, is some 40 miles away; the Stonewall - Jackson Lake, now under the design stage, will have some 2500 acres of water area and will be located 25 miles south. All of these major lakes are easily reached by interstate highways or major state highways. Other recreation facilities, such as for picnicing, hiking, camping, etc., are in great abundance within half an hour's drive of the Elk Creek Watershed area. These include the Audra State Park, with swimming, picnic areas, etc.; the Valley Falls State Park between Fairmont and Grafton; the Watter Smith State Park, providing picnic areas, swimming, etc., near Lost Creek; and the North Bend State Park, perhaps an hour's drive away, near Harrisville, with picnic facilities, swimming, etc. In addition, one of the major recreational areas in the East is in operation south of Elkins, West Virginia, and is known as "Snow-Shoe," having year around recreational facilities. When these facilities are added to the recreational facilities operated by the City of Clarksburg and by several of the surrounding towns, it should be quite obvious that for the population that exists in this area, or is apt to exist here in the foreseeable future, there are more than adequate accommodations.
6. In a time of strong inflationary pressures, and when it is recognized that governmental spending must be kept at a minimum to avoid increasing those pressures, the addition of twenty to thirty million dollars in spending on this project is uncalled for. The fight against inflation is one which we cannot simply expect the other fellow to make. It is necessary to start in our own community with our own programs, and make such programs sensible and reasonable in light of our present conditions. There is certainly no public necessity for this particular type of program at this time.
7. Much of the soil conservation work involving stabilization of strip-mine areas and other improvement programs can be undertaken with existing federal and state resources without getting into the problems of condemnations and substantial structural changes in the watershed.
8. The people who are opposed to this watershed project are as interested in protecting the environment and are as interested in following good conservation practices as those who may be in favor of the project, but it is quite clear that a project of this kind condemns the property of certain individuals without justification and raises the taxes of all parties who may live and reside in the general area. Regardless of where out-of-state people come from, they will be coming by far more attractive and complete recreational facilities, both public and private, before getting to the Elk Creek Watershed area, and it is wishful thinking to assume that there would be any substantial influx of out-of-state people into an area like this. Based upon the population in Harrison, Barbour and Upshur Counties, it should be clear the recreational facility is out of keeping with any reasonable assessment for costs of operation, which would be required of the residents of those counties.

It is submitted that this entire matter should be re-examined from the stand point of making small flood retardation dams with rights acquired on a voluntary basis from land owners, and with conservation practices encouraged and initiated to reduce the sediment run-off from the area, similar in nature to the successful small watershed project initiated in the Salem area over twenty (20) years ago.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. & Mrs. Willard Kent Davis

Miss Arma Davis

Mr. & Mrs. Harley Davis

Mr. & Mrs. William G. Davis

Pearle Malcolm

Aue Seibert

Norothy Williams

Joseph P. Wagner

Richard Seibert

William F. Lowther

Harry A. Williams

Carl A. McDonald

Route 1
PHILIPPI, West Virginia 26416

June 10, 1976

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We, the undersigned, are against the Dam Number 4 of the Elk Creek Water Shed.

First, it would take most of our homes and most of our livelihoods. Almost all occupants of the site are retired people who have remodeled their homes and are ready to settle down to live and to farm.

Also, on properties below the dam people would live in constant fear of a repetition of the tragedies of Buffalo Creek and Idaho.

The Elk Creek Water Shed would take thousands of acres of the most productive farm and forest land in West Virginia.

The dam would put the present roads underwater. In order for the people who live above the dam to get to the public highways new access roads would be built. Some of our farms along Dam No. 4 would be cut in half by these roads.

There is absolutely no need for the Watershed itself. With a small amount of money for dredging and cleaning of the Elk Creek future flooding could be prevented.

Again, we repeat: "We are against the proposed Elk Creek Water Shed."

Respectfully yours,

Pearle Malcolm	Opal Proudfoot	Harwood Mayle
Wendell McGehee	Norothy Potter	Valdecar, wife
Luelle Rini	Anita Knotts	Mrs. Mrs. Allen Shomper
Virgil Nutter	Charles Knotts, Jr.	Mr. & Mrs. Longstreet
Walter O. Mitchell	Sharon Dickerson	Edith E. Stalman
Ira L. Mc Gee	Carl W. Dickerson	Edith Stalman
William J. Jones	Carl Jones	William E. Ballot
Armona Bohon	Earnest	Lillie Elizabeth B. Jancot
James Curtis	Kathryn E. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. Fred Lank
Virginia Critter	Jordan Hall	
Jack Critter	Arnett Ray	
Mabel McGehee	Harold B. Proudfoot	

I continued. people against the Elk Creek watershed:

Mrs. Stella M. Biased	Nancy Y. Blum
W B Thompson	Johanna Price
Mrs Apal Thompson	Paul Yocum
Mrs & Miss Hayward Mc Kee Sr	Robbie Mayles
Shewood Yocum	Ronald S. Watkins
Thomas Yocum	Sammy Watkins
Mrs. Skeel & Sigley.	Jumabell Yocum
Harold Mc Ise	Debra Richards
Gene C Baker	at Mrs Mr. D. Richards
Joan Baker	Madaline Richards
Bernard Jones	Larry M Richards
Olle Jones	Mary Lou Fridley
Orly county	Robert K. Fridley
Culak county	Mrs Mrs. Robbie Fridley
Stanley R. Muttler	Lyle C. Benson
Helen Nutter	Helen Benson
Margaret Kimer	Mrs Robert E. Stewart
Daniel R Muttler	Mrs Edward Bayler
Andrew Baker	Robert E. Stewart
Engler Kimer	Edward Boyles
Edward paugh	Margaret L Knight
Kathleen S. Sigley	Margaret Ann Finney
Joe Critter	Carroll E. Finney.
Lilias Yocum	Eugenia W. Benson
Lody Yocum	or E Benson

If continued - people against the Elk Creek Watershed!

Alma Benson	Mrs Neva Gasto
J. B. Benson	Donald S. Goodwin
Aggl Stuart	Deloris Goodwin
Sam Stuart	Daisy Paugh
Hail B Stuart	Judy D. Paugh
Betty Stuart	Betty Jean Paugh
Cecil Stuart	Jakie L. Dickenson
Card Cook	Willard Dickenson
Purton Lamb	Betty Overfield
Linda Knight	Gerald Overfield
Landell Knight	Kyle Gasto
Jae Landell	Julia A. Dickinson
Layman L. Landell	James L. Dickinson
Hume McKinney	Seafelt & Melale
Oliver Kennedy	Louise Melaleon
Olof Kennedy	Lois Malcolm
Donald Olof Kennedy	
Delores P. Kennedy	
Catherine A. Lyman	
Ann Lyman	
Wm. Lyman	

III. Continued Names Against the Elk Creek Watershed.

Darius D. Mayh
 Joseph F. Davis
 Gray B. Browning
 Eleaher Browning
 Daniel Browning
 Cassius Browning
 Matine Thompson
 Marzell Thompson
 David B. Thomas
 Donn Thomas
 Chester L. Davis
 Lemuel M. Davis
 Judy Ramsey
 Fred Mcaley
 Linn A. Smith
 Jay Mullins
 Clark Mullins
 Roy S. Stewart
 Pauline V. Stewart
 Ruth S. Stewart
 Eugene Young
 Mary L. Coates
 James G. Coates

David S. Stewart

Mrs. Mrs. Stewart
 Mrs. Anna S. Davis
 Amos B. Davis
 Fred Martin
 Ruth Martin

Senator RANDOLPH. If those persons will stand who are here as opponents and give your names quickly, would do it, please, if you desire to? You do not necessarily have to; I am just giving you the opportunity to.

Ms. SMITH. I am Patricia Smith; I live in Lost Creek. My complete farm will be taken by the watershed project.

Mr. ALBERT. I am Bill Albert. My land is affected by the water.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you.

Ms. DAVIS. My name is Norma Davis; I am a landowner and secretary of the Elk Creek Watershed Association.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you.

Mr. SEIBERT. Senator Randolph, I am Richard Seibert, Barbour County, and I am opposed to it because I will lose my house and property.

Mr. WILLIAMS. My name is Jerry Williams; I am also a member of the Elk Creek Watershed Association and it will take 85 percent of my land, plus my home.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you.

Mr. LANHAM. Senator Randolph, I am Edward Lanham, Route 1, Box 554, Bridgeport, W. Va. I am opposed to this project inasmuch as there is no way for a person to build this project by giving an easement. If you give an easement, there can be no payment. The sponsors state they cannot go along with the idea that if I would give an easement and if I was ever damaged, they would pay for the crops that would be damaged, pay for the damage caused by the flooding.

I never have no choice but to oppose this project with every means that I can possibly do so.

Senator RANDOLPH. With every proper means. Right?

Mr. LANHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator RANDOLPH. Not violence.

Mr. POTH. Senator Randolph, I am Peter Poth, businessman from the Elk Creek district. I have about a mile and a half of land along Elk Creek. I am a dairy farmer. In the last 3 years I have put over 50 million quarts of milk on the steps of Clarksburg, and surrounding counties; over 1 million hamburgers in the last 3 years. I have a crop of rye on Route 20; 6 foot, 7 inches tall at the junction of 57 and 20. I wish all my ground didn't flood so I could raise crops like that.

Dam 14 is proposed to take my meadows. This will take my business. This is a dry dam. It is not for recreation or no purpose other than flood control. My understanding is it will be 75 foot high; that the dam will fill up in rainstorms and empty out gradually.

I am opposed to dams. I have been a member of the Elk Creek Watershed since the first night it started. I am vice president of it as of now. They had said they was going to have small dams, proposed 40 small dams. After about four meetings this mushroomed into large lakes which I don't think were needed. I am still for small dams.

Thank you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much.

We must hurry if there are any others. The roll call is on. I must accommodate the Senators who are here on the pending project.

As we close this—yes.

Mr. FULLER. I am Floyd Fuller. I came as an observer to listen to both sides. I am a candidate for the House of Delegates. I thought it would be a good opportunity to listen to both sides.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much. We are glad to have you in attendance.

Mrs. SEIBERT. Senator Randolph, I am Sue Seibert from Philippi. Six years ago we sold our new home in Harrison County, to move out of town. We wanted to raise our children on the farm. I can't see the Soil Conservation and these dams going through to take our home and our barn and our yard. I don't want a concrete yard for my children to be raised in.

[A letter from Richard Seibert follows:]

ROUTE 1, BOX 204, PHILIPPI, W. VA.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: My name is Richard Seibert. I live on Stewarts Run in Barbour County of West Virginia. My house is to be taken by "DAM 26" of the proposed Elk Creek Watershed program. For this reason alone I am opposed to the program as it now stands.

In our area the only land that is near level, is along our streams, and this is the most productive land we have. If one looks at a map of our area, you can see that we have very little tillable land. I think it would be most unreasonable to convert our best ground into swamp and backwaters for a dry dam.

On the subject of houses and families that have to be moved or affected by floods, I urge you to conduct a survey to find the exact number. Since the program started five years ago, I am sure that most of the facts and figures contained in it have changed.

Many of our neighbors have expressed a fear, of living in the valley below these dams; since they sometimes give way, as the Idaho incident. I see no difference in being caught in a flood in Anmoore or Clarksburg, by the raising waters of the Elk Creek, than being flooded by water from a dam. Thank God this type of tragedy doesn't happen every day, but when it does the loss of lives, homes, and property is very great.

Do not misunderstand my position in this matter. I am for flood control, but I think that it can be accomplished by channeling our streams and building small ponds.

I believe that the project has been mishandled by the Soil Conservation Service; they seem to be forcing the issue at every opportunity. The project is not well known or understood, in the Watershed area. I resent the fact that they seem to be gathering people who are in favor of this project, while ignoring people who are interested because it affects them. Because of their attitude a selected few individuals have tried to purchase property in proposed dam areas, so to be in a position to receive a nice fat profit, when it is later taken as a dam site.

As a land owner and a concerned citizen I am ashamed of the fact that the Barbour County Court, a sponsoring body, did indeed say that, they had heard nothing but complete approval for this project. Attached you will find a list of signatures of people who are opposed.

In closing I ask that you as members of this commission, vote against appropriation of the money for the Elk Creek Watershed Project.

RICHARD SEIBERT.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much. Has everyone had the opportunity to speak?

As chairman of the Public Works Committee and acting as chairman ex officio this morning in the Water Resources Subcommittee, I express genuine appreciation for your testimony and for your presence at this hearing.

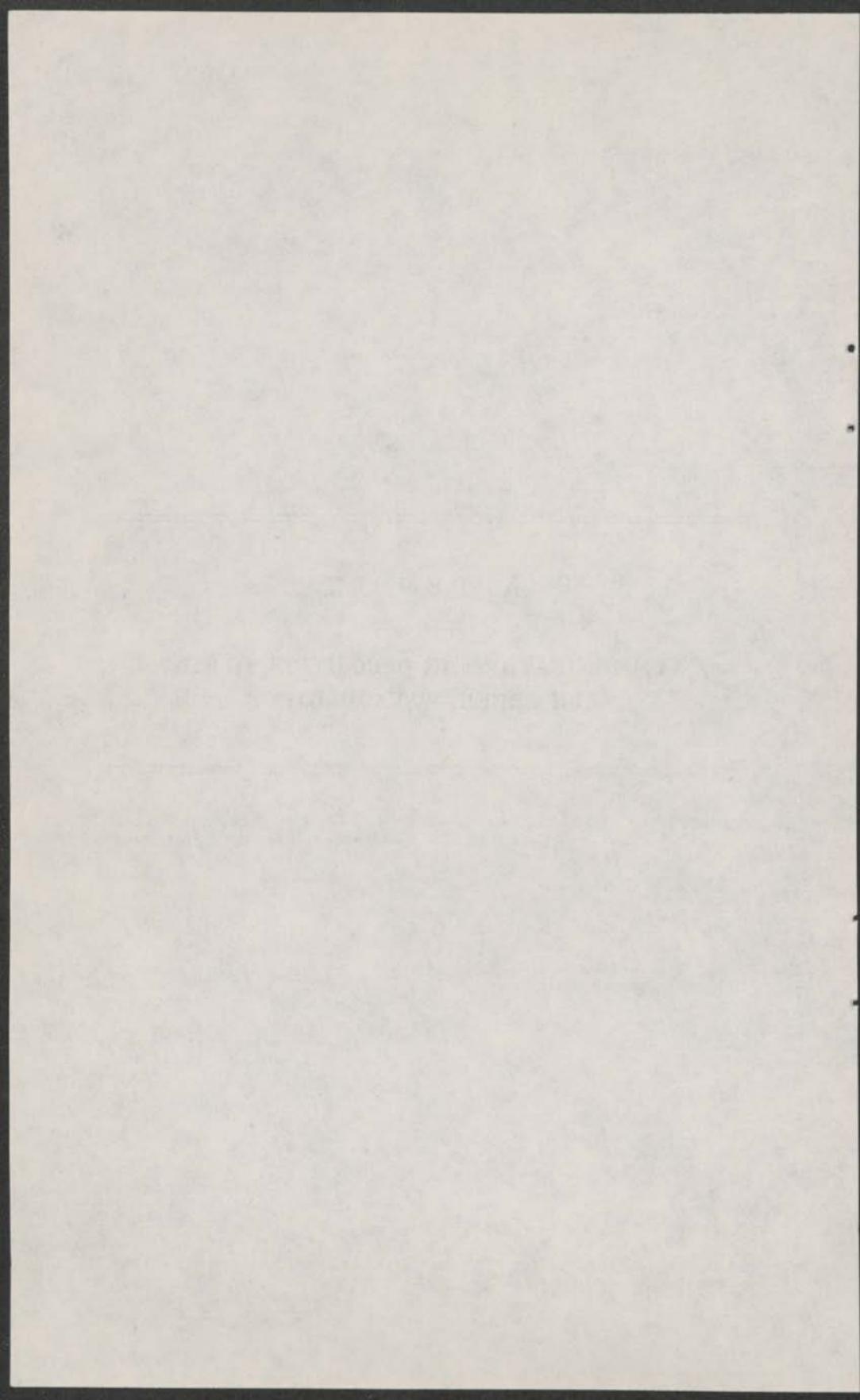
You will, of course, be further informed of what we are thinking, what we are doing in connection with this project.

You will know that we will not foreclose information which is coming to us by letter. We have a volume of opposition by the letters that are here. I simply call attention to them.

We have had more than 384 rollcalls during this 94th Congress. I have had to vote on all of them, as you understand. I have a 98-percent rollcall record. I had to vote "yes" or "no." I will be faced with a decision, here, as you can understand. But it may be a situation where there might be—I will not discuss it, here, today—a difference of certain types that might bring you together. I cannot go into those situations.

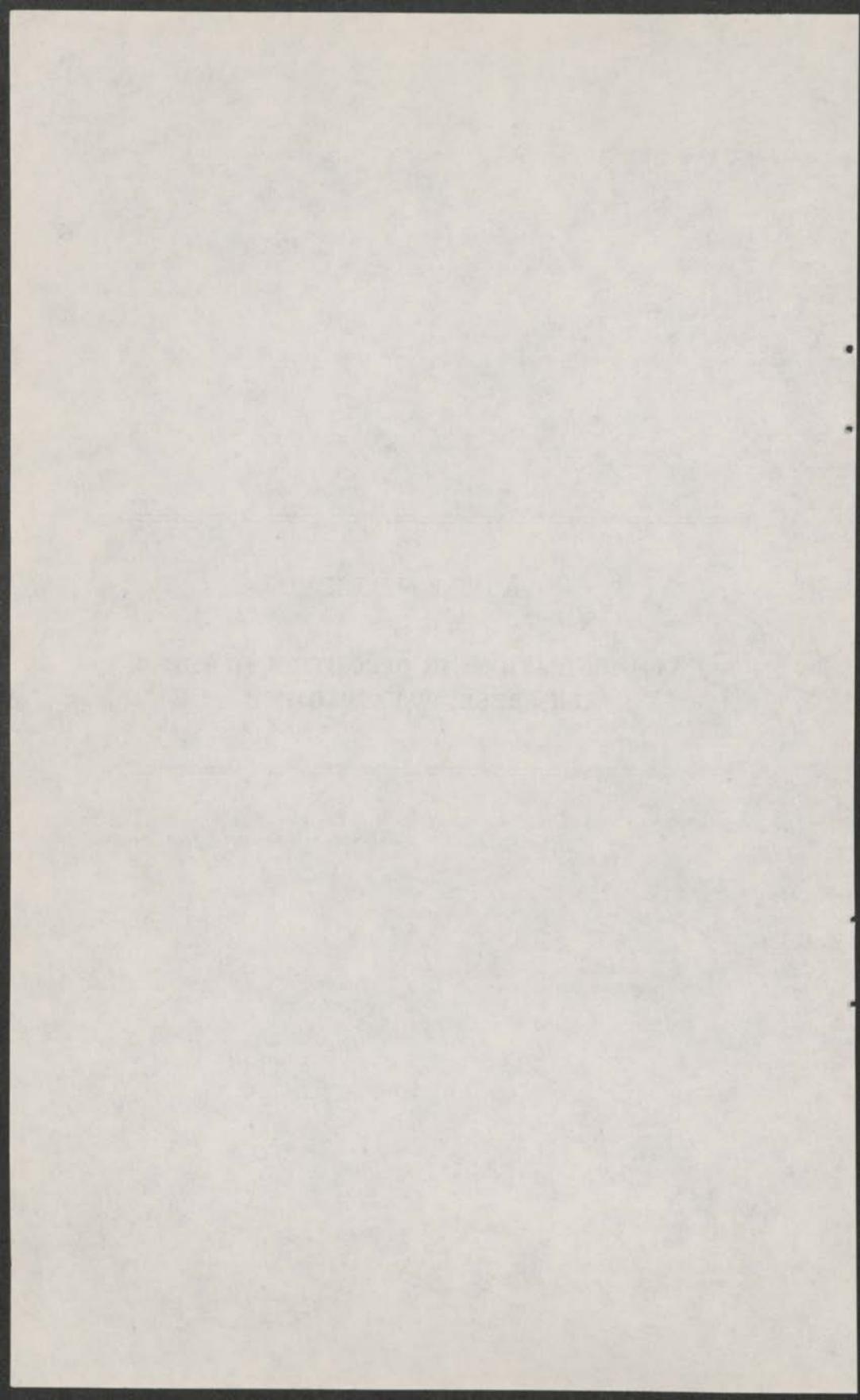
But I do say that in the best sense the people speak. That is what I have done. I thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the Subcommittee on Water Resources adjourned, to reconvene subject to the call of the chair.]



APPENDIX

COMMUNICATIONS IN OPPOSITION TO THE
ELK CREEK, W. VA. PROJECT



June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control; therefore, I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Arbogast
Rt. 2
East Creek, Wyo. 26385

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I want to express my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as presently planned.

With more study and planning, I feel we could accomplish the same flood control with less burden to the farmer, and less expense to the taxpayers.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gary R. Anderson

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I want to express my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as presently planned.

With more study and planning, I feel we could accomplish the same flood control with less burden to the farmer, and less expense to the taxpayers.

Sincerely,

George Ashcraft

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Larger dams in the past two or three years have proven dangerous for the communities down-stream. For example, Snake River, Teton Dam.

I do not feel that the smaller communities down-stream from the proposed Elk Creek Watershed Project should be subjected to this potential danger.

Sincerely,

Jesse C. Bice Jr.

PH 2 Elk Creek W.S.P.

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed project, as it is now planned.

I feel we could have the same flood control with less expense to the taxpayer.

Sincerely,

Mrs Curtis D. Bramer

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control; therefore, I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Sincerely,

William Booth

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am opposed to the presently planned Elk Creek
Watershed project.

I feel the County could have flood control in a much
less expensive manner.

Sincerely,

E. S. Byers
Route 4, Box 514
Clarksburg, W. V.
26301

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I am opposed to the Elk
Creek Watershed Project as it is now proposed.

We could have the same flood control with smaller
dams, and less expense to the taxpayer.

Very truly yours,

Elmer Lawrence Dean Carr

4

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

Flood control is a very commendable project for the community. To solve this problem, Elk Creek Watershed Project, we then inconvenience others. Smaller dams would serve the ultimate purpose of flood control without taking all of the land.

Very truly yours,

Elmer Cayton

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Larger dams in the past two or three years have proven dangerous for the communities down-stream. For example, Snake River, Teton Dam.

I do not feel that the smaller communities down-stream from the proposed Elk Creek Watershed Project should be subjected to this potential danger.

Sincerely,

Glen Chamberlain
 Lost Creek, N. W. A.
 26386

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as now planned.

This same flood control could be designed with smaller dams, and less cost to the taxpayers.

Very Truly,

Lynola L. Collins
 2 Wakefield ST.
 Bridgeport, W. Va. 26330

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

Flood control is a very commendable project for the community. To solve this problem, Elk Creek Watershed Project, we then inconvenience others. Smaller dams would serve the ultimate purpose of flood control without taking all of the land.

Very truly yours,

L. L. Crawford
 Rt. 2
 Lost Creek, W. Va.
 26385

June 8, 1976

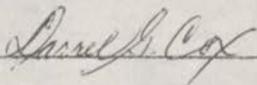
The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as now planned.

This same flood control could be designed with smaller dams, and less cost to the taxpayers.

Very Truly,



June 8, 1976

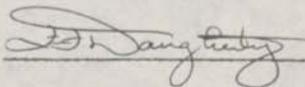
The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I want to express my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as presently planned.

With more study and planning, I feel we could accomplish the same flood control with less burden to the farmer, and less expense to the taxpayers.

Sincerely,



June 14, 1976

Senator Jennie Randolph,
 Sen.

On behalf of my neighbors I have taken the liberty of writing you about the (Krust. Shed) (# 4 project) it would effect all who live here.

The Declaration of Independence states, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"

also the Constitution states, "We the people of the United States in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, etc. and goes on to say Of the people, for the people By the people, then there is the state motto "Montani Semper Liberi" (Mountaineers are always free.)

So if this is true why do we feel so threaten?!

most of us are retired on social security and do not have the money or time left to start

ones. There are many State Parks wear no-one lives that would serve for this project.

When one reaches the age of retirement, one looks for peace and quiet, to live and let live all of us practice this motto.

We work our gardens, can it product, work on our homes. Hoping now at last the (rat-race) is over and we can prepare for our Creator in peace.

Now we are asked to give up our lives almost and what we spent a lifetime working for.

Please give us a chance
 to live the last chapter
 of life in what peace
 we can find. I hope
 you can understand how
 upset we are and pray
 you will not let us
 down.

Very sincerely,
 (for) The People of
 Indefatigable Rd.
 Philippe W Va
 Mrs William
 Dignian

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control; therefore, I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Sincerely,

Luther D Elliott
 RT #2
 Lost Creek WVa 26385

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project as it is now proposed.

We could have the same flood control with smaller dams, and less expense to the taxpayer.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Elliott

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project as it is now proposed.

We could have the same flood control with smaller dams, and less expense to the taxpayer.

Very truly yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Howard Finster Jr.
Box 181
Elk Creek, N. Va. 26385

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am opposed to the presently planned Elk Creek Watershed project.

I feel the County could have flood control in a much less expensive manner.

Sincerely,

James H. Fuork
308 Liberty ave
Clarksburg, WV 26301

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am opposed to the presently planned Elk Creek
 Watershed project.

I feel the County could have flood control in a much
 less expensive manner.

Sincerely,

Keith Ann George
 163 West Pike Street
 Clarksville, W. Va. 26101

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as now
 planned.

This same flood control could be designed with smaller
 dams, and less cost to the taxpayers.

Very Truly,

Phyllis L. Hall

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the
 Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would
 consume less land of any one individual and serve the
 same ultimate purpose of flood control.

Very truly yours,

Glen Hall

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the
 Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would
 consume less land of any one individual and serve the
 same ultimate purpose of flood control.

Very truly yours,

Henry G. Hall

(11)

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

Flood control is a very commendable project for the community. To solve this problem, Elk Creek Watershed Project, we then inconvenience others. Smaller dams would serve the ultimate purpose of flood control without taking all of the land.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Wuthy C. Hall

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am opposed to the presently planned Elk Creek Watershed project.

I feel the County could have flood control in a much less expensive manner.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Kerby

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I want to express my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as presently planned.

With more study and planning, I feel we could accomplish the same flood control with less burden to the farmer, and less expense to the taxpayers.

Sincerely,

Lawrence D. Keiser
 332 Washington Ave
 City

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Larger dams in the past two or three years have proven dangerous for the communities down-stream. For example, Snake River, Teton Dam.

I do not feel that the smaller communities down-stream from the proposed Elk Creek Watershed Project should be subjected to this potential danger.

Sincerely,

J. M. Jennings

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Anderson

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir: .

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed project, as it is now planned.

I feel we could have the same flood control with less expense to the taxpayer.

Sincerely,

Frank R. Liburati
 RT. #1, Box 174
 Mt. Clare, W. Va.
 26408

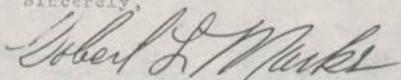
June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control; therefore, I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Sincerely,



June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed project, as it is now planned.

I feel we could have the same flood control with less expense to the taxpayer.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Marvin E. Marsh
 Route 1, Box 463
 Mt. Clare, W. Va. 26408

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as now planned.

This same flood control could be designed with smaller dams, and less cost to the taxpayers.

Very Truly,

Alex J. Marshall

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed project, as it is now planned.

I feel we could have the same flood control with less expense to the taxpayer.

Sincerely,

Agretta Mathony

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk
 Creek Watershed project, as it is now planned.

I feel we could have the same flood control with
 less expense to the taxpayer.

Sincerely,

Orly H. McCloud 632 Maple Ave. Lyttle

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk
 Creek watershed project, as it is now planned.

I feel we could have the same flood control with
 less expense to the taxpayer.

Sincerely,

*Russell E. McCormick
 Lucille McCormick*

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control.

Very truly yours,

Mr & Mrs Donald L. Moore

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Larger dams in the past two or three years have proven dangerous for the communities down-stream. For example, Snake River, Teton Dam.

I do not feel that the smaller communities down-stream from the proposed Elk Creek Watershed Project should be subjected to this potential danger.

Sincerely,

J. M. Mutt
 Rt #2 Box 144
 Last Creek Wyo.

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

Flood control is a very commendable project for the community. To solve this problem, Elk Creek Watershed Project, we then inconvenience others. Smaller dams would serve the ultimate purpose of flood control without taking all of the land.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Nelson

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project as it is now proposed.

We could have the same flood control with smaller dams, and less expense to the taxpayer.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Chester Nettles

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Larger dams in the past two or three years have proven dangerous for the communities down-stream. For example, Snake River, Teton Dam.

I do not feel that the smaller communities down-stream from the proposed Elk Creek Watershed Project should be subjected to this potential danger.

Sincerely,

Melvin L Osborne
 313 Davis St
 Clarksburg, W. Va 26301

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as now planned.

This same flood control could be designed with smaller dams, and less cost to the taxpayers.

Very Truly,

C. J. Phares

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I want to express my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as presently planned.

With more study and planning, I feel we could accomplish the same flood control with less burden to the farmer, and less expense to the taxpayers.

Sincerely,

Margaret Layle
 West Maryland, N. Va. 26451

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am opposed to the presently planned Elk Creek Watershed project.

I feel the County could have flood control in a much less expensive manner.

Sincerely,

Clarence Riffle
 Rt. 1 Box 247
 Clarksburg, W. Va. 26301

June 8, 1976

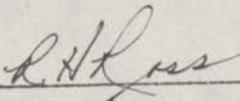
The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I want to express my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as presently planned.

With more study and planning, I feel we could accomplish the same flood control with less burden to the farmer, and less expense to the taxpayers.

Sincerely,



June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

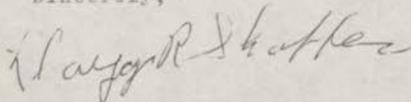
My Dear Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Larger dams in the past two or three years have proven dangerous for the communities down-stream. For example, Snake River, Teton Dam.

I do not feel that the smaller communities down-stream from the proposed Elk Creek Watershed Project should be subjected to this potential danger.

Sincerely,



June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project as it is now proposed.

We could have the same flood control with smaller dams, and less expense to the taxpayer.

Very truly yours,

M. L. Shaffer

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

Flood control is a very commendable project for the community. To solve this problem, Elk Creek Watershed Project, we then inconvenience others. Smaller dams would serve the ultimate purpose of flood control without taking all of the land.

Very truly yours,

Victor Shuttleworth 320
 Rt 2 Box 124
 Lost Creek, W Va 26385

FIRST TERM OF COURT HELD APRIL 3, 1843

PRESENT: DAVID HOLDEN, JACOB KELLER, JACOB BENNETT, JOSEPH TETER, HENRY STURM, WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. W. B. CALLIHAN,
JOHN H. WOODFORD, JOSEPH MCCOY, WILLIAM SHAW, NOAH E. CORLEY, JOHN BEGER, SAMUEL STALHAKER, JOHN KELLY, ELAM D.
TALBOTT, SAMUEL ELLIOTT, ISAAC BOOTH, MICHAEL HEVILLE, GEORGE HECTOR, WILLIAM JOHNSON . . . GENTLEMEN JUSTICES

CLERK'S OFFICE

County Court of Barbour County

GLENN A. PROPST, CLERK
PHILIPPI, WEST VIRGINIA

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

JAMES KEEN,
PRESIDENT
BELLINGTON, WV 26280JAMES P. STEMPLE
ROUTE 2
PHILIPPI, WV 26418JAMES F. STEMPLE
109 BEECH AVENUE
PHILIPPI, WV 26418

DEPUTIES:

WANDA DAVIS HOUSER
MAGEL FREEMAN
MADELYN N. THOMAS—
GUYANITA BENNETT
SECRETARY
FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING

June 17, 1976

I, James P. Stemple, member of the Barbour County
Court, support small type dam and stream improvement
for Elk Creek Water Shed.

James P. Stemple

June 8, 1976

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My Dear Senator:

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would
consume less land of any one individual and serve the
same ultimate purpose of flood control; therefore, I
want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek
Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Sincerely,
J. H. Stewart

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control.

Very truly yours,

Lowell T. Stout

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 U. S. Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control.

Very truly yours,

Phyllis Taylor
125 Circle 111
Bridgport, VT 05730

June 8, 1976

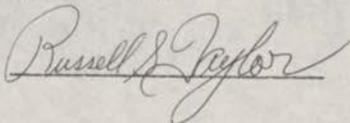
The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I am opposed to the Elk
 Creek Watershed Project as it is now proposed.

We could have the same flood control with smaller
 dams, and less expense to the taxpayer.

Very truly yours,



June 8, 1976

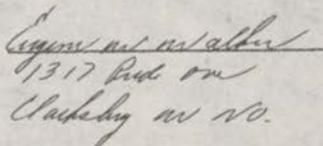
The Honorable Jennings Randolph
 United States Senator
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am opposed to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as now
 planned.

This same flood control could be designed with smaller
 dams, and less cost to the taxpayers.

Very Truly,



1317 Paid on
 Clakely W. W.

Harry A. Williams
 Route 1, Box 262B
 Philippi W. 26416

Senator Randolph,
~~Congressman~~ ~~Washington,~~

On regard to the Elk Creek Watershed
 project of Harrison, Barbour and upsher
 Counties.

Late in 1967 the Elk Creek Watershed
 Association was organized to provide local
 support in planning Elk Creek Watershed.

The association was given official status
 in 1968 and designated to prepare an app-
 lication for planning assistance under public
 law.

This application was approved by the
 West Virginia State Soil Conservation
 Committee in April 1969 and was assigned
 number one planning priority for October
 1969. Planning authority for development
 of a Watershed work plan was issued
 by the administrator of the soil con-
 servation service in December 1969.

Since that time this planning Comm-
 ission has been in operation all interested
 parties have not been fully informed by
 the planning Commission.

The plans for this in my understanding
 is supposed to cover (30, 920) thirty thousand
 nine hundred twenty acres. That includes (300)
 Three hundred acres of crop land, '10, 200'

(over)

ten thousand two hundred acres grass land,
 (16,300) Sixteen thousand three hundred acres
 forest land, (100) one hundred acres miscell-
 aneous land, (4,000) four thousand surface
 7. in Area and (20) twenty acres of roadside.
 I am against this for three reasons.

First I am against this planning operation
 because my property is within approxi-
 mately two thousand feet of proposed dam
 number 26. It would take in seventy
 five percent of my property and all of
 the dwelling.

Second My farm consists of pasture
 land, grassland and Nursery stock.

Third I have lived in this neighbor-
 hood for twenty years and I have never
 seen enough water shed off this community
 to warrant reason for such a large amount
 of land to be destroyed and people to have
 to be relocated to hold back such a small
 amount of water.

Fourth It is my firm belief that this
 whole planning system is for recreational
 purposes only. So therefore I am strictly
 against the whole operation. It would
 destroy the community and people would
 be uprooted so some people may be

entertained and others profit by it.

I would appreciate your full cooperation in seeing that this matter be taken care of as soon as possible.

Sincerely

Harry Williams

June 8, 1976

Honorable Jennings Randolph
United States Senator
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Senator:

I want to express to you my opposition to the Elk Creek Watershed Project, as it is now planned.

Smaller dams in the less populated areas would consume less land of any one individual and serve the same ultimate purpose of flood control.

Very truly yours,

Mack Wilson




western union

Telegram

NFB019N WAG037(0740)(2-006578E168)PD 06/16/76 0740

ICS IPMTZZ CSP

3044573591 TDMT PHILIPPI WV 18 06-16 0740A EST

PMS SENATE PUBLIC COMMITTEE

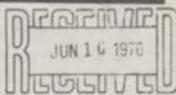
4204 DIRKSON OFFICE CENTER BLDG

WASHINGTON DC 20510

PLEASE DONT VOTE FOR ELK CREEK WATER SHED NO 4 OUR LIVES AT STAKE ON
INDIAN FORK ROAD0

MR AND MRS WILLIAM DIGMAN

NNNN



JUN 16 1976
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

SP-1201 (24-40)




western union

Telegram

WFA025 VAA038(0741)(2-006605E168)PD 06/16/76 0741

ICS IPMTZZ CSP

3044573591 TBMT PHILIPPI WV 18 06-16 0741A EST

PMS SENATE PUBLIC COMMITTEE

4204 DIRKSON OFFICE CENTER BLDG

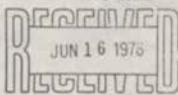
WASHINGTON DC 20510

HELP US SAVE OUR HOMES VOTE NO ELK CREEK WATER SHED NUMBER 4 PLEASE

MRS IVA DIGMAN

NNNN

COMM. PUBLIC WORKS



JUN 16 1976
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

74-695 283

SP-1201 (24-40)



western union

Telegram

WFA024 WAB035 (0735) (2-006426E168) PD 06/16/76 0735

ICS IPMTZZ CSP

3144573028 POM TDMT PHILIPPI WV 15 06-16 0735A EST

PMS SENATE PUBLIC WORK COMMISSION

4202 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON DC 20510

I AM AGAINST PROPOSED ELK CREEK WATER SHED IT WILL TAKE ALL MY HOME PLACE

SENTELL MALCOLM RT 1 BOX 112B PHILIPPI WV 26416

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1976
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510



western union

Telegram

LLE031 SPOB029 WAC070 (0926) (2-011366E168) PD 06/16/76 0920

ICS IPMTZZ CSP

3044571500 TDMT PHILIPPI WV 19 06-16 1015A EDT

PMS SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION

41:02 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BLDG

WASHINGTON DC

I AM AGAINST THE ELK CREEK WATERSHED WE WOULD LIVE IN DANGER BELOW THE DAM

SHERWOOD YOCUM RT 1 PHILIPPI WV

1976 JUN 16 PM 12:08



western union

Telegram

2-027893E168 06/16/76

ICS IPMTZZ CSP

3042653210 NL TDMT GRAFTON WV 100 06-16 0125P EDT

PMS SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

#202 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BLDG
CAPITOL ONE DC 20510

AS A LAND OWNER AND MEMBER OF L CREEK WATERSHED ASSOCIATION IN HARRISON COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA I WANT IT KNOWN TO YOU THAT I STRICKLY OPPOSE THE PROPOSED FLOOD CONTROL DAMS ON ELK CREEK RESPECTFULLY
JAMES J WAGNER ROUTE 1 BOX 40 BRIDGEPORT WEST VIRGINIA

12152 EST

IPMPDHT HSA

Route 1
PHILIPPI, WEST VIRGINIA 26416

June 10, 1976

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We the undersigned are against the ~~dam~~ ~~number 4~~ of the Elk Creek Water Shed. First, it would take most of our homes and most of our livelihoods. Most of the dwellers of this dam are retired people who have remodeled their homes and are ready to settle down to live and to farm.

Also, there would be a constant fear to everyone who lives below the dam that the tragedies of Buffalo Creek and Idaho would occur again.

The Elk Creek Water Shed would take thousands of acres of most productive farm and forest land in West Virginia.

Further some of our farms along ~~the dam~~ ~~road~~ would be split in two for roads so that the people who live above the dams could get in and out to the public highways for the present roads are in the area of the dam.

The Watershed itself is uncalled for. All we need is a small amount of money to be spent to dredge and clean the Elk Creek to prevent future flooding.

Again, we repeat: "We are against the proposed Elk Creek Water Shed."

Respectfully yours,

Judy Stewart	Carothen Williams	Linda Daugherty
Edith S. Stalraker	Darry Williams	Allen Hancock
D. S. Stalraker	Joseph Raylen	Jettie Hancock
Georgia M. Green	Pauline Hayden	John Rogers
Dorsey Green	Kilford L. Shaw	Alice Rogers
Patty Yeum	Carolin L. Shaw	Ernest C. Hunt
Halma Yeum	Gloria Dawn Snow	Larry B. Hunt
M ^{rs} Pauline Owen	Herbert Summerhill	Orville Daugherty
Philips Owen	Frank McDaniel	Blair Hunt
Nelda Wentz	Neva McDaniel	Russel Fridley
Richard Leibert	Eta Fridley	Judy Fridley
Sue Leibert		Tommie Hadiman
Wayne McDaniel		
Bill Hunt & wife		

E. Paul Ludwig
 Paul Ludwig
 Russell Bartlett
 James Bartlett
 J. Snider
 Rodney Swick
 Barlow Smith
 Mike Jones
 Larry L. Colwell
 Betty D. Howse
 Anita J. Stuart
 Richard Stuart
 Crest Stuart
 Ruth Stuart
 Cecil Howell
 Buzz Golden
 Harry Golden
 Renny Golden
 Benny Golden
 Merle Golden
 Virginia Golden
 Jane Golden
 Dorothy Golden
 Patsy Kutz

Willie Finley
 Gerald Finley

Route 1
PHILIPPI, WEST VIRGINIA 26416

June 10, 1976

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We the undersigned are against the ~~development~~ of the Elk Creek Water Shed. First, it would take most of our homes and most of our livelihoods. Most of the dwellers of this dam are retired people who have remodeled their homes and are ready to settle down to live and to farm.

Also, there would be a constant fear to everyone who lives below the dam that the tragedies of Buffalo Creek and Idaho would occur again.

The Elk Creek Water Shed would take thousands of acres of most productive farm and forest land in West Virginia.

Further some of our farms along dam no. 4 would be split in two for roads so that the people who live above the dams could get in and out to the public highways for the present roads are in the area of the dam.

The Watershed itself is uncalled for. All we need is a small amount of money to be spent to dredge and clean the Elk Creek to prevent future flooding.

Again, we repeat: "We are against the proposed Elk Creek Water Shed."

Respectfully yours,

Claudia Steerman	Bill Howard
Remie Steerman	Mrs. Clay Long
Charles Jenkins	Wm. Earl R. Petreel Jr.
Edith Jenkins	Jay Myers
Larry Townes	Miracle Caterer
Mrs. Nancy J. Cole	William M. Long
Shirley Fridley	Ronald Laugh
Darl Fridley	
Cathy Reppard	
Michael Reppard	
Norman Proud	
Alas Freed	
Amel Primmer	
Robert O. Wood	
Don C. Lysett	
Catherine A. Hutton	
Chas. A. Dyer	

