

ditions as will best promote the development and operation of such lands or facilities in the public interest for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement purposes.

"(b) All costs allocated to fish and wildlife enhancement and incurred in connection with waterfowl refuges and waterfowl production areas proposed for Federal administration shall be nonreimbursable.

"(c) (1) If, before commencement of construction of the unit, non-Federal public bodies agree to administer for recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement or for both of these purposes pursuant to the plan for the development of the unit approved by the Secretary and water areas which are not included within Federal waterfowl refuges and waterfowl production areas and to bear not less than one-half the separable costs of the unit allocated to either or both of said purposes, as the case may be, and attributable to such areas and all the costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement incurred in connection therewith, the remainder of the separable capital costs so allocated and attributed shall be nonreimbursable.

"(2) In the absence of such a preconstruction agreement recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities (other than minimum facilities for the public health and safety at reservoir access points and facilities related to Federal waterfowl refuges and waterfowl production areas) shall not be provided, and the allocation of unit costs shall reflect only the number of visitor days and the value per visitor day estimated to result from such diminished recreation development without reference to lands which may be provided pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

"(d) The non-Federal share of the separable capital costs of the unit allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement shall be borne by non-Federal interests, under either or both of the following methods as may be determined appropriate by the Secretary: (i) payment, or provision of lands, interest therein, or facilities for the unit; or (ii) repayment, with interest, within 50 years of first use of unit recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement facilities: *Provided*, That the source of repayment may be limited to entrance and user fees or charges collected at the unit by non-Federal interests if the fee schedule and the portion of fees dedicated to repayment are established on a basis calculated to achieve repayment as aforesaid and are made subject to review and renegotiation at intervals of not more than 5 years.

"(e) Notwithstanding the absence of preconstruction agreements as specified in subsection (c) of this section lands may be acquired in connection with construction of the unit to preserve the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potential of the unit.

"(1) If non-Federal public bodies agree within ten years after initial unit operation to administer for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement pursuant to the plan for development of the unit approved by the Secretary and water areas which are not included within Federal waterfowl refuges and waterfowl production areas and to bear not less than one-half the costs of lands acquired therefor pursuant to this subsection and facilities and project modifications provided for those purposes and all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement incurred therefor, the remainder of the costs of such lands, facilities, and project modifications shall be nonreimbursable. Such agreement and subsequent development shall not be the basis for any allocation of joint costs of the unit to recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement.

"(2) If, within ten years after initial operation of the unit, there is not an executed agreement as specified in paragraph (1) of

this subsection, the Secretary may utilize the lands for any lawful purpose within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, or may transfer custody of the lands to another Federal agency for use for any lawful purpose within the jurisdiction of that agency, or may lease the lands to a non-Federal public body, or may transfer the lands to the Administrator of General Services for disposition in accordance with the surplus property laws of the United States. In no case shall the lands be used or made available for use for any purpose in conflict with the purposes for which the project was constructed, and in every case preference shall be given to uses which will preserve and promote the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potential of the project or, in the absence thereof, will not detract from that potential.

"(f) Subject to the limitations hereinbefore stated, joint capital costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement shall be nonreimbursable.

"(g) Costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife shall be treated as unit costs and allocated among all unit purposes.

"(h) As used in this Act, the term "nonreimbursable" shall not be construed to prohibit the imposition of entrance, admission, and other recreation user fees or charges."

Mr. ASPINALL (interrupting reading of amendment). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the Record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, in support of the amendment, I would like to state that this amendment is the amendment to which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] referred and which he called to our attention during the course of the general debate.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment brings this bill into compliance with the fish and wildlife and recreation allocation to which this House has already given its approval and to which the Senate has already given its approval and upon which the conferees have agreed. Therefore, the conference report will be before the two bodies next week.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GRAY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 237) to make certain provisions in connection with the construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project, by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to House resolution 398, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT, CALIFORNIA

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 485) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to.

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 485 with Mr. McFALL in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BERRY] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the legislation which the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee brings to the floor today authorizes the next logical extension of one of the outstanding reclamation projects of the Nation and the world—the Central Valley project of California—which moves great quantities of water from the Sacramento River Basin and the Trinity River Basin in northern California, where water has been plentiful, several hundred miles south to the San Joaquin Valley where water is scarce and is urgently needed.

Federal participation in the Central Valley project dates back to 1935 when the initial authorization for construction was included in the Rivers and Harbors Act for that year. The Folsom unit, American River division, was added in 1949 and the Sacramento Canals division was authorized in 1950. The Trinity River division was authorized in 1955 and the San Luis unit in 1960. The works authorized at the present time are estimated to cost over \$1.3 billion of which just over \$900 million, or more than for any other reclamation project, has been appropriated. The State of California is participating in construction of the Central Valley project and also is building its own Feather River

project at a cost of over \$2 billion to convey northern California water all the way to the Los Angeles area. The Auburn-Folsom South unit will add another \$425 million to the cost of the Central Valley project, bringing the total cost to over \$1.7 billion.

The Auburn-Folsom South unit is designed to make maximum use of the remaining water resources of the American River Basin for irrigation, municipal, and industrial water supply, flood control, hydroelectric power, fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes. This unit has been under consideration in the committee for more than 5 years. The first hearings on the unit were held in the 87th Congress and many members of the committee have visited the project area for an "on-the-ground" inspection of the proposed development. Since the committee initiated its consideration of the unit, the plan of development has been modified in order to make maximum use of the available water resources. The reservoir has been enlarged, and the powerplant capacity increased. Under the plan of development more than 400,000 acres will receive a firm irrigation water supply, the Sacramento Metropolitan area will receive additional flood protection and additional water for municipal and industrial purposes, and greatly increased recreational opportunities will be made available to a large part of California's ever-increasing population.

The Central Valley project is presently in a very sound financial position and it will remain so with the Auburn-Folsom South unit added. The unit meets every standard test of current reclamation doctrine and policy and for every dollar spent almost \$4 in benefits to the various project purposes will be returned to the Nation. Full repayment of the reimbursable costs will occur within 50 years. The committee concluded that the Auburn-Folsom South unit is a sound and feasible development from every standpoint and that its construction is urgently needed. H.R. 485 to authorize this most meritorious project should be approved by the Congress.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss briefly the Auburn-Folsom South unit and the provisions of H.R. 485.

Section 1 of H.R. 485 authorizes the Auburn-Folsom South unit consisting of the Auburn Dam and Reservoir and powerplant, the Folsom South Canal, the Forest Hill Divide development, and the Folsom-Malby development. The works that would be authorized are designed to provide maximum economic utilization of the remaining waters of the American River Basin for irrigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, municipal and industrial water supply, fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes.

The 690-foot Auburn Dam on the American River will provide a reservoir

with a total capacity of 2,500,000 acre-feet to serve the project purposes. The Auburn powerplant will have an initial installed capacity of 240,000 kilowatts, and language in section 1 gives the Secretary authority to increase the capacity to 400,000 kilowatts if the additional installation is determined to be feasible and is approved by the Congress.

The main water delivery feature of the unit is the 67½-mile Folsom South Canal which will provide supplemental water to some 400,000 acres of land in Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties.

The Forest Hill Divide development is physically separated from the remainder of the unit and would provide irrigation and municipal water service to a 5,000-acre tract between the North Fork and the Middle Fork of the American River.

The Folsom-Malby development involves the construction of facilities to deliver municipal and industrial water to an area of about 12,000 acres in eastern Sacramento County.

The investment cost of the Auburn-Folsom South unit, including interest during construction but not including the foundation and penstock for future power installation, is about \$427 million. Of this amount, there is \$48 million, or 11 percent of the cost, allocated to flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement which would be non-reimbursable. The remaining 89 percent will be repaid, with interest on that part allocated to municipal and industrial water, commercial power, and reimbursable recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.

Section 2 provides for the operation of the Auburn-Folsom South unit as an integral part of the Central Valley project. There will be both physical and financial integration. On this basis, all reimbursable costs of the project, including the Auburn-Folsom South unit, will be repaid within 50 years, and at the end of this period there will remain a surplus of about \$462 million to assist in additional development or return to the U.S. Treasury.

Section 3 establishes the policies and procedures for the inclusion of recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement as unit purposes. The language of this section makes H.R. 485 consistent with the provisions of general legislation which was recently passed by the House. The conference report on the general legislation, S. 1229, will be before the House within the next few days. Under the provision of section 3 it will be necessary for the State or a local public body to enter into an agreement with the United States for the administration of the recreation and fish and wildlife areas and to repay with interest about \$6.2 million of the cost of developing these areas.

Section 4 requires the Secretary to give consideration to the reports and plans of the State of California for developing its water resources, and to consult with local interests who are affected by the proposed development.

Section 5 contains language relating to the project water supply and makes it clear that this legislation does not authorize an allocation of water and that

recommendations for the use of water in connection with the Auburn-Folsom South unit shall be in accord with State water laws.

Section 6 authorizes \$425 million be appropriated for the construction of the Auburn-Folsom South unit. The amount can be adjusted to reflect ordinary fluctuations in construction costs applicable to the types of construction involved in the unit. Language in this section also authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be required for operation and maintenance of the project.

Mr. Chairman, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has had the Auburn-Folsom South unit under consideration and study for several years and has determined that it meets all of the requirements for approval by the Congress. The committee believes that the services which this unit will provide will greatly benefit the economy of California as well as the entire Nation, and the committee recommends that the Auburn-Folsom South unit be authorized and constructed.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I would simply say that this bill was carefully and very fully considered both in the subcommittee and in the full committee. I know of no opposition to the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] in whose district this project is situated.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the proposed Auburn-Folsom South unit of the Central Valley project in California, which as it is now constituted, is the culmination of 20 years of investigation, planning, and formulation by our local and State agencies and by the Bureau of Reclamation and other Federal agencies.

Auburn Dam, to be located on the American River near Auburn, Calif., would be a zoned earth, gravel and rock structure containing about 63 million cubic yards of material. The dam will rise 690 feet above the streambed. It will be the highest earthfill dam ever built by the Bureau of Reclamation and stand as one of the world's highest earthfill dams. The crest of the dam will be approximately 3,200 feet in length or about five-eighths of a mile. At its maximum cross section, the base of the dam will be about 1 mile wide.

Auburn Reservoir, when filled to its 2½-million-acre-foot capacity, would have a shoreline about 143 miles long. The reservoir will extend 18 miles up the North Fork of the American River, and 24 miles up the Middle Fork. The surface area of the reservoir, at full capacity, is estimated at 10,400 acres. Auburn powerplant would initially contain three generators, of the semioutdoor type, with a total capacity of 240,000 kilowatts. Provisions have been made to allow enlargement to 400,000 kilowatts.

The importance of outdoor recreation to the well-being of the people of California is recognized in all Bureau of Reclamation planning. We have incorporated in our plans facilities designed to insure the maximum realization of

the outdoor recreational opportunities provided by the construction of Auburn would be a zoned earth, gravel, and rock Dam. The National Park Service has recommended that 2,500 camping units and 1,500 picnic units, as well as water and sanitary facilities, roads and trails, beach and boating facilities, and landscaping be provided for the convenience and enjoyment of the public.

Water from Auburn Reservoir will be released through Auburn powerplant to the existing Folsom Reservoir where it will be reregulated as required before passing through Folsom powerplant to Lake Natoma. From Lake Natoma, the water will be diverted into the Folsom South Canal at the Nimbus diversion dam. The Folsom South Canal will extend southward from Nimbus Dam about 68 miles to San Joaquin County. The initial capacity of the canal would be 3,500 cubic feet per second at Nimbus Dam and the maximum capacity would be 7,000 cubic feet per second.

The Forest Hill Divide development, included as a feature of the Auburn-Folsom South unit, will provide water for irrigation and municipal and industrial use. It will assure the growth of the Forest Hill community and provide living space for a growing population. The principal features of the Forest Hill Divide development at Sugar Pine Reservoir on North Shirltail Canyon Creek and a 13.7-mile pressure pipeline. Sugar Pine Reservoir will have a capacity of 16,500 acre-feet and a maximum surface area of 280 acres. A pipeline will convey the water from the reservoir to the 2,800-acre service area.

The Folsom-Malby development is also a part of the Auburn-Folsom South unit. Principal features of the plan are the 40,000 acre-foot capacity County Line Reservoir on Deer Creek; a 10.8-mile-long pipeline; and two pumping plants. This is a municipal and industrial water supply development designed to meet the needs of a growing population. County Line Reservoir also will offer a measure of flood protection along Deer Creek.

The cost of the Auburn-Folsom South unit is estimated at \$425 million. Of this amount 91 percent is reimbursable and the remaining 9 percent nonreimbursable. Flood control and a portion of recreation, fish and wildlife are functions considered to be national responsibilities and thus nonreimbursable.

The potential benefits of the unit stem from so many functions that it is difficult to decide which to mention first. One of the most important functions is that of providing increased flood protection for the highly developed American River valley, which includes the capital city of Sacramento. The need for such increased protection through storage has become more evident since the plan of development was formulated, as three recordbreaking flood events in 9 years strained the storage capacity of Folsom Reservoir and local protective works to their capacities. Each time, disastrous flooding of Sacramento was narrowly averted by emergency measures. Just last Christmas California experienced one of these disastrous storms.

Folsom Reservoir on the American River was just a scant 12 hours from spilling over the top of the dam. If the rains had continued this would have happened and there was nothing that could have prevented Sacramento, the capital of the State of California, from a great amount of damage. At this point I would like to recommend that each of you read "One Day From Disaster," published by the Bureau of Reclamation, which outlines the outstanding work performed by the Bureau of Reclamation facilities in controlling flood damage in the Central Valley project area.

Of equal importance to the region and the Nation is the distribution and delivery of water to be stored in the proposed Auburn Reservoir for service to almost one-half million acres of very rich lands lying south of Sacramento. Irrigation in that area is essential to economic agricultural production. Essentially every drop of surface water is used during the irrigation season, and underground water is being pumped out faster than nature can replace it. The farmers are desperately in need of the water that could be furnished through the Folsom South Canal.

Water from the Folsom South Canal would be delivered to the city of Stockton and other population centers in the area for municipal and industrial uses. Here again the pattern is repeated—as population grows, water demand increases, and the ground water which now furnishes the bulk of the city's supplies is being increasingly overdrawn. In fact, it has been necessary already to abandon some of the wells serving Stockton because the quality of the water as the water level receded under pumping became too saline for municipal use. The service proposed to the Forest Hill area is the only practicable way of permitting this mountain community to grow. Similarly, the Malby area which is normally completely dry can become a valuable suburb of Sacramento by virtue of the water it would receive from the Auburn-Folsom South unit.

California's demands for electric power continue to require the construction of new generating capacity. The Central Valley project, particularly, is about to reach the point where power requirements for pumping project water will absorb all of the uncommitted project power, and, unless new power capacity is added to the Central Valley project system, it may soon be necessary to withdraw power from existing preference customers. Construction of the Auburn powerplant, with an initial installation of 400,000 kilowatts, would substantially relieve the power squeeze which is impending.

Recreation and fish and wildlife benefits are of major importance also. Folsom Reservoir has become a favorite water playground for many thousands of central California's people. Auburn Reservoir, in addition to being an important recreation center in its own right, will augment the usefulness of Folsom Reservoir by maintaining higher, more constant water surface levels. Thousands of additional acres of land and water surface will be provided for

recreation opportunities. The new reservoir fishery will be a valuable asset to the area, and the benefits to the anadromous fish will be substantial.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the people of California I want to express my deep appreciation for the fine consideration given to this bill by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, chaired by our outstanding colleague, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], and the subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS], both of whom I believe are among the most knowledgeable people in the Nation when it comes to the problems of irrigation and reclamation. May I urge that the House of Representatives on this day adopt the legislation which has been recommended so strongly by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This is an extremely important project, one which I am confident you will be proud to have supported in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. UDALL. As a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and as one who believes in reclamation, I commend the author of this bill for a sound bill, which will help to build the West and to build the Nation. I enthusiastically support the bill and urge the members of the committee to do likewise.

Mr. Chairman, this is another example of the statesmanship that has prevailed through the years in drafting and enacting reclamation legislation. This is not just a California project; it is a project contributing to the reclamation of the arid Southwest. As an Arizonan, I might have been expected to oppose a project like this for California, since our States in years past have had differences on water matters. However, those days are past, and we find the States of California and Arizona working together now to solve their mutual water problems.

A further example of this cooperation is the Lower Colorado River Basin project bill, which has been introduced in the House by 33 members of the California delegation and the three members of the Arizona delegation. A comprehensive plan to finance long-range solutions to the water needs of the Southwest, this legislation will probably be the next major reclamation proposal to come before the Congress.

The reclamation idea has proved of inestimable value to this Nation, making the deserts bloom and providing a vital resource to the millions of Americans who have moved to the West in recent decades. I am pleased to see this idea being extended today in California and look forward to the day—hopefully soon—when we will extend it to the development of the Lower Colorado River Basin.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I thank the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. SISK. I take this time to pay tribute to the great work, the patience, and the understanding of my colleague [Mr. JOHNSON] with respect to this project. Having worked with him over the years, I know the many problems he struggled with in pulling together various forces, finally coming to the Congress with a project on which we have unanimous agreement. I pay particular tribute to him, and I especially commend the committee over which the distinguished gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] so ably presides, for the good work they do, and commend the ranking Member as well as the Members on the minority side.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to join with my colleagues from California in urging the adoption of H.R. 485, legislation which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom south unit of the American River division of California's Central Valley project, under provisions of the Federal reclamation laws.

The Auburn-Folsom south unit is vitally necessary to meet our State's rapidly increasing needs and demands for water for domestic, agricultural, municipal, and industrial purposes, for electric power and energy, for additional flood protection, to enhance fish and wildlife, and to provide greater outdoor recreational opportunities.

This proposed multipurpose project is the culmination of some 20 years of investigation and planning by our local and State agencies and by the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation as well as other Federal agencies.

As such, it is part of a comprehensive basinwide plan to maximize the economic utilization of the remaining waters of the American River Basin, which has been developed as an integral part of the Central Valley project's ultimate plan.

The estimated cost of \$425 million is 91 percent reimbursable to the Government, primarily from revenues derived from agricultural irrigation and electric power uses.

In view of the tremendous importance of the development of California's water and power resources to meet the needs of our fast-growing State, and because of the great contribution this project will make in the overall development of the Western States, I strongly urge the adoption of H.R. 485 for the full authorization requested.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time and yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 485

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the principal purpose of increasing the supply of water available for irrigation and other beneficial uses in the Central Valley of Califor-*

nia, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary"), acting pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902; 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain, as an addition to, and an integral part of, the Central Valley project, California, the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division. The principal works of the unit shall consist of—

(1) the Auburn Dam and Reservoir with maximum water surface elevation of one thousand one hundred and forty feet above mean sea level, and capacity of approximately two and one-half million acre-feet;

(2) a hydroelectric powerplant at Auburn Dam with initial installed capacity of approximately two hundred and forty thousand kilowatts and necessary electric transmission system for interconnection with the Central Valley project power system: *Provided*, That provision may be made for the ultimate development of the hydroelectric capacity (now estimated at approximately four hundred thousand kilowatts) and such installation may be made when the Secretary determines that it is economically justified and engineeringly feasible;

(3) the Sugar Pine Dam and Reservoir;

(4) the County Line Dam and Reservoir;

(5) necessary diversion works, conduits, and other appurtenant works for the delivery of water supplies to projects on the Forest Hill Divide in Placer County and in the Folsom-Malby area in Sacramento and El Dorado Counties;

(6) the Folsom South canal and such related structures, including pumping plants, regulating reservoirs, floodways, channels, levees, and other appurtenant works for the delivery of water as the Secretary determines will best serve the needs of Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to include in such canal and related operating structures such additional works or capacity as he deems necessary and economically justified to provide for the future construction of the East Side division of the Central Valley project, and the incremental costs of providing additional works or capacity in the Folsom South canal to serve the East Side division of the Central Valley project shall be assigned to deferred use for repayment from Central Valley project revenues. In the event that the East Side division is authorized, such costs shall be deemed a part of the cost of that division and shall be reallocated as the Secretary deems right and proper.

SEC. 2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the operation of the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, shall be integrated and coordinated, from both a financial and an operational standpoint, with the operation of other features of the Central Valley project, as presently authorized and as may in the future be authorized by Act of Congress, in such manner as will effectuate the fullest, most beneficial, and most economic utilization of the water resources hereby made available. Auburn and County Line Dams shall be operated for flood control in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary of the Army as provided for in section 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 887; 33 U.S.C. 709).

SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized as a part of the Auburn-Folsom South unit to construct, operate, and maintain or otherwise provide for basic public outdoor recreation facilities, to acquire or otherwise to include within the project area such adjacent lands or interests therein as are necessary for present or future public recreation use, to allocate water and reservoir capacity to recreation, and to provide for the public use and enjoyment of project lands, facilities, and water areas in a manner coordinated with the other project purposes. The Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements

with Federal agencies or State or local public bodies for the operation, maintenance, and additional development of project lands or facilities, or to dispose of project lands or facilities to Federal agencies or State or local public bodies by lease, transfer, conveyance, or exchange, upon such terms and conditions as will best promote the development and operation of such lands or facilities in the public interest for recreation purposes. The Secretary is authorized to transfer jurisdiction over project lands within or adjacent to the exterior boundaries of national forests and facilities thereon to the Secretary of Agriculture for recreation and other national forest system purposes. Where any project lands are transferred hereunder to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lands involved shall become national forest lands: *Provided*, That the lands and waters within the flow lines of any reservoir or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be necessary for such operation. In connection with the foregoing undertakings and developments for the enhancement of fish and wildlife resources on the Auburn-Folsom South unit, (1) Federal costs incurred specifically for land and base facilities shall be nonreimbursable, and (2) joint costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement shall in the aggregate be nonreimbursable to the extent they do not exceed the sum of \$17,000,000 plus 2 per centum of the cost of joint-use land and facilities of the unit in excess of \$200,000,000. Provision shall be made for the reimbursement, for the contribution by non-Federal interests, or for the reallocation of costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement in excess of the foregoing limit under one or a combination of the following methods as may be determined appropriate by the Secretary: (1) provision by non-Federal interests of land or interests therein or facilities required for the unit; (2) payment or repayment, with interest at a rate comparable to that provided in the Water Supply Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 319), pursuant to agreement with one or more non-Federal public bodies; (3) reallocation to other project functions in the same proportion as joint costs are allocated among such functions. Costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife shall be treated as unit costs and allocated to the other unit purposes. For the purpose of this Act, "joint-use land and facilities" shall mean land and facilities serving two or more unit purposes, one of which is recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement. Nothing herein shall limit the authority of the Secretary granted by existing provisions of law relating to recreation, development of water resource projects, or disposition of public lands for recreational purposes.

SEC. 4. In locating and designing the works and facilities authorized for construction by this Act, and in acquiring or withdrawing any lands as authorized by this Act, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the reports upon the California water plan prepared by the State of California, and shall consult the local interests who may be affected by the construction and operation of said works and facilities or by the acquisition or withdrawal of lands, through public hearings or in such manner as in his discretion may be found best suited to a maximum expression of the views of such local interests.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed by implication or otherwise as an allocation of water, and in the studies for the purposes of developing plans for disposal of water as herein authorized the Secretary shall make recommendations for the use of water in accord with State water laws, including but not limited to such laws giv-

ing priority to the counties and areas of origin for present and future needs.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for construction of the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, the sum of \$425,000,000 plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the types of construction involved herein. There are also authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be required for operation and maintenance of the project.

Mr. ASPINALL (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered as read in full, printed in the RECORD, and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, lines 17 and 18, strike out "the Secretary determines that it is economically justified and engineeringly feasible;" and insert "duly authorized by an Act of Congress:".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, line 18, add the following proviso: "Provided further, That no facilities, except those required for interconnecting the Auburn powerplant and the Folsom switchyard and those interconnecting the Folsom switchyard and the Elverta substation, shall be constructed for electric transmission or distribution service which the Secretary determines, on the basis of a firm offer of a fifty-year contract from a local public or private agency, can be obtained at less cost to the Federal Government than by construction and operation of Government facilities;".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 4, line 8, through page 6, line 18, strike out all of section 3 and insert the following:

"Sec. 3. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, the Secretary is authorized in connection with the Auburn-Folsom South unit (i) to construct, operate, and maintain or provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of public outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities, (ii) to acquire or otherwise to include within the unit area such adjacent lands or interests in land as are necessary for present or future public recreation or fish and wildlife use, (iii) to allocate water and reservoir capacity to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, and (iv) to provide for the public use and enjoyment of unit lands, facilities, and water areas in a manner coordinated with other unit purposes. The Secretary is further authorized to enter into agreements with Federal agencies or State or local public bodies for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of unit facilities, and to transfer unit lands or facilities to Federal agencies or State or local public bodies by lease or exchange, upon such terms and

conditions as will best promote the development and operation of such lands or facilities in the public interest for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement purposes.

"(b) Costs of recreation facilities at Sugar Pine Reservoir shall be nonreimbursable, and the provisions of subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section shall not be applicable to such facilities.

"(c) (1) If, before commencement of construction of the unit, non-Federal public bodies agree to administer unit land and water areas for recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement or for both of these purposes pursuant to the plan for the development of the unit approved by the Secretary and to bear not less than one-half the separable costs of the unit allocated to either or both of said purposes, as the case may be, and all the costs of operation, maintenance and replacement incurred in connection therewith, the remainder of the separable capital costs so allocated shall be nonreimbursable.

"(2) In the absence of such a pre-construction agreement recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities (other than minimum facilities for the public health and safety at reservoir access points) shall not be provided, and the allocation of unit costs shall reflect only the number of visitor days and the value per visitor day estimated to result from such diminished recreation development without reference to lands which may be provided pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

"(d) The non-Federal share of the separable capital costs of the unit allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement shall be borne by non-Federal interests, under either or both of the following methods as may be determined appropriate by the Secretary: (i) payment, or provision of lands, interests therein, or facilities for the unit; or (ii) repayment, with interest, within fifty years of first use of unit recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement facilities: *Provided*, That the source of repayment may be limited to entrance and user fees or charges collected at the unit by non-Federal interests if the fee schedule and the portion of fees dedicated to repayment are established on a basis calculated to achieve repayment as aforesaid and are made subject to review and renegotiation at intervals of not more than five years.

"(e) Notwithstanding the absence of pre-construction agreements as specified in subsection (c) of this section lands may be acquired in connection with construction of the unit to preserve its recreation potential, its fish and wildlife enhancement potential, or both.

"(1) If non-Federal public bodies agree within ten years after initial unit operation to administer unit land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement pursuant to the plan for development of the unit approved by the Secretary and to bear not less than one-half the costs of land acquired therefor pursuant to this subsection and facilities and project modifications provided for those purposes and all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement incurred therefor, the remainder of the costs of such lands, facilities, and project modifications shall be nonreimbursable. Such agreement and subsequent development shall not be the basis for any allocation of joint costs of the unit to recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement.

"(2) If, within ten years after initial operation of the unit, there is not an executed agreement as specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary may utilize the lands for any lawful purpose within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, or may transfer custody of the lands to another Federal agency for use for any lawful purpose within the jurisdiction of that agency, or may lease the lands to a non-Federal public body, or may transfer the

lands to the Administrator of General Services for disposition in accordance with the surplus property laws of the United States. In no case shall the lands be used or made available for use for any purpose in conflict with the purposes for which the project was constructed, and in every case preference shall be given to uses which will preserve and promote the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potential of the project or, in the absence thereof, will not detract from that potential.

"(f) Subject to the limitations hereinbefore stated, joint capital costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement shall be nonreimbursable.

"(g) Costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife shall be treated as unit costs and allocated among all unit purposes.

"(h) As used in this Act, the term 'non-reimbursable' shall not be construed to prohibit the imposition of entrance, admission, and other recreation user fees or charges."

Mr. ASPINALL (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be considered as having been read in full, printed in the RECORD, and open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to advise the committee that this is a similar amendment to the one adopted on the previous legislation, which brings the legislation up to date so far as the formula heretofore adopted in the fish and wildlife, and recreation allocation bill is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 7, line 15, strike out "\$425,000,000," and insert "\$425,000,000 (1965 prices)".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. McFALL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 485) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws, pursuant to House Resolution 399, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member desiring to do so may have 5 days in which to extend his remarks in the Record on the two bills just passed, H.R. 237 and H.R. 485.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAVID E. BELL

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I should like to pay tribute to a man who 2½ years ago undertook a truly herculean and thankless task and has proved to be one of the best administrators this country has produced.

I refer to AID Administrator David E. Bell who on Saturday reached a record both in tenure of his office and performance. As of Saturday, June 12, he had been running the U.S. foreign aid program for 2 years, 5 months, and 22 days. And that is longer than anyone else has been willing or able to sit in the AID hot seat.

When Bell first took over, his friends offered condolences rather than congratulations. His job, assigned to him by President Kennedy in December 1962, was generally viewed as the most unwelcome Christmas present of the season.

Bell took on the AID chore without political pipelines into Congress. He came to it via work in the aid field in Pakistan, the Littauer School at Harvard, and his success in the demanding role of Budget Director. The consensus at the time was that the best Bell could hope for was a soft landing.

Since then, he has been winning praise from friend and foe alike. As we all know, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has commended Mr. Bell for giving the program its most efficient administration to date.

Members of Congress, no matter what their philosophy on foreign aid, rarely quarrel with Bell's careful, patient expositions of his programs. His listeners invariably know that he is firmly in charge of a program that he thoroughly understands. President Johnson has served clear and unambiguous notice to talent-hunting corporation executives that Bell is definitely not for hire.

His successful tenure will exceed that of Paul Hoffman, who directed most of

the expenditure of the \$12 million Marshall plan in non-Communist Europe, which brought about the dazzling recovery of stricken Europe and halted the march of communism in that part of the globe.

The new aid program is devoted mainly to the developing nations. It is a long-term undertaking where spectacular results—much less a quick cure—cannot be expected. Mr. Bell firmly believes that American assistance by itself can do little, the secret of success, he says, "is to find projects where a margin of external help will release the energies and resources of the people of the country for their own betterment."

Mr. Bell is in charge of spending something like \$2 billion a year.

By revamping the AID program, Mr. Bell, an eminent and hardheaded economist, insured that most money is spent here in the United States rather than overseas. As Bell argues the point, in 1962, approximately 60 percent of AID money was going overseas. Now less than 15 percent goes out of this country. The rest is spent inside the country to buy American goods and secure American services. Thus more jobs are created for Americans.

Mr. Bell has fostered many other changes in our economic aid methods. A major shift from grants to loans has taken place. Private business is increasingly participating in foreign aid, and technical assistance and loans have been used to encourage private enterprise in recipient countries.

As we review the growing evidence of AID's successes, we offer our sincerest congratulations to Mr. Bell on his long tenure. I am informed that he has termed his longevity in a post famous for fast turnovers as "a very minor distinction." He added that he "did not come here to outlast anybody but to try to do a job."

We all agree that David Bell has indeed done the job well—most ably directing programs which contribute immeasurably to the security of the Nation and to peace and prosperity abroad.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to hear that Mr. Bell has served as administrator of the foreign handout program for 2 years, 5 months, and 22 days, 7 hours, and 32 minutes, or whatever it was. In that short time he has dispensed to foreigners several billion of our dollars. I might add the wish they could get a personnel manager of the foreign giveaway program that could stay on the job for more than a year.

#### IMMIGRATION LAW TO BE MODERNIZED

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have called a meeting of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality for 10 a.m. on June 17 for the purpose of continuing our consideration of the various proposals for immigration reform which are pending and for the purpose of marking up the administration bill. All major proposals now pending call for repeal of the national origins quota system. The issue to be resolved by the subcommittee is what system of immigrant admissions shall replace the present system. It is my hope and expectation that the subcommittee will resolve this matter without delay.

#### POLICE BRUTALITY IN JACKSON, MISS.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, in Jackson, Miss., 472 American citizens were arrested; yesterday 203 more were arrested, making a total of 675 who have been jailed for exercising their constitutional rights, for peacefully demonstrating against the State legislature's special session. John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Charles Evers, field secretary of the NAACP, were among those jailed.

There are reports of demonstrators being made to run a gauntlet. It has been admitted that State highway patrolmen covered their badges with adhesive tape to conceal their identities.

At least five were hospitalized; four had head injuries and scalp lacerations.

Mr. Speaker, this police brutality must cease. I call upon the Attorney General to investigate the conduct of the Mississippi officials. It is but another shocking example of police brutality in that State, another link in a long chain of attempts to deprive free citizens of their constitutional rights. Every day seems to bring another. Americans want an end to this reign of terror. When one constitutional right is denied, all rights are in danger.

Mr. Speaker, the latest brutalities show the need for Federal legislation to help protect these peaceful demonstrators—and all other citizens. Brutality by police officials should not be countenanced in our land.

In this session I reintroduced my bill (H.R. 5426) to protect civil rights by providing civil and criminal remedies for unlawful official violence. It would enact strict penalties for subjecting any person to unnecessary force during the course of an arrest or while the person is being held in custody. It would also provide punishments for other acts of misconduct so prevalent in Mississippi, such as official aid to private persons in

carrying out acts of unlawful violence, and unnecessary force used in eliciting confessions. These vital measures are needed now. I urge the Judiciary Committee to hold hearings on this important measure and to report it out favorably. Clearly, if some are unsafe, none are safe. We must enact this bill to protect the constitutional rights so basic to our American way of life.

#### THE HAND THAT FEEDS HAS BEEN BITTEN AGAIN

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the hand that feeds has been bitten again. Earlier this year the United Arab Republic came to us calmly and quietly—asked us to feed its starving, impoverished millions. Under the Public Law 480 program, this country agreed to send wheat. Gentlemen, Nasser has played us for a humanitarian sucker.

It has just come to light that he took our surplus wheat, and proceeded to export his domestic rice to China, Cuba, and other Communist nations. When the program was first initiated, it was agreed that Egypt would not export rice, a ready substitute for the proffered American wheat, unless a certain level of rice production had been reached in Egypt—and even then only a certain percentage of rice could be exported, and certainly not to the "Chicom" or Cuba. The rationale behind these arrangements was obvious: we would not pour wheat into a nation which was selling or exporting an agricultural crop which could feed the populace just as well as our wheat.

This agreement has been blatantly violated: Egypt has exported more rice than the percentage agreed upon. In fact, we have been inadvertently guilty of trading with the enemy—we have been subsidizing by a circuitous route, Egyptian exports to Red China and Cuba. This is not only a threat to the rationality of our foreign aid program—it is a direct and dangerous attack on our national security. Egypt today deliberately attempts to foil and circumvent our foreign policy. Two countries we will not trade with because of their clear-cut belligerent attitudes are now receiving the benefits of our Public Law 480 wheat via the United Arab Republic.

Thus, not only do we innocently render aid to our most dangerous enemies; but instead of turning Nasser from communism, we entrench him more firmly within the Communist camp. Not only has Nasser abused us, burned our books, and fanned the flames of war in the Middle East—now he has aided our enemies by taking our wheat and in return sending his rice to China, Cuba, Indonesia, and the Soviet Union.

If an American did that we would call it treason—at the least, we can call it international treachery. Nasser has

broken our agreements and now threatens our national security. Last March we voted on the extension of aid to Egypt and we agreed to give the President the discretionary power to control the flow of foreign aid funds in times of threat to our national security. I personally wrote the President of my concern lest he had any misconceptions of our vote giving him discretion on sales of wheat to Egypt. The President's letter in reply guaranteed that he "will be guided in any decision on these matters by our own national interest and our own national security."

It is obvious that our own national security now is at stake. We as a body must demand the immediate cessation of all further and pending aid to Egypt.

#### HONORARY DOCTORATES CONFERRED ON CONGRESSWOMAN EDITH GREEN

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, one of the most honored Members of this House is the distinguished gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN]. She has received during her public service many doctorates in many fields. In this year alone, and within the past week, she has received a doctor of laws degree from Hood College, Maryland, doctor of laws from Regis College in Massachusetts, doctor of laws from St. Xavier College, Illinois, doctor of laws from Yale University, and doctor of laws from Keuka College, New York.

She was also honored by a very great institution in Boston, Mass., Boston College. She was awarded a doctor of laws degree by that fine institution of higher education.

I would like to read the citation to the Members of the House:

EDITH GREEN

Now in her sixth term as Member of Congress, EDITH GREEN has won golden opinions as the cogent and compassionate voice for those functions of Government grouped under the term "general welfare." In the Halls of Congress, and even more effectively in the sessions of the Special Subcommittee on Education, of which she is chairman, Congresswoman GREEN's resourceful advocacy and statecraft have brought to successful enactment all manner of laws for the good estate of education and labor, for the protection of children and the aged, for the humane revision of public policy bearing on immigration, wages, and arms control.

Educated at Willamette University, the University of Oregon, and at Stanford, Mrs. GREEN was a teacher in the public schools of Salem, Oreg., for 11 years before engaging in radio broadcasting and in public relations. It was from the post of public relations director of the Oregon Educational Association that she went as a freshman Representative to the 84th Congress. From her first days in Government she has been known as the exceptionally well-informed, courageous, openminded servant of the good society. Today's honorary doctorate is the 10th

which she has been awarded by universities from Alaska to Maryland.

Mindful of the power committed to them by the supreme authority in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the president and the trustees have enrolled the Honorable EDITH GREEN among the honorary doctors of Boston College, and now joyfully greet her as doctor of laws, honoris causa.

MICHAEL J. WALSH, S.J.,  
President.

Congresswoman GREEN now adds these 1965 honorary degrees to many other distinguished honors she has received in the past, including the 1964 Distinguished Service Award of the American College Public Relations Association; Distinguished Achievement Award, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, 1962; 1964 "Top Hat" Award of Business & Professional Women's Clubs of America; 1958 Woman of the Year, National AMVETS Auxiliary; Brotherhood Award, Portland B'nai B'rith, 1956; and the 1964 Outstanding Service to Handicapped Award, Goodwill Industries of America.

I know that one of Congresswoman GREEN's greatest personal satisfactions comes from the successful efforts that the Federal Government is now making in the many fields she so expertly, willingly, and zealously fostered in the Congress. Many of the bills she sponsored and shepherded through the legislation process have become law, including the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1961, the Library Services Act, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, social security improvements, including medicare; hospital and nursing home care for the aged, equal pay for equal work for women, Nurses Training Act, aid to handicapped children, Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood bills, liberalized immigration laws, and improved minimum wage legislation.

As chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Education, and a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, Mrs. GREEN played a vital role in the enactment of many pieces of progressive legislation. She was a member of the 1962-63 President's Commission on Status of Women, the U.S. Commission to UNESCO, two commissions of National Council of Churches, the 1958 Parliamentary Conference at Clarens, Switzerland, the 1959 NATO Conference at London, and the 1964 UNESCO general conference at Paris, France.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who are members of the Boston College alumni are pleased to have Congresswoman GREEN as one of our honored alumni. We are proud that she joins a long list of distinguished Americans who have received honorary degrees from Boston College. And I know that I speak for all of my colleagues when I pay tribute to her intelligence and graciousness and congratulate her on receipt of honorary doctorates from Hood College, Regis College, St. Xavier College, Yale University and Keuka College, in addition to Boston College. Mrs. GREEN is one of the great women serving in Congress, and when these eminent institutions of higher learning honor her, they are, in a sense,

Mr. Speaker, the Garrison diversion unit not only will compensate North Dakota for the loss the State experienced in giving up its land for main stem Missouri River reservoirs, but it will also fulfill a commitment made to the State when the Missouri River Basin project was authorized by Congress in 1944. Most important, it is truly an outstanding opportunity for a resources development program in a State where such a program is urgently needed.

I most sincerely and respectfully urge and request my colleagues to support the Garrison diversion unit and to approve H.R. 237 as it has been recommended by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to take anything away from our other colleagues who have done much to bring this bill to the point in history where it is now, but I want to congratulate the gentleman in the well on an excellent presentation and thank him for the leadership that he has provided in the authorizing committee during the first 2 years during which we have been here together. I am aware of the many hours and hours that he has devoted to the progress of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from North Dakota on a job well done. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I thank the gentleman from Utah for those comments.

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN].

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, this is the first time during the 6 years I have been in Congress that I have found occasion to register opposition to granting of a rule. For I have had great respect for the judgment of the Rules Committee and the manner in which they have so proficiently assigned to this House its work schedule. However, in the instance of this rule, I find the time provided for debate is so glaringly lacking that I would be negligent indeed were I not to call this matter to the attention of the House.

The Garrison diversion project is a very significant and important piece of legislation. It is a very complex bill and bears significance to some of the most controversial and important activities of our Government, our society, and this Nation's entire fiscal policy. It is almost unbelievable that we would consider only 1 hour of debate for a bill that has a direct relationship to farm surpluses, to farm prices, to water supplies, to game and fish habitat, to conservation of natural resources, to budget deficits and our national debt, and a good many others. Providing for 1 hour of debate on this bill, leaving only one-half hour for each side, hardly provides sufficient time to even identify the subjects that are in controversy and, in my judgment, will be adversely affected by the enactment of this bill.

The reason, of course, is obvious. This is a pork barrel bill, and therefore is not to be considered by this House on the basis of its merits or demerits, but rather to be enacted for the sake of expediency. It is the kind of a bill where you are asked to "look the other way and do not explore its contents or its consequences." I think it is important, however, to this House and to this Congress that we do provide at least adequate time in its consideration, for it is the enactment of legislation of this kind that gives rise to public criticism and articles such as appeared in Life magazine a little more than a year ago, entitled "Now See the Innards of a Fat Pig." It is a bill that aggravates the farm surplus problem, that contributes to the deplorably low farm prices, that adds to our budget deficit and our huge national indebtedness.

In fact, if we were to devote a little more time to this kind of legislation, it probably would not be necessary to allocate 4 hours of debate to deciding whether or not to increase the public debt every year by anywhere from \$4 to \$5 billion. It would not be as necessary for the Agriculture Committee to spend endless hours attempting to determine how we can best cope with the agricultural surplus and a farm income that is now back to the level of the depression days of the 1930's. It would not be nearly as necessary to provide adequate time to consider such programs as ARA, APW, and poverty programs, and the many other rural development programs that are designed to improve the economic dilemma that faces our rural communities—all of which have failed, incidentally, in rural areas, because we as a Congress have failed to direct sufficient time to the real cause of that economic dilemma which is further aggravated by the enactment of legislation of the kind that is before us under the provisions of this rule with 1 hour debate.

Yes; we could well save time needlessly expended by the many dedicated Members of this House were we to direct a little more time to legislation that creates as many problems and undesirable results as this bill does. It is the kind of a bill that has caused the downfall of a good many dedicated legislators, as was stated in the article in Life magazine, which said that no Member who opposes this kind of project can expect to grow very old in the Congress. In the light of these facts, of course, it would be much easier for me to look the other way as this bill asks, but frankly, I have too great an interest in the future of agriculture, in the future economic stability of this Nation, in the conservation of our natural resources, to sit idly by, even though it might well be expedient for me to do so. The time provided for debate will not even permit me, however, to state my case to this House, with any semblance of detail or documentation, with what little effectiveness my limited ability will permit. Yes; this is a gag rule by any interpretation, and can only serve to justify the criticisms that have been leveled against the Congress for its lack of consideration on pork barrel expenditures.

These are rather harsh words, I know, but they are made only in defense of 3½ million farm people throughout the Nation, the economic future of younger generations, and the actions of this Congress. Even the President of the United States has acknowledged the folly of producing additional Government surpluses on borrowed money, which he did at one of the briefing sessions that it was my privilege to attend as a Member of Congress. It would seem to me to be the very least we could do by way of exercising our full responsibility, to make sure that we had all of the facts before us, and arrived at a decision on the basis that such knowledge would provide. To do so, I am sure, would better preserve the interests of this Congress, of agriculture, of the consumer, the taxpayer, and the Nation.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT,  
AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution, House Resolution 399, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 485) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. Sisk] for 1 hour.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] 30 minutes, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 399 provides an open rule with 1 hour of debate for the consideration of H.R. 485, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws.



The plan of development for the Auburn-Folsom South unit is a part of the comprehensive basinwide plan for use of the waters of the American River. It is designed to maximize economic utilization of the remaining waters of the American River Basin for irrigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, municipal and industrial water supply, fish and wildlife, and recreation purposes. It provides additional flood control which will protect the Sacramento metropolitan area against all probable floods. It will firm up the water supplies for a large segment of the agricultural valley lands of Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties and it will substantially improve the water supplies of the foothill areas of Placer, Sacramento, and El Dorado Counties. It will provide greatly increased recreational opportunities for the exploding population of northern California. It will develop the remaining hydroelectric power capabilities of the American River to assist in meeting the ever-increasing demand for electric power and energy. The construction of the Auburn-Folsom South unit will go a long way toward achieving full economic water development of the American River Basin.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 399.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of saving time, may I state I agree with the statement just made by the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK]. I associate myself with the gentleman and in addition may I simply state, Mr. Speaker, that this proposed Auburn-Folsom South Unit of the Central Valley Project in California, as it is now constituted, is the culmination of 20 years of investigation, planning and formulation by local and State agencies and by the Bureau of Reclamation and other Federal agencies. The cost is estimated at \$425 million.

Of this amount 91 percent is reimbursable and the remaining 9 percent is nonreimbursable. Flood control and a portion of recreation, fish and wildlife are functions considered to be national responsibilities and thus nonreimbursable.

I urge the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. McFALL].

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and H.R. 485. This legislation is the final result of extensive study of a comprehensive basinwide plan for use of the waters of the American River which was developed as an integral part of the Central Valley project ultimate plan.

The benefits-to-cost ratio of nearly 4 to 1 means for every dollar spent on the development, almost \$4 in benefits to the various project purposes will be returned to the Nation. Secretary of the Interior Udall has termed the unit, as planned, a "model of multipurpose developments."

Under the diligent supervision of the distinguished chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Honorable WAYNE ASPINALL, of Colorado, and the equally learned guidance

of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Honorable WALTER ROGERS, of Texas, the proposal which I have the privilege of cosponsoring has been brought to the floor this afternoon.

Both Mr. ASPINALL and Mr. ROGERS have made on-the-scene inspection visits and have had an opportunity to talk with the people who are so vitally interested in the Auburn-Folsom South project. Careful examination of every facet of this project has been given by the committee during hearings and field studies over a period of several years.

Special tribute also should be paid to my colleague from California, Congressman HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON, who is a member of the committee and whose bill is under consideration at this time. "Bizz" is one of the hardest working Members of Congress and has played a major role in the advancement of the project.

The principal feature of the Auburn-Folsom South Unit, the \$282 million Auburn Dam, reservoir, powerplant and appurtenant facilities will be situated in Congressman JOHNSON'S district. But the benefits from the project, both immediate and future, will be shared by a large section of California's San Joaquin Valley.

Of particular interest to my district, comprising San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties, is the Folsom South Canal feature of H.R. 485. It will be designed to carry 852,000 acre-feet of water annually along a 67-mile area. Nearly 400,000 acres of farmland in San Joaquin and adjoining Sacramento County will be served. The city of Stockton would receive supplemental municipal and industrial water, thus removing a threat to future growth which a shortage of water now represents.

Much of the agricultural acreage in the 15th Congressional District, which I represent, currently is supplied by deep wells. Many of them are at dangerously low levels because of the continually decreasing ground-water level. Without supplemental water, within a few years the agricultural economy of San Joaquin County can be expected to suffer great damage because of the forced reduction in irrigated acreage.

The wisdom of providing additional storage space, as Auburn-Folsom South will do, was further emphasized in our State last winter when devastating floods occurred. In addition to providing needed flood protection for the city of Sacramento, the project will furnish electrical energy to meet the demand resulting from California's continued population growth.

These are just a few of the benefits which make the Auburn-Folsom South unit a sound and feasible development from a physical and economic standpoint, as well as the most desirable and next logical addition to the Central Valley project. It is a privilege to ask your support of this extremely meritorious legislation.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INDEPENDENT PRIVATE POLL SHOWS NEW YORK CITY SOLIDLY BEHIND PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S HANDLING OF THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection?

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable pride that I rise to inform the Members of the House of a recent poll taken in New York City which discloses that more than 75 percent of the residents of New York City support President Johnson and approve of the manner in which he is handling the Presidency.

This professional and scientific polling of a representative cross section of the city's population conducted in the last week of May, which has just come to my attention, reveals that between March and May the percentage of New York City residents who believe the President is doing an excellent job increased from 14 to 24 percent and those that gave a generally favorable reaction to the manner in which the President is handling his job increased in that period from 68 to 76 percent.

Mr. Speaker, this exceedingly strong backing of the President—and especially the healthy increase during the past few critical months—constitutes persuasive demonstration that there is great support for the President's foreign and domestic policy actions. Unquestionably, the events currently taking place in the world pose, and will continue to pose, difficult problems creating very significant decisions which must constantly be faced by our President. The fact that such a large percentage of citizens approve of the manner in which the President has handled these difficult and delicate issues is most reassuring. In a democracy there is a continuing obligation for the President to consider the desires and the views of the Nation at large, but there is perhaps an even greater responsibility on the part of the President to provide strong and firm leadership in times such as these when we are almost constantly besieged with issues of critical importance.

We have great reason to be encouraged and heartened to know that at this time the conduct of our foreign affairs as well as the maintenance of an expanding and prosperous economy is in competent hands.

The same poll has indicated that New York City would support President Johnson over four prominent Republicans by overwhelming majorities. The poll shows that in a race against Governor Romney, the President would receive 79 percent of the vote; against former Vice President Nixon, 77 percent of the vote; against former Senator Goldwater, 78 percent of the vote and against Governor Rockefeller, 89 percent of the vote.

setts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who had left the room just at that very moment, I remember, and was really not a part of the situation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator very much. I hold in my hand background information on the request, which states:

The Department of Defense has been making special representations to get this item back in the bill.

After what the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] has said, I would certainly approve the action of the Senator from Mississippi in accepting the amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator for his comments.

Mr. President, I move adoption of an amendment which will strike out a certain figure and insert a larger figure, which will, in effect, take in this Fort Lee installation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Mississippi that the Senate will first have to dispose of the committee amendments.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Chair for the information.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment, and that no points of order be considered waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 4, after the word "Code", to strike out "\$319,732,000" and insert "\$329,139,000".

On page 2, line 14, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$312,357,000" and insert "\$320,603,000".

On page 2, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$337,478,000" and insert "\$355,410,000".

On page 3, line 10, after the word "Code", to strike out "\$63,468,000" and insert "\$65,131,000".

On page 4, at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$9,500,000" and insert "\$9,590,000".

On page 5, line 14, after the word "law", to strike out "\$683,960,000" and insert "\$647,731,000".

On page 5, line 19, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$42,282,000" and insert "\$37,408,000".

On page 5, line 23, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$73,415,000" and insert "\$58,309,000".

On page 6, line 4, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$79,058,000" and insert "\$62,809,000".

On page 8, line 7, after the word "services", to insert a comma and "unless sound and specific justification is made by the Secretary concerned for omitting such facilities in any such hospital or composite medical facility".

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment to which I have previously referred, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Mississippi proposes an amendment, on page 2, line 4, strike out the figure "\$329,139,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$332,039,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a comparative statement of appropriations for fiscal year 1965, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1966.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparative statement of appropriations for fiscal year 1965, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1966

Item	Appropriations, 1965	Budget estimate, 1966	Recommended in House bill, 1966	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1965	Budget estimate, 1966	House bill
Military construction, Army	\$300,393,000	\$441,400,000	\$319,732,000	\$329,139,000	+\$28,746,000	-\$112,261,000	+\$89,407,000
Military construction, Navy	247,867,000	338,300,000	312,357,000	320,603,000	+72,736,000	-17,697,000	+8,246,000
Military construction, Air Force	332,101,000	422,000,000	337,478,000	356,410,000	+23,309,000	-66,590,000	+17,632,000
Military construction, Defense Agencies	12,686,000	83,200,000	63,468,000	65,131,000	+2,475,000	-18,069,000	+1,663,000
Military construction, Army Reserve	5,000,000				-5,000,000		
Military construction, Naval Reserve	7,000,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,590,000	+2,590,000		
Military construction, Air Force Reserve	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-1,000,000	+90,000	+90,000
Military construction, Army National Guard	10,800,000		10,000,000	10,000,000	-800,000	+10,000,000	
Military construction, Air National Guard	14,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-4,000,000		
Loran stations	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			
<b>Total, military construction</b>	<b>939,817,000</b>	<b>1,313,400,000</b>	<b>1,071,535,000</b>	<b>1,108,873,000</b>	<b>+169,056,000</b>	<b>-204,527,000</b>	<b>+37,338,000</b>
Family housing, Army:							
Construction	35,600,000	54,064,000	42,282,000	37,408,000	-1,808,000	-16,656,000	-4,874,000
Operation, maintenance, and debt payment	173,328,000	181,156,000	180,649,000	180,649,000	+7,321,000	-507,000	
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps:							
Construction	64,544,000	92,140,000	73,415,000	88,309,000	-6,235,000	-33,831,000	-15,106,000
Operation, maintenance, and debt payment	97,739,000	96,948,000	96,812,000	96,812,000	-927,000	-136,000	
Family housing, Air Force:							
Construction	57,589,000	99,290,000	79,058,000	62,809,000	+5,220,000	-36,481,000	-16,249,000
Operation, maintenance, and debt payment	198,859,000	209,307,000	209,049,000	209,049,000	+10,190,000	-258,000	
Family housing, defense agencies:							
Construction	981,000	406,000	406,000	406,000	-575,000		
Operation, maintenance, and debt payment	2,511,000	2,289,000	2,289,000	2,289,000	-222,000		
<b>Total, family housing</b>	<b>631,151,000</b>	<b>735,600,000</b>	<b>683,960,000</b>	<b>647,731,000</b>	<b>+16,580,000</b>	<b>-87,869,000</b>	<b>-36,229,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,570,968,000</b>	<b>2,049,000,000</b>	<b>1,755,495,000</b>	<b>1,756,604,000</b>	<b>+185,636,000</b>	<b>-292,396,000</b>	<b>+1,109,000</b>

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if there are no other questions, that concludes our presentation on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference thereon with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. STENNIS, Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. HRUSKA conferees on the part of the Senate.

AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT, AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 323, House bill 485.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 485) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to

construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom south unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the pending bill has passed the House of Representatives, and I have introduced a similar bill in the Senate, which passed the Senate committee unanimously. H.R. 485, introduced by my friend, Representative HAROLD T. "BIZZ" JOHNSON, passed the House earlier this year.

This would add the Auburn-Folsom south unit to the great Central Valley project of California.

The Auburn-Folsom south unit has been before Congress for over 20 years. It has been studied in committee, modified and improved to its present form through the diligent and able work of Congressman JOHNSON, and our late beloved Senate colleague, Clair Engle. It has had the support of American Chief Executives, commencing with President Harry S. Truman and by California's Governors, commencing with Earl Warren, now the Chief Justice of the United States.

In his testimony before the Senate Interior Committee, Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, praised the Auburn-Folsom south unit by stating that of all the major reclamation projects which have gone across his desk in the last 4 years in terms of economic benefits, and cost ratio soundness, this was perhaps the best of the lot. The benefit-to-cost ratio of the unit is the unusually high one of 3.6 to 1.

In a word, the project includes a giant dam with a 2½-million acre-foot capacity reservoir on the American River, providing water conservation, flood control, fish, wildlife, and recreation values, as well as helping to meet the growing electric power requirements of the Central Valley. The bill will authorize two smaller dams and reservoirs which, with appurtenant diversion works and conduits, will also provide multipurpose water development to the rapidly expanding adjacent areas to assure continued growth.

Downstream from the Auburn Dam, and the presently existing Folsom Dam, will begin the South Canal to take water approximately 67 miles for a valuable agricultural area where existing water supplies are not enough to meet current and future needs. The overdraft on the area's very important ground water reservoirs has reached an alarming rate of 3 million acre-feet each year.

The Folsom South Canal would provide approximately 852,000 acre-feet of supplemental water to serve nearly 400,000 acres in Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties in California. Some 420 acre-feet per day of water will be available for municipal and industrial uses.

Since 1950, there have been eight floods on the American River, wreaking a frightful loss to the people, the prop-

erty, and the economy of California and the Nation. The Auburn Dam will provide the final necessary protection to our State Capital from future flood threats.

The bill authorizes the expenditure of \$425 million in the construction of this project of the people. As an integral part of the Central Valley project, all reimbursable costs will be repaid within 50 years from the date that construction of the last feature is completed. Over \$147 million in interest payments on the power and municipal water investment will be repaid, and it is estimated that approximately \$462 million will be repaid into the U.S. Treasury to be available, as the people's needs may require, to assist in the development of additional repayable project additions of the Central Valley project.

The Central Valley project is an imposing example of a true multipurpose Federal reclamation project. It is one of the most successful, bountiful, enriching public works ever constructed anywhere, any time. The Auburn-Folsom South unit is a gilt-edged addition to the gilt-edged Central Valley project. It is the next logical step forward in assisting the people of my State in meeting the water and power needs of our rapidly expanding population. I ask favorable consideration by the Senate, so that it may speedily go to the White House for Presidential approval.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 312), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT, AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA**

(Excerpt from S. Rept. No. 312 by Mr. KUCHEL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to accompany S. 599)

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 599) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that, the bill as amended do pass.

Committee action in ordering S. 599 reported favorably to the Senate was unanimous, and the executive agencies concerned recommended enactment. This project was approved by this committee in the 87th Congress and the 2d session of the 88th Congress. Time did not permit final congressional action. S. 599 was introduced at the beginning of the 89th Congress by Senator KUCHEL and cosponsored by Senator MURPHY.

**PURPOSE OF MEASURE**

The purpose of S. 599 is to help meet the urgent need for water, power, fish and wildlife preservation, and recreational facilities in the great, fertile Central Valley of California. The bill would accomplish this purpose by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate, under Federal Reclamation law, a multipurpose project consisting of a principal dam and reservoir, with hydroelectric powerplant, on the American River east of Sacramento, the State capital, and including a canal and ancillary facilities to supply urgently needed supplemental wa-

ter for irrigation, municipal and industrial uses in Sacramento, San Joaquin, Placer, El Dorado, and other counties in northern California.

The project will provide the additional flood control which will protect the Sacramento metropolitan area against all future probable floods. It will firm up the water supplies and restore the rapidly dropping ground water levels of a large segment of the agricultural valley lands, improve municipal water supplies, provide greatly increased recreational opportunities for the rapidly expanding population of northern California, and develop the remaining hydroelectric power capabilities of the American River to assist in meeting the ever-increasing demand for electric power and energy.

The Auburn-Folsom South unit will be integrated, as to both financing and operation, with other features of the Central Valley project, a comprehensive water development which represents one of the finest undertakings of the Federal reclamation program.

This project does not impinge upon the interest of any other State. The waters involved are solely intra-California. No part of this project is involved with any other, except other units of the wholly intra-California Central Valley project.

The project has the exceptionally favorable cost-benefit ratio of 3.6 to 1 and is financially, as well as engineeringly, feasible. Attention is invited to the factual description of the several individual works in the project set forth in the official report of the Department of the Interior dated March 26, 1965, printed in full below. It is the next logical addition to the outstanding Central Valley project to give to the people of California the assistance they need to meet their water deficiencies.

**BACKGROUND OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION**

California, with a population of over 18 million people, is the most populous State of the Nation, and at present rates of growth in just a little over 15 years—by 1980—some 27½ million persons will reside in the State. In addition, California is the home of a great number of wide-ranging industries and its highly specialized, intensive agriculture makes it one of the country's leading food producers.

All of these factors require tremendous and ever-increasing supplies of water. Clearly, California's population and economic growth give rise to water requirements that now are outstripping the combined efforts of local agencies, the State itself, and those of the Federal Government to date.

Local agencies, private enterprise, and the State and Federal Governments have all made a significant contribution toward meeting the water needs of a burgeoning population. California is in the midst of construction of its \$1,750 million bond-financed State project. But it will not serve the area to be served by the Auburn-Folsom South Federal project and is unrelated thereto. A sense of urgency for this project is stated by Secretary of the Interior Udall in his report on S. 599. The Secretary says that there is an urgency to the Auburn-Folsom South unit as a logical next addition to the Central Valley project, for many of the areas it will serve are plagued persistently by drought, while much needed water flows unused and often destructively down the American River to the sea. The State of California cannot undertake this merited project because of its tremendous obligation of \$1.7 billion in other critically needed water supply works.

It is the Secretary's opinion that because of the urgent water and power needs, the benefits to the State and to the Nation, and the leadtime between authorization and actual construction, we should move forward on this proposal as soon as possible. It is

his hope that the Congress will agree that the Auburn-Folsom South unit is the next logical addition to the Central Valley project where the Federal Government has been so successful in making an investment in multiple-purpose projects which have in turn greatly enhanced the economy of the Nation.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 599 is based upon and is a direct outgrowth of S. 351, 88th Congress, and S. 103, 87th Congress, both sponsored by Senator KUCHEL and the late Senator Engle. Both were reported favorably to the Senate, but the press of other legislative business prevented action on the measures prior to adjournment.

Authorizing legislation for the Auburn-Folsom South unit has been before successive Congresses and has been studied by this committee on several different occasions. The Folsom Dam itself was initially authorized in the wide-ranging Flood Control Act of 1944, as a Corps of Engineers project.

In a special message to Congress on January 12, 1948, President Harry Truman urged the 80th Congress to expand the authorization to provide for transfer of the dam and reservoir to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction of a powerplant and transmission lines, and for water distribution works for irrigation and municipal purposes.

The 80th Congress did not act. President Truman, on February 25, 1949, renewed his recommendations to the 81st Congress. Hearings were held by this committee on H.R. 165, sponsored by the then Congressman Engle, which authorized what was described as the American River Basin development, keyed to Folsom Dam and Reservoir.

As reported and enacted on October 14, 1949, the legislation—Public Law 356, 81st Congress—also directed the Secretary of the Interior to make studies to develop plans for disposing of the water and power made available by the project.

The Secretary's report pursuant to the congressional directive was submitted to Congress on January 15, 1962, and printed as House Document 305, 87th Congress. It formed the basis for S. 103, 87th Congress, and S. 351, 88th Congress, sponsored by Senators KUCHEL and Engle, which are the predecessors of the present bill.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT

The project includes a beneficial reservoir of 2½ million acre-foot capacity. An electric power generating plant with a capacity of 240,000 kilowatts, initially, with provision for expansion to 400,000 kilowatts, would now be authorized. This will add 613 million kilowatt-hours of electricity to the hydroelectric capability of the Central Valley project area.

The Folsom-South Canal, to run some 67½ miles from the existing Nimbus Reservoir below Folsom Dam and Reservoir, all on the American River, would provide approximately 852,000 acre-feet of supplemental water to serve nearly 400,000 acres in Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. Some 420 acre-feet per day of water would go into municipalities for residential and industrial uses.

As the committee approved last Congress, the canal would be built large enough to accommodate the needs of the East Side division of the Central Valley project, a logical next facility of the Central Valley project.

This bill would also authorize the Sugar Pine Dam and Reservoir for the Forest Hill Divide area—in compatibility with plans contemplated by the local public utility district and the Placer County Water Agency.

County Line Dam and Reservoir, together with the appurtenant diversion works, conduits, and other necessities for water delivery, would also provide multipurpose water development. The County Line facilities would serve a rapidly expanding area in western El Dorado and eastern Sacramento Counties.

COST AND ALLOCATION

The estimated cost of the Auburn-Folsom South unit, as authorized in this legislation, is \$424,670,000. A breakdown of this amount among features and units is given in the following tabulation:

	Millions
Auburn Dam and Reservoir.....	\$231,312
Auburn powerplant.....	25,233
Switchyard and transmission.....	13,866
Operating facilities.....	750
Fish and wildlife mitigation lands.....	141
Recreation lands and basic facilities.....	10,803
<b>Auburn subtotal.....</b>	<b>282,105</b>
Folsom South area.....	86,086
Foresthill Divide area.....	7,523
Folsom-Malby area.....	11,916
East Side Canal enlargement.....	23,540
<b>Subtotal.....</b>	<b>411,170</b>
Foundations and penstock for future power installation.....	13,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>424,670</b>

COST ALLOCATION

The investment cost for the Auburn-Folsom South unit, not including the foundation and penstock for future power installation, is \$427,170,000, derived as follows:

	Millions
Construction costs.....	\$411,170
Interest during construction:	
Municipal and industrial.....	2,091
Commercial power.....	12,012
Recreation and fish and wildlife.....	474
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,577</b>
Central Valley project power transfer for Auburn-Folsom South unit pumping.....	1,423
<b>Total investment cost.....</b>	<b>427,170</b>

A tentative allocation of the investment cost of the Auburn-Folsom South unit is as follows:

	Millions
Reimbursable costs: <sup>1</sup>	
Irrigation.....	\$170,637
Municipal and industrial water.....	29,655
Commercial power <sup>2</sup> .....	148,855
Recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.....	6,200
<b>Subtotal<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	<b>355,347</b>
Deferred use: East Side division.....	23,540
Nonreimbursable costs: <sup>1</sup>	
Flood control.....	9,324
Recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement:	
(a) Joint costs <sup>2</sup> .....	32,782
(b) Separable costs <sup>4</sup> .....	6,177
<b>Subtotal.....</b>	<b>48,283</b>
<b>Total investments cost<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>427,170</b>

<sup>1</sup> The allocations to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement have been assigned to the reimbursable or nonreimbursable category in accordance with the proposed Federal Water Project Recreation Act (S. 1229).

<sup>2</sup> Should the \$13,500,000 cost for providing basic facilities for future power installations be incurred, these amounts would be increased accordingly.

<sup>3</sup> All joint costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement would be non-reimbursable.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$5,727,000, one-half of separable recreation costs, plus \$450,000 representing the cost of recreation facilities at the Sugar Pine Reservoir which will be in a national forest and be under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 485) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 299, S. 599, be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SHOWING IN THE UNITED STATES OF FILM "JOHN F. KENNEDY—YEARS OF LIGHTNING, DAY OF DRUMS"

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 302, House Concurrent Resolution 285, and that it be laid down and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 285

Whereas the life of John Fitzgerald Kennedy is a continuing inspiration to American citizens all across our Nation; and

Whereas the film "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums" is a part of the country's history which every American citizen is entitled to share: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the people of the United States should not be denied an opportunity to view the film prepared by the United States Information Agency entitled "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums", and

(2) the United States Information Agency should make appropriate arrangements to make such film available for distribution through educational and commercial media for viewing within the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MANSFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, I have discussed House

## Public Law 89-160

## AN ACT

Exhibit: X-5  
September 1, 1965  
[H. R. 5519]

To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize language training to be given to a dependent of a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps under certain circumstances.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) By adding the following new section:

**“§ 2002. Dependents of members of Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps: language training**

“(a) Notwithstanding section 1041 of title 22 or any other provision of law, and under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, language training may be provided in—

“(1) a facility of the Department of Defense;

“(2) a facility of the Foreign Service Institute established under section 1041 of title 22; or

“(3) a civilian educational institution;

to a dependent of a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps in anticipation of the member's assignment to permanent duty outside the United States.

“(b) For the purposes of this section, the word ‘dependent’ has the same meaning that it has under section 401 of title 37.”

(2) By inserting the following item in the analysis:

“2002. Dependents of members of Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps: language training.”

Approved September 1, 1965.

Armed Forces.  
70A Stat. 119.

60 Stat. 1018;  
74 Stat. 837.

“Dependent.”  
76 Stat. 469.

## Public Law 89-161

## AN ACT

September 2, 1965  
[H. R. 485]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, for the principal purpose of increasing the supply of water available for irrigation and other beneficial uses in the Central Valley of California, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”), acting pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902; 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain, as an addition to, and an integral part of, the Central Valley project, California, the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division. The principal works of the unit shall consist of—

(1) the Auburn Dam and Reservoir with maximum water surface elevation of one thousand one hundred and forty feet above mean sea level, and capacity of approximately two and one-half million acre-feet;

(2) a hydroelectric powerplant at Auburn Dam with initial installed capacity of approximately two hundred and forty thousand kilowatts and necessary electric transmission system for

Auburn-Folsom  
South unit, Cen-  
tral Valley proj-  
ect, Calif.  
Construction.

43 USC 371 note.

interconnection with the Central Valley project power **Exhibit X-5**  
*Provided*, That provision may be made for the ultimate develop-  
 ment of the hydroelectric capacity (now estimated at approxi-  
 mately four hundred thousand kilowatts) and such installation  
 may be made when duly authorized by an Act of Congress: *Pro-*  
*vided further*, That no facilities, except those required for inter-  
 connecting the Auburn powerplant and the Folsom switchyard  
 and those interconnecting the Folsom switchyard and the Elverta  
 substation, shall be constructed for electric transmission or distri-  
 bution service which the Secretary determines, on the basis of a  
 firm offer of a fifty-year contract from a local public or private  
 agency, can be obtained at less cost to the Federal Government  
 than by construction and operation of Government facilities;

(3) the Sugar Pine Dam and Reservoir;

(4) the County Line Dam and Reservoir;

(5) necessary diversion works, conduits, and other appurtenant  
 works for the delivery of water supplies to projects on the Forest  
 Hill Divide in Placer County and in the Folsom-Malby area in  
 Sacramento and El Dorado Counties;

(6) the Folsom South canal and such related structures, includ-  
 ing pumping plants, regulating reservoirs, floodways, channels,  
 levees, and other appurtenant works for the delivery of water as  
 the Secretary determines will best serve the needs of Sacramento  
 and San Joaquin Counties: *Provided*, That the Secretary is  
 authorized to include in such canal and related operating struc-  
 tures such additional works or capacity as he deems necessary and  
 economically justified to provide for the future construction of  
 the East Side division of the Central Valley project, and the incre-  
 mental costs of providing additional works or capacity in the  
 Folsom South canal to serve the East Side division of the Central  
 Valley project shall be assigned to deferred use for repayment  
 from Central Valley project revenues. In the event that the East  
 Side division is authorized, such costs shall be deemed a part of  
 the cost of that division and shall be reallocated as the Secretary  
 deems right and proper.

Project coordina-  
 tion.

SEC. 2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the operation of the  
 Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, shall be inte-  
 grated and coordinated, from both a financial and an operational  
 standpoint, with the operation of other features of the Central Valley  
 project, as presently authorized and as may in the future be authorized  
 by Act of Congress, in such manner as will effectuate the fullest, most  
 beneficial, and most economic utilization of the water resources hereby  
 made available. Auburn and County Line Dams shall be operated for  
 flood control in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary  
 of the Army as provided for in section 7 of the Flood Control Act of  
 1944 (58 Stat. 887; 33 U.S.C. 709).

Flood control.

Outdoor recrea-  
 tion and fish and  
 wildlife facilities.

SEC. 3. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsections (b), (c), (d),  
 and (e) of this section, the Secretary is authorized in connection with  
 the Auburn-Folsom South unit (i) to construct, operate, and maintain  
 or provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of public  
 outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities, (ii)  
 to acquire or otherwise to include within the unit area such adjacent  
 lands or interests in land as are necessary for present or future public  
 recreation or fish and wildlife use, (iii) to allocate water and reservoir  
 capacity to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement, and (iv) to  
 provide for the public use and enjoyment of unit lands, facilities, and  
 water areas in a manner coordinated with other unit purposes. The  
 Secretary is further authorized to enter into agreements with Federal

Exhibit: X-5

agencies or State or local public bodies for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of unit facilities, and to transfer unit lands or facilities to Federal agencies or State or local public bodies by lease or exchange, upon such terms and conditions as will best promote the development and operation of such lands or facilities in the public interest for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement purposes.

(b) Costs of recreation facilities at Sugar Pine Reservoir shall be nonreimbursable, and the provisions of subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section shall not be applicable to such facilities.

Nonreimbursable  
costs.

(c)(1) If, before commencement of construction of the unit, non-Federal public bodies agree to administer unit land and water areas for recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement or for both of these purposes pursuant to the plan for the development of the unit approved by the Secretary and to bear not less than one-half the separable costs of the unit allocated to either or both of said purposes, as the case may be, and all the costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement incurred in connection therewith, the remainder of the separable capital costs so allocated shall be nonreimbursable.

(2) In the absence of such a preconstruction agreement recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement facilities (other than minimum facilities for the public health and safety at reservoir access points) shall not be provided, and the allocation of unit costs shall reflect only the number of visitor days and the value per visitor day estimated to result from such diminished recreation development without reference to lands which may be provided pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

(d) The non-Federal share of the separable capital costs of the unit allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement shall be borne by non-Federal interests, under either or both of the following methods as may be determined appropriate by the Secretary: (i) payment, or provision of lands, interests therein, or facilities for the unit; or (ii) repayment, with interest, within fifty years of first use of unit recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement facilities: *Provided*, That the source of repayment may be limited to entrance and user fees or charges collected at the unit by non-Federal interests if the fee schedule and the portion of fees dedicated to repayment are established on a basis calculated to achieve repayment as aforesaid and are made subject to review and renegotiation at intervals of not more than five years.

Non-Federal  
share of costs.

(e) Notwithstanding the absence of preconstruction agreements as specified in subsection (c) of this section lands may be acquired in connection with construction of the unit to preserve its recreation potential, its fish and wildlife enhancement potential, or both.

Acquisition of  
land.

(1) If non-Federal public bodies agree within ten years after initial unit operation to administer unit land and water areas for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement pursuant to the plan for development of the unit approved by the Secretary and to bear not less than one-half the costs of land acquired therefor pursuant to this subsection and facilities and project modifications provided for those purposes and all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement incurred therefor, the remainder of the costs of such lands, facilities, and project modifications shall be nonreimbursable. Such agreement and subsequent development shall not be the basis for any allocation of joint costs of the unit to recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement.

(2) If, within ten years after initial operation of the unit, there is not an executed agreement as specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary may utilize the lands for any lawful purpose within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, or may transfer custody of the lands to another Federal agency for use for

any lawful purpose within the jurisdiction of that agency, **Exhibit X-5**  
 lease the lands to a non-Federal public body, or may transfer the lands to the Administrator of General Services for disposition in accordance with the surplus property laws of the United States. In no case shall the lands be used or made available for use for any purpose in conflict with the purposes for which the project was constructed, and in every case preference shall be given to uses which will preserve and promote the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement potential of the project or, in the absence thereof, will not detract from that potential.

(f) Subject to the limitations hereinbefore stated, joint capital costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement shall be nonreimbursable.

(g) Costs of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife shall be treated as unit costs and allocated among all unit purposes.

(h) As used in this Act, the term "nonreimbursable" shall not be construed to prohibit the imposition of entrance, admission, and other recreation user fees or charges.

Local interests.

SEC. 4. In locating and designing the works and facilities authorized for construction by this Act, and in acquiring or withdrawing any lands as authorized by this Act, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the reports upon the California water plan prepared by the State of California, and shall consult the local interests who may be affected by the construction and operation of said works and facilities or by the acquisition or withdrawal of lands, through public hearings or in such manner as in his discretion may be found best suited to a maximum expression of the views of such local interests.

Allocation of water, limitation.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed by implication or otherwise as an allocation of water, and in the studies for the purposes of developing plans for disposal of water as herein authorized the Secretary shall make recommendations for the use of water in accord with State water laws, including but not limited to such laws giving priority to the counties and areas of origin for present and future needs.

Appropriation.

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for construction of the Auburn-Folsom South unit, American River division, the sum of \$425,000,000 (1965 prices), plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the types of construction involved herein. There are also authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be required for operation and maintenance of the project.

Approved September 2, 1965.

Public Law 89-162

AN ACT

September 2, 1965  
 [H. R. 1763]

To amend section 1825 of title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the payment of witness' fees in habeas corpus cases and in proceedings to vacate sentence under section 2255 of title 28 for persons who are authorized to proceed in forma pauperis.

U.S. courts.  
 Payment of  
 witness' fees.  
 62 Stat. 951.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1825 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding after the first paragraph of the section the following paragraph:

"In all proceedings, in forma pauperis, for a writ of habeas corpus or in proceedings under section 2255 of this title, the United States marshal for the district shall pay all fees of witnesses for the party