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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Katie -

The President called Nell into the
Oval Office and told her that he
did not want a statement on this bill
She told Nessen -- She cannot locate
the cover at this moment -- probably
still in oval office.

Trudy 9/28/76

APPROVED
SEP 28 1976

89/28/76

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Last Day: September 28

September 23, 1976

Posted
9/28/76

Archived
9/29/76

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM CANNON *Jim*
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 3283 - The Reclamation
Authorization Act of 1976

This is to present for your action S. 3283, a bill which authorizes the Secretary of Interior to construct, repair, study or take other actions with regard to six water resources projects; and authorizes appropriation of funds to construct the previously authorized Uintah Unit, Central Project, Utah.

BACKGROUND

- S. 3283 was sponsored by Senators Jackson and Magnuson of Washington. It passed by 346 to 35 in the House and on a voice vote in the Senate.
- The total estimated Federal cost of these projects--located in seven Western States--is \$332 million.
- Each of the projects in this omnibus measure was originally the subject of separate legislation, and the Administration opposed all but the Uintah Unit, Utah measure (See Tab A - Detailed Description in OMB memo).
- Under well-established procedures, Congress usually considers a reclamation proposal only after completion of a feasibility study and an environmental impact statement. The Executive Branch has consistently maintained that these studies--required by law--should be finished before Congressional action is proposed.



- Four of the projects included in this bill -- Kanopolis Unit, Kansas; Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Washington; Allen Camp Unit, California and McGee Creek, Oklahoma -- have not met the study requirements and in reports and testimony, Interior has urged the Congress to defer consideration until the studies are completed.
- A fifth project -- American Canal Extension, Texas -- has been opposed on its merits on the basis that Federal expenditures of \$22 million could not be justified by the water savings of \$40,000 annually.
- Administration opposition to the sixth project -- Leadville Mine Tunnel, Colorado -- has been based on Interior's belief that alternative methods must be explored further to alleviate an admittedly bad condition in an 11,000 foot mine drainage tunnel.
- In contrast to the six projects listed above, the Administration has supported the Uintah Unit project in Utah. This would provide water for 53,000 acres of land -- 33,000 acres are Indian owned -- along with municipal and industrial use and recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement.

AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

- OMB, Interior, EPA, CEQ, and Treasury recommend veto.
- The Department of State and the Department of the Army defer to Interior.
- The Department of Agriculture and GSA have no objection to the bill.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Counsel's Office (Kilberg) recommends veto.

Max Friedersdorf recommends approval.

". . . a veto will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to sustain. I believe the Speaker has spoken personally to the President about the bill because the McGee Creek Reservoir project would provide a new water supply for Oklahoma City.

Friedersdorf (continued)

"Senator Dewey Bartlett (R-Okla.) has requested the bill be signed and that himself, Senator Bellmon, the Speaker, and Representatives John Jarman and Tom Steed be present when the bill is signed.

"I recommend approval of the legislation."

Robert Hartmann recommends sign.

RECOMMENDATION

In your discussions last fall about the FY '77 Budget, you decided no new starts in construction projects of this kind would be proposed in the 1977 fiscal year.

I believe S. 3283 is contrary to your policy decision. Therefore, I recommend disapproval.

DECISION

1. Sign S. 3283 at Tab B and issue signing statement at Tab C (cleared by Doug Smith).

Approve NO

2. Veto S. 3283 and sign veto message at Tab D (cleared by Doug Smith).

Approve _____



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 22 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 3283 - The Reclamation
Authorization Act of 1976
Sponsors - Sen. Jackson (D) Washington
and Sen. Magnuson (D) Washington

Last Day for Action

September 28, 1976 - Tuesday

Purpose

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, repair, study or take other actions with regard to six water resources projects; and authorizes the appropriation of funds to construct the previously authorized Uintah Unit, Central Project, Utah.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Disapproval (Veto message attached)
Department of the Interior	Disapproval
Environmental Protection Agency	Disapproval
Council on Environmental Quality	Disapproval
Department of the Treasury	Concurs in disapproval recommendation
Department of the Army	Defers to Interior
Department of State	Defers to Interior
Department of Agriculture	No objection
General Services Administration	No objection

Discussion

The enrolled bill would authorize the construction, repair or rehabilitation of seven Bureau of

Reclamation projects, located in seven western States, at a total estimated Federal cost of approximately \$332 million. Each of the projects in this omnibus measure was originally the subject of separate legislation on which the Department of the Interior provided the Administration views to the Congress as described below.

Under well established procedures, Congress usually will consider a reclamation proposal only after the completion of a feasibility study and an environmental impact statement. These studies are undertaken to demonstrate that such projects are feasible from an economic, engineering, safety, and environmental standpoint. During the preparation of feasibility studies and environmental impact statements, comments and recommendations are received and considered from the public, State and local agencies, and the Federal Government. The Executive Branch has consistently taken the position that there should be no congressional action on proposed reclamation projects until the appropriate feasibility reports and environmental statements, as required by law, have been completed.

Four of the projects that would be authorized by S. 3283 -- Kanopolis Unit, Kansas; Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Washington; Allen Camp Unit, California; and McGee Creek, Oklahoma -- have not met the traditional requirements for feasibility and environmental studies. Accordingly, these projects, which are briefly described below, were opposed in reports and testimony on this legislation from the Department of the Interior. In all cases, Interior urged the Congress to defer consideration of these measures pending completion of the required studies.

Kanopolis Unit, Kansas (Title I)

In collaboration with the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized

to: (1) modify an existing dam and lake and (2) construct irrigation diversion structures and a system of canals, laterals, and drains to provide irrigation water for approximately 20,000 acres of land. Appropriations of \$30,900,000 would be authorized for this project.

Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Washington (Title II)

The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to construct, operate, and maintain irrigation works to supply water for approximately 10,000 acres of land and to enhance the fishery resources of the Similkameen, Okanogan, and Columbia Rivers. Appropriations of \$39,370,000 would be authorized for this project.

Allen Camp Unit, California (Title V)

The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a dam and reservoir for purposes of irrigation, flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement. Appropriations of \$64,220,000 would be authorized for this project.

McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma (Title VII)

The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to construct, operate and maintain a dam and reservoir for purposes of storing, regulating, and conveying water for municipal and industrial use, conserving and developing fish and wildlife resources, providing outdoor recreation opportunities, developing a scenic recreation area, and controlling floods. Appropriations of \$83,239,000 would be authorized for the project, and in addition, the Secretary would be authorized to purchase up to 20,000 acres of private land in developing the recreation area.

In addition to the four projects cited above, S. 3283 would authorize the American Canal Extension, Texas (Title IV). Under this project, the Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to construct a 15-mile extension of the existing American Canal at El Paso, Texas, to achieve greater efficiency in water use for the existing Rio Grande Project, reduce or eliminate safety and health hazards, and enable the retrieval and use of a greater portion of the United States' share of water apportioned from the Rio Grande River according to the 1906 treaty with Mexico. Appropriations of \$21,714,000 would be authorized for the project.

In contrast to the four projects cited above, which have not been subjected to a full feasibility and environmental review, the American Canal Extension project was opposed strictly on the merits. Simply, the required Federal expenditure of nearly \$22,000,000 could not be justified when compared to the water savings (\$40,000 annually) that would be realized, and no other benefits of any magnitude would be provided by this project.

Furthermore, the enrolled bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a sixth project, rehabilitation of the federally owned Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel in Colorado, by installing a steel reinforced tunnel section an estimated distance of 1,000 feet inward from its portal (Title VI). The bill would authorize appropriations of (1) \$2,750,000 for the rehabilitation and (2) such sums as necessary to maintain the tunnel and analyze its water quality.

In reporting to the Congress on predecessor bills several months ago, Interior recommended that legislative action be deferred pending further review by the Administration of the alternative solutions to resolving the Leadville Mine drainage problem.

Briefly, this 11,000 foot tunnel was constructed during World War II and the Korean conflict to drain certain mines in the Leadville mining district

as a measure to increase mining production during those periods. However, there has been insignificant mining in this area for years and the tunnel has deteriorated because of minimal maintenance. This has led to subsidence in some areas over the tunnel and water discharge that exceeds present water quality standards for heavy metals. The issue now under study is what efforts should be undertaken for safety and water quality purposes. Although some form of federal action seems appropriate, cost sharing and future responsibility for the project by non-federal entities, including mining interests and the State of Colorado, are under study.

In contrast to the six titles of S. 3283 discussed above, only Title III, the authorization to appropriate construction funds for the Uintah Unit, Utah, was supported by the Administration. The Uintah project would provide water for the irrigation of 52,970 acres of land, of which 32,970 are Indian owned, and for municipal and industrial use, recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The project would also be for flood control purposes.

The Uintah project was conditionally authorized by the Colorado River Basin Act of 1956, subject to a finding of feasibility by the Secretary of the Interior and an additional authorization to appropriate construction funds for the project.

In April of this year, the feasibility study which supports this project received final Executive Branch approval and was submitted to the Congress.

Advance planning for the Uintah Unit has been funded for several years under existing authority and will continue in fiscal year 1978. Should the enrolled bill not become law, advance planning can continue, but construction cannot begin until the appropriation authorization is enacted.

S. 3283 passed by 346 to 35 in the House and on a voice vote in the Senate.

Agency Views

In its attached enrolled bill letter, Interior expresses

regret that it cannot make a favorable recommendation on the Uintah project independently of the rest of the bill, but concludes that the Uintah project cannot outweigh the negative features of the bill and, accordingly, the Department recommends veto. More specifically, Interior notes that S. 3283 would:

" ... seek to approve projects before the Secretary is able to complete required studies and make required findings in compliance with applicable law ..."

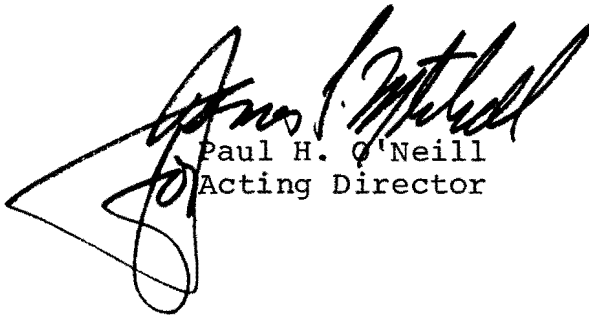
Similarly, in their attached enrolled bill letters, CEQ and EPA recommend veto because most of the projects that would be authorized by the bill have not been subject to the required environmental impact studies, and furthermore, these projects would lack certain requirements that are normally applicable to such reclamation projects. Treasury makes its veto recommendation on the basis that water resource interest rates for certain reimbursable costs provide an unwarranted subsidy to water users at the expense of the taxpayers.

We concur in the Interior, CEQ, EPA and Treasury recommendations for disapproval. The arguments that provided the basis for Interior's initial opposition to the separate bills continue to be valid.

Accordingly, we have prepared the attached proposed veto message for your consideration.

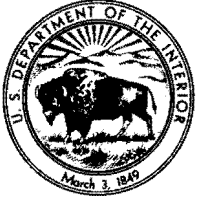
In the event that you decide not to veto the bill, we recommend that you issue a signing statement which (a) indicates your concern about the authorization of projects before completion and full review of economic feasibility and environmental studies and (b) states that you do not intend to seek appropriations for projects that have not been demonstrated to be economically and environmentally feasible.

Attached for your consideration also is a draft signing statement.



Paul H. O'Neill
Acting Director

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SEP 20 1976

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department with respect to an enrolled bill, S. 3283, the Reclamation Authorization Act of 1976, which would authorize seven projects for construction by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The projects which would be authorized are: the Kanopolis Unit, Kansas, a part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program; the Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Washington; the Uintah Unit, Utah; the American Canal Extension, El Paso, Texas; the Allen Camp Unit, California; the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel, Colorado; and the McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma.

The Department recommends that the President not approve the bill.

With respect to five of the seven proposed projects, this Department recommended to the Congress that legislative consideration be deferred pending completion of required studies. With respect to another of the projects, the American Canal, the Department recommended against the project on its merits. Only one of the seven projects received a favorable recommendation from the Department, the Uintah Unit. There have not been changes in circumstances of the proposals that would warrant a favorable position on the overall bill. It is regrettable that the bill in its omnibus form does not permit individual assessment of each project and an independent recommendation on each. In its current form, the bill requires that the President approve or disapprove all of the projects as a group. The overall merits of this bill dictate that it should not be approved.

It is required by law that with respect to each new project or new division of a project the Secretary must conduct a detailed study of the project and must make a finding that the project is feasible (43 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 412). It is also required that the Secretary provide an opportunity for a 90-day review of plans, proposals, and reports on prospective projects by certain Federal and State agencies (58 Stat. 887; 33 U.S.C. #701-1). These are requirements placed on the Secretary, and are not, of course, limitations on the Congress, but they are nevertheless expressions of Congressional will and intent, for the purpose of helping to assure the quality and desirability of projects before they are approved for construction. The Secretary must also comply with the National Environmental Policy Act in the development of reclamation projects.

The proposed enrolled bill would seek to approve projects before the Secretary is able to complete required studies and make required findings in compliance with applicable law. We recommend, therefore, that the President not approve the instant bill, and that the projects which are still premature be considered individually in separate legislation by the next Congress, at a time when required studies have been completed.

With respect to the Uintah Unit, we recognize that we strongly favored authorization of the project in reports to the House and the Senate this year. We still support authorization of the project and recognize that the Department has made commitments to Indian groups in Utah regarding Uintah which in good faith should be kept. We do not believe, however, that our approval of this project should dictate approval of six other projects at the same time when those other projects are not yet ripe for approval or are less meritorious.

We strongly recommend that the House and the Senate be asked to reconsider the form of the Uintah proposal and present it to the Administration in a separate bill. Since both Houses have acted favorably on the proposal this year, and the Senate passed the Uintah proposal separately (S. 3395) before appending it to the omnibus bill, this could be accomplished this session.

A description of each project proposal and status follows.

Kanopolis Unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Kansas

Title I of S. 3283 would authorize the Kanopolis Unit. The potential Kanopolis Unit would be located along the Smoky Hill River in Ellsworth, McPherson, and Saline Counties in central Kansas.

The Department recommended to the House of Representatives in April of this year that further consideration of the Kanopolis bill, then H.R. 7044, be deferred until the feasibility study had been reviewed and approved as required by law. A similar report was presented to the Senate, on S. 1821, in May.

The proposed feasibility report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation concerning the Kanopolis Unit has completed a 30-day review by Interior agencies and the report will be presently submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and adoption and will be circulated to Federal, State, and local agencies for the 90-day review required by law. A draft environmental impact statement is nearly ready for filing.

The feasibility study on which the report is based considers several alternatives, including a no development plan, a plan that emphasizes National Economic Development (NED) objectives, a plan that emphasizes Environmental Quality (EQ) objectives and a combination plan that emphasizes both NED and EQ objectives.

Under the no development alternative the economy of the area would continue to be based primarily on nonirrigated farming. Future growth in the area would depend on future hydrologic conditions or the development of some other alternative water supply by the local agencies.

The NED alternative would furnish water for municipal and industrial use by the city of Salina, Kansas, and the State of Kansas; water for irrigation of 20,000 acres of land; and water for fishery flows in the Smoky Hill River. Present levels of flood protection and recreation would continue to be furnished by the existing Kanopolis Dam and Lake.

The EQ alternative would provide water for increased fishery flows and environmental quality flows in the Smoky Hill River, and Federal lands adjacent to Kanopolis Lake would be managed for wildlife habitat enhancement. There would be 350 acres of land acquired for wildlife habitat, 150 acres for environmental preservation, and measures would be taken to increase the inactive storage and enhance the Kanopolis Lake fishery and recreation. Present levels of flood protection would continue to be furnished.

We will be able to comment on the costs and benefits of the various alternatives and the merits of this legislation when the study process has been completed. We recommend that no further legislative action be taken on the Kanopolis Unit until that time.

We note that Title I of S. 3283 has been changed in some regards from H.R. 7044 on which this Department originally reported to the House of Representatives in April. The Secretary of the Army has been assigned responsibilities, including marketing of municipal and industrial water. Collaboration between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army is called for in the development of the project. Certain provisions concerning conservation, fish and wildlife, and recreation have been changed or deleted. The appropriations that would be authorized have been reduced from \$42,000,000 (January 1975 price levels) to \$30,900,000 (January 1976 price levels). A class I equivalency provision has been added.

Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Washington

Title II of S. 3283 would authorize the Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Okanogan-Similkameen division, Chief Joseph Dam Project, Washington.

In a report of May 4 to the House of Representatives on H.R. 8777, the Department noted that we were opposed to authorization of Oroville-Tonasket at that time since required studies were not complete. A similar report was made to the Senate on S. 3283, (as it then stood).

The proposed feasibility report on the Oroville-Tonasket Unit Extension has recently completed the 90-day review by Federal agencies, the Columbia River Basin States, and other interested entities. A draft environmental statement has been filed with the Council on Environmental Quality and also is under review. The final feasibility report will be presented to the Secretary presently in accordance with established procedures for forwarding to the Administration and thence to the Congress.

The potential project would serve the functions of irrigation and fishery enhancement. A total of 10,000 acres would be provided a full water supply through a pipe distribution system operating with project-supplied pressure for sprinkler irrigation. Of those lands, 9,320 acres are in the Oroville-Tonasket Irrigation District.

Potential project development being considered would include construction of six pumping plants, one on the Similkameen River and five on the Okanogan River, to lift water into eight adjacent closed pipe distribution systems, and thirteen relift pumping plants to provide sprinkler pressure on the higher lands. The Upper Okanogan Siphon and two short reaches of canal would be incorporated into a new distribution system. The initial 2-1/2 mile unlined section of the existing main canal also would be retained and may have potential as fish-rearing habitat. Power for irrigation pumping would be obtained from the Federal Columbia River power system and would be wheeled to project installations over facilities of the Okanogan County Public Utility District. Drainage facilities would be installed on agricultural lands as the need arises and would be project funded.

The cost of construction of the project is estimated at \$39,370,000 at January 1976 price levels. Irrigation users would repay about \$13,300,000. All costs would be allocated to either irrigation or fishery enhancement.

Two changes are apparent in Title II of S. 3283, as compared with H.R. 8777. A class I equivalency provision has been added, and authorizations have been increased by about \$3,630,000 to account for changed price levels between January 1975 and January 1976.

Uintah Unit, Utah

Title III of S. 3283 would authorize funding for construction of the Uintah Unit, Central Utah Project, Utah.

As indicated earlier, the Department strongly supported this project in reports to the Senate, on S. 3395, and to the House on H.R. 13369, in May of this year. We continue to support the project but cannot recommend approval in the context of six other proposed projects we cannot now support.

The Uintah Unit is located in Duchesne and Uintah Counties in northeastern Utah. The unit would provide water for irrigation of 52,970 acres of land, of which 32,970 are Indian owned, and for municipal and industrial use, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement. Flood control would also be provided. The Uintah Unit was authorized for construction by the Colorado River Basin Act of 1968, subject to a finding of feasibility by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary certified the unit on August 20, 1975, and following approval of the report by the Executive Office of the President, the report was submitted to Congress in April of this year.

The Uinta and Whiterocks Dams and Reservoirs are the main project features. The project would increase usable irrigation water supplies at existing project canal headings by an average of 52,000 acre-feet annually, and would also provide an average of 1,000 acre-feet for municipal and industrial purposes annually for use in the vicinity of the city of Roosevelt. The Uinta and Whiterocks Reservoirs would replace irrigation storage presently provided in 13 upstream reservoirs in order that these reservoirs may be stabilized for fisheries and recreation.

A very significant aspect of the Uintah project is the inclusion of a substantial body of Indian lands. On September 20, 1965, the Ute

Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation signed an agreement approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In the agreement, the tribe consented not to assert claims to, and to defer rightful use of waters in the Uinta Basin in return for certain assurances for recognition of water rights and for resource development for tribal benefit, including irrigation of Indian lands in the ultimate phase of the central Utah Project. Passage of appropriate legislation on the Uintah Project would help fulfill that agreement and confirm the good faith of the United States in meeting those assurances.

The sum of \$90,247,000 would be authorized (based on January 1976 price levels) for the project with an adjustment allowed for cost fluctuations. This represents a change from the \$78,322,000 to be authorized by the initial bill (based on January 1975 prices). A class I equivalency provision has been added to the instant bill.

American Canal Extension, El Paso, Texas

Title IV of S. 3283 would authorize the American Canal Extension.

In a report to the House of Representatives on H.R. 1746, in May 1976, and in a similar report to the Senate on S. 3712, the Department recommended that the American Canal project not be authorized.

The project would provide an extension of the American Canal at El Paso, Texas, totaling approximately 15 miles in length, including enlargement of an existing reach of the Franklin Canal and modification of the American and Franklin Canal facilities, in order to provide greater efficiency in water use for the existing Rio Grande Project (a Bureau of Reclamation project for irrigation purposes), reduce or eliminate safety and health hazards at existing facilities, and enable the retrieval and use of a portion of the United States' share of the apportioned water of the Rio Grande River according to the 1906 treaty with Mexico.

The American Dam on the Rio Grande and the American Canal were completed in 1938 for the purpose of delivering United States water

to the Rio Grande Project. The American Dam is approximately 2 miles upstream from the International Dam (known locally as the Mexican Dam, but not part of the project). The American Canal extends from the American Dam to the Franklin Canal. Water not required for project use on lands served by the Franklin Canal is diverted through two wasteways to the Rio Grande below the International Dam. It then flows approximately 15 miles before it is diverted into the Riverside Canal for use on project lands. Approximately 60,000 acres of project lands are located downstream from American Dam.

A considerable amount of project water released to the Rio Grande is lost before the water reaches the Riverside Canal because of seepage, evapotranspiration, and illegal diversions by the Mexicans.

A portion of the Franklin Canal is located in a highly developed, congested urban area of El Paso. That reach of the canal has been the subject of much criticism over the years because of drownings (35 during the past 23 years) and because of the dumping of garbage and trash on the canal right-of-way. The bill, if enacted, would permit the abandonment of that reach of the Franklin Canal.

The construction proposed would cost an estimated \$21,714,000 based on January 1976 prices. We have received estimates that the water users may be capable of repaying an amount in the range of \$3,000,000 over 40 years.

Without commenting on possible international implications of the project, which should be addressed by the Department of State, this Department cannot justify the project as currently proposed.

With a Federal expenditure of almost \$22 million, the quantifiable economic benefits appear to be about \$40,000 or slightly more a year, measured in greater water use efficiency but with no additional benefits of any magnitude. There is a water deficiency at the Rio Grande Project, but there is no prospect of any significant improvement through the proposed project. The replacement of a portion of Franklin Canal is a benefit accruing largely to the city of El Paso, yet that city is apparently unwilling to contribute to the repayment of project cost. The overall repayment is minimal. The investment is not necessary to implement the 1906 treaty.

No thorough feasibility study has been as yet undertaken. There do not appear to be other ways to solve the water diversion problem. Less extensive measures could be taken to alleviate the safety and cleanliness problems.

Allen Camp Unit, California

Title V of S. 3283 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Allen Camp Unit in the Pit River Division of the Central Valley Project in California.

In reports to the House and the Senate on H.R. 6668 and S. 3727 on June 1, 1976 and August 27, 1976 respectively, the Department recommended that the bills not be enacted until proper studies and reports on the projects have been completed.

Under the terms of the bill, construction funds of \$64,220,000 based on January 1976 prices would be authorized to be appropriated, with a provision for adjustment due to cost fluctuations. The project would serve purposes of providing irrigation water supplies, controlling floods, conserving and developing fish and wildlife resources, enhancing outdoor recreation opportunities and for other related purposes. The bill would require both financial and operational integration of the Allen Camp Unit with the Central Valley project. The costs of the unit allocated to flood control, conservation, fish and wildlife resources, and recreation would be nonreimbursable. The bill specifically authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to replace certain roads and bridges now under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture which would become unusable if the Allen Camp Unit were built. Customary financial and cost-sharing provisions also are included in the bill. A class I equivalency provision has been added to the bill since its initial form in May. Authorized funding has been reduced from an initial provision for \$88,000,000.

The Allen Camp Unit was authorized for study by Public Law 89-561, dated September 7, 1966. A feasibility report on a plan of development for the unit was completed in April 1967 and modified in June 1968. The proposed feasibility report was approved and adopted by the Secretary of the Interior on December 19, 1968. Further processing of the report was deferred pending completion of the Water Resources Council's Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources and the review procedures were never completed. On March 26, 1976, a special report on the Allen Camp Unit was released presenting the results of an appraisal of a modified plan of development for the unit. The report considered three alternatives for solving the areas water-related problems. Further work on the proposed feasibility report will require consideration of areas that might be added to the national wildlife refuge system and mineral studies, among other matters. A final environmental impact statement must also be prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel, Colorado

Title VI of S. 3283 would authorize construction of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel in Colorado.

In June of this year the Department recommended to the House and Senate, in reports on H.R. 13097 and S. 3394 respectively, that legislative action on the proposals be deferred pending further review by the Department and the Administration of the several alternative solutions under consideration. A report then underway has recently been completed and is in the process of review and approval by the Department.

The bill would authorize the Secretary to implement stabilization and rehabilitation measures at the Leadville Tunnel. The principal purposes of the project are for safety and water quality.

The Leadville Tunnel was constructed by the Bureau of Mines beginning during World War II as a war measure for the purpose of providing water drainage of certain mines in the Leadville mining district. Little production or exploration has occurred in the district since World War II. Until 1959, the Bureau of Mines continued a minimal maintenance program on the tunnel. In 1959, the tunnel was transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation with the expectation that water from the tunnel could be used for Reclamation project purposes. The expectations of the Bureau of Reclamation concerning use of water from the tunnel have not been fulfilled.

Because of minimal maintenance, the condition of the tunnel has deteriorated. Cave-ins have developed, one less than 15 feet from State Highway 91. (This was repaired). Caving of the tunnel has also impeded the natural flow of water from the tunnel, with the result that the water table above the tunnel has shown a marked rise in recent years. An unstable condition above the tunnel could endanger a trailer court downstream from the tunnel portal, as well as the highway. Since 1959, the Bureau of Reclamation has expended nearly \$330,000 for surveillance and to provide temporary corrective measures for public safety including acquiring land, providing protective fencing, filling sinkholes, installing observation wells, and installing a pump.

A point source discharge permit for the drainage tunnel has been issued by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Public Law 92-500. Because of the heavy metals presently in the outflow from the tunnel the water may require treatment to comply with the

effluent standards established by the permit. Reclamation has been monitoring the drainage effluent to assist in developing a solution to the water quality problem.

In the recently prepared report, several approaches have been considered to solve the safety and water problems. They include rehabilitation of the first 1,000 feet of tunnel with a 8-foot horseshoe-shaped concrete lining, at an estimated cost of \$2.2 million. (Bureau engineering personnel believe there is little safety threat presented by the tunnel beyond 1,000 feet). This would remove hazards of sinkholes above the tunnel, prevent water buildup and would facilitate further work in the tunnel at some future time if desired to accommodate the resumption of mining operations in the area.

A possible variation of this plan, if it were not necessary to maintain unrestricted access to the tunnel, would be to construct either a 6-foot-diameter steel liner plate tunnel or a small drainage pipe which could be installed in the first 1,000 feet at less cost. We estimate the 6-foot-diameter steel liner plate tunnel could be installed in the first 1,000 feet for \$1.7 million.

Another plan considered in the report and suggested by the State of Colorado and others would call for rehabilitation and maintenance of the entire 11,000 feet of tunnel. This would anticipate possible future mining in the area and would, of course, go beyond the safety and water quality objectives of the bill. The total cost of this plan has been estimated at about \$14 million. Consideration of rehabilitation of the entire tunnel should await the development of more specific plans for mining the area and such rehabilitation should be undertaken with the financial support of other interested parties such as the State and the mining developers who would benefit from the tunnel.

Any plan adopted should include provisions covering improvement of water quality. We believe that further studies must be made before a good plan of water treatment acceptable to the Environmental Protection Agency can be developed.

We note that the Leadville project provisions in S. 3283 would allow \$2,750,000 for rehabilitation plus additional sums for maintenance and water quality study. This would appear to aim at the first solution discussed, which would be effective and may be the most sensible solution. It is more moderate than the original legislative proposal which provided for open-ended funding that could have included \$14 million for complete rehabilitation of the tunnel.

A mutually suitable solution appears to be close at hand and, while we share the concern of many that the problems of Leadville be solved, we believe that fears of dire and immediate danger are not realistic and a viable solution should await separate legislation on the Leadville project which could be considered early in the next session of Congress, or possibly even before the close of the current session, since the project has been approved by both Houses of Congress.

Moreover, inasmuch as there is little Federal interest in continued maintenance of the tunnel, and interests other than the United States may be served by rehabilitating the tunnel, we believe that any legislation should provide for specific authority for the Secretary to transfer all or parts of the existing tunnel and such other associated interests of the United States to a non-Federal entity, such as the State of Colorado, for administration, operation and maintenance.

McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma

Title VII of S. 3283 would authorize the Secretary to construct the McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma.

In a report to the Senate on S. 2194 dated June 15, 1976, the Department recommended that further consideration of the legislation be deferred until the feasibility report on the project can be completed and approved. A similar report was made to the House concerning H.R. 4923.

S. 3283 would authorize construction funds of \$83,239,000, based on January 1976 prices, with a provision for adjustment due to cost fluctuations. The project would serve the purposes of storing, regulating, and conveying water for municipal and industrial use, conserving and developing fish and wildlife resources, providing outdoor recreation opportunities, developing a scenic recreation area, and controlling floods. The Secretary would also be authorized to purchase up to 20,000 acres of private land necessary to develop a scenic recreation area adjacent to McGee Creek and to construct appropriate facilities, make rules and regulations, and enter into agreements for the planning and management of the recreation area. We note that the amount to be authorized by S. 3283 represents a substantial increase over prior bills which specified \$40 million.

S. 3283 would require the Secretary to transfer to a qualified contracting entity the care, operation, and maintenance of the project works after executing such contract and completion or construction. S. 3283 would also provide for annual reimbursement to such qualified entities and their designees would have a permanent right to use the reservoir and related facilities in accordance with the contract.

Customary financial and cost-sharing provisions are also included in the bill, except that costs of lands and facilities for developing the scenic recreation area would be nonreimbursable.

The Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72, section 31b) requires a 50 percent share of the costs of land, facilities, and project modifications for recreation enhancement be contributed by non-Federal interest. We know of no reason for changing this statutory arrangement in S. 3283.

The McGee Creek project was authorized for study by Public Law 93-122, dated October 9, 1973. A feasibility report on a plan of development for the project is scheduled for completion in June 1977. Further work on the proposed feasibility report will require consideration of areas that might be added to the National Wildlife Refuge System, Indian water rights, mineral studies, among other matters. A final environmental impact statement must also be prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.


Conclusion

The Department does not support S. 3283. We do not, however, hereby convey a position on the merits of each of the individual projects included in the bill, with the two exceptions of Uintah and American Canal, on which positions on the merits have been clearly indicated. Clearly some of the projects are premature for legislative authorization and assessment must still be completed. Nor do we indicate hereby what our position might have been on each of the proposals had they been presented individually at this time.

We regret that we cannot herein make a favorable recommendation on the Uintah project independently of the rest of the bill, but Uintah cannot outweigh the negative features of this bill.

On balance, the problems associated with the bill in its current omnibus form clearly outweigh the positive aspects of the bill. We, therefore, recommend that S. 3283 not be approved.

Sincerely yours,


Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 22 1976

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This is in response to your request for a report on S. 3283, an enrolled bill "To authorize various Federal reclamation projects and programs, and for other purposes."

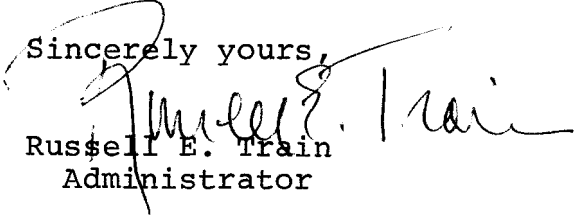
The bill contains seven titles, each of which would authorize a project. Title I would authorize the Kanopolis unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin project for irrigation purposes. Title II would authorize the Oroville-Tonasket unit in Washington for irrigation purposes. Title III would authorize the Uintah unit, Utah, for irrigation purposes. Title IV would authorize extensions of the American Canal in Texas as part of the Rio Grande project, for irrigation and other purposes. Title V would authorize the Allen Camp unit in California for irrigation, flood control, fish management, and recreational purposes. Title VI would authorize construction of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel in Colorado for drainage purposes, and would direct monitoring of the quality of the tunnel's discharge. Title VII would authorize the McGee Creek project in Oklahoma for water supply, wildlife, and recreation purposes.

The Environmental Protection Agency recommends that the bill be vetoed by the President.

We are unable to judge the environmental effects of these projects because environmental impact statements pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act have not been prepared for each of the projects. Without that information it is not possible to make a fully informed decision on the projects,

in which case it is our strong view that this bill is at best premature. It is our view that the Congress should reconsider these projects along with environmental impact statements in order that a full assessment of environmental impact may be made before such projects are authorized.

Sincerely yours,


Russell E. Train
Administrator

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

MEMORANDUM TO JAMES M. FREY
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

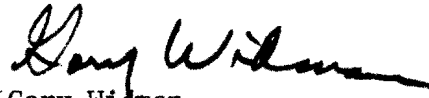
ATTN: Ms. Ramsey

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill, S. 3283: To Authorize Various Federal
Reclamation Projects and Programs, and for Other Purposes.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this bill. The Council on Environmental Quality recommends that the President veto the bill, for the following reasons:

1. Title 1 (The Kanopolis Unit, Kansas), Title 4 (American Canal Extension, El Paso, Texas), Title 5 (Allen Camp Unit, California), Title 6 (Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel, Colorado) and Title 7 (Mc'Gee Creek Project, Oklahoma) would authorize and appropriate additional components to various project units. The Bureau of Reclamation has not conducted adequate environmental analysis, of the above projects, which may have serious adverse environmental impacts. The Bureau's own procedures, which require that Environmental Impact Statements, be prepared and be circulated prior to authorization or funding would be violated by this bill, which would preclude timely consideration of project impacts and project alternatives as required by NEPA.
2. Sections 107, 208, 403, 507 and 707 contain language concerning additional sums of money "as may be required for the operation and maintenance of the works of said unit(s)". Open-ended funding for the operation and maintenance of projects is inappropriate and does not provide for adequate fiscal control.
3. Sections 106, 207, 302 and 305 of this bill would allow exceptions to the clearly-stated requirements of the 1902 Reclamation Act, which restricts single ownership of lands to be irrigated by Federal projects to 160 acres.
4. The President, if he decides to veto this bill, should criticize the Congress for: (a) demonstrating a lack of fiscal responsibility by proposing these new starts while many important water resource projects remain unfinished, and (b) not demanding comprehensive water resource planning prior to authorization as required under current law.

We respectfully recommend that this bill be vetoed for the above reasons.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary Widman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Gary Widman
General Counsel

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today approved S. 3283, "The Reclamation Authorization Act of 1976."

S. 3283 authorizes the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of seven Bureau of Reclamation projects:

(1) Kanopolis Reservoir, Kansas; (2) Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Washington; (3) Allen Camp Dam and Reservoir, California; (4) McGee Creek Dam and Reservoir, Oklahoma; (5) American Canal Extension, Texas; (6) Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel, Colorado; and (7) Uintah and Whiterocks Dams and Reservoirs, Utah. The total Federal cost of these projects is estimated at approximately \$332 million.

The Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel project is for the purpose of rehabilitating a federally owned tunnel in Lake County, Colorado, to improve its capacity to drain mining properties in the area, and thereby eliminate certain problems associated with excessive groundwater. All of the other projects cited above are for one or more of the following purposes: irrigation; supply of water for municipal and industrial use; outdoor recreation; flood control; and, fish and wildlife enhancement.

Although I have signed S. 3283, it should be noted that I have several reservations about the bill and my implementation of its provisions will be subject to the following constraints:

First, the American Canal Extension project has failed the test of cost-effectiveness which is generally applied to water resource projects. Similarly, the Executive Branch has not completed either environmental or feasibility studies and submitted reports to the Congress concerning four other projects: (1) Kanopolis Reservoir; (2) Oroville-Tonasket Unit; (3) Allen Camp Dam and Reservoir; and (4) McGee Creek Dam and Reservoir. Accordingly, I will not seek funds for any of these projects until the necessary cost-effectiveness studies have been completed and each project is demonstrated to be economically and environmentally justified.

Second, although I believe that the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel is in need of rehabilitation, this bill does not provide for the transfer of all or part of the tunnel to a non-federal governmental unit for administration, operation, and maintenance. Therefore, I do not intend to seek funds for this project until my Administration is able to work out an appropriate legislative solution with the Congress.

I fully support the Uintah project in Utah, which has passed the cost-effectiveness test, and my Administration will continue the necessary advance planning work prior to construction.

In the future, I urge that no legislative action be taken on proposed reclamation projects until the required feasibility and environmental studies have been completed. When the Congress enacted the laws that require these studies, it established the sound principle that reclamation projects should be undertaken only after their feasibility has been demonstrated from an economic, engineering, safety, and environmental standpoint. I fully support these safeguards, and I will follow that principle in carrying out the purposes of this legislation.

Third, although I believe that the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel is in need of certain rehabilitation, I am concerned that this bill does not provide for the transfer of all or part of the tunnel to a non-federal entity for administration, operation, and maintenance.

The Executive Branch set forth these objections to the projects cited above while they were being considered by the Congress. In my judgment, they continue to remain valid.

In returning S. 3283 without my approval, I regret that the appropriation authorization for the Uintah Unit, Central Utah Project, the only project in this bill to have passed the cost-effectiveness test, must also be disapproved. I fully support this project, and I stand ready to approve this authorization if the Congress re-enacts it as a separate bill. In the meantime, advance planning work that necessarily precedes construction will continue.

Similarly, it is my hope that Congress will act expeditiously to consider the Administration's desired modifications to the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel project. I believe a mutually suitable solution is close at hand, and it is my hope that this issue can be resolved in separate legislation early in the next session of Congress.

In the future, I urge that no legislative action be taken on proposed reclamation projects until the required feasibility and environmental studies have been completed. When the Congress enacted the laws that require these studies, it established the sound principle that reclamation projects should be undertaken only after their feasibility has been demonstrated from an economic, engineering, safety, and environmental standpoint. I fully support these safeguards, and I hope that the Congress will share my conviction in this matter.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am returning, without my approval, S. 3283, "The Reclamation Authorization Act of 1976."

S. 3283 would authorize the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of seven Bureau of Reclamation projects: (1) Kanopolis Reservoir, Kansas; (2) Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Washington; (3) Allen Camp Dam and Reservoir, California; (4) McGee Creek Dam and Reservoir, Oklahoma; (5) American Canal Extension, Texas; (6) Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel, Colorado; and (7) Uintah and Whiterocks Dams and Reservoirs, Utah. The total Federal cost of these projects is estimated at approximately \$332 million.

The Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel project is for the purpose of rehabilitating a federally owned tunnel in Lake County, Colorado, to improve its capacity to drain mining properties in the area, and thereby eliminate certain problems associated with excessive groundwater. All of the other projects are for one or more of the following purposes: irrigation; supply of water for municipal and industrial use; outdoor recreation; flood control; and, fish and wildlife enhancement.

I have disapproved this bill for the following reasons:

First, the American Canal Extension project has failed the test of cost-effectiveness which is generally applied to water resource projects. To authorize it would be a departure from the long-standing policy that only economically justified water resource projects should be undertaken.

Second, the Executive Branch has not completed its feasibility and environmental studies and submitted reports to the Congress concerning four other projects: (1) Kanopolis Reservoir; (2) Oroville-Tonasket Unit; (3) Allen Camp Dam and Reservoir; and (4) McGee Creek Dam and Reservoir. Until such reports are prepared, there is no adequate basis for appraising the merits of these projects.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 27, 1976

SIGNING CEREMONY
S. 327 - LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND AMENDMENTS

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1976

11:30 A.M.

THE ROSE GARDEN

FROM: JAMES M. CANNON



I. PURPOSE

To highlight your approval of amendments to the Land and Water Conservation Fund - S. 327.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background - The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been a very popular and successful program, enabling the Federal Government and the States to acquire recreation lands.

These amendments would:

- Increase funding authorization from a current level of \$300 million annually to \$600 million for FY 1978, \$750 million for FY 1979, and to \$900 million for FY's 1980-1989.
- Expand the Federal role in historic preservation by establishing an Historic Preservation Fund and an independent Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The bill authorizes appropriations for the Fund to be raised from the current annual level of \$24.4 million to \$100 million each for FY 1978 and FY 1979, and to \$150 million each for FY 1980 and FY 1981. These funds are to be earmarked from Outer Continental Shelf lease revenues.
- Provide for broadening uses to which Federal oil shale revenues paid to any State may be put to include planning, construction and maintenance of public facilities and provision for public services. Current uses are restricted to public roads and education.

When you announced your Bicentennial Land Heritage Program, you alluded to the use of an expanded Land and Water Conservation Fund as one of the means to reach the goals of the acquisition program.

Attached at Tab A is a fuller discussion of the bill.

- B. Participants - Interior Secretary Kleppe, Members of Congress, Interior and Agriculture Officials, representatives from State and local Park and Recreation Offices, State, local and private Historic Preservation Officials, public interest groups representatives.

(See list attached - Tab B)

- C. Press Plan - To be announced

LIST OF ATTENDEES

Department of Interior

Tom Kleppe, Secretary
Kent Frizzell, Under-Secretary
Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary
John Kyl, Assistant Secretary
John Crutcher, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Gary Everhardt, Director, National Park Service

Department of Agriculture

John McQuire, Chief, Forest Service

Various State Liaison Officers for L&WC Funds

National Trust For Historic Preservation

Carl Hummelsine, Chairman
James Biddle, President

Various State Historic Preservation Officers

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commissioners

Presidents and Executive Directors - Public Interest Groups

Mr. Albert E. Abrahams
Director of Government Affairs
National Association of Realtors

Mr. Guy D. Alder
U.S. Postal Service

Mr. Alexander Aldrich

Msgr. Geno Baroni
President
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs

Mr. George W. Behymer
President
Neighborhood Housing Services of America, Inc.

Mrs. Eleanor Freeborn Bennett

Mr. James Biddle
President
National Trust for Historic Preservation

Mr. George H. Bolinger
Law Enforcement Assistant Administration
Department of Justice

Mr. Richard H. Broun
Acting Director
Office of Environmental Quality
Department of HUD

Mr. Bruce K. Chapman
Secretary of State of Washington

Mr. Albert M. Cole
Consultant
Federal National Mortgage Association

Dr. Ernest A. Connally
Secretary General
International Council on Monuments
and Sites
Department of the Interior

Mr. Patrick J. Conklin
Associate Director
Federal Executive Institute

Ms. Aileen Cooper
Editor
NAHRO Letter

Mr. Robert J. Corletta
Director of Planning & Development
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs

Ms. Lois Craig
Director
Federal Architecture Project

Mr. Paul Cromwell
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Mr. William Davis
Director of the Office of Policy Analysis & Development
National League of Cities

Mr. Gary Everhardt
Director
National Park Service

Mr. Bert M. Fireman
Hayden Memorial Library
Arizona State University

Mr. John M. Fowler
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Robert R. Fredlund
Director
Office of Administrative Programs
Department of the Treasury

Mr. Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Martin Green
Legislative Assistant
Department of Justice

Ms. Anne F. Grimmer
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Honorable Nancy Hanks
Chairman
National Endowment for the Arts

Ms. Myra F. Harrison
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Ms. Annabel Heath
Assistant Secretary
Federal National Mortgage Association

Mr. Gordan M. Hobbs
Staff Officer
Department of the Army

Colonel Terrence E. Hobbs
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense

Mr. Alan Hodges
Mortgage Bankers Association of America

Mr. Creighton D. Holden
Assistant Secretary for Tourism
Department of Commerce

Mr. Edward S. Hollander
Housing Associate
National Urban Coalition

Mr. Ernest P. Holz
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Joseph P. Hough
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mrs. Lucille Ireland

Brig. Gen. Warren R. Johnson
U.S. Marine Corps

Mr. A. Kanitz
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs

Ms. Marcy Kaptur
Project Director
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs

Mr. Harold L. Kennedy

Mr. Russell V. Keune
Vice President
National Trust for Historic Preservation

Ms. Lois A. Kimball

Ms. Natalia Krawec
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Carleton Knight, III
Editor
Preservation News

Mr. Lawson B. Knott, Jr.
Executive Vice President
National Trust for Historic Preservation

Dr. Alex Lacey
Deputy Director
National Endowment for the Humanities

Mr. Bill Lacy
Director
National Endowment for the Arts

Mr. Peter Lassen
Director of Compliance
Architectural and Transportation Barriers
Compliance Board

Mr. Truett Latimer
President
National Conference of State Historic Preservation
Officers

Mr. Albert Leahner
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs

Ms. Nellie Longworth
Executive Director
Preservation Action

Ms. Florence Lowe
National Endowment for the Arts

Ms. Margaret Mabry
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Fred Marks
Assistant Director
American Institute of Architects

Mr. Samuel Martinez
Director
Community Services Administration

Mr. Albert L. Massoni
Executive Director
American Institute of Planners

Mr. William Matuszeski
Assistant Staff Director
Council on Environmental Quality

Mr. Carniella Mazzopta
National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs

Mr. Johnson T. McClurkin
Executive Director
National Association of Real Estate Brokers

Mr. John D. McDermott
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Ms. Carol J. McLain

Mr. James A. McNeirney
Deputy Director
Urban Reinvestment Task Force
Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Mr. Robert H. McNulty
Assistant Director
National Endowment for the Arts

Mr. David O. Meeker
Assistant Secretary, Community Planning and
Development
Department of HUD

Mr. Gary S. Messinger
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Ms. Jean Mestres
Program Officer
Council for International Urban Liaison

Mr. Viggo P. Miller
Assistant Administrator for Construction
Veterans Administration

Ms. Gjore Mollenhoff
Veterans Administration

Mr. W. Brown Morton
Chairman
US/ICOMOS

Mr. Michael F. Mulloy
Acting Historic Preservation Officer
General Services Administration

Mr. Thomas F. Murphy
President
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International
Union of America

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Department of the Interior

Mr. Thomas B. Muths

Dr. A. Nebolsine
University of Pittsburgh

Mr. Gordon E. Nelson
Vice President for Corporate Relations
Federal National Mortgage Association

Mrs. Beula Nunn

Mr. Charles J. Orlebeke
Assistant Secretary
Office of Policy Development and Research
Department of HUD

Mr. Nicholas A. Panuzio
Commissioner
Public Buildings Service

Mr. Robert Peck
Federal Architecture Project

Mr. Paul N. Perrot
Assistant Secretary of Museum Programs
Smithsonian Institution

Mr. Todd Phillips
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Joseph T. Power
President
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International
Association of the U. S. and Canada

Mr. Peter Powers
General Counsel
Smithsonian Institution

Ms. Ellen R. Ramsey
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Nathaniel P. Reed
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife
Department of the Interior

Mr. Deney Reeder
National Endowment for the Arts

Mr. William K. Reilly
President
The Conservation Foundation

Mr. William L. Reynolds
Executive Director
National Savings and Loan League

Mr. Francis B. Roche
Director, Real Property and Natural Resources
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense

Mr. Jerry Rogers
Acting Director
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Department of the Interior

Mr. Joseph Rother
Assistant Director of Housing Programs
General Accounting Office

Mr. Miller P. Rummel
Chief Logistics and Property Division
U. S. Coast Guard

Mr. Matthew S. Shannon
Assistant Director
American Savings and Loan League

Dr. Clement M. Silvestro
Chairman
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Joseph Sims
Washington Information Manager
United States Savings & Loan League

Mr. Peter H. Smith
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Ms. Ruth E. Smith

Mr. Peter Solmssen
Department of State

Mr. Charles J. Spilker
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. David E. Stahl
Executive Vice President
The Urban Land Institute

Mr. Edward H. Stone, II
Chief, Landscape Architect
U.S. Forest Service

Ms. Katherine B. Swift
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Jordan E. Tannenbaum
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Kenneth C. Tapman

Mr. John C. Topping
Chief Council
Office of Minority Business Enterprises
Department of Commerce

Ms. Dorothy L. Ward
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Robert Warwick
Acting Director
Office of Housing and Urban Affairs
Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Mr. Kurt Weisheimer
Managing Director, Real Estate
AMTRAK

Mr. Douglas P. Wheeler
Deputy Asst. Secretary for Fish & Wildlife
Department of the Interior

Mr. Reid Williamson
President
Preservation Action

Mr. George M. White
Architect of the Capitol

Mr. David K. Wilson

Ms. Thelma D. Wood
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Mr. Gerard Wrabley

Participants

SENATE

Dewey Bartlett
Frank Church

Mark Hatfield
Bennett Johnston
James McClure

HOUSE

James Haley
Roy Taylor
Morris Udall
Robert Stephens
Jonathan Bingham
Jaime Benitez
Jim Santini
Don Clausen
Manuel Lujan
Keith Sebelius
Shirley Pettis
John Seiberling
Goodloe Byron
Virginia Smith
Harold Johnson
Philip Burton
Robert Kastenmeier
Lloyd Meeds
Joseph Vigorita
John Melcher
Harold Runnels
James Weaver
Theodore Risenhoover
Philip Ruppe
Don Young
Robert Bauman
Steven Symms
James Johnson
Robert Lagomarsino

Participants

Senate Staff

James Beirne
Pietro Bevinetto
Jeanne Delsener
Ted Orf

House Staff

Christine Allwine
Evelyn Bertorello
Jack Daum
Frances Diehl
Tom Dunmire
Edward Gaddis
Roy Jones
Gail Whitestone Kelly
Kathy Loeffler
Lee McElvain
Sandra Metcalf
Betty Nevitt
Cleve Pinnix
Jim Henson
Michael Marden
Clay Peters