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Agencies Feud Over Water Safety

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Staff Writer

The federal agencies that develop atomic energy and regulate the environment are in a fierce fight over the radiation standards the United States ought to establish for its drinking water.

The Energy Research and Development Administration wants to keep radiation standards on air and water right where they are, while the Environmental Protection Agency is pushing for strict new standards that would at least restrict the amounts of radiation allowed in natural and man-made drinking water supplies.

The dispute has been simmering for six months, but recently escalated into open warfare between the two agencies. So wide has the

split on drinking water standards become that the White House has been called in to act as umpire.

"We are never the final arbiter in a regulatory decision," said a spokesman for the White House Office of Management and Budget. "What we're doing is keeping ERDA and EPA talking so they reach some kind of an agreement."

The two agencies have agreed on very little so far. ERDA has suggested there be no change in the radiation standards, which today allow people to be exposed to a maximum of 500 millirem per year above the normal amount of background radiation they receive. EPA wants, starting with the water we drink, a much lower exposure—no more than four millirem per year.

The radiation that people are exposed to is measured in units called rem, for roentgen-equivalent-man. Most doses people receive are measured in terms of a millirem, which is one thousandth of a rem.

People receive radiation from the potassium in the body, the radioactive elements in the earth's crust, and the cosmic and ultraviolet rays that bombard the earth from space and the sun.

The average annual dose from all these sources is 130 millirem, climbing to almost twice that in Colorado where the high altitudes allow more cosmic rays to penetrate the atmosphere and where there is an abundance of uranium in the ground.

The major exposures from man-made radiation are in-

cluded medically, mostly from diagnostic X-rays and fluoroscopies that use continuous X-rays to photograph internal body movements. The average per-capita dose from medical sources is about 70 millirem per year, though a patient may receive as many as 4,000 millirem in a year.

The EPA says it can do little about X-rays and nothing about background radiation but can tighten the standards on drinking water.

Its four-millirem proposal is more radiation than any American gets drinking from a community water supply, the EPA says. It concedes that its exposure standard is exceeded in the well water found in rural regions of Texas, Colorado and Illinois, but says the trace elements causing the excess radiation can be eliminated with water softeners costing no more than \$3 million nationwide.

In response, ERDA says it is concerned about the difficulty of changing a regulation once it's put into place. It cites the possibility that 21st Century fusion power plants would release enough of a short-lived radioactive isotope called tritium to cause the nation's water supplies to exceed the new standard.

"The radiation would still not be enough to trigger any cancers," an ERDA spokesman said, "but would be enough to shut down the fusion plants under the EPA regulation."

Activities Today in Congress

Senate

Meets at noon on abortion amendment.

Committees:

Appropriations Subcommittee—10 a.m. & 2 p.m. Open. Interior, EPDA budget FY 1977. Dr. Philip White, ERDA, 1114 Dirksen Bldg.

Appropriation Subcommittee—10 a.m. Open. Agriculture; Markup on second supplemental budget, S123 Cap.

Commerce—9:30 a.m. Open. Electric utility legis. Martin Rogol, Public Interest Group; Erwin Stalzer, Natl. Economic Research Assoc.; William Harsch, Rhode Island Public Utility Comm. 5113 Dirksen Bldg.

Commerce—10 a.m. Open. S. 2661. Natl. Transportation Safety Bd. auth. Webster Todd, Natl. Transportation Safety Bd. 457 Russell Bldg.

Finance—10 a.m. Open. Markup on tax reform legis. 2221 Dirksen Bldg.

Foreign Relations Foreign Assistance Subcommittee—10 a.m. Open. Markup on foreign paid bill. 421 Dirksen Bldg.

Government Operations—10 a.m. Open. S. 2872. FEA extension auth. Frank Zarb, FEA admin. 330 Dirksen Bldg.

Interior—10 a.m. Open. S. 1776. To make Valley Forge a natl. monument, other cmte. bus. 3110 Dirksen Bldg.

Judiciary Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee—9:30 a.m. Open. S. 775, 6, 7, 8, 9, 869. Admin. Procedure Act amend. Sen. Paul Fannin, Ralph Nader, Peter Strauss, HRC, 2228 Dirksen Bldg.

Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee—11 a.m. Open. Markup on anti-bumrackets programs auth. 432 Dirksen Bldg.

Rules and Administration—10 a.m. Open. Markup on S. Res. 491, intelligence oversight cmte. 391 Russell Bldg.

Select Small Business Monopoly Subcommittee—10 a.m. Open. Medical education and the energy industry. Dr. Richard Crout, Peter Rheinstein, FDA, 319 Russell Bldg.

Joint Committee on Defense Production—10 a.m. Open. U.S. Civil and Industrial Preparedness. Paul Nitze, member of the SALT delegation; Herman Kahn, author; Dr. Wolfgang H.K. Panofsky, ABM critic. 5302 Dirksen Bldg.

Appropriations Subcommittee—10 a.m. Closed. DOD. U.S. Army fund 621-25. Pans. W. H. Hines from USA and DOD. 1223 Dirksen Bldg.

Armed Services—10 a.m. Closed.

Markup on S. 2955, military auth., other cmte. bus. 212 Russell Bldg.

Armed Services Subcommittee—9 a.m. Closed. Nuclear weapons security. Brig. Gen. William Maxson, USAF, 224 Russell Bldg.

House

Meets at noon.

Committees:

Aging—10 a.m. Open. Housing & Consumer Interest Subc. Cont. on elderly crime victimization. Pub. wit. 2203 Rayburn House Office Bldg.

Appropriations—1 p.m. Open. Agri. Subc. Markup on agriculture dept. approp. 2352 RHOB.

Appropriations—10 a.m. Open. D.C. Subc. On budget amend. H-302 Cap.

Agriculture—10 a.m. Open. Family Farms & Rural Develop. Subc. Pending business. 1302 Longworth House Office Bldg.

Agriculture—10 a.m. Open. Conserv. & Credit Subc. On toxic contamination of livestock. 1301 LHOB.

Agriculture—2 p.m. Open. Family Farms & Rural Develop. Subc. On HR 7159 Concerted Serv. & Training Edu. Task Force. 1302 LHOB.

Armed Services—10 a.m. Open. Invest. Subc. Pending business. 2337 RHOB.

Armed Services—10:10 a.m. Closed. Invest. Subc. (Command Control & Commun. Panel). On commun. systems & facilities. Dept. wit. 2337 RHOB.

Banking—10 a.m. Open. Markup on Housing Auth. Act. 2178 RHOB.

District of Columbia—10 a.m. Open. Fiscal Aff. Subc. Markup on HR 11515-Fed. Funds for D.C. pension plans. 1310 LHOB.

Education & Labor—10 a.m. Open. Manpower, Com. Health & Safety Subc. Markup on HR 16136. Young Adult Conserv. Act. 2261 RHOB.

Government Operations—10 a.m. Open. Govt. Info. & Indiv. Rights Subc. On HR 12637-armed Privacy Act. CIA Dr. Bush. 7247 RHOB.

Government Operations—10 a.m. Open. Intergovt. Pol. & Human Res. Subc. Cont. markup on genl. revenue sharing legis. 2154 RHOB.

House Administration—2:30 p.m. Open. Contracts subc. Pending business. H-313 Cap.

Interior—10:30 a.m. Open. On HR 5224. Pub. Land Policy & Manage. Act. 1-4 LHOB.

Commerce—10 a.m. Open. Transport

Subc. Cont. on Air Transport. Economics. Pub. wit. 2167 RHOB.

Rules—10:30 a.m. Open. HR 8410-Packers & stockyards Act amend.; HR 7043-flexible work schedules in govt. H-313 Cap.

Science & Technology—10 a.m. Open. Dom. & Intl. Sci. Planning & Analysis Subc. Cont. on fed. R&D budget & the economy. 2325 RHOB.

Science & Technology—10 a.m. Open. Cont. on HR 12112-synthetic fuel legis. 2318 RHOB.

Standards of Conduct—10 a.m. Open. Pending business. 2340 RHOB.

Ways & Means—10 a.m. Open. Social Security Subc. Cont. on state & local coverage of Govt. employees under Social Security system. MC. Comte Room. LHOB.

Ways & Means—10 a.m. Open. Unemployment Subc. On fedl. Suppl. Benefits & Spec. Unemployment Asst. Programs. Dept. pub. wit. B-316 RHOB.

Ways & Means—2:30 p.m. Open. Trade subc. On ITC. auth. H-208 Cap.

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file
Environment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1976

Dear Governor Carey:

The President has asked me to respond to your telegram regarding Federal assistance in the clean-up effort on the beaches of Long Island.

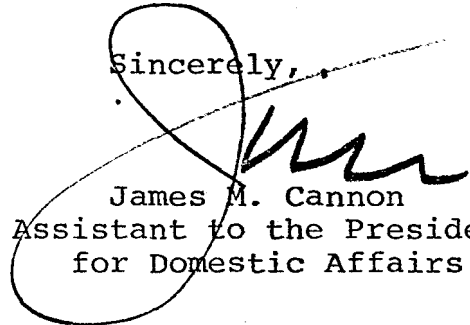
At the President's direction, the Domestic Council, together with representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coast Guard, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other appropriate Federal agencies have been coordinating Federal efforts to assist in the clean-up of Long Island's beaches.

As you know, the President directed local Job Corps personnel to assist in the clean-up. This is already underway. Federal monitoring efforts have also been intensified.

All of this is being done in full coordination with local officials. George Humphreys of my staff has been in regular contact with Commissioner Berle and will continue to keep him informed as we proceed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



James M. Cannon
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Honorable Hugh L. Carey
Governor of New York
Albany, New York 12224

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JMC:AQ:hd



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The White House
Washington

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8 THE WHITE HOUSE C/O GEORGE HUMPHRIES
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11 I ASK THAT YOU DIRECT FEDERAL AGENCIES TO ASSIST IN EVERY
12
13 WAY IN THE CLEAN-UP EFFORT OF BEACHES ON LONG ISLAND.

14 I ALREADY HAVE DECLARED A STATE DISASTER, AND DIRECTED
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16 STATE COMMISSIONER PETER A A BERLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
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18 CONSERVATION TO COORDINATE STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO CLEAR
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20 THE REFUSE, SLUDGE AND DEBRIS FROM THE BEACHES.

21 THE DEPARTMENT WAS INSTRUCTED TO WORK WITH CONCERNED FEDERAL
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23 AGENCIES AS THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE
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HUGH L CAREY
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FORM 0805 PRINTED BY THE STANDARD REGISTER COMPANY

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The White House
Washington

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HUGH L CAREY

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Carleton~~



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DECISION

June 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ART QUERN
SUBJECT: Long Island Beaches

Jim Cannon and George Humphreys of the Domestic Council have completed a review of the Long Island beach situation. There are problems but the situation is not as widespread nor severe as first reported. However, the public is staying away from almost all the beaches and some 46 of the 70 miles of beach remain affected.

The sources of the problem appear to be:

1. A recent oil spill in New Jersey waters.
2. Vast amounts of sewage from entire New York Metropolitan region.
3. Illegal discharges from ships offshore.
4. Storm water runoff.

The main reason this has occurred is believed to be an unusually long period of southwesterly winds.

It appears that the problem could be effectively resolved by taking 100 Federal job corps personnel, already on the payroll at the minimum wage, and having them work with local people during the next week. Estimates are that beaches could be cleaned by the Fourth of July weekend at a total Federal cost of approximately \$25,000.

Attached is a draft statement for your approval.

_____ Approve _____ Disapprove

DRAFT STATEMENT
June 25, 1976

President Ford today directed the Secretary of Labor to make available Federal Job Corps personnel to assist in the cleanup of Long Island beaches.

These beaches have been closed because of a series of circumstances still being investigated which include an oil spill, illegal discharges from ships offshore and from unusual wind and ocean current conditions which have moved sewage, sludge and storm water runoff from normal patterns onto some 70 miles of Long Island's southern coast.

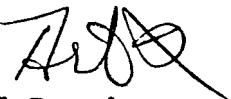
The President also directed the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coast Guard and other appropriate Federal agencies to intensify their efforts to monitor the problem, ascertain its source and make recommendations to prevent reoccurrences.

The President asked the Domestic Council to oversee these efforts and to assure that they are carried out in full coordination with the efforts of New York State and the affected local communities.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MARGARET EARL
FROM: ART QUERN 
SUBJECT: Long Island Beaches

Raw sewage, garbage, sludge and other debris has washed along a 70 mile stretch of beaches -- from Atlantic Beach at the Queens-Nassau border to just east of Southhampton.

The source of the material is not known. The most plausible theory suggests that several factors have combined to create this unique condition. There was a blow-up at a sewage treatment plant two weeks ago on the South Shore and raw sewage was pumped into the bay. Heavy rains on the island have added to the normal run-off problem, in addition to creating over-flow conditions at the treatment plants. Passing ships discharge oil, sewage and garbage into the ocean. A major oil spill was sighted about ten days ago that could contribute to the problem. New York City is still discharging raw sewage into the Hudson and the New York Harbor.

Most importantly, the winds and currents off the island have been flowing contrary to the normal patterns, thus washing the floatables to shore rather than out to sea as in normal conditions. It would appear that the real solution to the problem would be a shift in the winds and currents to take the garbage out to sea. So long as the climatic conditions remain the same, the problem could persist.

LOCAL ACTIONS

The beaches were closed on the advice of the County health authorities based more on the concern for potential health problems than on sample data. In fact, the coliform count of the off-shore water indicate the waters are now swimmable. Obviously, the waste materials and fecal matter in the water and on the beaches makes swimming an unattractive option.

STATE ACTIONS

Governor Carey has sent a telegram to the President seeking Federal aid on the basis of declaring the island a disaster area. The State Department of Environmental Conservation has been assigned the lead responsibility for coordinating state and local activities.

FEDERAL ACTIONS

The Federal involvement to date has been:

1. Jim Cannon, Executive Director of the Domestic Council and George Humphreys, Associate Director of the Domestic Council are in New York today and will visit the affected areas and meet with local officials.
2. EPA has stepped up its monitoring efforts to keep track of any water quality changes and is mounting a major effort to determine the actual source or sources of the material.
3. National Park Service has cleared up its own beach area -- 16 miles in length -- on two separate occasions.
4. The Regional Director of EPA has called a meeting with the Federal, State and local agencies and the two County Executives to discuss a coordinated effort to clean up the area.

The stance of the Federal agencies to date has been that the State, and County, and local governments have the responsibility to clean up.

The Coast Guard is limited by law to clean up only oil spills and hazardous materials (such as toxic chemicals). The Coast Guard contends that it does not have the authority to clean the area. The Corps of Engineers is limited to cleaning up navigable waters (piers, shipwrecks). EPA has no resources in personnel, material or money to clean up.

NOTE FOR MR. MITCHELL

[July 1976]

Subject: 404 letter

Attached is a letter Mr. Train wants to send to the Committees on 404. Initially it opposed the Wright substitute. Although it now only gives factual information it clearly leaves the impression that we should not reduce the jurisdiction of the program.

Train states he needs to send some kind of letter to establish some sort of position in response to the strong environmental support and concern for this issue. If we clear this letter, Army and the other agencies may also want to send a letter.

The Committee has not asked for Train's views. *Previously TRAIN has written A MUCH STRONGER LETTER AGAINST LIMITING JURISDICTION OF THIS PROGRAM when he supported the Cleveland-HARSHA*

Clear the letter _____

Do not clear the letter _____

Tozzi



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

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The President has announced a 60-day freeze on implementing Phase II of the Section 404 program regulating discharges of dredged or fill materials. This freeze will provide Congress an opportunity to establish an appropriate legislative base for this critical environmental program.

I am hopeful that the Senate will hold hearings on the section as soon as possible. The protection of the Nation's remaining wetlands is a matter of the highest priority. While the amendment actually adopted by the House of Representatives is still being evaluated by the Administration, I must point out that a major effect of that amendment would be to limit the jurisdiction of the 404 program very significantly.

Unless the States assume a greatly expanded regulatory role, limiting the section 404 program will encourage the continuation of two significant types of environmental harm often caused by dredged or fill material. First, just as water uses are degraded by industrial and municipal wastes, discharges of dredged or fill materials containing toxic substances threaten water supplies, fisheries and other beneficial uses unless carefully managed. Such toxic substances are present in the aquatic environment when discharged to water regardless of whether or not a stream supports commercial shipping. Similarly, pollutants are available to degrade water and attendant biota when discharged in marshes and swamps, both below and above the mean high and ordinary high water marks. Presently, we have experienced a public outcry over alarming concentrations of kepone in the James River and PCBs in the Hudson River and in Antietam Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River.

Second, unlike most industrial and municipal pollution, dredged and fill material can physically destroy essential parts of the aquatic system including swamps, marshes, submerged grass flats and shellfish beds. These critical aquatic areas are essential to many water uses, not the least of which is a viable commercial and sports fishery. Wetlands often serve as spawning and nursery areas while providing natural control of organic and inorganic nutrient transfers that dictate the quantity and quality of life in the water. I think we can all agree that the declining availability of swamps, marshes and free-flowing streams to assimilate pollution from point and nonpoint sources will greatly increase the dollar and energy costs of maintaining desirable water uses.

Wetlands perform the following beneficial functions:

(1) As a food source for aquatic life, coastal and inland wetlands yield several times more usable organic matter per acre than most land-based agricultural crops.

(2) Inland and coastal wetlands serve as spawning, nursery and feeding areas for over two-thirds of the commercial and sports fisheries.

(3) Point and nonpoint source pollutants such as sewage, oil and grease, fertilizer and other agricultural and urban runoff are converted to useful plant matter by swamps and marshes -- a free pollution abatement system.

(4) They serve as sponges and buffers to absorb and retard destructive flood and storm waters.

(5) Swamps, marshes and lakes are essential nesting and wintering areas for waterfowl. Between 1950 and 1968, we destroyed 5 million acres of wetlands important to waterfowl.

(6) Some swamps recharge the groundwater needed for municipal and industrial water supplies.

(7) Swamps, marshes and small streams often are unique recreational areas, high in aesthetic value, and may contain delicate and irreplaceable specimens of fauna and flora.

The Nation has already converted a significant part of our most productive aquatic systems to other uses. More than 40 percent of the Nation's wetlands were eliminated prior to 1956. Critical aquatic areas have been chosen frequently as sites for discharging dredged or fill material. A Fish and Wildlife Service study has established that between 1950 and 1969, 600,000 acres of estuary were lost because of discharging dredged material and fill material alone.

We testified in the July 1975 hearings before the House Subcommittee on Water Resources that the Army Corps of Engineers and EPA had agreed to cooperate in establishing a joint program. Thereafter, interim final regulations and guidelines were promulgated to direct implementation of a manageable program for balanced decision-making with improved opportunities for State and local participation. New administrative mechanisms employed by the Army Corps of Engineers in the section 404 program, now in effect, promise to avoid overregulation and to focus limited private and public resources on the more significant environmental problems associated with destruction of critical aquatic areas by dredged or fill material discharges. As administrative problems develop, they are being reviewed by several agencies and interest groups including the Corps and

EPA. A comprehensive assessment of State programs is nearing completion. We all recognize that this analysis of the new program may lead to specific legislative recommendations in the future. Phased implementation and issuance of general permits are providing the measure of moderation and flexibility we all see as necessary to a reasonable program. A commendable effort by the Corps, including significantly improved coordination with EPA, has already resulted in several mid-course corrections.

We would appreciate the opportunity to report fully to the Congress on our experience in administering the program with the Army Corps of Engineers. I would be happy to discuss any of these matters further at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Russell E. Train

Honorable Jennings Randolph
Chairman
Committee on Public Works
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM CANNON

FROM: GEORGE HUMPHREYS *and*

SUBJECT: 404 Regulations

The Congress is considering amendments to the Water Pollution Control Acts that would affect the degree of Federal control over wetlands. The President, on July 2, directed the Corps of Engineers to delay implementation of their guidelines pending Congressional action.

OMB is meeting with the agencies involved to work out the options that would be available to the President. The option paper should be finished early next week.

Russ Train has presented a draft letter (copy attached) to Jennings Randolph for OMB clearance that would establish EPA's position on the amendments. Without arguing the merits of Mr. Train's position, Jim Mitchell feels that the President should have the opportunity to establish the Administration's position before Agency heads go public. Mitchell, and Jim Lynn, asked that you be made aware of the issue, and that you be supportive of that decision.

I concur with OMB and recommend your support.

*Copy -
Train
Lynn is
to direct
to send
the letter
Jim*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO: JIM CONNOR
FROM: JIM CANNON *FOR JIM CANNON*
SUBJECT: Army Corps of Engineers Dredge
and Fill Authority under Section 404
of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act

In regard to Jim Lynn's memorandum to the President
on the Section 404 issue:

Decision 1

The Domestic Council concurs with the OMB, CEQ and "all agencies" that the modifications to the previous Administration position should be approved.

Decision 2

On the geographical extent of the Corp's jurisdiction, the Domestic Council supports the first choice, that of retaining the Administration's previous position (Cleveland-Harsha, all waterways and wetlands).

Date: July 24, 1976

Time:

FOR ACTION: Jack Marsh
Jim Cannon
Phil Buchen
Bob Hartmann
Max Friedersdorf
FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Brent Scowcroft
Dave Gergen

DUE: Date: Tuesday, July 27

Time: 10:00 a.m.

SUBJECT:

Lynn memo re: Army Corps of Engineers Dredge
and Fill Authority under Section 404 of the
Federal Water Pollution Control Act

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- For Your Recommendations
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- Draft Reply
- For Your Comments
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a
delay in submitting the required material, please
telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor
For the President



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

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES T. LYNN

ISSUE: Army Corps of Engineers Dredge and Fill Authority under Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act

In May you decided to support a restriction -- known as the Cleveland-Harsha Amendment -- to jurisdiction of the Corps under Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act over dredge and fill permits.

On June 3 the House instead adopted tighter restrictions on the Corps -- the so-called Wright Amendment.

In view of the House action and your recent decision to delay until September 1 any further expansion of Corps permit jurisdiction under present law, the Senate Public Works Committee has scheduled hearings for next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Your advisors are divided on the Administration position in the Senate hearings.

Background

Dredged material consists of sediments removed from the bottoms of water bodies for the purpose of maintaining navigational channels; fill material consists of solid material placed in the water to create additional land or structure (e.g., levees, dams, roadways).

The Corps has been authorized to control dredge and fill activities by permit:

- o since 1899, in waterways ("navigable waters") that are navigable or potentially navigable (about 100,000 miles) plus;
- o since 1972, in waterways ("historically navigable waters") that have been historically navigable (e.g., traversed by colonial fur traders -- about 500,000 additional miles), plus;

- o since 1975, in all other waterways (about 1,650,000 miles) including adjacent wetlands, e.g., swamps (about 84,000 square miles) of the United States, whether navigable or not.

The reasons for monitoring dredge and fill activities have been:

- o since 1899, preventing obstructions to navigation, plus;
- o since 1967, enhancing fish and wildlife and water quality plus; 1/
- o since 1970, enhancing all factors affecting the public interest, including other environmental considerations (e.g., land use, aesthetics).

Agriculture, forestry, dredging and real estate development groups oppose the additions to the jurisdiction of the Corps program since 1972.

The recent Congressional attempts to limit the scope of the program center around two alternative approaches:

- o limiting geographical jurisdiction (exempting certain rivers, river segments and wetlands from Corps regulation);
- o limiting activities (exempting certain activities, such as agriculture and forestry operations, from Corps regulation).

The Cleveland-Harsha amendment takes the latter approach -- exempting "normal" agriculture and forestry activities (which were never intended to be regulated), while retaining Corps jurisdiction over all waterways and wetlands. The Wright amendment includes both approaches -- incorporating the Cleveland-Harsha exemptions for agriculture and forestry, but also limiting Corps jurisdiction to navigable waters and adjacent wetlands plus coastal wetlands (pre-1972 jurisdictions).

1/ Since 1972 the Environmental Protection Agency has also had authority to ensure water quality -- whether affected by dredge and fill activities or otherwise -- in all the waters of the United States. This not at issue.

Agency Positions

The agencies (Army, EPA, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, DOT, CEQ and OMB) are agreed that -- whatever the geographical extent of Corps jurisdiction --

- o "all", not just "normal", current agricultural and forestry activities should be exempt by statute,
- o the factors the Corps should take into account in permit decisions should be limited to navigational, water quality and fish and wildlife considerations -- and should not include other environmental factors (such as land use and aesthetics) -- but no attempt should be made to exempt the Corps program from NEPA to lessen the burden of preparing environmental statements. 2/
- o any activity deemed by the Corps to be insignificant should be exempt, and
- o the Corps should have authority to delegate the program to the States as to any waters other than navigable waters.

If you approve, the Administration's previous position will be modified accordingly.

The agencies are in disagreement over the appropriate geographical extent of the Corps jurisdiction.

Army, EPA, CEQ, Interior and DOT prefer retaining Corps geographic jurisdiction over all waterways and wetlands as provided in Cleveland-Harsha.

2/ Logically, there is no need for broad gauged environmental impact statements -- which include discussion of all sorts of impacts -- if just navigation, water quality and fish and wildlife are to be considered. However, Army, EPA, CEQ, and Interior strongly oppose -- on both policy and pragmatic grounds -- any attempt to exempt the program from NEPA to reduce the time, effort and expense of preparing such documents. In addition, NEPA results in a complete disclosure of environmental impacts to the public, and to State and local governments.

Agriculture prefers narrowing Corps geographic jurisdiction as in the Wright amendment -- i.e., limiting Corps jurisdiction to navigable waters and adjacent wetlands plus coastal wetlands. This would exclude approximately 2,150,000 miles of waters and 60% of inland wetlands.³

Commerce would also include historically navigable waters, and would authorize the Corps to add additional waters and wetlands as necessary for the protection of municipal water supplies, fish and wildlife, and pollution and flood control.

Army, EPA, CEQ, Interior and DOT support the broadest Corps geographic jurisdiction (Cleveland-Harsha) because:

- o coastal and inland wetlands -- constituting 3.5 percent of the land area of the United States -- are a water resource which provides natural benefits of flood protection, water purification, water supply, water pollution control, erosion and sedimentation control and habitat for aquatic life that supports sport and commercial fisheries; in addition, wetlands also serve as storage areas for water that eventually seeps down and replenishes natural underground water supplies;
- o the biological productivity of a wetland is completely divorced from the fact that it is or is not located adjacent to a river capable of carrying commerce;
- o reliance on State and local governments which have not provided adequate protection for our wetlands -- 40% of the Nation's wetlands were eliminated between 1850 and 1956 -- is misplaced;
- o it will be favorably received by environmental interests and goes a long way toward satisfying agricultural and forestry interests.

Agriculture favors a narrower Corps geographic juris-

³ Since, under the Wright amendment, the States can petition the Secretary of the Army to administer a regulatory program in all waters, conceivably, but improbably, Corps jurisdiction under Wright could approach that of the Cleveland-Harsha amendment.

diction (Wright) -- navigable waters and adjacent wetlands, plus coastal wetlands because this approach:

- o regulates the most important wetlands for water quality, the remaining wetlands making a much less significant contribution to commercial fishing;
- o acknowledges what many argue to be the Congressional intent of the 1899 and 1972 Acts, i.e., not to create a broad Federal wetlands protection program;
- o is popular as evidenced by the 2-1 margin in favor of such restriction in the House and is favored by agricultural and industrial interests;
- o provides States with an option to invite Federal jurisdiction or regulate themselves -- a reasonable compromise in Federal-State relations, and recognizes that changing public attitudes on wetlands are best reflected at the State -- not the Federal -- level; ^{4/}
- o is a more effective way to limit Federal jurisdiction because restricting geographic coverage is simpler to understand than exempting certain activities;
- o encourages public perception that the Administration is minimizing Federal regulation;
- o does not duplicate other Federal programs, such as the Coastal Zone Management Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and the Wetlands Acquisition Program, which are available to protect wetlands

^{4/} Historically, dredge and fill activities in wetlands have been encouraged by government policies (e.g., the Swamp Land Acts of 1849, 1850, and 1860) for beneficial purposes such as agricultural and industrial production and mosquito control. In recent years, increased environmental awareness has shifted public attitudes towards wetlands preservation.

Commerce favors the narrow Corps jurisdiction (Wright) but would add historically navigable waters, and would authorize the Corps to regulate selected additional areas meeting specified criteria. This approach would:

- o position you in support of Federal wetlands protection, and at the same time, position you favorably with those opposed to broad Federal jurisdiction;
- o tailor the Corps regulatory role to the degree of public interest in protecting specific areas.

Army, CEQ, EPA, Interior and DOT respond that this approach:

- o will result in administrative difficulties and possibly extensive litigation in making the required designations, with the result that only those wetlands adjacent to navigable waters will be protected;
- o will still not assure environmental groups that critical areas will be protected;
- o would create uncertainties in the private sector as to whether activities in particular areas may be subject to Corps regulation;
- o would allow the destruction of environmentally critical wetlands during the time interval before Federal jurisdiction is established.

Decisions

1. On the activities to be exempt from regulation, modify Administration's previous position to the effect that:
 - o "all", not just "normal", current agricultural and forestry activities should be exempt by statute;
 - o permit decisions should be based on navigation, water quality, and fish and wildlife considerations-- not any other environmental factors.
 - o any activity deemed by the Corps to be insignificant should be exempt, and
 - o the Corps should have authority to delegate the program to the States as to any waters other than navigable waters.

Supported by all agencies, CEQ and OMB. Interior objects to delegation to the States, on grounds that they have more effective control over wetlands by working with the Corps than by working with the States.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

2. On geographical extent of Corps jurisdiction:

- o retain Administration's previous position (Cleveland-Harsha, all waterways and wetlands) supported by Army, EPA, Interior, DOT, CEQ, and OMB; _____
- o support Wright amendment (navigable waters, adjacent wetlands and coastal wetlands); supported by Agriculture, acceptable to OMB; _____
- o support modified Wright amendment (navigable waters and adjacent wetlands, plus historically navigable waters and coastal wetlands, but with Corps authority to protect additional areas); supported by Commerce and acceptable to OMB. _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file
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7/1.

DTG 031 4 01 5 34

October 4, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
THRU: MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.F.*
FROM: BOB WOLTHUIS *RKW*
SUBJECT: HR 13035 - Sea Grant Legislation

11

We have received calls from Congressman Mosher and Congressman Jack Murphy strongly recommending that the President sign HR 13035, the Sea Grant Legislation. They had heard some rumors to the effect that it might be vetoed. The authorization was for \$58 million but the actual appropriation came in at \$27.2 million and represents only a one year year extension according to Mosher and Murphy.

INFORMATION

file

1976 OCT 20 AM 11 54

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1976

*Federal
Funding
?*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DICK CHENEY
JACK MARSH

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *mb*

SUBJECT:

Falls Lake Project/Wake County, N.C.

A difficult issue in the Raleigh, North Carolina, area is the water shortage problem, and the communities' desire for federal financing a new source of a city water supply.

Congressman Ike Andrews (D-NC) is being very forceful and has had frequent contact with our office. We ran the matter through OMB and came up with essentially a negative response (see attached file).

This issue could pop up during the President's visit and I've alerted Jim Mitchell to prepare a Q&A for the President's briefing book.

cc: Jim Cannon
Dave Gergen
Paul O'Neill
Gwen Anderson
Jim Mitchell
Bill Nicholson
Ann Brunsdale
Jim Baker
Red Cavaney



1023/0



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

September 23, 1976

NOTE TO: MAX FRIEDERSDORF ✓

FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ Alan -

RE: Attached

Our folks tell me they just cannot offer anything substantive at this juncture. The '78 budget process is just beginning and we do not yet know what the Corps will recommend or how much of the Corp's recommendations we will accept.

OMB staff tells me that if a commitment on the subject is to be made before the budget goes to the Hill next January, it is the kind of decision which falls outside of the jurisdiction of OMB.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: ALAN KRANOWITZ
FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *M.L.F.*
SUBJECT: M.C. Ike Andrews (D-NC)/Falls Lake
Project

Attached is pertinent material concerning Congressman Andrews and the Falls Lake project at Raleigh which we discussed.

As you can see, Ike is playing "footsie" with Carter on this one and no doubt the peanut farmer will endorse full funding.

* [Please take a look at this material and let me know what kind of a statement we can put out.

Many thanks.

September 17, 1976

Orinell Perry
President
0220

Dear Ike:

Many thanks for sending along the additional material pertaining to the Falls Lake project.

Please be assured that we share your concern about the Greater Raleigh area water shortage and the Falls Lake project.

I am proceeding with efforts to secure a statement such as we discussed.

With kind regard.

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Ike Andrews
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

MLF:Nk

bcc: Alan Kranowitz w/incoming (dispatched)



IKE ANDREWS
4TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA

228 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-1784

COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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September 15, 1976

Mr. Max Friedersdorf
Congressional Liaison Office
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C. 20500

SEP 17 1976

Dear Max:

I was glad that we got to talk on the phone yesterday afternoon about the Falls Lake Project.

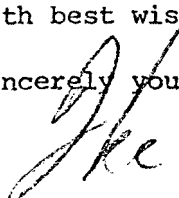
Enclosed, for your information, are copies of:

1. The mailing I am sending this week to the residents of Wake County,
2. A copy of Sen. Morgan's September 10 newsletter about the project,
3. A copy of the news story in The News and Observer on Tuesday about the meeting held here on Monday, and,
4. A copy of the news release I am issuing today.

Thank you for calling this situation to the attention of the President, and I can assure you that the residents of Raleigh and Wake County will welcome his full support of the Falls Lake Project.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,


Ike Andrews
Member of Congress

Enclosures

IA/rma

Office of Rep. Ike Andrews
228 Cannon HOB, Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-1784

For Immediate Release

September 15, 1976

WASHINGTON -- Fourth District Rep. Ike Andrews has sought and received assurances from top aides to Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter that they will apprise the two major party presidential candidates of the Greater Raleigh area's grave water shortage problems and of the urgent need for maximum federal funding for the Falls Lake Project.

"I discussed the situation at length in telephone conversations late Tuesday afternoon with Max Friedersdorf, assistant to the President for legislative affairs, and with Frank Moore, head of Gov. Carter's congressional liaison office," Andrews said on Wednesday.

"As a result of these conversations, I believe it is likely that position statements on funding for the project will be forthcoming from both Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford, and it is, of course, my hope that both will assure us of their support for maximum funding so that the project can be completed at the earliest possible date, in the winter of 1980-81.

"As far as I and the residents of Raleigh and Wake County are concerned," Andrews continued, "the first question that should be asked of Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter in any debate is:

"If elected in November, will your proposed budgets request Congress to appropriate maximum funding for the Falls Lake Project?"

Andrews pointed out that presidential budget requests for Falls Lake have tended to fall far short of the maximum level of funding which the Army Corps of

"Such requests by the Nixon and Ford administrations for the three most recent fiscal years have amounted to \$18,316,000, less than 70 percent of the \$26,266,000 which the Corps could have used and which I have urged Congress to appropriate.

"Appropriations by Congress in these three years have totaled \$20,766,000, about 79 percent of the maximum the Corps could have used," Andrews continued.

"Although it is encouraging that Congress has increased the funding for Falls Lake by nearly 10 percent above the administration's requested amount, we cannot be satisfied until we get 100 percent federal funding for the next four fiscal years, 1978 to 1981," he said.

Congress and the House and Senate appropriations committees are not bound to accept any budget recommendations proposed by a president, Andrews said.

"Such recommendations do, however, serve to guide the Congress, and in previous years Congress has tended to make relatively slight adjustments, say five to 15 percent, in the administration's budget requests for water resources projects," he explained.

"If the candidate elected in November -- President Ford or President Carter -- requests 100 percent funding for Falls Lake in the fiscal 1978 budget, I have no doubt that Congress will accept that request and vote to appropriate the maximum funds needed by the Corps between Oct. 1, 1977 and Sept. 30, 1978," Andrews said.

"If the budget request is for 90-to-95 percent of what the Corps can spend, there is a strong possibility that Congress will increase that to 100 percent," he said. "If the president's request for Falls Lake is for 85 percent or less of what the Corps needs, I am pessimistic that we will be able to

persuade the House and Senate appropriations committees and the Congress to provide maximum funding."

Andrews noted that the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Management and Budget are already working on the federal budget for fiscal 1978, which will begin Oct. 1, 1977. "It is expected that the Corps will be able to use a maximum of \$15 million to \$20 million in fiscal 1978, and even more massive funding in fiscal years 1979 and 1980," he said.

Senator Robert

MORGAN

Report to the People



NEWSLETTER NO. 75

FOR RELEASE: September 10, 1976

The extremely dry weather North Carolina is experiencing this summer is affecting all of us.

Fortunately, the tobacco crop matured before it was hurt too badly but other crops, such as soybeans, were hit by the drought in many places in the state.

The damage was not confined to the farms, however. In the cities, lawns and gardens have suffered and continue to suffer from the lack of water. Many communities have had to invoke ordinances to prohibit the use of water for certain activities, such as watering lawns and washing cars.

Especially hard hit has been the state's capital city, Raleigh, and towns that surround it, to make up the Raleigh Metropolitan Area. In this area, the principal source of water supply is the Neuse River, which flows near Raleigh as it makes its way eastward to the sea.

In normal times with normal rainfall, the Neuse carries past Raleigh 400 million gallons of water each day. This September has seen the Neuse fall to between five and 10 million gallons each day, hardly enough when you consider that Raleigh uses 20 million gallons daily and surrounding towns use water in proportion to their population.

This situation, of course, poses a present hardship but its longer range implications are even more ominous. This area has been the scene of great industrial growth during the past 20 years and it is here that the Research Triangle, which is known world wide for its industrial research, is located. With an inadequate water supply in its future, the Raleigh area will be unable to continue its appeal to more industry.

But there is hope, if decisive action is taken soon.

Since 1932, there has been before Congress a proposal to build a dam on the Neuse, northeast of Raleigh, which would create a water storage system and insure an adequate water supply during periods such as the current drought. It would also prevent the frequent floods that occur during periods of heavy rainfall and create a large recreational area around the lake that would be formed by the dam.

Current estimates are that it will require \$84 million to complete this dam, of which some \$29 million have already been allocated and which are being used for land purchases and road relocations.

For 1977, the Congress voted \$8 million for the Neuse dam project, more than the Ford Administration recommended but \$4 million less than the U.S. Corps of Engineers, which has charge of the project, said it could use.

Last week, I introduced a bill which would give the Corps the additional \$4 million it needs. This may not be approved by the Congress, but it will put members on notice that additional funds will be sought in the 1978 budget.

The Corps of Engineers believe that the dam can be completed in 1981, if it gets sufficient funding to meet its needs. And certainly it should be carried forward as fast as possible because of the uncertainty of the area's water supply at present and because the longer the project is delayed, the higher the cost will be because of inflation.

This dam needs to be built, and I intend to do everything I can in Washington to see that it is done with all reasonable speed.

IKE ANDREWS
4TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA
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COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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ASHEBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27
(919) 625-3060

September, 1976

To the Citizens of Wake County:

The current drought, the low flow in the Neuse River and the resulting critical water shortage in the Greater Raleigh area have caused considerable attention to be focused on the long-range solution to the area's water supply needs — the Falls Lake Project.

A great many persons have contacted me — by letter, by phone and in person — to ask: What is the status of the project? Is it held up? Can it be accelerated? When will it be completed? How much will it cost? When will the necessary funds become available? This report provides the answers to these and related questions.

The Falls Lake Project is in the land acquisition-construction stage.

Project lands are being acquired. In the past three-and-one-half years, the Army Corps of Engineers has bought 8,219 acres at a cost of \$13,235,500. Between now and mid-1979, 34,040 acres are to be acquired at an estimated cost of \$23,724,500.

Some land clearing has begun. In July the Corps began clearing land so that it can build the access road to the dam site. This road should be completed by the end of this year.

The secondary roads re-location agreement should be approved very shortly. This agreement to re-locate more than 16 miles of secondary roads was proposed by the Corps to the State more than six months ago. The N.C. Secondary Roads Council approved the agreement in August, and the N.C. Board of Transportation expected to vote its approval this month. I wrote to Gov. Holshouser about this on Aug. 11, and in his Aug. 2 reply, he said, "Immediately following the required Board of Transportation approval, the State of North Carolina will execute this agreement."

Highway right-of-way is already being acquired in anticipation of the first two road re-location contracts being awarded in the spring or summer of 1977. The most important re-location is of N.C. 98 between Wake Forest and Durham. It will involve major construction, including bridges, at an estimated cost of \$7 million.

This construction is expected to begin in October, 1978, with completion occurring in October, 1980. The Corps cannot begin filling the Falls reservoir until N.C. 98 has been re-located, and, in my letter to Gov. Holshouser, I urged that there be "an acceleration in the schedule of this re-location." In his reply, the Governor said, "I can assure you that this highway project will be scheduled for completion prior to the Corps of Engineers' schedule for completion of the dam."

No court case or legislation is pending to delay the project. The court case filed by some area landowner against the project was withdrawn in 1974. That same year, the Senate Water Resources Subcommittee voted to defeat the bill to remove the separable recreation lands from the project. For the past two years there has been no organized opposition to Falls Lake.

Most importantly, Congress is appropriating funds for Falls Lake at a steadily increasing rate. Between 1961 when the project was authorized, and January of 1973, when I took my seat in Congress, a total of \$9,075,000 was appropriated for the project. In the three-and-one-half years since I was sworn in, Congress has

The sum of \$4.25 million was appropriated for fiscal 1975 (July, 1974 to June, 1975). . . \$8,516,000 for the 11 months of fiscal 1976 and the current transition quarter. . . and \$8 million for fiscal 1977 (October, 1976 to September, 1977). By converting these sums to a monthly basis, we can see how the rate of appropriations has increased steadily: from \$354,166 per month in fiscal 1975. . . to \$567,733 per month in fiscal 1976 and the transition quarter. . . to \$666,000 per month in fiscal 1977.

Each January for the past three years I have written to the Corps' district engineer in Wilmington — first Col Albert Costanzo and now his successor, Col. Homer Johnstone — to find out how much money the Corp needed for Falls Lake in the subsequent fiscal year. I have, on receipt of this information, forwarded it to the Public Works Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee with my strong recommendation that Congress appropriate maximum funding for Falls Lake.

In all, for fiscal years 1975-to-1977, I have urged that Congress appropriate \$26,266,000 for Falls Lake. In the same period, budget requests by the Nixon and Ford administrations for the project have totaled \$18,316,000

In May of 1974, in urging the House Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee to grant additional funds for Falls Lake, I said: "In the course of returning home for the past 60 consecutive weekends and talking at length with elected officials and residents throughout the Fourth District, I know that nothing in my area is more critical than the need for a much more adequate supply of water. . . Of all the Corps' reservoir projects planned for North Carolina, our State Government has accorded number one priority to completion of the Falls Lake Project. It is needed without delay."

I went on to point out that the Raleigh area grew in population by 35 percent in the Sixties and was experiencing similar growth in the Seventies. I stressed to the subcommittee "the critical and overwhelming need for a more adequate water supply in the Greater Raleigh metropolitan area" and said that the Falls Lake Project was "the most feasible means for obtaining this water supply."

I closed my testimony with these words: "The energy crisis has taught us that we absolutely must do a better job of anticipating problems well in advance of the time that they may become crises and of acting quickly to solve those problems. With another drought similar to the one Raleigh, Wake County and a large part of North Carolina experienced in 1953, the area's water shortage problems will become a full-blown crisis."

The fears I expressed more than two years ago are now painful realities. The drought this year is worse than the one in 1955, and the water shortage problems constitute a full-blown crisis.

Members of the staff and I are anxious to do everything we possibly can to assist elected officials and residents of the Greater Raleigh area in alleviating the problems connected with the drought. Our office has kept in close touch with Raleigh's city manager, Mr. L.P. Zachary, and we have assured him that we stand ready to assist in obtaining whatever federal aid may be deemed appropriate.

Although one never knows what the future may hold, we know or can reasonably expect these developments with respect to the future of the Falls Lake Project:

* Due to a retirement and to a defeat, there will be at least two new members of the eight-member House Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee in the 95th Congress. Once the new subcommittee members are named, I will urge them — as I have the present members — to grant full funding for Falls Lake each fiscal year.

* The project's cost will continue to increase because of inflation and rising land values. In 1965, when the project was authorized, the cost was estimated at \$18.6 million. In 1970, that figure was \$27 million. It was up to

\$44.3 million when I came to Congress in 1973. The Corps' estimate of the cost in fiscal 1977 is \$84.2 million, and for fiscal 1978, \$91.2 million. I have no doubt that the cost will exceed \$100 million by fiscal 1980.

* Because the B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake Project is nearing completion, Col. Johnstone and his co-workers in the Corps' Wilmington District can, in a year or two, begin to concentrate fully on completing Falls Lake. Jordan's cost is now estimated at \$79.3 million, and all but about \$4.1 million of this has been appropriated.

The fiscal 1977 appropriation for Jordan amounts to \$12 million, and, in early August, I asked Col. Johnston whether some of these funds could be transferred to Falls Lake. In a letter to me dated Aug. 16, he said: "Our review was unsuccessful in locating any funds which are not inextricably tied to the scheduled completion date of the Jordan project. In every case where we postulated a transfer, we found it would entail no improvement in the completion date for Falls; yet it would necessitate a slippage at Jordan."

Even so, some funds may yet be transferred to Falls Lake in fiscal 1977 from Jordan. The Jordan project has been the subject of continuing litigation for several years, and, in the event of a court ruling against the Corps within the next year, some of the \$12 million appropriated for Jordan possibly could be transferred to Falls Lake.

* The office of the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers in Washington is also investigating, at my request, the availability of funds nationally for possible transfer and re-programming to the Falls project in fiscal 1977. The Corps can transfer up to 15 percent of the amount appropriated for a project to that project from one or more other projects. For example, 15 percent of the \$8 million appropriated for Falls Lake in fiscal 1977 is \$1.2 million and transfer of that amount would increase fiscal 1977 funding to \$9.2 million.

That would still leave us \$2.7 million below the Corps' need of \$11.9 million during fiscal 1977. Such funds possibly could be obtained through a supplemental appropriation or, more likely, through what is known as re-programming of funds. Should officials of the Corps determine that the Wilmington District can use more than \$9.2 million for Falls Lake in fiscal 1977, and should any additional funds be available, then the Corps must submit a request for re-programming of funds to the House and Senate appropriations committees.

I am optimistic that we will, in late spring or summer of 1977, get some funds through transfer and re-programming. Congress voted to spend nearly \$2.5 billion for public works projects in fiscal 1977, an increase of 13.2 percent from fiscal 1976. Although these funds are rather firmly committed for upwards of 300 different projects, past experience has shown that, for various reasons, some projects are delayed. Funds for delayed projects can be switched to on-going projects, such as Falls Lake, which can use additional money. One of the top officials with the Corps in Washington has assured me that the Corps is well aware of the area's need for water supply and that Falls Lake ranks high in priority for any funds that may become available for transfer and re-programming.

There are some questions connected with the project. In fiscal 1978 and subsequent years, will the economy, the government's revenues and expenditures, . . . the need to balance the budget, . . . the new congressional budget procedures, . . . or other factors have any adverse impact on appropriations for water resources projects? How will members of the House and Senate public works appropriations subcommittees look upon Falls Lake in relation to about 300 other on-going projects competing for an insufficient amount of federal funds? Because of the oil embargo and the goal for energy independence, will there continue to be an emphasis on granting maximum funds for public power projects but not for the flood control-water supply projects?

Although we should remain mindful of the complex issues posed by these questions, it is far more important that we unite our efforts and do everything we possibly can to obtain full funding for Falls Lake in fiscal 1978 and subsequent years until the reservoir is filled.

If the Corps obtains full funding in fiscal years 1978-to-1981, and, if the road re-locations are completed on schedule, the Corps expects it can complete the project in the winter of 1980-81. To help the Corps meet this timetable, I recommend the following:

1. Encourage the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to rejuvenate the once-active Neuse River Basin Association. In a meeting on Sept. 7, I suggested that this group, which was made up of 16 county boards of commissioners and 24 chambers of commerce, be revived for the purpose of emphasizing that Falls Lake is multi-purpose and will provide a number of benefits — recreation, flood control, water quality control and area redevelopment — in addition to water supply. I am firmly convinced that taking this approach is the best way we can get maximum funding for Falls Lake.
2. Write letters to: The President, The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20500. . . Hon. James T. Lynn, Director, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. . .and Maj. Gen. Ernest Graves, Director, Civil Works, Office of Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 20314.

Describe the problems you have experienced because of the drought and water shortage. If available, enclose photos and news clippings that document the situation. Point out that Falls Lake, when filled, will provide a more than adequate water supply for the Greater Raleigh area until well into the 21st Century and that Raleigh, along with Apex, Cary, Fuquay-Varina, Garner, Knightdale, Morrisville and Zebulon, stand to obtain initially 25 million gallons of water per day and ultimately as much as 100 million gallons a day. Emphasize that Falls Lake is multi-purpose and has a number of benefits in addition to water supply.

Ask two things: (1) That the Corps transfer and re-program to Falls Lake the full funding needed — in fiscal 1977, and (2) That the administration's budget for fiscal 1978 ask Congress to appropriate the maximum amount of money needed for the project. This should be somewhere between \$15 million and \$20 million. These letters should be mailed as soon as possible, and, if convenient, please send me copies of the letters you send.

3. Remain actively involved. Send me your name, address and phone numbers, and I'll see that you are contacted early next year when letters will need to be written to the members of the House and Senate public works appropriations committees. You may also be asked to come to Washington to signify your support for the project in a congressional hearing. Will you help, both now and later?

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Official Business


M.C.

The Falls Lake Project:

Report to Wake County

From Rep. Ike Andrews

**POSTAL PATRON—LOCAL
Fourth Congressional District
North Carolina**

the two states, said no damage had been reported.

Bollinger said tremors have occurred in the Appalachian area frequently over the last few hundred years. He said the

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the event. . . .
Spokesman in the Wilkes County sheriff's office said a rumbling sound accompanying the tremor led some to believe a supersonic jet might have caused the vibrations.

director of the Ford campaign.

Russo will have coordinating responsibilities for 20 states, mostly in the eastern half of the country. In the primaries, Russo worked as a field coordinator for the President Ford Committee.

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NO 9/14/76

House Staffer Tells Delegation Falls Project Will Be Funded

By STEVE ADAMS

Staff Writer

"Everything's going fine now" on the

male of the project's cost has jumped from \$84.2 million in its 1977 budget request to \$21.2 million, according to

ty of Raleigh's water shortage and that the visit was "timely" because OMB was preparing its 1978 budget request.

Tourists
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