

AMENDING THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT TO EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PROTECTION OF RIVERS UNDER STUDY, TO PROVIDE TIME LIMITS FOR STUDYING RIVERS, TO PROVIDE FOR SUBMISSION BY THE PRESIDENT OF ALL STUDIES, TO INCREASE THE FUNDING AUTHORIZATION, AND TO PROVIDE FOR EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL LAND FOR STATE LAND WITHIN RIVER AREAS

SEPTEMBER 21, 1973.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 921]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 921) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906) having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The bill, as amended, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906) is amended as follows:

- (a) In section 7(b) (i) delete "five-year" and substitute "ten-year".
- (b) In section 16 delete "\$17,000,000" and substitute "\$37,600,000".
- (c) In section 6(a) *strike the comma after "donation" and insert in lieu thereof "or exchange,".*

(d) (1) *In section 4 strike subsection (a) and insert in lieu thereof the following:*

"Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and submit to the President reports on the suitability or non-suitability for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system. The President shall report to the Congress his recommendations

and proposals with respect to the designation of each such river or section thereof under this Act. Such studies shall be completed and such reports shall be made to the Congress with respect to all rivers named in subparagraphs 5(a) (1) through (27) of this Act within three complete fiscal years after the date of enactment of this amendment: Provided, however, That with respect to the Suwannee River, Georgia and Florida, and the Upper Iowa River, Iowa, such study shall be completed and reports made thereon to the Congress prior to October 2, 1970. With respect to any river designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system by Act of Congress subsequent to this Act, the study of such river shall be completed and reports made thereon by the President to the Congress within three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment of such Act. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

“Each report, including maps and illustrations, shall show among other things the area included within the report; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that such administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document.”

(2) In section 5 strike subsection (b); and reletter subsections (c) and (d) as (b) and (c), respectively.

(3) In section 7(b) (i) strike all after “Act” and insert in lieu thereof “or the three complete fiscal year period following any Act of Congress designating any river for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, whichever is later, and”

(4) In section 7(b) (ii) strike “which is recommended”, insert in lieu thereof “the report for which is submitted”, and strike “for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system”.

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 921 is to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in order to strengthen that Act in several respects. The original Act became law on October 2, 1968. This bill, proposed in part by the Administration and in part by members of the Committee, contains the

first significant amendment to that Act to be placed before the Senate. This amendment in four parts is the result of 5 years of experience under the original Act.

A sense of urgency is attached to S. 921 because of its clause (a). The protection from water resource projects for the 27 rivers now under study for possible inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system expires on October 2, 1973. Virtually all of these studies are as yet uncompleted and none have been transmitted to Congress. Clause (a) would extend the protection period to October 2, 1978, the final due date provided in the original Act for the river studies.

Clause (b) would increase the funding authorization from \$17,000,000 to \$37,600,000 to permit completion of acquisitions for seven of the eight rivers which were designated in the original Act as the first components of the system.

Clause (c) expands the authority of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture (both the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Forest Service administer components in the system) with authority to acquire State land within the river corridors of components of the system not only by donation, as the original Act provides, but also by exchange for Federal land in other areas.

Clause (d) puts a definite three fiscal year time limit on the studies for all rivers designated for study by Congress either in the original Act or any subsequent Act; removes the authority of either Secretary, without ever reporting to Congress, at his discretion, to terminate a study of, and remove protection for, any river which Congress has designated for study; and provides that the President, rather than one of the Secretaries, must report to Congress on each river study.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

S. 921, as submitted by the Administration and introduced by Senators Henry M. Jackson and Paul J. Fannin (by request), contained clauses (a) and (b). Clauses (c) and (d) are amendments which were submitted by Senator Floyd K. Haskell, Mark O. Hatfield, and James A. McClure and added to S. 921 by Committee action.

Clause (a). The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provided for the study of 27 rivers for possible inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. A 10-year study period (until October 2, 1978) was established. However, under section 7(b)(i), the study areas were protected from water resources projects for only 5 years (until October 2, 1973). To date, only three river studies have been released to the public, none reported to Congress. The Administration has discarded entirely its earlier schedule calling for completion of all 27 studies by the October 2, 1973, termination date of the protection period. A newer schedule prepared early this year called for completion of most of the studies by mid-summer 1974. However, this schedule is already outdated. The most recent schedule, prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Forest Service at the request of Senators Haskell and McClure places the completion dates for a number of rivers three to five years from now. To insure the continued protection of these areas while the studies are being completed, clause (a) of S. 921, as ordered reported, would extend the protection period for an additional

five years so as to make it correspond to the study period (both concluding on October 2, 1978).

Clause (b). Section 16 of the original Act authorized the appropriation of not more than \$17,000,000 for the acquisition of the initial components of the national wild and scenic rivers system. Some \$16.9 million have been appropriated, but acquisitions have not been completed for seven of the eight original wild and scenic rivers. In testimony before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Mr. James G. Watt, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior, presented the breakdown of the estimated additional costs necessary to complete the acquisitions planned in each river area:

Clearwater, Middle Fork, Idaho-----	\$2, 160, 000
Eleven Point, Mo.-----	2, 900, 000
Feather, Middle Fork, Calif-----	3, 850, 000
Rio Grande, N. Mex-----	100, 000
Rogue, Oreg-----	9, 040, 000
Saint Croix, Minn. and Wis-----	1, 450, 000
Salmon, Middle Fork, Idaho-----	1, 100, 000
 Total -----	 20, 600, 000

Clause (b) would amend section 16 of the original Act by adding the \$20.6 million sum to the funding authorization, thus providing a new authorization total of \$37,600,000.

Clause (c). Clause (c) would amend subsection (a) of section 6 to provide authority to exchange State land within a scenic river corridor for Federal land in another area. That subsection presently permits acquisition of State land only by donation.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act prohibits fee title condemnation in any river area by the Federal government whenever 50% of the land within that area is federally-owned. The administrators of the wild and scenic rivers program are hard-pressed to protect any river corridor whenever their condemnation authority is withdrawn by virtue of Federal ownership of more than 50% of that corridor. If developments, such as recreational homesite developments, occur on or are proposed for land outside Federal ownership in such a river corridor, and if negotiations for purchase of that land fail, the Federal administrator is left with no choice but to ask the state to condemn the land and then donate it. (In contrast, administrators of the national park program are not faced with similar problems because, in park legislation, the Federal government is usually authorized to acquire all lands within the park boundaries by negotiated purchase, condemnation, or otherwise.) In some States, such as Oregon, State assistance to protect wild and scenic rivers may damage the States' own park and recreation programs by reducing the States' allocations of land and water conservation funds which otherwise would be employed for acquisition of State park lands. In addition, the statehood enabling acts of several Western States have been interpreted as prohibiting the donation of State lands. Clause (d) by allowing exchange would remove the statehood act roadblock and provide the States which must expend scarce park funds for land in scenic river areas with possible State park sites on exchanged Federal land in other areas.

Clause (d). This clause would:

(1) put a definite time limit on the studies for all rivers designated for study by Congress either in the original Act or any subsequent Act;

(2) remove the authority of either Secretary, without ever reporting to Congress, at his discretion, to terminate a study of, and remove protection for, any river which Congress has designated for study; and

(3) provide that the President, rather than one of the Secretaries, report to Congress on each river study.

The original Act provided a ten-year time period for study of the 27 rivers designated for study in the Act. There was no provision similar to subsection (c) of section 3 of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890) providing that "not less than one-third of the areas . . . (shall) be reviewed . . . within three years after enactment . . ., not less than two-thirds within seven years of enactment . . . and the remainder within ten years of enactment . . .". As noted in the discussion of clause (a), no studies have yet been reported to Congress and the most recent schedule suggests that three to five more years will be required for completion of some of the studies. It was pointed out at the hearing on S. 921 that long delays in completing studies not only endanger system status for rivers threatened by development, but also leave property owners in the unfortunate position of not knowing for an extended period what will be the future of their property.

A ten-year study period was, of course, logical for the original Act which called for 27 studies. However, future additions to the study category will be done on a case-by-case basis usually by separate Acts of Congress. This process insures the spacing of studies. In addition, as manifested in the recent schedule, studies of the original 27 rivers are now spaced as to degree of completion. As time requirements on staggered studies would not appear to be onerous, part (1) of clause (d) provides a three complete fiscal year time limit on all river studies. The time limit runs from the date of enactment of any Act, subsequent to the original Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which mandates the study of additional rivers and from the date of enactment of S. 921 for the 27 original study rivers. The period is based on fiscal years to insure three complete rounds of appropriations for each study.

Presently, the original Act allows the relevant Secretary to terminate a study of a river at any time and remove the protection of the river should he decide that the river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system. In contrast to this approach, the Wilderness Act requires that *all* studies be completed and reported to Congress whether or not the recommendations are favorable or unfavorable to inclusion of the relevant areas in the national wilderness preservation system. Protection cannot be removed from certain areas under subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act until the reports are completed and submitted and "until Congress has determined otherwise".

Clause (d) takes a compromise position. It does not provide the unlimited protection provided in the Wilderness Act, but it does require completion of the river studies and allows Congress the opportunity to review them before releasing the river areas from protection. Parts (1) and (4) of clause (d) provide for *completion* of *all* studies mandated by Congress. (As noted above, this clause would also provide a study deadline of three fiscal years from enactment of S. 921

for the 27 rivers included in the original Act and three fiscal years for each river added to the study category by Congress subsequent to the original Act.) The protection period for rivers under study would be extended to October 2, 1978 by clause (a). However, in addition, the protection would be provided by part (3) of clause (d) for the three full fiscal year study periods for any rivers added to the study category if such periods would extend beyond the October 1, 1978 deadline (which would be the case for all Acts of Congress enacted after October 1, 1975). Clause (d) does not afford protection indefinitely beyond these periods until Congress acts as does the Wilderness Act, rather it *preserves* the language of the original Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (clause 7(b)(ii)) which extends the protection for not more than three years to allow Congress to consider the reports. The original language is amended by part (4) of clause (d) only to comply with the intent of clause (d) to insure that Congress receives and will have the three-year opportunity to deliberate on reports on *all* the rivers it has directed to be studied, not just those which the relevant Secretary finds worthy of addition to the system.

Finally, to better provide for timely completion of the river studies, part (1) of clause (d) transfers the responsibility for reporting to Congress on the studies from the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture to the President. As Senator McClure pointed out in the hearings on S. 921, the Wilderness Act language which places the duty of reporting the wilderness studies directly on the President was effectively evoked by Congress and the conservationists in their effort to expedite completion of the studies after early delays. It is expected that provision of a similar responsibility for river studies will have a similar result.

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

S. 921, containing parts (a) and (b), was submitted to the Senate on February 15, 1973, by the Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior. On February 20, 1973, S. 921 was introduced, by request, by Senators Henry M. Jackson and Paul J. Fannin. It was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

At the hearing on S. 921 before the Subcommittee on Public Lands on July 16, 1973, Senator Mark O. Hatfield proposed clause (c) as an amendment to S. 921. Administration witnesses stated they had no objection to this proposed amendment.

A draft of clause (d) was submitted as an amendment to S. 921 by Senator Floyd K. Haskell at the July 30, 1973 open mark-up on S. 921 conducted by the Subcommittee on Public Lands. Clause (d), as it now appears, was shaped by the subcommittee during the mark-up. In particular, the language providing for submission of the studies to Congress by the President was suggested by Senator James A. McClure.

At the July 30, 1973 mark-up, the Subcommittee on Public Lands, by unanimous vote, reported favorably S. 921, as amended to include clause (c) and (d), to the full committee. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in open mark-up on September 14, 1973, unanimously recommended the enactment of S. 921, as amended.

COST

In accordance with subsection (a) of section 225 of the legislative reorganization Act of 1970, the Committee believes the new obligational authority which would be incurred in carrying out S. 921, as ordered reported, would be \$20,600,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in open mark-up on September 14, 1973, unanimously recommended the enactment of S. 921, as amended.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 15, 1973.

HON. SPIRO T. AGNEW,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill "To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act", to which the President refers in his Environment and Natural Resources State of the Union Message transmitted to you today.

We recommend that the bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

The draft bill amends sections 7(b) and 16 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 906, 914 and 918; 16 U.S.C. 1278(b) and 1287).

The enclosed draft bill would extend the 5-year moratorium contained in section 7(b) of the Act for an additional 5-year period, by which time we expect to complete studies on all of the 27 river areas. Completion of these studies and implementation of resulting management plans would assure the wise use of these rivers and their immediate environments for this and future generations of Americans.

The enclosed draft bill also amends section 16 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Section 16 authorizes the appropriation of not more than \$17,000,000 for the acquisition of the initial components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, of which some \$16.9 million have been appropriated. The draft bill would raise the appropriation authorization to \$37,600,000, the amount we estimate will be needed to complete acquisitions at the river areas.

Our experience with the initial authorization tends to confirm projections of the conferees on the original Act, who recognized that the ceiling imposed by section 16 might well be inadequate.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that this legislative proposal is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure.

A BILL

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906) is amended as follows:

(a) In section 7(b)(i) delete "five-year" and substitute "ten-year".

(b) In section 16 delete "\$17,000,000" and substitute "\$37,600,000."

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, S. 921, as ordered reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 96, as amended)

[SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and from time to time submit to the President and the Congress proposals for the addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system; which, in his or their judgment, fall within one or more of the classes set out in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act; and which are proposed to be administered, wholly or partially, by an agency of the United States. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.)

Each proposal shall be accompanied by a report, including maps and illustrations, showing among other things the area included within the proposal; the characteristics which make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of landownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area as a component of the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document.]

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate

cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and submit to the President reports on the suitability or non-suitability for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system. The President shall report to the Congress his recommendations and proposals with respect to the designation of each such river or section thereof under this Act. Such studies shall be completed and such reports shall be made to the Congress with respect to all rivers named in subparagraphs 5(a) (1) through (27) of this Act within three complete fiscal years after the date of enactment of this amendment: Provided, however, That with respect to the Suwannee River, Georgia and Florida, and the Upper Iowa River, Iowa, such study shall be completed and reports made thereon to the Congress prior to October 2, 1970. With respect to any river designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system by Act of Congress subsequent to this Act, the study of such river shall be completed and reports made thereon by the President to the Congress within three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment of such Act. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

“Each report, including maps and illustrations, shall show among other things the area included within the report; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that such administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House Document.”

[SEC. 5(b) The Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture shall proceed as expeditiously as possible to study each of the rivers named in subsection (a) of this section in order to determine whether it should be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Such studies shall be completed and reports made thereon to the President and the Congress, as provided in section 4 of this Act, within ten years from the date of this Act: *Provided, however,* That with respect to the Suwannee River, Georgia and Florida, and the Upper Iowa River, Iowa, such study

shall be completed and reports made thereon to the President and the Congress, as provided in section 4 of this Act, within two years from the date of enactment of this Act. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render them unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.】

【(c)】 (b) The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

【(d)】 (c) In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act, or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress, which is administered by him, but he shall not acquire fee title to an average of more than 100 acres per mile on both sides of the river. Lands owned by a State may be acquired only by donation【,】 or *exchange*, and lands owned by an Indian tribe or a political subdivision of a State may not be acquired without the consent of the appropriate governing body thereof as long as the Indian tribe or political subdivision is following a plan for management and protection of the lands which the Secretary find protects the land and assures its use for purposes consistent with this Act. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to the use of appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments and agencies for the acquisition of property for the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7(b) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act, as amended, on or directly affecting any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act, and no department or agency of the United

States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river might be designated, as determined by the Secretary responsible for its study or approval—

(i) during the [five-year] *ten-year* period following enactment of this Act [unless, prior to the expiration of said period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, conclude that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and publish notice to the effect in the Federal Register, and] *or the three complete fiscal year period following any Act of Congress designating any river for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, whichever is later, and*

(ii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river [which is recommended] *the report for which is submitted* to the President and the Congress [for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system], is necessary for congressional consideration thereof or, in the case of any river recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system under section 2(a) (ii) of this Act, is necessary for the Secretary's consideration thereof, which additional period, however, shall not exceed three years in the first case and one year in the second.

Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a potential wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the potential wild, scenic or recreational river area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall, during the periods hereinbefore specified, recommend authorization of any water resources project on any such river or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance of doing so and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

SEC. 16. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than [\\$17,000,000] *\\$27,600,000*, for the acquisition of lands and interests in land under the provisions of this Act.