

substituted for the three complete fiscal year period in the provisions of this clause (1); and."

Mr. HASKELL. Mr. President, this amendment, although it effects a substantive change in the bill, is technical in nature.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended by the act of May 10, 1974, provides protection to any river designated for study by an Act of Congress for a full 3-fiscal-year period after enactment of that act. This protection period was provided in the 1974 amendments to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. At the time these amendments were enacted we expected that the full 3 fiscal year protection period would be sufficient in that most legislative proposals would only designate one or two study rivers and thus would mandate only one or two studies at a time.

However, S. 3022 has combined all these various individual study bills and provides for a total of 23 studies. Because of the large number of studies the committee agreed to a 5-plus year study period. However, with only a 3 fiscal year period of protection provided under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, these rivers would be exposed to developmental pressures for perhaps as much as 2 years prior to the completion of the studies and submission of the President's recommendations to Congress.

My amendment simply limits the application of the full 3 fiscal year protection period to any legislation proposing rivers for study which does not establish its own study period. Under my amendment, whenever legislation provides a study period different from the 3 fiscal year period then the protection would run for the period established in the legislation. This will insure that the rivers designated for study under S. 3022 will be protected for the full 5-plus year protection period.

This is a technical amendment. I say to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that I have not discussed this amendment with the minority on the Interior Committee. I am informed that the staff has discussed it. In my view, it is a technical amendment, and I ask that it be adopted.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will say for the Record that I appreciate the very candid explanation of the Senator. I am informed, however, that the minority has no objection to the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HASKELL. Mr. President, I am informed that the distinguished Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) has an amendment and that he is on his way to the Chamber. Before he arrives, I should like to mention what this bill does and why I think it is very important both for the Nation and for my State of Colorado.

Subsection (a) amends the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating 23 rivers in 10 States for study to determine whether they should be designated as

components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

Subsection (b) provides a 5-year deadline for 22 of the studies and a 1-year deadline for the study of the Dolores River in Colorado.

In addition—and I believe this is extremely important—subsection (b) provides that rivers that have the most private lands on both sides be studied first. I think it is important to the private landowners these rivers be studied first.

Additionally, subsection (c) raises the authorization in the Lower Saint Croix River Act of 1972 from \$7.275 million to \$19 million.

I am pleased to note that 12 of these 23 rivers designated for study, are in Colorado. We had hearings on the Colorado river both in Washington and in Colorado. As a result of the hearings in Durango, Colo., we both extended and contracted the segments of certain of these rivers to be studied. We also eliminated three rivers because of the testimony taken there. These were the North Platte, Laramie, and Michigan Rivers.

Mr. President, pending the arrival of the Senator from Oregon, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to S. 3022 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 3, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following new subparagraphs:

"(39) South Fork Owyhee, Oregon: The main stem from the Oregon-Idaho border downstream to the Owyhee Reservoir.

"(40) John Day, Oregon: The main stem from Service Creek Bridge (at river mile 157) downstream one hundred and forty-seven miles at Tumwater Falls (at river mile 10)."

On pages 3 and 4, renumber subparagraphs (39) through (50) as subparagraphs (41) through (52).

On page 5, line 4, strike "49" and insert in lieu thereof "51".

On page 5, line 6, strike "50" and insert in lieu thereof "52".

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Colorado for yielding at this point. I commend him on the fine hearings and the manner in which he has conducted development of this bill.

The amendment I am proposing today to S. 3022 would provide for the study of two Oregon rivers for possible inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

In November of 1970, Oregon voters approved an initiative measure providing for the creation of a State scenic waterways system to protect several of the outstanding streams in our State.

Included in the system were segments of the Rogue, Illinois, Dechutes, Minam, John Day, and Owyhee Rivers. In June of 1971, Governor McCall of Oregon requested that the Oregon rivers be included in the national system under section 2(a) (ii) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which provides for the inclusion of rivers—

That are designated as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by or pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State or States through which they flow, that are to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State or States concerned without expense to the United States, that are found by the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the Governor of the State or States concerned . . . to meet the criteria established in this Act. . . .

Secretary of the Interior Morton turned down the State's request, stating that—

We do not believe it was the intent of Section 2(a) (ii) to provide this Department authority to add free-flowing rivers to the national system whenever substantial blocks of Federal land are involved.

Secretary Morton stated that it would be necessary for separate Federal legislation to accomplish this.

It is important, Mr. President, for rivers which have been included in the Oregon scenic waterways system to be considered for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system precisely because there are substantial blocks of Federal land surrounding them. There is no guarantee that these lands will be managed in a manner compatible with the State designation and there is no guarantee that Federal licensing of dam projects on these rivers would be prohibited.

Therefore, Mr. President, I introduced S. 3835 on July 30 of this year, which would provide for the inclusion of three of these Oregon rivers in the study category—the Minam, the South Fork of the Owyhee, and a segment of the John Day. Other rivers which are presently protected by the State are being considered in one way or another for Federal protection now.

The Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, which the Senator from Colorado chairs, conducted a hearing on my proposal on August 15. At that time, administration spokesmen supported inclusion of the John Day and Owyhee Rivers in the study category. However, they opposed inclusion of the Minam. Thomas C. Nelson, Deputy Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, indicated that because 28 miles of the 45-mile river are within the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area and with 19 within the National Forest boundary and currently being studied for wilderness suitability, only 8 miles of the Minam could possibly be in any danger of development. These lands are owned by the Boise Cascade Corp., and the Forest Service is presently negotiating with Boise Cascade to acquire these lands through an exchange program. Also, there are no major impoundment proposals for the Minam. Mr. Nelson concluded that—

Under present authorities, we believe the river will be fully protected. We could at some future time consider the more com-