



Records related to the establishment
of the Minnesota Valley National
Wildlife Refuge

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Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge

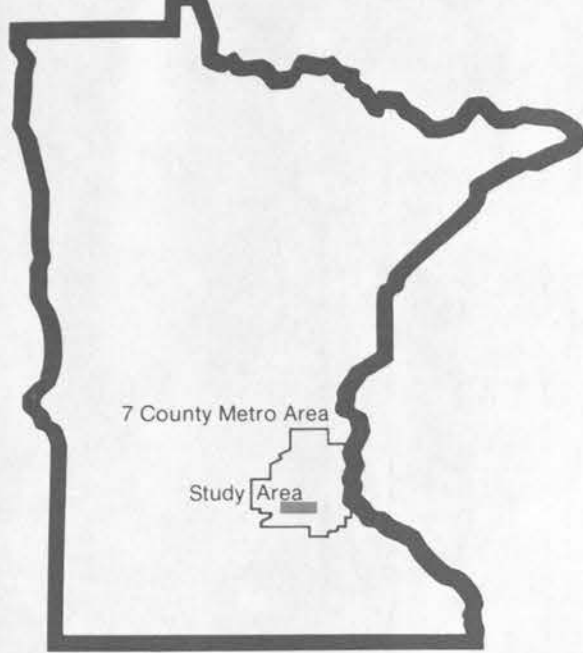
A Study Report

The brochure was the public summary of the USFWS Feasibility Study of establishing a National Wildlife Refuge Recreation Area in the Minnesota River Valley. It was prepared in the Region 3 Wildlife Refuge Planning Office, then supervised by Ed Crozier.



Location

Minnesota



Seven County Twin City Metro Area.
Population 2,000,000 people.



Study Area Description

Geology

Eleven thousand years ago, vast melt waters of the retreating Wisconsin Glacier formed an inland sea called Lake Agassiz. The only outlet at that time, the Glacial River Warren, carved the wide valley that is now known as the Minnesota River Valley. Torrential waters fed the Warren, which varied from one to five miles wide and from 75 to 200 feet deep. When the last ice age came to an end, the River Warren gradually receded. Today, this broad glacial valley is occupied by a much smaller Minnesota River. In the lower stretches of the river valley, there is now an abundance of seeps and springs. These are trapped by a natural levee along the river channel which has created a series of marshes and lakes.

History

The marshes and lakes of the Lower Minnesota River Valley have always been known for their abundance of fish and wildlife. Bluffs rising above the valley floor were once dotted with buffalo and elk, an important source of food for the Dakota or Sioux Indians. These native Americans searched for natural foods along the river bottoms that comprised the bulk of their diet — ducks, geese, fish, turtles, deer, wild rice, plant tubers, fruits, nuts, maple sap and others.

By 1860, white settlers were establishing farms all along the Valley and they, too, learned to depend on the river bottoms for the wild staples of their diet. One local resident reports that his father homesteaded above Black Dog Lake in 1856 and ate buffalo and passenger pigeons as a boy. Later, that individual's own family feasted on ducks, bobwhite quail, prairie chickens and pike.

In recent times, cropland has been increased in the lowlands along the river. Other impacts causing destruction of traditional wildlife habitat include development of landfills, quarries and industries. Conversion of floodplain environments for commercial and industrial production has taken a heavy toll in things natural, wild and free. Yet, amazingly, many of the species which gave sustenance to native Americans and settlers still occur abundantly throughout the Valley.

Vegetation

The refuge study area is located in a prairie-forest transition area. A representative cross-section of the river valley shows distinct zones of vegetation. Plant life changes from moist, grassy meadows on the valley floor to maple-basswood forests on the lower slopes and to dry oak savannas with prairie grasses near the bluff tops.

The floodplain forest along the river consists mainly of elm, silver maple, willow, cottonwood, ash, box elder and aspen. While large cottonwoods tend to line the river and silver maples grow in rather homogeneous stands, most forested areas are populated with mixed species.

The valley's large wetlands and shallow lakes are edged with dense willow, aspen, ash and dogwood. Open wet meadows surrounding marshy areas are dominated by reed canary grass, cutgrass, whitetop, swamp milkweed, marsh dock, sedge, smartweed, boneset and cordgrass. Extending far into the water of the area's marshes and lakes are vast stands of phragmites, bulrushes, cattails, sedges, arrowhead, plantain, smartweed and wild rice.

Waterfowl

During spring migration, tens of thousands of waterfowl use this stretch of Minnesota Valley floodplain. Observers report that in the spring of 1959, approximately 5,000 lesser scaup, 1,000 canvasbacks and 1,000 coots rested on Fisher Lake alone. In the fall of 1971, an estimated 10,000 teal, mallards, wood ducks and other species used the Rice Lake/Grass Lake area. By October 1 of each year, between 30 and 40 thousand waterfowl congregate on the refuge study area. These concentrations account for a high level of hunting success throughout the area.

Small numbers of waterfowl have traditionally wintered on the ice-free springs and fast-flowing streams of the Lower Minnesota Valley. Since 1952, 200 to 300 acres of water at Black Dog Lake have been kept open by the action of warm water discharged from the Northern States Power electrical generating plant there, causing numbers of wintering waterfowl to increase considerably. Approximately 4,500 mallards, 850 goldeneyes and 50 black ducks presently winter at Black Dog Lake.

Protected whistling swans and canvasback ducks traditionally use Rice and Grass Lakes during spring migration. In all, 24 waterfowl species have been recorded here.

The Lower Minnesota Valley wood duck nesting habitat is excellent. Other principal species of waterfowl produced here include blue-winged teal, mallards and shovellers. Some of the metropolitan area's estimated 200 pairs of Canada geese could be expected to expand into the refuge study area if suitable sanctuary were provided. The marshes of the refuge study area could be much more productive than other metropolitan wetlands because of their fertility and seclusion.

Other Birds

The Minnesota River Valley Audubon Club and the Minneapolis Bird Club have long kept extensive records on birds seen in this area. They have recorded approximately 275 species during migration. About 100 species nest locally. The Valley's shallow lakes and marshes attract an abundance of water-loving species. Little green herons, black-crowned night herons, bitterns, black terns, yellowlegs, killdeer, spotted sandpipers and rails are also frequently seen and heard calling from the marshes; and good cover adjacent to small grain crops along the river bottoms has maintained excellent pheasant populations.

Mammals

White-tailed deer are common throughout the proposed refuge. Up to 600 have been counted along this 25-mile stretch of river bottoms during the winter when deer move into traditional yarding areas.

Furbearers such as muskrats, mink and beaver have always been abundant in the floodplain marshes. Raccoons, red and gray foxes, woodchucks, weasels, cottontail rabbits, squirrels, bats, shrews and many species of mice are found throughout the uplands.

Fish

Although these shallow floodplain lakes are subject to frequent winter kills, their fertile waters are restocked naturally during periods of high water. Long Meadow Lake, Black Dog Lake, Grass Lake, Upper Rice Lake, Louisville Swamp and part of the Chaska Lake complex are inhabited by carp, buffalo, bullheads, shad, drum, catfish, dogfish, gar, shiners, northern pike, sunfish and other species.



A Study Report
Minnesota Valley
National Wildlife Refuge



Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

The information herein should not be construed as representing the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of the Interior or the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The purpose of this report is to summarize a study prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



The brochure was the public summary of the USFWS Feasibility Study of establishing a National Wildlife Refuge Recreation Area in the Minnesota River Valley. It was prepared in the Region 3 Wildlife Refuge Planning Office, then supervised by Ed Crozier.

A Wildlife Resource in an Urban Environment

The Lower Minnesota River Valley, gently winding through metropolitan Minnesota, is surrounded but not subdued by urbanization. Its bottomlands are still wild and rich with life. The river banks are covered with great elm, cottonwood and ash trees. Beyond these natural levees are vast spring-fed marshes interspersed with lush brush patches, grassy meadows and small farm fields.

Inhabiting these fertile bottomlands is a variety and abundance of life unknown to most other metropolitan areas. Here, unseen and forgotten, wildlife and plant species have united in harmony with the waters, creating an incomparable river environment.

Man, too, has made his contribution to the river floodplain environment. People have polluted its waters, stripped its protective vegetation, filled its marshes with garbage and crisscrossed its shores with utility lines. Despite this urban encroachment, the river floodplain still remains an outstanding wildlife area, a tribute to nature's perseverance.

Citizens' Concern

Some citizens, alarmed with continual destruction of this unique urban resource, have organized to protect the river floodplain. They have distributed informational materials and have held public meetings. Their efforts have led to a congressional request that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service investigate the possibility of establishing a national wildlife refuge in the Valley.

In response, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studied the Minnesota Valley area that lies between Jordan and Fort Snelling. It found that this area has significant wildlife values that should be preserved and that these lands could be a valuable addition to the National Wildlife Refuge System. This brochure summarizes the study that was conducted by the Service.

A Refuge



A Minnesota Valley refuge, if established, could become one of 370 other units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The mission of the System is to provide and safeguard a national network of lands and waters to meet the need for areas where the entire spectrum of human benefits associated with wildlands and wildlife is enhanced. A Minnesota Valley national wildlife refuge could support that broad mission by keeping in public trust, in an urban location, an important natural floodplain which contributes significantly to the wildlife and wildland heritage of this nation.

Refuge Objectives

A Minnesota Valley national wildlife refuge could provide wildlife-oriented activities to broaden man's understanding and appreciation of the environment. It could work in concert with other natural resource units in the River Valley which are or will be managed by the State Department of Natural Resources, County park organizations and local municipal park departments. Together, they could preserve much of the floodplain and ensure that it continues to function as a natural system.

Specifically, the objectives of the refuge could be to:

- Preserve a critical portion of the Minnesota River Valley with its wildlife and natural habitat.
- Provide an urban wildlife area for birdwatching, photography, nature study, hunting, fishing and other wildlife-oriented activities.
- Provide a unique educational resource to all ages by assisting with field studies of environmental

interrelationships, stimulating curiosity and investigation of living things by offering a variety of first-hand outdoor experiences.

Refuge Programs

Wildlife Production & Maintenance²

Waterfowl Production: The refuge could be managed to produce three important species of ducks — mallards, wood ducks and blue-winged teal. Management could focus on improvement of nesting habitat and maintenance of brood areas. Special attention could be given to the protection of local broodstock. Waterfowl nesting habitat could be improved by establishing suitable ground cover, installation of nesting structures and a forest management program. Rearing areas for waterfowl broods could be improved by carp control and management of marsh vegetation.

The refuge could help increase the metro area nesting flock of Canada geese by providing nesting habitat. The refuge also could participate in a trumpeter swan restoration project by assisting the Hennepin County Park Reserve District with their on-going program.

Waterfowl Maintenance: The marsh and upland areas could be managed to maintain spring and fall populations of both ducks and geese at levels that could provide ample opportunity to observe waterfowl in their natural habitat. This could be done without causing a significant redistribution of waterfowl or waterfowl harvest from other areas of the flyway. The refuge also might serve to improve the distribution of large Canada geese now moving into the Rochester, Minnesota area where populations are near capacity level.

The refuge could protect and provide for migrating canvasbacks and redheads. It could also be managed to control the increasing wintering mallard flocks to maintain current distribution patterns and control disease. Production and maintenance management could begin immediately without new development by establishing closed areas, controlled hunting, control of carp populations and manipulation of vegetation.

Wildlife Diversity: The area has an abundant variety of birds and mammals due to the various types of habitat. Many people enjoy the diversity of wildlife on-site, but the same wildlife is enjoyed off-site since it often ventures into adjacent residential areas. The refuge could be managed to maintain this diversification so that the great mix of wildlife is perpetually enjoyed by the public.

Wildlife & Wildlands Appreciation

Visitors could observe and enjoy wildlife through programs and facilities specifically designed for that purpose. There could be foot trails, connected to the proposed State Minnesota River Valley Trail System, to lead people to observation blinds and elevated platforms for enhancing their wildlife viewing experience. Signs and brochures could help the visitor interpret and understand what he sees. In addition to the self-guided facilities, there could be guided tours and demonstrations by naturalists who could assist visitors in learning about and enjoying the floodplain environment.

Environmental Education

Suitable outdoor study areas are in short supply in the Twin Cities metro area; existing centers are filled to near capacity. There is a special need for those types of wild areas which can be visited in half a day.

The proposed areas could provide space and limited facilities where outdoor programs in natural science and environmental education for all age groups could be conducted by the existing educational systems, with particular emphasis on serving inner-city schools.

Research & Scientific Studies

Because of its urban location near a multitude of educational institutions, the refuge could provide an excellent opportunity for scientific research studies related to monitoring, preserving or improving the natural environment. Refuge personnel can designate sites and make available facilities for such studies.

Fishing & Hunting

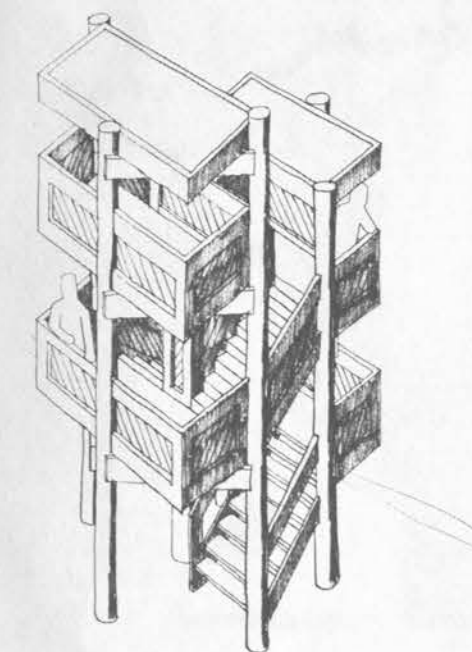
Hunting and sport fishing are still popular activities on the floodplain. Waterfowl and small game hunters pursue ducks, pheasants and rabbits with shotguns while bow-and-arrow hunters seek deer.

These activities could continue to be encouraged on a controlled basis, particularly river fishing. Public access could be improved and fishing sites developed so only a minimum of equipment is needed. This low-cost form of outdoor recreation could then be easily accessible by both public and private transportation and equally available to all citizens. Limited types of hunting could be made available with priority emphasis given to youth programs.

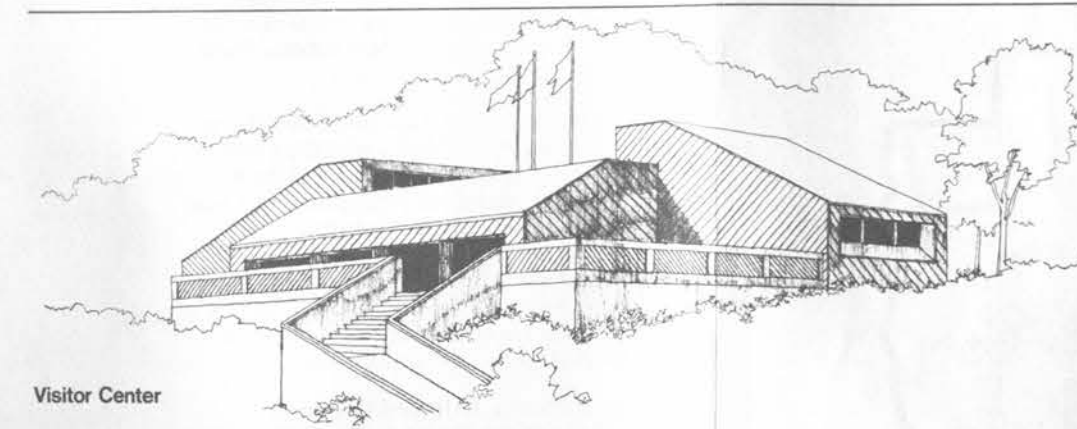
Historic Preservation

There are approximately 40 historic sites within the Minnesota River Valley between the Village of Carver and Fort Snelling. Those which are acquired could become part of the total interpretive program and be used to illustrate the interrelationship of wildlife, Indians and early settlers. In addition, those that qualify could be added to the National Register of Historic Places.

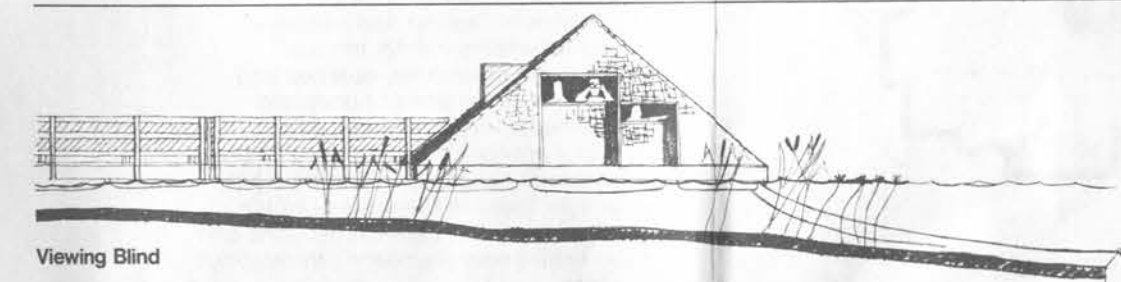
Interpretive Facilities Concepts



Observation Tower



Visitor Center



Viewing Blind

Refuge Facilities

The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge could consist of approximately 6,600 acres, including 1,450 acres of meandered waters. The refuge could be in four units, beginning with No. 1 near Fort Snelling to Unit IV near Carver, as shown on the attached map.

The Long Meadow Lake Unit, located in Bloomington, could be developed with a combination administration and visitor center building. Providing visitors with an opportunity to learn about the recreational activities and values of the river area, it could be the center of the refuge interpretive and environmental education activities.

Connected to the Minnesota Valley Trail, there could be short hiking paths for wildlife interpretation and observation. An integral part of this trail system could be observation towers and photography blinds. Interpretive media could include signs and brochures.

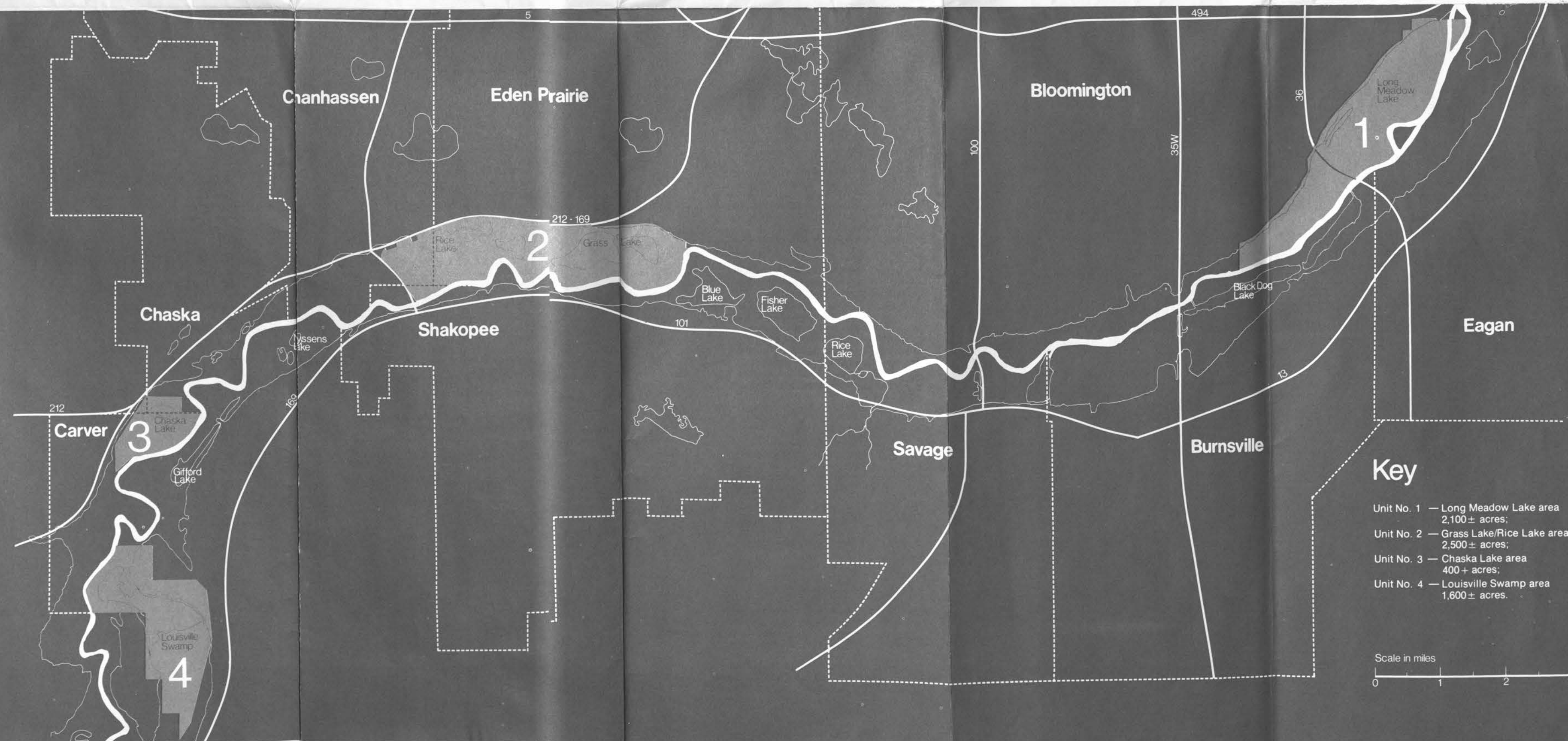
Also, in the Long Meadow Lake Unit there could be auto access to the wildlife interpretive and observation areas. In the other units auto access could be limited to entrance points and water access points.

Existing roads could suffice for many years without extensive development, but some upgrading would be necessary to make them suitable for refuge operation and maintenance purposes.

The entry points at the other three units could consist of a visitor information shelter, parking area, toilets, control gates and signing. The visitor information shelters could be simple, open-sided structures which could serve the interpretive, educational and wildlife-oriented public use programs.

Water control structures exist on several marsh areas. They are very old and would be either repaired or replaced. The refuge boundary could be posted but not fenced.

For additional information contact the Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111.

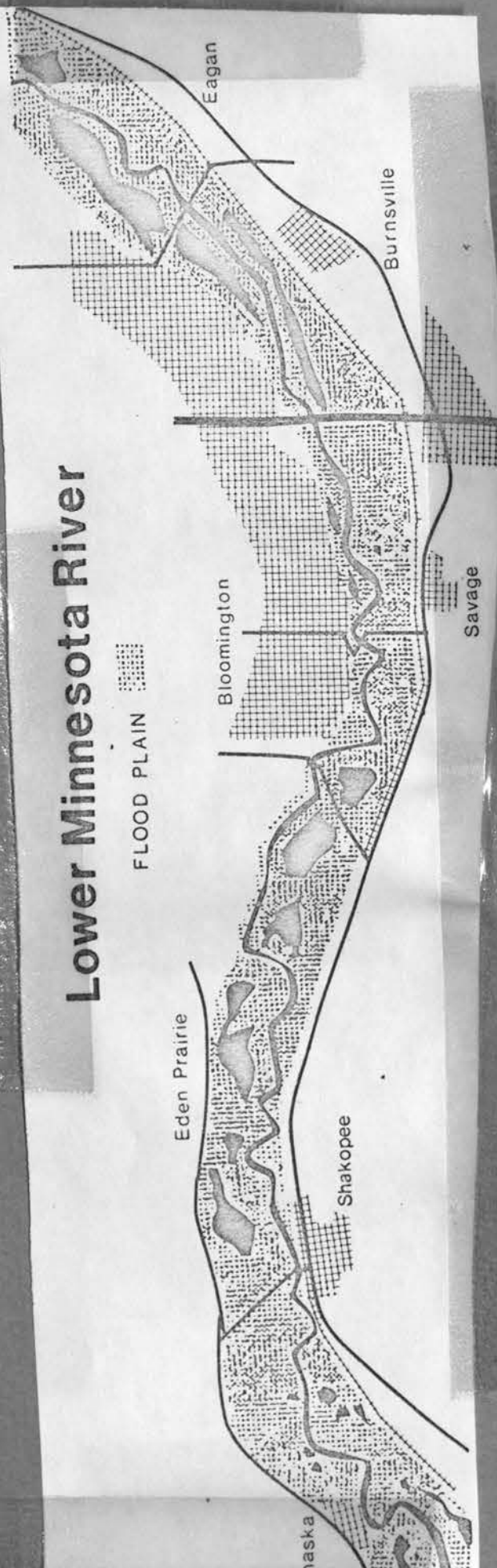


Save The Lower Minnesota River



Lower Minnesota River

FLOOD PLAIN



AREA OF CONCERN

The most vulnerable part of the river floodplain is the portion that extends downstream from the Village of Carver 25 miles to Fort Snelling State Park. It is the developed floodplain that lies between the bluff on the north and the Chicago-Northwestern Railroad and Highway 101 on the south, an area of approximately 25,000 acres.

The area is remarkably wild and when traveling across by foot it is easy to slip back to a bygone era and feel the teeming metropolis around you. The dominant feature is the river which for the most part is still in a natural state but is used primarily as a commercial navigation channel instead of a water recreation area. Beyond the steep river banks the character of the floodplain changes to one of greater natural beauty.

The natural levees adjacent to the river are frequently wooded and commonly include near record-size elm, cottonwood and ash.

Beyond the wooded river banks and intermixed with existing and abandoned farm fields are the clear blue lakes which harbor an abundance of wildlife. There are 10 lakes and marshes varying in size from 50 to 1200 acres. For springs and seep water, these water bodies are the gem of the river valley and are the focus of our concern.

The Lower Minnesota River Floodplain is a unique natural feature, particularly because of its scale and urbanization. It is a rare and precious legacy that we must not lose.



THE THREAT

The Lower Minnesota Floodplain stands as a testimony of nature's perseverance. Man has polluted its waters, filled its marshes with garbage and crisscrossed its skies with utility lines. Yet it remains an incomparable urban resource; a place where wildlife, its habitat, weather and the river play roles in a fantastic drama of the living natural world.

The problem is that around this theater of life looms the specter of invading urbanization. The leading front of this development is spreading into the river floodplains and in some instances, commercial and industrial development has completely displaced the natural elements.

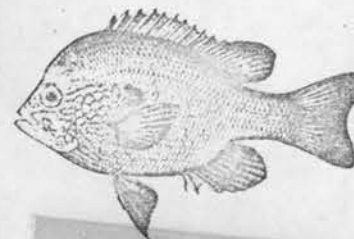
Man's greed is all powerful and in his quest for more he erroneously assumes that developing any open land means more profit and a better tax base. In reality, the development of floodplains, especially the Minnesota River Floodplain, would be more costly to the public—for protection and service costs would far exceed the taxes that are generated.

Unfortunately, on the Lower Minnesota River Floodplain the mistake has already been made and much of the land is committed to development through municipal zoning. The Minnesota State Floodplain Act retards urbanization of floodplains but does not stop it. Ultimately the river floodplain is doomed as a natural resource unless the people act to seek alternatives and act to seek solutions.

A free and open natural river valley is something that will last from future generation to future generation and it cannot be replaced.

Basically it will:

- provide for a part of the growing need for outdoor recreation areas near America's great metropolitan areas.
- preserve wildlife habitat, particularly wetlands.
- protect a major river floodplain in an area highly susceptible to development.



PROPOSED ACTION

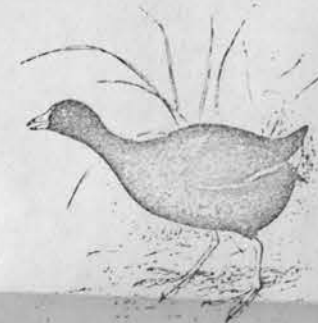
The complexity and scope of preserving the Lower Minnesota River Floodplain is more than a single municipal, county or even a regional government can cope with. Currently there are attempts to preserve portions of the floodplain, but the effort is scattered and underfinanced. What is needed is a broader based program that has the authority and financial capability to override and blanket the river valley with a totally coordinated approach to its preservation and suitable use.

Such a program is not established without citizen involvement. Elsewhere in this Nation there have been urban natural areas that have been threatened with destruction and responsible citizen action resulted in the preservation of them.

In the vicinity of New York City, the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge was established as a result of a few people who built their interest into a major ground swell of citizen concern. Near San Francisco, California, a group of volunteers worked to establish the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. In Wisconsin, citizens began action that resulted in the State-Federal National Scientific Ice Age Reserve.

All of these efforts had common characteristics—citizen involvement, responsive legislative representatives and cooperative public agencies. They required new thinking, creative planning, pioneer legislation and imaginative implementation and administration, but they were successful and they stand as models to emulate.

We call upon you to help. As individuals you can ask your representative and senator for the proper legislative action and with others you can seek support. A total protection program, State and/or federally sponsored, is needed to preserve what remains. This is our last opportunity.



VALUES TO MAN

The values of a natural floodplain are difficult to measure in dollars. The value of wildlife, its habitat and the enjoyment by people is largely aesthetic but other benefits such as floodplain protection are more tangible and can be measured.

The Lower Minnesota River Floodplain has both tangible and intangible values. It is a place where wildlife and its habitat can be maintained for man's enjoyment and utilization, but indirectly it will serve purposes far greater than recreation alone.

Floodplain Management

During the time the Lower Minnesota River Basin was being settled, there was little major flood activity and building occurred on the floodplain without adequate flood protection. In the past two decades there have been five floods of major magnitude and consequently considerable damage.

In the 1965 flood there was reportedly \$5.5 million of flood damage within the area of concern. The Minnesota River Basin has the capability of repeating these major floods and at more frequent intervals, but paradoxical to that ominous threat some local municipalities have zoned their respective floodplains as acceptable for development. The result of this poor land use planning will be the need for more flood protection and as an example a new dike is being constructed in Burnsville this year. New dikes, or earth fills, further choke the river into a narrow gorge, causing higher water and subsequently more damage and costlier protection facilities. Ultimately it is the taxpayer who pays exorbitantly for this high cost floodplain management and he receives few benefits.

The proposal suggested herein advocates a land use that requires no new flood protection facilities and at the same time offers a great deal more to the general public with less long-term cost.

Outdoor Recreation

People still hunt and fish or simply observe the wildlife of the Lower Minnesota River Valley. Others are quietly aware that these natural amenities are nearby and available, a setting for a special kind of leisure. Almost two million people live within a 45-minute drive of the Lower Minnesota River valley and many use the area for these and other types of outdoor recreation.

The outdoor recreation opportunities in the river bottoms are extremely important for mainly they are low-cost forms of leisure activity and they are easily accessible to everyone, including inner-city residents, as public transportation to the river is available.

Fish and Wildlife

The Lower Minnesota River Floodplain has 200 species of land and water birds. The marshes and bottomlands, the marshy lake shore channel itself provide a varied habitat for everything from tiny hummingbirds to huge

Most important is that this great collection is enjoyed by thousands of people. Seldom is a natural resource so easily accessible to large numbers of people.

The river bottom's most important mammal is the white-tailed deer. The river's marsh grasses and sedges form the largest urban-oriented deer habitat in the Nation. In few places do deer and man live in such close proximity. Red foxes, coons, woodchucks, rabbits and beaver are other mammals frequently seen in the river bottoms.

Natural Beauty

River channelization, trash, industrial development and access have all contributed to reduction of the natural values of the river valley. But despite this the river floodplain is still a beautiful natural area which provides a pleasant contrast to the urban surroundings it.

Open Space

The river floodplain provides "elbow room and space," a commodity becoming scarce in the urban area.

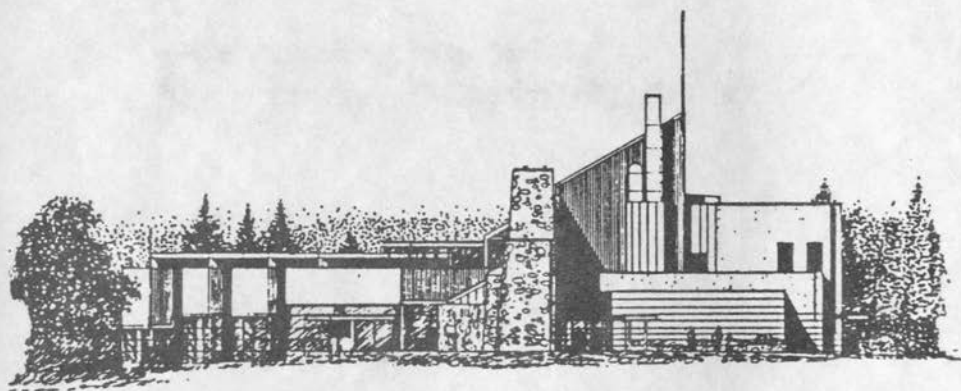
Open space is used for recreation; it provides homes, places of work and other vantage points from which can be felt, providing the viewer a sense of relief and an escape from the crowded metropolitan landscape. The river valley provides an available safety valve to humanity in the tense times.

Environmental Education

Good understanding and appreciation of the environment is stimulated through innovative outdoor programs, but suitable outdoor study areas are in short supply. The nature centers that now exist in the Cities metro area are filled to capacity and more are needed, especially sites that can be visited frequently.

If properly managed the river floodplain provides space where outdoor programs in natural history and environmental education could be conducted with groups with particular emphasis on school children.

AD HOC LOWER MINNESOTA RIVER COMMITTEE
of the
Bloomington Natural Resources Commission
and the
Burnsville Environmental Council, Inc.



MINNESOTA VALLEY
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WILDLIFE INTERPRETATION AND
EDUCATION CENTER

Groundbreaking

September 19, 1988

The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge thanks the following for their contribution to the groundbreaking ceremony: Byerly's for the refreshments, Bachman's for the floral design, and the Friends of Minnesota Valley for mailing the invitations. We greatly appreciate their generosity.

WELCOME

*Edward Crozier, Refuge Manager
Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge*

GUEST SPEAKERS

*Martin Sabo, Representative
United States Congress*

*Kurt Laughinghouse, Mayor
City of Bloomington*

*James Gritman, Regional Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

*Sondra Simonson, Chairman of the Board
Bloomington Chamber of Commerce*

*Elaine Mellott, Past-president and Treasurer
Friends of the Minnesota Valley, Bloomington*

GROUNDBREAKING BY DIGNITARIES

REFRESHMENTS and GROUNDBREAKING BY OTHERS



WHO SPEAKS FOR THE RIVER ?

The Lower Minnesota River cannot speak and it suffers in silence the abuse of its trees, waters and wildlife. The river needs you as a spokesman.

Please support the preservation of the Lower Minnesota River natural flood plain by writing to the Governor of Minnesota, your U. S. Senators and Representatives, and your State Legislators.

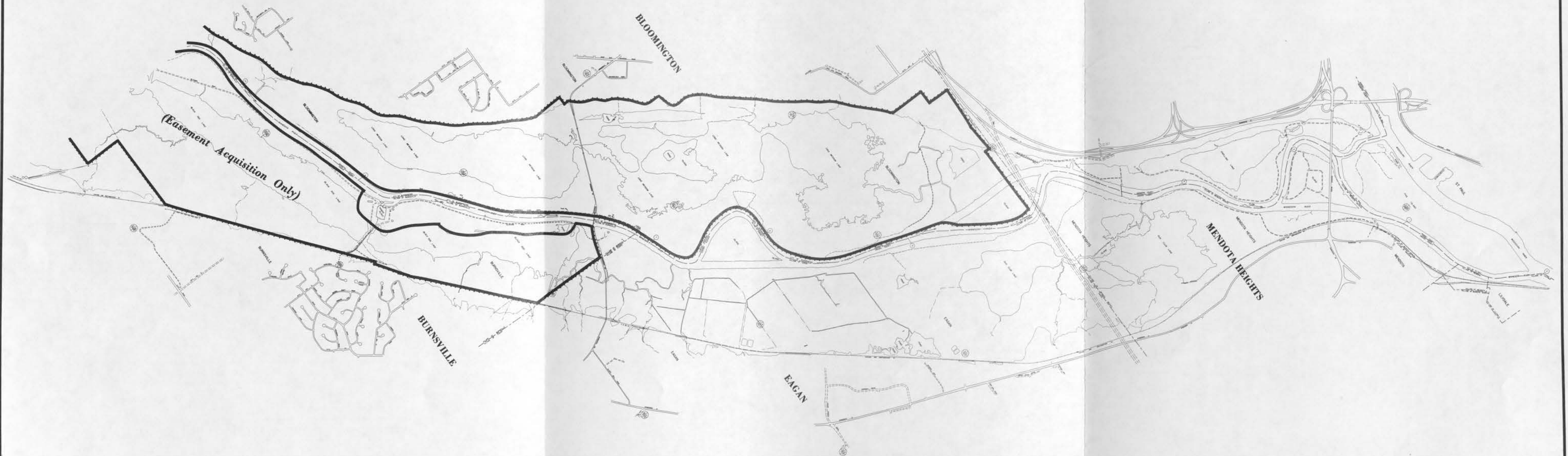
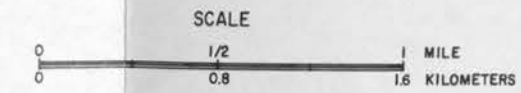
Distributed by the Minnesota River Valley Citizen Committee, 9801 Pillsbury Avenue So., Bloomington, Minnesota 55420.



Save The Lower Minnesota River

MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE RECREATION AREA

CARVER, DAKOTA, HENNEPIN & SCOTT COUNTIES, MINNESOTA



HR. 11323 S. 2097

OFFICIAL MAP

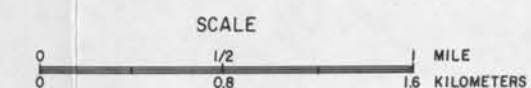
- Boundaries of National Wildlife Recreation Area
- Boundaries of National Wildlife Refuge
- Flood-Plain Limits
- · - · - Floodway Limits

Nov. 1975

U. S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Federal Building, Ft. Snelling
Twin Cities, Minnesota

MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE RECREATION AREA

CARVER, DAKOTA, HENNEPIN & SCOTT COUNTIES, MINNESOTA



HR. 11323 S. 2097

OFFICIAL MAP

- Boundaries of National Wildlife Recreational Area
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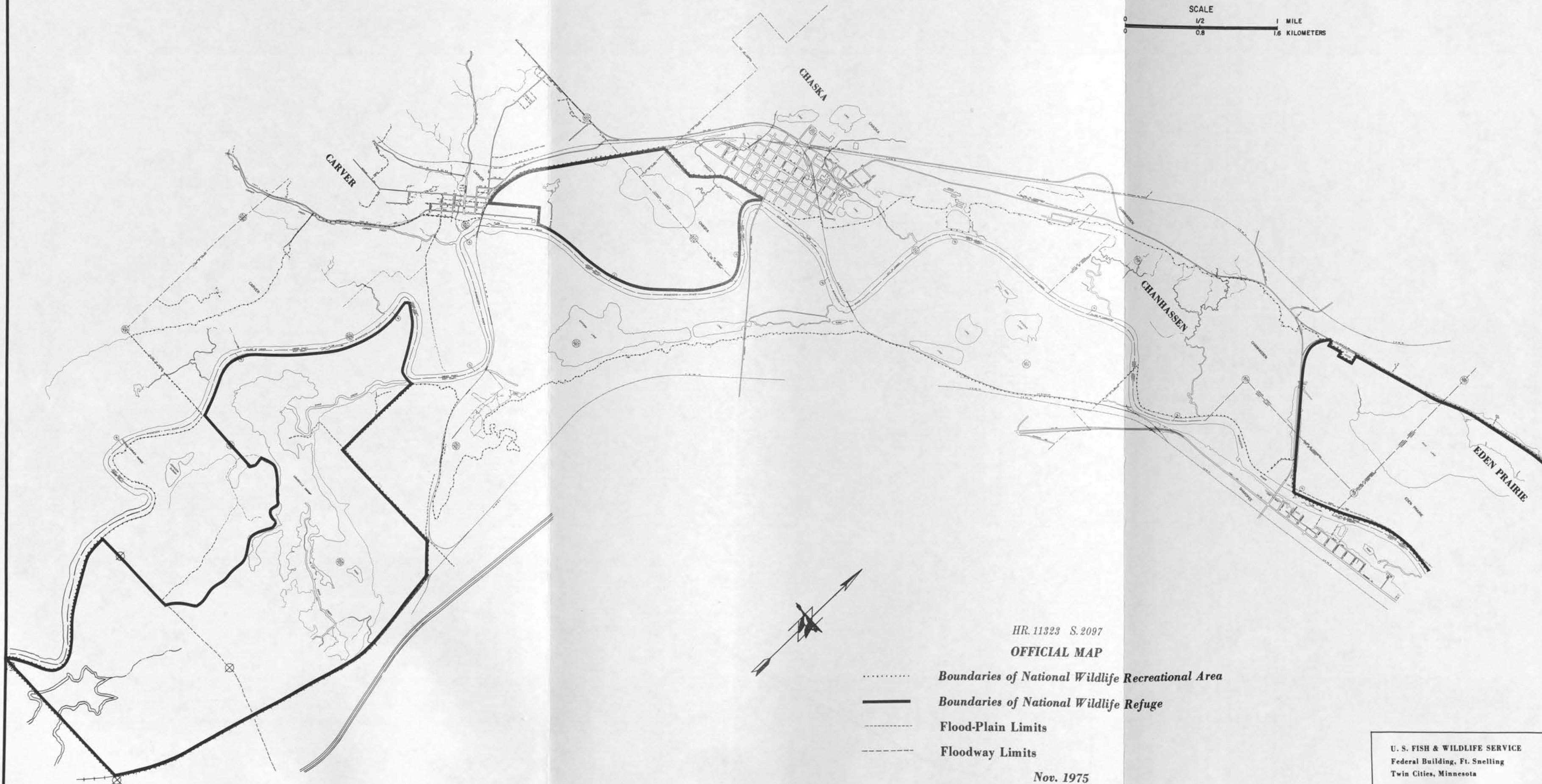


U. S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Federal Building, Ft. Snelling
Twin Cities, Minnesota

MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE RECREATION AREA

CARVER, DAKOTA, HENNEPIN & SCOTT COUNTIES, MINNESOTA

SCALE
0 1/2 1 MILE
0 0.8 1.6 KILOMETERS



HR. 11323 S. 2097

OFFICIAL MAP

- Boundaries of National Wildlife Recreational Area
- Boundaries of National Wildlife Refuge
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Nov. 1975

U. S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Federal Building, Ft. Snelling
Twin Cities, Minnesota



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 122

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1976

No. 142

Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by Hon. DALE BUMPERS, a Senator from the State of Arkansas.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

As the seasons come and go, be with us, O Lord our God, to keep us faithful to the command of the Master, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you"—Matthew 6: 33.

Spare us from attempting to build the kingdom of God without the King. May Thy presence pervade all that we think and do. In the contests of these tense times may we separate the expedient from the eternal and give our loyalty to that which endures. Be Thou our Guide and Judge that we may be steadfast and true until the evening comes and our work is done and we rest at peace with Thee. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., September 20, 1976.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. DALE BUMPERS, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BUMPERS thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, September 17, 1976, be dispensed with.

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

WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the legislative calendar for unobjected-to measures be waived under rules VII and VIII.

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

MEDICARE-MEDICAID ANTIFRAUD AMENDMENTS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill that has been cleared on both sides of the aisle, Calendar No. 1176, H.R. 12961. I do this at the request of Mr. TALMADGE.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 12961) to amend the Social Security Act to repeal the requirement that State's plan for medical assistance under title XIX of such act include a provision giving consent of the State to certain suits brought with respect to payment for inpatient hospital services.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to its consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

Section 1. (a) Subsection (g) of section 1903 of the Social Security Act and subsection (1) of section 1903 of such Act are repealed.

(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) of this section shall take effect as of January 1, 1976.

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- Sec. 5. Disclosure of ownership and financial information.
- Sec. 6. Penalty for defrauding medicare and medicaid programs.
- Sec. 7. Amendments related to professional standards review organizations.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 2. This title may be cited as the "Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud Amendments of 1976".

OFFICE OF CENTRAL FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL
SEC. 3. (a) Section 702 of the Social Security Act is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Sec. 702", and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) There shall be established, within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, an Office of Central Fraud and Abuse Control. Such Office shall have the overall responsibility for (i) directing, coordinating, monitoring, and establishing policies with respect to the undertaking of activities which are designed to deal with fraud and abuse, at all Federal organizational levels of the various programs, established by or pursuant to titles V, XVIII, and XIX, and the renal disease program established by section 226, (ii) initiating and conducting investigations with respect to alleged, actual, or potential fraud or abuse in any such programs, and (iii) assisting State agencies, at their request, in the establishment and operation of State antifraud and abuse activities. Such Office shall also provide all appropriate investigative support and assistance (including temporary delegation and assignment of personnel) to United States attorneys and State law enforcement authorities, upon their request, in the development of fraud cases arising out of any of such programs."

PROHIBITION AGAINST ASSIGNMENT BY PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS OF CLAIMS FOR SERVICES

SEC. 4. (a) Section 1842(b)(5) of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Any payment for a service, which under the provisions of the preceding sentence may be made directly to the physician or other person furnishing such service, may not be made to a person claiming such payment under an assignment, including a power of attorney (other than an assignment to a governmental entity or establishment, or an assignment established by or pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction from such physician or other person furnishing such service); but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude an agent, of the physician or other person furnishing the service, from receiving any such payment, if (but only if) such agent does so pursuant to an agency agreement under which the compensation to be paid to the agent for his services for or in connection with the billing or collection of any such payment is unrelated (directly or indirectly) to the amount of the billings or payments (or the aggregate of similar billings or payments), and is not dependent

upon the actual collection of any such payment (or the aggregate of such payments).".

(b) Section 1815 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Any payment for a service, which under the provisions of this title, may be made directly to a provider of services furnishing such service, may not be made to a person claiming such payment under an assignment, including a power of attorney (other than an assignment to a governmental entity or establishment, or an assignment established by or pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction from the provider of services furnishing such service); but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude any agent, of the provider of services furnishing such service, from receiving any such payment, if (but only if) such agent does so pursuant to an agency agreement under which the compensation to be paid to the agent for his services for or in connection with the billing or collection of any such payment is unrelated (directly or indirectly) to the amount of the billing or payment (or the aggregate of similar billings or payments), and is not dependent upon the actual collection of any such payment (or the aggregate of such payments).".

(c) Section 1902(a)(32) of such Act is amended—

(1) by inserting "(A)" immediately after "provide that";

(2) by redesignating clauses (A) and (B) as clauses (1) and (ii), respectively, and

(3) by adding immediately before the semicolon at the end thereof the following:

"and (B) any payment for a service, which may be made directly to the physician or other person furnishing such service, may not be made to a person claiming such payment under an assignment, including a power of attorney (other than an assignment to a governmental entity or establishment, or an assignment established by or pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction from such physician or other person furnishing such service); but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude any agent, of the physician or other person furnishing the service, from receiving any such payment, if (but only if) such agent does so pursuant to an agency agreement under which the compensation to be paid to the agent for his services for or in connection with the billing or collection of any such payment is unrelated (directly or indirectly) to the amount of the payment (or the aggregate of similar billings or payments) and is not dependent upon the actual collection of any such payment (or the aggregate of such payments).".

(d) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month which begins not less than sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act, and the amendments made by subsection (c) of this section shall take effect on July 1, 1977.

DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SEC. 5. (a) Part A of title XI of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION"

"SEC. 1132. (a) (1) The Secretary shall by regulations (or by contract provision) provide that any entity (other than a public agency) which is—

"(A) a provider or supplier of items or services including any 'shared health facility' as defined in section 1133, or any practitioner or supplier affiliated with such a facility), which furnishes, or which arranges for the furnishing of, items or services with respect to which payment is claimed under title XVIII, under any program established pur-

suant to title V, or under a State plan approved under title XIX; or,

"(B) (i) a party to an agreement with the Secretary entered into pursuant to section 1816 or 1842 (a), or (ii) a party to an agreement, with a State agency administering or supervising the administration of a State plan approved under title XIX, under which such party serves as a fiscal agent for the State in the operation of such plan;

shall promptly comply with any request, made by the Secretary or the Comptroller General of the United States, for any or all of the following:

"(C) full and complete information as to the identity (i) of persons having (directly or indirectly) 5 per centum or more ownership interests, or lease or rental interests in such entity and the nature and extent thereof or (except in the case of a supplier, not affiliated through direct or indirect common ownership or control in whole or part, with a provider of services) who is the owner (in whole or in part) of an interest of 5 per centum or more of any mortgage, deed of trust, note, or other obligation secured (in whole or in part) by such entity or any of the property or assets thereof, (ii) in case such entity is organized as a corporation, of each officer and director of the corporation, and (iii) in case such entity is organized as a partnership, of each partner;

"(D) full and complete information (except in the case of a supplier, not affiliated through direct or indirect common ownership or control in whole or part with a provider of services) as to any business dealings between such entity (and in the case of a shared health facility, between any practitioner or supplier affiliated therewith) and persons referred to in clause (C), and

"(E) except in the case of a supplier or a shared health facility, not affiliated through direct or indirect common ownership or control, in whole or part, with a provider of services a consolidated certified costs report with respect to its costs and charges, including costs and charges of related organizations (as that term is employed for purposes of title XVIII);

except that, in the administration of this paragraph, no such request shall be made of an entity described in paragraph (A) if such entity does not furnish a significant volume (as defined by regulations of the Secretary) of the items or services referred to in such paragraph.

"(2) (A) If at the close of the sixty-day period which begins on the date a request (as described in paragraph (1)) is made of an entity described in paragraph (1) (A), or (B), such request has not been fully complied with, then—

"(i) in case such entity is an entity described in paragraph (1) (A), the Secretary may notify such entity that no payment will be made to such entity under title XVIII, and no Federal funds shall be available with respect to any expenditures made under or pursuant to title V or XIX (or a program or plan approved thereunder), for or on account of any services furnished by such entity on or after the first calendar month which begins not less than thirty days after the date such notice is sent,

"(ii) in case such entity is an entity described in paragraph (1) (B) (i), the Secretary may notify such entity that any agreement between such entity and the Secretary entered into pursuant to section 1816 or section 1842 is terminated effective on the first day of the first calendar month which begins not less than thirty days after the date such notice is sent, and

"(iii) in case such entity is an entity described in paragraph (1) (B) (ii), the Secretary may notify the State having an agreement with such entity that no Federal funds shall be available with respect to any expenses incurred to compensate such entity

for or on account of services performed by it pursuant to such agreement (or any similar agreement) on or after the first calendar month which begins not less than thirty days after the date such notice is sent.

In case the Comptroller General of the United States makes a request (as described in paragraph (1)) which is not fully complied with prior to the sixty-day period described in the preceding sentence, then he shall, at the earliest practicable date after the close of such period, advise the Secretary of the fact that such request was made by him and was not complied with within such period, so that the Secretary may notify the entity involved as provided in clause (1), (ii), or (iii).

"(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

"(i) payments otherwise authorized to be made under title XVIII, and Federal funds otherwise available with respect to expenditures under or pursuant to title V or XIX (or a program or plan approved thereunder) shall be subject to the limitations referred to in a notice sent by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (A) (i),

"(ii) agreements referred to in subparagraph (A) (ii) shall be terminated as indicated by the Secretary in a notice sent by him pursuant to subparagraph (A) (ii), and

"(iii) Federal funds otherwise available with respect to expenditures under a State plan approved under title XIX shall be subject to the limitations referred to in a notice sent by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (A) (iii); except that the Secretary, for good cause shown, may terminate the application of such limitation.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

"(1) no payment shall be made on the basis of an assignment of benefits under title XVIII, and

"(2) no Federal funds shall be available under title V or XIX with respect to expenditures made under a State program or plan approved thereunder,

for goods and services furnished, on or after the first day of the first calendar month which begins not less than ninety days after the date of enactment of this subsection, to a patient (directly or indirectly) by any entity which is an independent pharmacy, independent laboratory, or an independent supplier of durable medical equipment unless such entity agrees to give the Secretary or in the case of title XIX the State agency under which such entity agrees to provide to the Secretary (or any authorized officer or employee of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) and to the Comptroller General reasonable access (including the right to duplicate) to the books and records thereof which pertain to the provision of billing and payment for goods and services supplied or rendered by such entity in relation to programs established under title V, XVIII, or XIX".

(b) Part A of title XI of such Act is amended by adding after section 1132 thereof (as added by subsection (a) of this section) the following new section:

"SHARED HEALTH FACILITY"

"Sec. 1133. For purposes of this Act, the term 'shared health facility' means any arrangement whereby two or more health care practitioners, one or more of whom receives payment on a fee for service basis under titles V, XVIII, and XIX of this Act which are substantial in amount (as determined in accordance with regulations of the Secretary)—

"(a) (1) practice their professions at a common physical location; or where a substantial number of the patients of one or more practitioners are referred to such prac-

September 20, 1976

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 16, 1976.
 Hon. RAY J. MADDEN,
 Chairman, Committee on Rules,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been called to my attention that there are a number of bills reported from committee or about to be ordered reported which are in violation of section 402 of the Budget Act because they missed the May 15 reporting deadline. The Budget Committee considers this provision essential to the proper functioning of the Budget process and is generally opposed to waivers of section 402. This is especially true now that we have passed the Second Budget Resolution and spending priorities have been established.

I would therefore request that the Rules Committee refrain from reporting any waivers of section 402 without giving the Budget Committee an opportunity to meet and make a recommendation with respect to the emergency nature of a waiver request. To do otherwise could jeopardize the ability of the Congress to remain within the budget ceilings which we adopted today.

Very truly yours,

BROCK ADAMS,
 Chairman.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, let me ask the gentleman, how many violations are there?

Mr. ADAMS. I know of at least three that have been reported or which are potentially to go before the Committee on Rules, and I have, therefore, taken the position of blanket opposition to any more waivers of section 402.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman of the Budget Committee calling this to the attention of the House, and I appreciate his diligence in this matter.

HEAVY SCHEDULE OF BILLS CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

(Mr. FRENZEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I notice on the schedule for this week that we have almost 60 suspensions. Notice of those suspensions was only given to us relatively recently.

Across my desk has come literally dozens of "Dear Colleague" letters describing these suspensions and asking for their passage or defeat.

Mr. Speaker, this is no way to legislate. The Members of this body do not know, and have no way to find out, what are the complicated provisions of those 60 bills. Under suspension of the rules we operate under a type of gag rule by which no amendments can be offered and debate is strictly limited.

Mr. Speaker, this is a serious breach of House procedures. It is a matter that cries for reform in the House. We should not continue to pass bills which we do not understand, and on which we do not have time to make decisions.

I would implore the Speaker and the leadership of this House to cease and desist from forcing us to make these

"blind" decisions. I say this with some nervousness because there are bills on the list in which I have a great interest and which are important to my State. I realize we need to pass some of these bills, but the merits of all the bills do not alter the facts that it is terribly dangerous for us to work in this manner.

Mr. Speaker, I warn the Members of the House to be particularly careful in their consideration of the long list of items on the Suspension Calendar, and I warn people of this country that this House is inevitably going to make mistakes under these abnormal, unnecessary, and high-risk procedures.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MCFALL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device and the following Members failed to respond:

[Roll No. 752]

Abzug	Gibbons	Murphy, N.Y.
Alexander	Gonzalez	Murtha
Anderson, Ill.	Green	Nowak
Andrews, N.C.	Hanley	O'Hara
Armstrong	Hansen	O'Neill
Ashley	Harkin	Patterson, Calif.
AuCoin	Harrington	Pepper
Badillo	Harsha	Peyser
Baldus	Hayes, Ind.	Pickle
Baucus	Hébert	Pike
Bell	Hefner	Quie
Blaggi	Heinz	Rangel
Boggs	Helstoski	Reuss
Boland	Henderson	Riegle
Bolling	Hightower	Rodino
Breaux	Hinshaw	Rosenthal
Burlison, Mo.	Holtzman	Rostenkowski
Chappell	Hyde	Russo
Chisholm	Jarman	Ryan
Cochran	Jones, Ala.	Satterfield
Conlan	Jones, Okla.	Shuster
Conyers	Jordan	Snyder
Corman	Karh	Solarz
Cornell	Krueger	Spellman
Cotter	LaFalce	Staggers
D'Amours	McCloskey	Stark
Daniels, N.J.	McCollister	Steelman
Dellums	McCormack	Steiger, Ariz.
Diggs	McEwen	Stevens
Dodd	McFall	Stokes
Drinan	McKinney	Stuckey
Duncan, Ore.	Madigan	Thompson
du Pont	Matsunaga	Thornton
Eckhardt	Meeds	Udall
Erlenborn	Meyner	Ullman
Esch	Mills	Wampler
Eshleman	Mink	Waxman
Evans, Colo.	Mitchell, Md.	Wirth
Fascell	Mollohan	Wyder
Fish	Moorhead, Pa.	Young, Ga.
Fithian	Mosher	Zeferetti
Ford, Tenn.	Murphy, Ill.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 305 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XXVII, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend

the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

After all motions to suspend the rules have been entertained and debated, and after those motions to be determined by "nonrecord" votes have been disposed of, the Chair will then put the question on each motion on which the further proceedings were postponed.

MINNESOTA RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 13374) to establish the Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 13374

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge Act".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The Lower Minnesota River Valley, which provides habitat for a large number of migratory waterfowl, fish, and other wildlife species, is a unique environmental resource.

(2) This valley is located close to a large metropolitan area and, accordingly, it is of great value as a source of environmental education, recreational opportunities, and interpretive programs for hundreds of thousands of urban dwellers.

(3) This valley is currently threatened with spoliation, removal from public access, and ecological downgrading, through commercial and industrial development.

(4) Despoliation of this valley and its flood plain will result in the permanent loss of unique social, educational, and environmental assets.

(b) POLICY.—It is therefore declared to be the policy of the Congress in this Act to preserve the Minnesota River Valley through the establishment of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act:

(1) The terms "conserve" and "conservation" mean to use, and the use of, methods and procedures which are necessary to assure, to the maximum extent practicable, the continued existence of populations of fish and wildlife. Such methods and procedures may include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resource management, including research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition, and public information and education.

(2) The term "interests therein" means any property interest in lands and waters, including, but not limited to, a leasehold, an easement, a future interest, or an equitable use.

(3) The term "refuge" means the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, established pursuant to section 4 of this Act.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(5) The term "State" means the State of Minnesota and any political subdivision thereof.

(6) The term "wildlife recreation area" means the wildlife recreation area established adjacent to the refuge, pursuant to section 5 of this Act.

THE REFUGE

SEC. 4. (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary shall establish, in accordance with this section, the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register upon completion of the comprehensive plan pursuant to section 6 of this Act. The refuge shall consist of—

(1) approximately 9,500 acres of lands, marshes, submerged lands, and open waters in the lower Minnesota River Valley, which are depicted as a wildlife refuge on a map dated November 1975 and entitled "Official Map—Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge-Recreation Area", which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior; and

(2) any additional lands, waters, and interests therein, which the Secretary may acquire and designate for inclusion in the refuge.

(b) **ACQUISITION AND ADMINISTRATION.**—(1) The Secretary shall, within 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, acquire lands, waters, and interests therein, within the boundaries of the refuge, by (A) donation; (B) purchase (with donated, transferred, or appropriated funds); or (C) exchange.

(2) With respect to the Black Dog Lake unit, as identified on the map referred to in subsection (a)(1) of this section, the Secretary may not acquire any lands, waters, or interests therein unless such acquisition is compatible with the continued operation of the electric power generation plant presently located within such unit. The Secretary may negotiate and enter into an agreement, with the owner of such powerplant, for the joint or cooperative conservation and management of such unit.

(3) The Secretary shall develop and administer the lands, waters, and interests therein, which are acquired for the refuge, in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.). The Secretary may also exercise any other authority available to him for the conservation and management of wildlife and natural resources, the development of wildlife recreational opportunities, wildlife interpretation, and environmental education, to the extent deemed by him to be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(c) **WILDLIFE INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION CENTER.**—The Secretary shall construct, administer, and maintain, at an appropriate site within the refuge, a wildlife interpretation and education center. Such center shall be designed and operated to promote environmental education and to provide an opportunity for the study and enjoyment of wildlife in its natural habitat.

(d) **REVENUE SHARING.**—Payments made, in accordance with the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act (16 U.S.C. 715s), to the counties in which units of the refuge are located shall be distributed by such counties to municipalities and townships on the same pro rata basis as is used in the distribution of real estate taxes.

THE WILDLIFE RECREATION AREA

SEC. 5. (a) **GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall establish, in cooperation with the State and in an area adjacent to the refuge, a wildlife recreation area by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register upon completion of the comprehensive plan pursuant to section 6 of this Act. Such area shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein which are depicted as a recreation area on the map referred to in section 4(a)(1) of this Act. The wildlife recreation area shall, in general, consist of—

(1) those portions of the Lower Minnesota River floodplain and which are necessary for

one or more of the following: public access to such area; safety; the well-being of the visiting public; and the operation and maintenance of such area; and

(2) any additional areas which are adjacent to such floodplain and which are located between the city of Jordan, Minnesota, and Fort Snelling State Park, excluding the industrialized component thereof located in the municipalities of Savage, Chaska, Shakopee, and Burnsville, Minnesota.

(b) **ACQUISITION AND ADMINISTRATION.**—Lands, waters, and interests therein, which are within the boundaries of the wildlife recreation area, shall, with the agreement of the State, be acquired, developed, and administered by the State (in cooperation with the Secretary) in accordance with the provisions of the comprehensive plan developed under section 6 of this Act.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

SEC. 6. (a) **GENERAL.**—Within 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in cooperation with the State and political subdivisions thereof, develop a comprehensive plan for the conservation, protection, preservation, and interpretation of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and the adjacent wildlife recreation area.

(b) **MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES.**—The plan required by subsection (a) of this section shall delineate and provide appropriate management guidelines for the following two categories of property:

(1) **Category I.**—The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, to be acquired and managed by the Secretary pursuant to section 4(b) of this Act.

(2) **Category II.**—Public nature-recreation areas, to be acquired (in fee or by lease, easement, donation, or other agreement) and managed by the State (in cooperation with the Secretary) pursuant to section 5(b) of this Act.

(c) **OTHER REQUIREMENTS.**—The plan required by subsection (a) of this section shall—

(1) provide for the Minnesota Valley Trail Corridor, authorized by Minnesota Statute, 1963, section 85.198, as an integral part of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and the adjacent wildlife recreation area; and

(2) contain such other provisions relating to public use, law enforcement, wildlife conservation, environmental education and interpretation, and other matters as the Secretary and the State deem necessary to preserve, protect, and enhance the refuge-recreation area and to carry out the purposes of this Act.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7. (a) **GRANTS.**—The Secretary shall provide sufficient financial assistance to the State to enable it to acquire and develop lands, waters, and interests therein in the wildlife recreation area. A grant made under this section shall only be used with respect to lands, waters, and interests therein which are acquired by the State after the establishment of the wildlife recreation area. The Secretary may reimburse the State for lands, waters, and interests therein which are acquired prior to the establishment of the wildlife recreation area if such lands, waters, and interests therein are contained within the area at the time of its establishment. Such grants shall be subject to such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary. Any grants made from the Land and Water Conservation Fund shall be subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 1-8).

(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—Any payment made by the Secretary under this section shall be subject to the following condition: The conversion, use, or disposal of any lands, waters, and interests therein which are required by the

State, directly or indirectly, with Federal financial assistance provided under this section, for purposes contrary to the purposes of this Act (as determined by the Secretary), shall create in the United States a right to compensation from the State in an amount equal to the fair market value of the land at the time of conversion, use or disposal, or an amount equal to the Federal payment for acquisition and development of the land, whichever is greater.

SPOIL SITES

SEC. 8. The Secretary and the United States Corps of Engineers shall assist appropriate local authorities in the disposal of dredge material and in the designation of sites for deposit of dredge material, so as to minimize the disruption of wildlife and the reduction of scenic and recreational values and so as to assure the continuation of navigation on the riverway. The Secretary may acquire such alternative sites, outside the boundary of the refuge-recreation area, as may be necessary, in exchange for sites existing in the area on the date of enactment of this Act. The value of any properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal as determined by the Secretary or, if not, such value shall be equalized by the payment of cash, to the owners of the property within the refuge-recreation area or to the Secretary, as the circumstances require. The Secretary is authorized to expend not more than 20 per centum of the funds appropriated for acquisition of the refuge under section 10(a) of this Act to assist in the disposal of dredge material and to purchase alternative sites for deposit of dredge material as may be necessary outside the boundaries of the refuge and recreation area.

CONTINUED PUBLIC SERVICES

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting or preventing the provision of vital public services, including—

(1) the continuation of commercial navigation in the main navigation channel of the Minnesota River which lies within the refuge-recreation area;

(2) the construction, improvement, and replacement of highways and bridges, whether or not the highway is a Federal-aid highway; or

(3) any other activity which the Secretary determines to be necessary;

if the provision of such services is otherwise in accordance with law. Any activity referred to in this section shall be carried out so as to minimize the disruption of the wildlife and the reduction of recreational and scenic values of the area, consistent with economic feasibility.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. (a) **ACQUISITION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein in the refuge-recreation area, pursuant to sections 4(b)(1) and (7)(a) of this Act, except that such sums shall not exceed a total of \$14,500,000 for the period beginning October 1, 1977, and ending September 30, 1983.

(b) **DEVELOPMENT.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for the development of the refuge-recreation area, except that such sums shall not exceed \$6,000,000 for the period beginning October 1, 1977, and ending September 30, 1986. Not more than \$500,000 of such sums shall be used for the development of the comprehensive plan pursuant to section 6 of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Michigan opposed to the bill?

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill, and I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUSSELOT) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation has experienced a revitalization of interest in our outdoor natural resources. Reports this Bicentennial Year of record-breaking attendance in our national parks and refuges only demonstrates the growing appreciation of Americans for the natural beauty with which this land has been blessed. Thus, we must be continually mindful of these assets which we hold in trust for generations to come.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, we must always endeavor to commit our limited resources to those areas which require our immediate attention and priority. The bill before us today, H.R. 13374, represents such a case.

The proposed Minnesota River Valley Refuge and associated recreational area lies directly adjacent to the metropolitan Minneapolis-St. Paul area. The Lower Minnesota River Valley is a unique environmental resource which provides extensive wildlife habitat in an urban setting with nearly two million people within a 30 minute drive.

It is extensive marshlands are especially noted for their large populations of waterfowl which use them as production, migration and wintering grounds. At one time or another, 24 species of waterfowl have been recorded on the marshes along with 250 other species of birds. Over 600 deer have been counted during the winter along this 30-mile stretch of river. The river valley has value to those who hunt or fish or simply enjoy wildlife. It also has value for scientific and environmental education study purposes. It provides open space; it functions as a natural system for handling flood waters; and it has high historical value for the citizens of Minnesota.

This resource is in constant danger of destruction. Annually, new plans come forth that describe the modification of this natural habitat for commercial gain. Without protection, economic development of the lower Minnesota River floodplain would occur in two major forms—river navigation development in the floodway and nonwater-oriented commercial/industrial development in the floodplain.

Cognizant of these potential threats, a local citizens group has been responsible for initiating this important legislation. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members to act favorably on this much needed legislation.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL).

(Mr. FRENZEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 13374 is rather straightforward. It simply acts to preserve the natural beauty of the Lower Minnesota River Valley through the creation of a national wildlife refuge, and an adjacent wildlife recreation area. It specifically directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish and administer, through the Fish and Wildlife Service, a 9,500-acre wildlife refuge and to complete this acquisition within 6 years. It further authorizes the establishment of a wildlife recreation area, covering approximately 17,500 acres, adjacent to the refuge. That is a pretty dry description for an exciting idea.

The acreage included in this proposal will be unique among existing refuge and recreation areas. It has, of course, a great plentitude of marshy and wooded plant varieties and animal species, but its uniqueness is in its location. It is located just a few minutes from the heart of downtown Minneapolis and within easy driving distance for over 2 million residents within the surrounding 7-county area. There are other refuges in urban settings, but this would be the refuge with ready accessibility to the largest numbers of urban residents.

Local residents and the State of Minnesota have been actively laboring to preserve this resource for many years. As far back as 1934 the State administration endorsed a 42,000-acre, 24.6-mile-long hiking and riding trail. The first of several concrete steps taken toward preservation occurred in 1969 when the legislature began authorizations for a similarly conceived multiple-use trail. Total funding for that purpose has already exceeded \$2 million. These actions by the State have been accompanied by heavy citizen support. Citizens and community groups along with the various municipalities and counties have been extremely active and productive in developing the final proposal before us.

The river valley has obvious value to those who hunt and fish or simply enjoy wandering in a virtually unspoiled area. However, it has also established its value for scientific research and as an environmental education center. This legislation would increase the magnitude of those contributions. Along with its open space significance is its natural function as a flood plain. This factor, in light of the normal runoff from Minnesota winters, cannot be easily discounted.

Accompanying the scenic, recreational, wildlife, and flood control benefits is its significant historical importance to the State of Minnesota. The preservation of this area would handsomely complement the existing Fort Snelling State Park and surrounding area of interest.

The bill itself seems to accurately reflect the citizen and State concerns which were well voiced at numerous meetings, factfinding gatherings, and at a series of hearings held by both the Senate committee and our Subcommittee on

Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Here, Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment especially, the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. LEGGETT, for his careful and thoughtful handling of the bill, and for the time he spent in coming to Minnesota to study this question closely.

The last 16 miles of the river bordering the proposed area are channelized to 9 feet. Frequent barge trips feed extensive agricultural and power supply needs both up and down river to the powerplant and grain terminals historically located along a 5-mile stretch. The bill takes these factors into account and provides assistance to local authorities in both the designation of dredge sites and the ultimate disposal of dredged material. It goes on to further authorize the acquisition of sites outside the refuge itself where they are required.

Metropolitan growth on either side of the river valley is still continuing at a fairly rapid pace; consequently, the bill incorporates provisions to meet those needs. The bill specifically provides for the continuation of vital public services as consistent with our stated goal of minimum disruption of wildlife and recreational values. These services include possible bridges, highways, and power transmission lines.

The bill seems to meet our local needs more than adequately. Its provisions for local and State cooperation and future growth have been well received. However, the Department of the Interior, as noted in the committee report, opposes the enactment of the bill on the grounds that the recreation proposal can be more appropriately conducted under existing Lawcon authorities, and that the refuge should be accomplished by the use of the migratory bird conservation fund. These objections strike me as missing the point by a mile. In the first place the local share of migratory bird funding is stretched far beyond any ability to finance the project, and unfortunately Lawcon funds have not been used in this manner since the inception of the program. Of even greater importance is the fact that the area is being established and protected as a unified package. Its purposes will be preserved as a whole not considered in a piecemeal fashion.

Mr. Speaker, this is an area which has been attractive to wildlife. This bill seeks to protect the area so we will have in what is essentially an urban state an available, but ready access to more than 2 million people, to preserve a wildlife refuge. Absent the passage of this bill, it is likely that this area will be used for rather rapid commercial, industrial, and residential development and that the many species of animals, fish and wild fowl that frequent and breed in the area will eventually be forced from the area.

It is supported by State, local governments, local residents, and interested groups. It is a terribly important bill for the residents of my district, who have for years understood the importance of the area as a wildlife refuge. These people have worked on the area in private

projects for many years, attempting to maintain small refuges, particularly to increase the wild fowl flocks that frequent the area. They have requested that the Federal Government carry out its small share in the construction of this refuge. The refuge is supported by all of the local elements, including those industries which share the use of the Minnesota River Valley.

Mr. Speaker, we have put together a bill in which we have tried to accommodate the refuge to existing industry in the valley and the residents. It seems to me that the committee, its subcommittee chairman, Mr. LEGGETT, and the author of the bill, my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), deserve great praise for putting together what I think is a balanced bill, which shows neutrality toward the existing activities within the valley, and yet a heavy degree of protection for these wild fowl, the fish and the animals that inhabit the valley.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Members of this House will pass this bill, because I think it is terribly important that we pass it now and get the protection for this refuge before development begins to take over the valley and make it impossible. This is not something which will be quite as good, even if we should pass the bill next year. We have to do it immediately.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 13374.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) who authored this bill.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the chairman of the full committee for her concern and interest in the legislation and support of it; the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT), for his splendid work coming out to Minnesota, giving up his own time to conduct hearings on the spot and make a tour of the wildlife refuge area.

I also want to commend my two colleagues from Minnesota, Messrs. FRENZEL and HAGEDORN. They are the ones who really did the groundwork in putting together the basic draft of this legislation, working with the local interests within their own districts and reconciling the conflicting views of the use to which that area should be put.

This is, as the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL) earlier stated, an honest and deliberate effort to reach a compromise in the use of the area, and I think it is a successful one. We have reasonably balanced the interests of industry and the local residents, as well as the natural resources, combining them into a program that will be unique in the country; the only wildlife refuge anywhere in the United States near a major metropolitan center, within half an hour driving reach of nearly 2 million people in the State of Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Minnesota have worked long and hard for the creation of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Congress will today take an important step toward establishing the refuge.

The Minnesota River Valley contains some of the finest wetland areas remaining in the State of Minnesota. H.R. 13374 will preserve 17,500 acres of that scarce land for posterity. It will create a 9,500-acre national wildlife refuge, and an 8,000-acre multiple-use recreation area.

H.R. 13374 authorizes a total of \$20.5 million to be spent over a 9-year period. The \$14.5 million earmarked for acquisition of lands is to be spent between fiscal years 1978 and 1983. The remaining \$6 million for development of the refuge/recreation area will be spent between fiscal years 1978 and 1986.

The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge will truly be unique. It will be the first unit of the national wildlife system located so close to a major metropolitan area that it is within a half hour drive for approximately 2 million people.

The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge will benefit not only the residents of the Twin Cities area; it is a treasure that will be enjoyed by the whole State of Minnesota, and the Nation. And it is a tribute to those who would protect wildlife and other natural resources.

An interesting feature of this refuge proposal is the recommendation to establish a recreation area along with it on the same land. This arrangement will, in my view, offer the widest possible benefits not only to wildlife, but to the surrounding communities and visitors to the area as well. The primary purpose of the refuge proposal is to protect the unspoiled wildlife habitat along the Minnesota River, and the preservation of waterfowl, fish, and other wildlife resources. But it will also make important contributions to environmental education, recreation, and scientific research.

Visitors will be able to learn about wildlife production and maintenance with the use of observation blinds, elevated platforms, and interpretational aids. The refuge, because it is close to the University of Minnesota and other research- and education-oriented institutions, will prove to be a valuable wildlife laboratory as well. Fishing, and perhaps limited waterfowl hunting are other activities envisioned for the refuge/recreation area.

Mr. Speaker, over 275 species of waterfowl and other birds have been identified in the nearly 10,000 acres that will become the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Approximately 100 species nest locally including wood ducks, mallards, teal, and shovellers. Other waterfowl that use the area include scaup, canvasbacks, coots, black ducks, goldeneyes, and whistling swans. The development of the refuge will encourage use of the area by Canada geese. Many species of wildlife, including deer and furbearing animals, are already abundant in the refuge area.

The protection of these species, the preservation of unspoiled prairie and wetlands in the Minnesota River Valley, and the educational, research, and recreation benefits of the refuge more than justify the investment that will be made to create it.

Those property owners whose land will constitute the refuge/recreation area, and the other citizens who have worked so hard and diligently in support of this worthwhile goal, deserve praise for their foresight and their determination to see the Minnesota River Valley Wildlife Refuge become a reality.

I think it is a good program. We have worked hard to produce a reasonable piece of legislation which does meet the interests of all the parties involved, and I strongly urge its passage.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished colleague from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN).

(Mr. HAGEDORN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUSSELOT) and appreciate his yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the entire Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee for their work in producing this bill, especially the distinguished gentleman from my own State (Mr. OBERSTAR). The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area is an extremely innovative project which will bring the experience of the wilderness close to the more than 2 million people of the Lower Minnesota River Valley.

The Minnesota Valley is a unique environmental resource comprised of a series of flood-plain marshes along the Minnesota River. It is a rare combination of beauty and diversity of wildlife, which also serves the important function of a flood plain. It is rich in vegetation, rich in its variety of small waterfowl and mammals, rich in its remnants of Minnesota history, and rich in the type of pristine, open space occasionally needed by all individuals in search of solitude. The valley offers invaluable resources for the naturalist, the sportsman, the hiker, the biker, the picnicker, and those who simply want to "get away from it all." Enhancing its value is the truly urban character of the surrounding area—Minneapolis-St. Paul—and the fact that the valley is the last remaining wildlife habitat in the Hennepin County area.

Apart from its unusual status as a genuinely urban refuge, the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Refuge and Recreation Area is also unusual in the nature of its administration. The Interior Department has indicated that it knows of no other area which combines the sort of combined Federal, State, and local management that is proposed here. The 9,500-acre four-unit wildlife refuge would be acquired and managed primarily by the Fish and Wildlife Service in the same manner.

Another 8,000 acres would compose an adjacent "recreation area" to be purchased and managed primarily by State

and local governments in cooperation with the Federal Government. H.R. 13374 provides for Federal matching payments to purchase the approximately 4,500 acres in the recreation area not already under public ownership.

In conjunction, the wildlife refuge and the recreation area should afford the administrative flexibility to develop the entire region into a showcase in which a broad range of environmental and educational goals can be pursued.

I am just as concerned, however, that a balance be struck between these and equally important commercial, navigational, and developmental goals. These are all important social objectives and should not be subordinated before those of wildlife management and environmental protection. I believe that H.R. 13374 strikes the proper balance. To assist in the continued navigation of the river, important in bringing commodities to market, the Fish and Wildlife Service is instructed to assist State and local authorities in the determination of flood deposit sites.

Furthermore, it is stated explicitly that the refuge shall not be construed to prevent the provision of vital public services to the surrounding communities, including the construction, improvement, and replacement of highways and bridges. This language frees the Department of the Interior from the inflexible prohibitions against development which would normally exist within a refuge area. All that is demanded of such development is that it be carried out with "minimum necessary" environmental disruption.

I might state that without the inclusion of this language, this bill would have been unacceptable to both myself and, I believe, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL). All that is demanded of such development is that it be carried out with minimum necessary environmental disruption.

While I recognize the litigative possibilities for obstruction that always exist with new legislation, I believe that the statutory language is clear here. In particular, this bill imposes no new obstacles to the proposed Cedar Avenue Bridge crossing. Nor does it interfere with the utility needs of the surrounding area.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT).

(Mr. LEGGETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 13374. This legislation is intended to preserve and enhance wildlife habitat of migratory waterfowl, fish, and other wildlife species in the Lower Minnesota River Valley, and to provide wildlife recreational opportunities including environmental education and interpretive programs through the establishment of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge and an adjacent wildlife recreation area.

In accordance with this purpose, the legislation would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish and

administer, through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a wildlife refuge of approximately 9,500 acres in the Lower Minnesota River Valley and to acquire such lands within 6 years. The Secretary is also authorized to establish adjacent to the refuge and in cooperation with the State of Minnesota and its political subdivisions a wildlife recreation area of approximately 8,000 acres. Lands within the recreation area are to be acquired and administered by the State and units of local government in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Secretary is authorized to grant financial assistance to the State for acquisition of the recreation area lands. The legislation authorizes the appropriation of \$14½ million for acquisition of the refuge and wildlife recreation area and \$6 million for development beginning in fiscal year 1978.

The impetus for the legislation was generated approximately 2 years ago when the Lower Minnesota River Valley Citizens' Committee, composed of Valley residents and other interested persons, requested the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to study the feasibility of preserving the area through the creation of a national wildlife refuge. In its report entitled "A Wildlife Resource in an Urban Environment," the Service outlined the river valley's potential as a wildlife refuge. The study noted that the area could be managed to produce important species of ducks, including mallards, wood ducks, and blue-winged teal as well as to restore area populations of other birds, like the trumpeter swan. Another important use of the proposed refuge would be for maintenance of waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. In this regard, the area could serve to improve the distribution of central Minnesota's large Canadian goose population. The study also noted that the area's unique urban location made it particularly suitable for use in environmental education and recreation program, as well as in scientific research studies related to monitoring, preserving and improving the natural environment. The report concluded that establishment of a refuge was warranted.

In addition to its importance for preserving the wildlife and other values of the lower Minnesota River Valley, this bill is significant for two other reasons. First, it provides for the direct involvement of the State and local communities in the development and administration of the refuge. Second, the bill establishes an urban wildlife refuge, of which there are presently only seven.

Numerous witnesses representing the Federal, State, and local governments, land owners and interested citizens appeared at our hearings in Minnesota and all testified in favor of this legislation; although concern was expressed by several local residents regarding the maintenance of vital public services in the area.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate is prepared to act on an identical bill at this time. Therefore, I urge the immediate enactment of this important legislation.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gen-

tleman from New Jersey (Mr. FORSYTHE).

(Mr. FORSYTHE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORSYTHE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with my distinguished colleagues in supporting the creation of the Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

During the hearing on H.R. 13374, it became all too clear that without the adoption of this legislation, about half of the wetland areas in the proposed refuge would be lost to industrial development in the next 10 years.

Such a loss, Mr. Speaker, would be tragic. The wetlands of the Minnesota River Valley serve as a unique habitat and breeding ground for over 275 species of birds, including thousands of ducks and other waterfowl. In fact, nearly twice as many ducks are produced to flight stage in these wetlands than in any other areas in proximity to the Minnesota River Valley.

In addition to these waterfowl, the proposed refuge is the home of beavers, muskrats, minks, raccoons, gray and red foxes, and white-tailed deer. If the wetlands of the Minnesota River Valley are destroyed by commercial and industrial development, many of these species will suffer. For example, it is estimated that the destruction of the wetlands could reduce by 25 percent the more than 600 deer who spend their winters in this area.

Furthermore, the wetlands of the Minnesota River Valley serve as a natural flood plain storing excess runoff water. Without these areas, elaborate and expensive control facilities could be required.

In addition to these benefits, the proposed refuge offers enormous opportunities for human enjoyment. This area represents a unique educational resource which will provide an urban wildlife area for bird watching, photography, hunting, fishing, and nature study.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the proposed Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge will benefit regional wildlife through the preservation and protection of important wetland areas. It is equally obvious that the nearly 2 million people living in the vicinity of the refuge will profit from the adoption of this legislation. To accomplish these purposes, I urge the adoption of H.R. 13374.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. RUPPE).

(Mr. RUPPE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, when the first settlers came to America, they found a land which was blessed with 127 million acres of valuable wetlands. By 1955, wetland areas had decreased by over 50 million acres. This decline has continued in the past 20 years and current wetland areas are now just 55 percent of their original size. Clearly, steps must be taken to reverse this trend.

The importance of wetland areas to the Nation is without question. These

lands serve as natural floodplains, thereby reducing the need for public flood control projects; they are natural water purifiers, removing toxic materials from streams in the marsh and adding oxygen to the water; and they are highly valued for stimulating waterfowl production and providing habitat for many forms of wildlife. Furthermore, visitors to treasured areas such as the proposed Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge can observe and enjoy wildlife through facilities and programs specifically designed for that purpose.

Without the creation of the Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge, the delicate ecosystem of the lower Minnesota River floodplain will probably be destroyed by river navigation and industrial projects. In fact, it is estimated that, without this legislation, approximately 50 percent of the floodplain will fall prey to development.

Among the consequences of this development are adverse impacts in two areas—the direct loss of fish and wildlife populations, and the loss of recreational opportunities. Numerous species—including mallards, black ducks, Canada geese, herons, white-tailed deer, muskrats, minks, beavers, carp, shad, and catfish—will be reduced in this region if the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge remains unrealized. The benefits of the proposed 17,500-acre refuge and recreation area to regional fish and wildlife, as well as to 2 million neighboring citizens, are clear. In light of these benefits, Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H.R. 13374.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, as the Members know, the Department of the Interior has some substantial reservations about this legislation (H.R. 13374) as to its actual need. I would like to quote from a letter from our former colleague, who is now in the Interior Department, Mr. Kyl. Mr. Kyl says:

This Department opposes the enactment of these bills for the following reasons: (1) the refuge portion of this proposal can be acquired by the Fish and Wildlife Service under present legislative authority with funds for the Migratory Bird Conservation Funds; and (2) the acquisition of the recreation portion of the proposal can be more appropriately conducted under the existing legislative authority of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri or my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT), would wish to comment on what appear to me to be reasonable objections to this bill.

Mr. LEGGETT. If the gentleman will yield, I think the gentleman makes a good point. The administration did make objection to this legislation when our colleague (Mr. MONDALE) was urging acceleration of these hearings some months ago, over in the other body.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. The gentleman is referring to the Senator from Minnesota, also a candidate for Vice President?

Mr. LEGGETT. Yes. The gentleman knows the one.

But as the gentleman knows, as was brought out in hearing before my committee this morning, there has been a

rather monumental change in game plan by the administration and what they have desired to do is to take the land.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. If I may interrupt, could the gentleman tell us what the change of game plan is?

Mr. LEGGETT. Yes. The change in game plan started, I believe, with Yellowstone National Park here a few weeks ago, when the President of the United States decided that really the efforts to curtail refuges and curtail recreation areas and curtail national parks, which had been the policy in cutting the budget as submitted by the Department of the Interior earlier this year, was no longer valid and, as a result, that all has been changed.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. If I may interrupt the gentleman at that point, my understanding is that that was a general policy decision but it did not necessarily apply to the particular land in Minnesota, is that correct?

Mr. LEGGETT. My counsel tells me that this was included.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, that is not the message we are getting from the President or the White House staff.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, the point is that the gentleman talks about projects being already authorized. All of the \$700 million, relating to projects on which we are prepared to act and about which we heard in my committee this morning, has already been authorized.

The administration has plenty of authority to act, but the administration wants it very indelibly laid out that it has changed the program. Nat Reed and some of those folks over in Interior now want to come out fully in support of this, and as a result these programs are now fully supported. I am sure if the gentleman will go back and check with the administration, he will find this program does have the support of the administration.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's comments. That is not the signal we get from the Interior Department or the White House. We do not get the signal that this particular project was included or needed on the basis of the policy of which the gentleman speaks. However, we will check again and try to get the word before we complete this consideration.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I promised to yield first to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SYMMS). He has a comment he wishes to make.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

(Mr. SYMMS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask this question of the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT): This money, I take it, is not, then, coming out of the duck stamp fund?

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from California will yield, that is my understanding.

Mr. SYMMS. Referring to this \$20 million, then, where do we get it?

Mr. LEGGETT. The money would be appropriated in the budget for next year and for 1978.

Mr. SYMMS. It is not in the budget?

Mr. LEGGETT. It is not in the budget for 1977.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, did I understand the gentleman to say that it is not in the budget?

Mr. LEGGETT. I will ask the gentleman to listen to me carefully. It is not in the budget for 1977. It will be in the budget for 1978, and I was assured today by Assistant Secretary Reed that in spite of the fact that he had not had approval from OMB, the administration or a successor administration would be submitting a revised budget for fiscal year 1977 and for 1978 which would come forth in January.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SYMMS) has raised a good point. If it is not in the budget for 1977, what is the rush? We do not need the legislation today under a suspension procedure?

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I will yield in just a minute. First let me say this:

The gentleman from Washington (Mr. ADAMS) was just in the well early in today's session saying that he will oppose anything that is not in the budget for 1977, and I think he is performing his function correctly as the chairman of the Committee on the Budget.

Now, the second question is: If it is not in the 1977 budget, what is the big rush? I know that our good colleague from the other body is in a hurry to become Vice President, but what does that have to do with our present needs?

Mr. Kyl has said very clearly in a letter that is in the report that this is not needed, that it is not needed legislatively, and that the actions that need to be taken can be taken without this bill.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I say we are rushing this through unnecessarily.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I yield to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, we have had the question answered and have been told that this money will be appropriated and will not come from duck stamps. My question now is this:

Did Ducks Unlimited testify on this bill, and if so, what was the position of Ducks Unlimited? I am referring to that great private enterprise operation which has done so much in this country for the conservation of wetlands as duck breeding grounds.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Does any Member want to answer that question, any Member who is knowledgeable?

Mr. LEGGETT. Yes. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, \$14 million of the \$20.5 million will come from the land and water conservation fund. The balance would be appropriated.

Mr. SYMMS. The amount from the land and water conservation fund, is that appropriated money?

Mr. LEGGETT. No; that is duck stamp money. It is a separate fund.

Ducks Unlimited, as I recall, has not testified on this project. I am sure they are fully for it.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, has the committee ever seen any comparison of projects like this one funded by the Government as opposed to private projects like those of Ducks Unlimited so that we could see which is the most effective and which does the better job in the conservation of wetlands as breeding grounds for ducks?

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, we have traveled up to Saskatoon, and we have been in several places in Saskatchewan. We have found that they are doing some very good work there. They are spending their money up there, and, very frankly, they can use a hundred percent more capability. If the gentleman is interested in Ducks Unlimited, I think it would be wise for him to make a recruitment effort for them.

Ducks Unlimited has plenty of places where they can use money outside the country today to promote more breeding grounds, rather than spending their money in the State of Minnesota on a project like this. This is a hybridized project. It has full local and State support, and we are putting the burden on everybody.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much.

I would just say, Mr. Speaker, that as a duck hunter, I am interested in conservation of the duck breeding grounds.

I am wondering about one other question which the gentleman from Michigan mentioned, and that was development of the property. We are talking about ducks and beavers and so forth compared to people.

What kind of development is being pursued in this area, and what is the job factor?

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman mean for people?

Mr. SYMMS. Right. If the gentleman from Michigan could answer that, what is the situation with respect to unemployment in this area of Minnesota? How many jobs would be provided if we did not allow some of the duck development in connection with the game preserve? What are we giving away?

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to know, before we vote on this what we are giving away. How much of the environment are we going to be giving away for people who need jobs?

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I will answer the gentleman.

It is 17,000 acres in which we will preserve all the beavers and the bushes and almost everything there that moves or grows. All 17,000 acres are taken over by the Federal Government and an individual literally has to have permission of the Federal Government to remove a small bush. Some people like that.

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state that this buffer zone is in

the district of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and in that of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN), not in mine.

They said that they think it is good for this area and good for the State of Minnesota.

Mr. SYMMS. We found the inequities between the industrialists and the other folks with respect to the ducks and so on.

Mr. Speaker, if I can get this picture straight, we are going to confiscate \$20 million from private enterprise or private citizens and then use it to buy land, 17,000 acres, which will interfere with the private industrial expansion in that area. Therefore, we are taking money away from them now, and we are not going to let them progress to pay for more Government programs.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to get this straight so that I know what I am voting on.

Mr. LEGGETT. All right, I would just say this: If one flies over this area, what he finds essentially is a lot of wasteland in this Minnesota River Valley area. They have improved it with a few entertainment programs. They have a coal-energy producing facility, but it is an area that has remained dormant due to the fact that it is not high-value land.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's comments.

I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. GOLDWATER).

(Mr. GOLDWATER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT).

With respect to the \$24 million or \$25 million, where is this money to come from?

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, \$14 million would come from the land and water conservation fund. The other \$6.5 million would come from general appropriations.

Mr. GOLDWATER. With regard to the \$14 million from the land and water conservation fund, is that in addition to the entire amount that would be received by the State of Minnesota?

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman restate the question.

Mr. GOLDWATER. The answer is no, so that that money comes out of the entitlement for the State of Minnesota?

Mr. LEGGETT. That is my understanding.

Mr. GOLDWATER. In essence, the programs that are requested to be funded under Minnesota's entitlement means that what the gentleman is requesting to do is to get this program up in the forefront, to give it priority; is that correct?

Mr. LEGGETT. It would be given priority by the State of Minnesota.

(Mr. ROUSSELOT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Speaker, let me review the entire letter of Mr. KYL, so my colleagues may be aware of his concerns:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1976.
HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine
and Fisheries, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on HR 1323, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Minnesota Valley Wildlife Recreation Area", and HR 13374, a bill "To establish the Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes." Your Committee also has before it H.R. 12310 which is identical to H.R. 1323 and H.R. 13263 which is identical to H.R. 13374.

We recommend against the enactment of these bills.

H.R. 1323 and H.R. 12310 would establish a national wildlife refuge consisting of approximately 9,500 acres along the lower stretches of the Minnesota River between Carver and Fort Snelling. These bills authorize establishment of a State and locally administered recreation area consisting of approximately 8,000 acres which would be preserved by donation, easements or acquisition with Land and Water Conservation Fund Act money. The refuge established by these bills, if enacted, would be managed in concert with other natural resource units in the river valley that are or will be managed by the State or local governmental organizations.

H.R. 13263 and H.R. 13374 authorize the establishment of a 9,500 acre national wildlife refuge along the lower stretches of the Minnesota River between Carver and Fort Snelling. The Secretary is directed, in cooperation with the State of Minnesota, to develop within three years a comprehensive plan for protection, preservation and interpretation of the refuge. Specific direction is provided in these bills to assure continued maintenance of the river for navigation and the construction of roads, bridges and other public services. An authorization of \$14.5 million for the period October 1, 1978, through September 30, 1983, is provided for land acquisition. \$20 million are provided for development for the period October 1, 1978, through June 30, 1986. Not more than \$500,000 of this sum is to be used for development of a comprehensive plan.

This Department opposes the enactment of these bills for the following reasons: (1) the refuge portion of this proposal can be acquired by the Fish and Wildlife Service under present legislative authority with funds from the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund; and (2) the acquisition of the recreation portion of the proposal can be more appropriately conducted under the existing legislative authority of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN H. KYL,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, I have one other question: Does this have the OK or the backing of the State of Minnesota and the various conservation and wildlife government agencies in the State?

Mr. LEGGETT. To answer that, Mr. Speaker, we held hearings in the capitol or I think the county building of the State of Minnesota, the highest building in town. We had virtually every officer of the State of Minnesota, every officer of the Wildlife Service in the whole

State, all of the industrialists, and everybody there was in support of this refuge, including the gentleman's colleagues sitting behind him.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a quick colloquy?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

First, since passage of this bill by the full Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, it has been called to my attention that the official map upon which the wildlife refuge and recreation area is based included, inadvertently, approximately 150 acres of lands not intended by anyone for inclusion. I am referring here specifically to those lands east of the following eastern boundary description:

Everything East of the West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6 and Section 7, Township 27 North Range 21 West, Scott County, Minnesota.

What discretion is there in the Fish and Wildlife Service to alter the boundaries formally contained in the official map with respect to this and other possible future errors?

I want to make it part of the record so that it will be included when the Fish and Wildlife Division establishes the boundaries.

Mr. OBERSTAR. The gentleman brings up a valid point. This is one of those minor boundary errors that can be corrected without the need for additional legislation. There is discretion for Fish and Wildlife to make changes. Nothing in the bill restricts them to those precise boundaries in the act. As I say, we have enough discretion in the act to make the changes later on.

Mr. HAGEDORN. My second question is that section 9, paragraph 2, refers to the construction, improvement, and replacement of highways and bridges. Would the term "maintenance" be subsumed under the term "improvement" in this section?

Mr. OBERSTAR. It is included in the concept of "improvement"; maintenance is certainly permitted on the existing bridge or any new bridge if and when it is built.

Mr. HAGEDORN. My next question: Are there any provisions for the treatment of commercial navigation in other than the main navigational channel of the Minnesota River which are, nevertheless, used for commercial navigation, or could be used?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I would advise the gentleman from Minnesota that section 9, subsection (3) provides that:

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting or preventing the provision of vital public services, including—

And we certainly do include and intend to include in there river navigation which is vitally important for industry and agriculture in the gentleman's district and farther downstream. That certainly is the intention of this legislation; we definitely intend to allow that vital transportation means to continue.

Mr. HAGEDORN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, it is my understanding that the bill does permit the administration to get additional appropriated funds for the acquisition of this property because the State of Minnesota only receives about \$3 million from the land and water conservation fund, and the duck stamp moneys are not a tremendous amount of money to Minnesota. This legislation would permit the administrator or the secretary to go out for additional appropriated funds beyond the land and water conservation funds and duck stamp fund moneys, so additional moneys could be secured within a short period of time and this wildlife refuge not lost to industrial development.

Mr. OBERSTAR. That is right. We hope to have additional moneys available to preserve this unique area. That also responds to the question of the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUSSELOT) who was asking why we needed to proceed so rapidly with this program. If we were to have the Secretary of the Interior try to proceed under the Migratory Waterfowl Act, it would take years and years. This way we will be able to move ahead speedily with the arrangements that need to be made.

Mr. RUPPE. It is important to know that the duck stamp fund money and the land and water conservation funds are not adequate to permit us to have sufficient funds to do the necessary land acquisition if those moneys alone were to be utilized.

Mr. OBERSTAR. In addition to that, we have pending a land and water conservation bill that is now in conference, I believe, and that should be completed and put into law this year, which will provide additional funds in future years, and this will increase the amount of money available to the State of Minnesota. So we have a program that can move ahead, assuring the people in the area that the wildlife refuge will be established and that the land they are giving up will be developed for the purposes of the refuge and be the asset to the State and the Nation that it should be.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield there is one more problem when we talk about financing this out of the migratory fowl funds; that is that we cannot, without this bill, have a unified refuge in which there are some other extra activities taking place, which also came under the supervision of Game and Fish, and, of course, the Minnesota Nature Trails is especially taken into consideration. Unless we pass this bill there is no way that we can provide for this refuge. The sooner we do this the more secure the refuge will be.

I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for the excellent work he has done.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SKUBITZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We are authorizing \$20½ million required for the development of this area. How many acres of land are involved?

Mr. OBERSTAR. There is a total of approximately 17,500 acres to be acquired and put into use in the wildlife refuge and recreational area.

Mr. SKUBITZ. If the gentleman will yield further, may I ask my colleague if we are to acquire this land, and if the payment in lieu of taxes bill is passed, are we then going to be forced to pay 1 percent of the value of this land for the next 5 years and then an acreage tax from there on?

Mr. OBERSTAR. The gentleman knows that wildlife refuges have their own program for payment in lieu of taxes, and the payment in lieu bill that this House passed recently does not apply to wildlife refuge programs.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Will the payment in lieu of taxes bill apply to this land?

Mr. OBERSTAR. No; not to the refuge area.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Is the gentleman quite sure of that?

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman from Minnesota is absolutely right. The payment in lieu of taxes bill does not help. Obviously, the hope is that the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT) will be willing to schedule and consider this matter.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Just one moment. The gentleman from Kansas misunderstands. There is a separate payment in lieu program that is now in existence that makes payments to wildlife refuges, so that they will receive payments under that program, not additionally under the program just recently passed by the House. They do not get two payments; they get one under the existing payment in lieu program.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. If the gentleman would yield further, that is correct. The bill that just passed does not help the wildlife refuges. That is the bill the gentleman from Georgia and I have in, and I hope the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT) will be willing to take that on, because I think it is very worthwhile, meritorious, and absolutely right.

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LEGGETT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Early next year we plan to take that up. The gentleman is right.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SKUBITZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The only point I am trying to make is that payment in lieu of taxes bill is going to be a boon-doggle which will rise to haunt this body.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN).

LIVAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 13374, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 3, of rule XXVII, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 13374, Minnesota River Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ENDANGERED SPECIES COMPENSATION PILOT PROGRAM

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 14418) to establish a pilot program to compensate persons who suffer loss or damage from predation by endangered species, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 14418

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Congress finds that the protection intended to be afforded to endangered and threatened species of wildlife under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 is not as effective as it should be because that Act does not provide for the compensation of persons for loss or damage suffered by them as a result of predation by endangered and threatened species. The Congress further finds that it was not the intent of such Act of 1973 to place the financial burden of protecting endangered and threatened species on farmers, ranchers, and other persons who suffer such loss or damage.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to establish a limited pilot program in order to test the feasibility of, and to develop equitable and efficient methods for, compensating persons who are adversely affected by predation by endangered and threatened species. The costs of the pilot program, which will be limited to predation by the eastern timber wolf (which is currently listed by the Department of the Interior as an endangered species) in the State of Minnesota, will be shared by the Federal Government and such State.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") in cooperation with, and with the assistance of, the Governor of the State of Minnesota (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Governor"), or an official designated by the Governor, shall establish a program under which financial compensation may be paid to any person for any loss of, or injury to, any livestock or pet which is owned by such person if the Secretary finds that such loss or injury occurred in the State of Minnesota and was directly caused by a wild eastern timber wolf during any time in which the wild eastern timber wolf was listed as an endangered species or a threatened species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Act of 1973"). Such program shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be con-

sistent with the requirements of section 6 of the Act of 1973.

(b) (1) Any person who seeks compensation under this section shall apply therefor in such a manner and form as the Secretary, after consultation with the Governor or his designate, shall by regulation prescribe.

(2) The Secretary shall not take any action with respect to any application made under paragraph (1) unless the applicant submits to the Secretary—

(1) such evidence as the Secretary may require which substantiates the claim that the loss or injury was caused by a wild eastern timber wolf;

(2) an itemization of the number of kinds of animals that were killed or injured; and

(3) such other relevant information as the Secretary may require.

(c) No compensation for any loss or injury shall be made under this section until the Secretary, after conducting an appropriate investigation, is satisfied that the facts submitted by the applicant therefor are accurate and substantiate the loss or injury as having been caused by a wild eastern timber wolf.

(d) Compensation shall not be paid under this section for any loss or injury unless—

(1) the Secretary is notified of the loss or injury within twenty-four hours after discovery of such loss or injury is first made; and

(2) application for such compensation is made before the close of the 60th day after the date of such discovery.

(e) (1) The amount of the compensation paid to any person under this section shall—

(A) if the animal was killed, be equal to the fair market value of the livestock or pet on the day before the date of death; or

(B) if the animal was injured, not exceed the medical expenses incurred by the owner in restoring the livestock or pet to health, or the fair market value of the animal as of the day before the date of the injury, whichever is less.

(2) Compensation shall not be made under this section for any loss or injury to any livestock or pet occurring before October 1, 1977, or after September 30, 1981.

(3) The Federal share of any compensation paid under this section to any person by reason of loss or damage caused by a wild eastern timber wolf may not exceed—

(A) 90 per centum of the amount of such compensation caused while such species is listed as an endangered species pursuant to the Act of 1973; or

(B) 70 per centum of the amount of such compensation caused while such species was listed as a threatened species pursuant to the Act of 1973.

(f) The Secretary, after consultation with the Governor or his designate, shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(g) (1) The Secretary shall submit to the Congress in November of each year a report on the current status of the compensation program authorized by this section. The first such report shall cover the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending September 30, 1978.

(2) The report required by paragraph (1) of this subsection shall include, but not be limited to, an itemization of the kinds of animals lost or injured, the number of applications for compensation received, pending, granted, and denied, the reasons for denial of any applications for compensation, the amount of funds distributed as compensation, and the funds and manpower, both Federal and State, utilized in administering and operating the experimental project.

(h) Until September 30, 1982, there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$600,000 to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary shall undertake

a comprehensive study of all predatory and depredating endangered and threatened species for the purpose of determining the type and extent of damage caused by such species, and what methods should be implemented to reduce, eliminate, or mitigate for damages caused by such species.

(b) The study required by this section shall include, but is not limited to, determination of the economic values of such damage to property, agricultural crops, livestock, and pets caused by all predatory and depredating endangered and threatened species, analysis of the beneficial and adverse impacts such damage has on furthering the purposes of the Act of 1973, and estimates of costs, if any, of methods of reducing, eliminating, or mitigating such damage.

(c) The Secretary shall complete the study required under this section not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall immediately submit copies thereof to Congress together with his recommendations on what methods should be implemented to reduce, eliminate, or mitigate damage caused by endangered or threatened species, and what, if any, legislative authority is needed to implement and carry out such recommendations.

(d) There is authorized to be appropriated an amount not to exceed \$100,000 for fiscal year 1978 to carry out the study required by this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SYMMS) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN).

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 was enacted by this Congress to provide special protection for species which are threatened with or in danger of extinction. In so doing, the act prohibited any activity which might tend to disrupt or jeopardize these endangered species including capturing, trapping, shooting, collecting, wounding, hunting, or even pursuing them without a permit from the Department of the Interior. Moreover, under the act and regulations of the endangered species program, a permit can only be obtained for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species.

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which exercises legislative jurisdiction over this important act, has been vigilant in examining annually the implementation and administration of these provisions. Occasionally, the application of this law has come under criticism by some who may either misinterpret its intent or believe that its administration is not consistent with its overall purposes and goals.

Accordingly, as conflicts arise, the committee has acted to investigate and recommend appropriate steps for resolution of the problem. In that regard, the problem of predatory and depredatory threatened or endangered species has caused considerable concern to residents in those areas where protected species have caused damage or losses to livestock or pets. Such is apparently the situation in northern Minnesota with the eastern timber wolf.

H.R. 14418 was designed to address two related problems: The first problem concerns the lack of information regarding the extent and kind of damage caused by endangered and threatened predatory and depredating species and management methods available to reduce, eliminate or mitigate such damages; and the second problem of testing the feasibility of, and developing equitable and efficient methods for, compensating persons who suffer livestock and pet losses. This bill establishes a pilot program to provide limited compensation to persons for losses or damages caused by the eastern timber wolf in Minnesota upon application pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Interior. Moreover, it directs the Secretary of Interior to prepare an annual report on the status of this pilot program, including an itemization of the kinds of losses that occur, the number of applications that are made, and other pertinent information which will be used for evaluation of the program. Finally, the bill directs the Secretary to undertake a comprehensive 2-year study of all predatory and depredating endangered and threatened species to address the questions of extent and kind of damages caused.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the prompt enactment of H.R. 14418, and yield to Mr. OBERSTAR, the author of this legislation, for additional explanation.

I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the author of this legislation, for additional explanation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Missouri, the chairman of our committee, for yielding this time and for her support of the legislation and for her understanding of its importance to the Endangered Species Act.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEGGETT), who has devoted considerable time and effort to understanding the problem and helping us reach what I think is a reasonable conclusion and solution.

The Endangered Species Act rightly and properly sets aside certain animals who are threatened with extinction from the predations of man. With respect to the Eastern timber wolf, it is the first time in the history of mankind that the wolf has been protected from man. It has always been the other way around.

The result of that protection has had some very unusual and some very difficult, economically difficult, effects on my area of northern Minnesota, which is the timber wolf preserve of America. Virtually all of the timber wolves in the States

outside of Alaska are located in the State of Minnesota. It is the people of my district who have had to cope with this problem of the Eastern timber wolf, protected now by law under very stringent penalties of a \$10,000 fine and 1 year in jail for killing one of them even if it happens to be eating the farmers' livestock.

But the result of the legislation is that people have begun to question the credibility of the Endangered Species Act and in some places to encourage outright defiance of the law. That is not good. I think the Endangered Species Act is a reasonable law. I also think the farmer ought to be protected against losses, particularly if the farmers are providing the feed for the timber wolves, as they are in this case because of the decline in the deer population. So I have proposed a 5-year compensation program.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle will appreciate that this is a sunset law. This is a program that goes out of existence automatically on its expiration in 1981.

It will not go any further. Nothing can revive it, except a new act of Congress. It cannot be continued at the discretion of the administration. In the course of that 5-year program, the Department of the Interior will establish standards for making payments for losses caused by an endangered species. It will not extend to any other kind of animal, just endangered species, and then only to the Eastern timber wolf in Minnesota.

In addition, the Department will conduct a 2-year study of all endangered predators, predators that are on the endangered species list, to determine what are the effects of that kind of exclusive protection.

Basically, it is a good approach, a good piece of legislation. It will take a minimal amount of money. It does not go into effect until 1978. We respect the budget process. We have cut costs down and shaped the study and compensation proposal down to fit in the Congressional Budget Act, so we have complied with the fiscal concerns of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, as our distinguished chairman, Mrs. SULLIVAN, has outlined, this legislation represents a significant step in strengthening and improving the implementation and administration of one of our most important conservation laws. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides special protection to animals that face threats of extinction due to natural causes as well as manmade disruptions of their ecosystems.

In providing such needed protection, the act could not have foreseen all the possible conflicts and problems that might arise during its implementation and administration. I am confident that as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service gains more experience and staff to do a proper job these problems and conflicts will be worked out and solved.

However, until such time as the Service and our committee achieve a "perfect" operating law, diligent efforts must continue to assure the fair and equitable application of our endangered species pro-

gram. Accordingly, the bill before us today, H.R. 14418, is designed to investigate the economic and social ramifications of placing predatory and depredatory species on the endangered or threatened list, thereby extending almost total immunity from human interference. Clearly, the potential for conflicts arising from "absolute" protection causes concern under those circumstances where personal security or livelihood may be in jeopardy. In such cases, the Federal Government and the Congress must take the responsibility to investigate the magnitude and consequences of this predicament, and explore whatever means are available to mitigate and minimize the adverse consequences.

One method of minimizing the impact on persons who suffer losses is to provide limited compensation in instances where the loss can be directly attributed to an endangered or threatened species, and where self-help methods of protection are unavailable. Recognizing that a compensation scheme may prove difficult to implement and administer, H.R. 14418 directs the Secretary in cooperation with the Governor of Minnesota, to establish a pilot program to test the feasibility of such an approach. H.R. 14418 also authorizes a study of all predatory and depredating endangered and threatened species to determine the extent of damage caused by those species, and what methods should be implemented to reduce, eliminate, or mitigate the damages.

There are presently 12 listed species, including the Eastern timber wolf, that may cause harm to livestock or pets. The Eastern timber wolf of northern Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin preys on cattle, sheep, dogs, and possible other livestock and pets. Of all endangered predators, this wolf is probably one of the most destructive, because of its numbers and proximity to developed areas. In 1975 reported wolf kills in Minnesota involved 6 adult cattle, 66 calves, including 22 Charolais, 5 sheep, 36 lambs, and 1 dog. The economic value of those losses was estimated by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be as follows:

6 cattle (estimated 600 pounds each)	
at \$40 per 100 pounds.....	\$1,440
66 calves (estimated 300 pounds each) at \$30 per 100 pounds.....	5,940
5 sheep (estimated 100 pounds each) at \$50 per 100 pounds.....	250
36 lambs (estimated 75 pounds each) at \$0.50 per pound.....	1,350
Total cost.....	8,980

Assuming the above livestock figures remain the same in 1976-77, and the estimated farm market values are accurate, a pilot compensation program would cost the Federal Government approximately \$10,000 per year.

Prior to Federal management, complaints about predatory losses were handled under the State predator control program. For the years 1969 through 1973 and a portion of 1974, the State removed an average of 60 timber

lent man, left his wife and two sons in 1968, visiting them subsequently from time to time only to threaten and mistreat them. It was he who began to persuade the authorities to deprive his wife, Nina, of the custody of their younger son. His weapon against her was none other than her Christian belief. Although the father was declared by the court to be unfit to care for a child, Sergei was nevertheless sent away "to isolate him from the influence of religion." He ran away to his mother, which resulted in reprisals in the form of fines and the deprivation of visiting rights.

The authorities claim that Masluk allowed her son to be educationally influenced by the church, but she maintains that religious education is the legitimate right of parents, and that she as a parent has the constitutional right to bring up and educate her child by the very article which has been invoked against her. This is the "Decree on the Separation of the Church from the State and the School from the Church," promulgated by Lenin himself in 1918. The education of children is declared to be "the exclusive right of the family, the school and the state, but not the church."

Sergei's mother gives fuller details of the case in an appeal to the highest authorities which is impressive in its sound knowledge of constitutional law and clear vision of the situation:

"I have already forwarded a complaint to the government, but my complaint was passed on to the Supreme Court of the Belorussian Republic, and the Vice-President of the Court, Comrade Shardyko, replied to me: 'It has been proven that you involved your son Sergei in a Baptist-Evangelical sect, and took him to meetings of the sect. In the interests of your son Sergei, the court rightly decided to place him in the care of the welfare and medical authorities.'

"This answer speaks for itself. In this answer not a word is said about the basic documents on the rights of the case—the Constitution of the USSR, the above-mentioned 'Decree' (on the separation of school from church) and the 'Convention' (on the struggle against discrimination in education).

"The attitude of Comrade Shardyko is not that of a man standing in the strength of his duty of safeguarding the laws of the country and the principles of justice. It is the attitude of an atheist, who, setting aside all laws, public opinion and social practice, wants forcibly to prevent people from believing in God and removes children from their parents for the sole reason of their belief in God."

The Bulletin also sets forth the case of the Berdnik family of Kaliningrad. All five of the children of Ivan and Anna Berdnik, aged between twelve and under one year, were taken away from them in 1971. Like Sergei's mother, the Berdniks were accused of causing "moral harm" to the children by bringing them up as Christians and encouraging them to attend "Sunday school" lessons held on Saturdays in the houses of various members of their church. The submission of the local education authority to the regional court states that:

"In the Berdnik family, children learn to pray from the age of two. As soon as they can write they are given the task of copying psalms, which they are forced to learn by heart and then recite at the prayer meetings in front of the believers.

"On an investigation of the Berdnik household, a commission consisting of members of the Parents' Committee of the school submitted that the family consisted of seven persons. . . . The family was not well off. Five children slept in one dark, smoke-blackened room."

The implication of the report is that the parents' beliefs are being painfully imposed upon the children.

In another part of the document the Sunday school is described, where the children were taught to sing songs and hymns, which, from the titles quoted, sound very much like those sung by Sunday school children the world over—yet the description succeeds in making the whole thing take on a sinister air:

"It has been established that Mr. and Mrs. Berdnik permitted their sons to attend religious instruction and prayer meetings, where they were taught the fundamentals of religion and performed poems, psalms and other forms of religious music. During the lessons the children became familiar with, and were made to learn by heart, such religious dogmas as 'Be careful, little mouth, what you say,' 'Our Father gave us salvation,' . . . etc. Children were inveigled into the group by various methods:

1. "By setting the children religious questions with the aim of instilling in them a submissive attitude.

2. "By the preparation of special cards with questions on religious subjects.

3. "By drawing the children into 'meetings' for adult believers, using these to teach the children religious dogmas."

Appropos of the report just quoted, it is worth noting that the accusation of overcrowding in the Berdnik household, with its implication that religion is conducive to dirt and poverty, is refuted elsewhere in the Council of Prisoners' Relatives' Bulletin. The family, it states, had three spacious rooms in their flat—a generous provision in the conditions of acute housing shortage prevalent in the Soviet Union.

The church in Barnaul illustrates in a particularly poignant way the dilemma of Christian parents in the USSR today. The Barnaul Christians want to live their faith and to pass it on to their children. The result has been, for themselves, harassment and persecution, and for their children, mockery and ill-treatment at school. This became so bad that the Christian parents removed their children from school, refusing to send them back until the situation changed. This tense state of affairs lasted for about a year. These children have now returned to school, but it is not known whether their situation has really improved.

A more recent case which may be mentioned is that of Zola Radygina of Perm. A court order depriving Mrs. Radygina of her three younger children was passed on June 8, 1973; the police came to the house on August 1. When she appealed against this cruel action, she was told that she had failed to educate her children in the spirit of the "Moral Code of a Builder of Communism" (the Soviet guidelines to the education of the young). Her two boys, Sasha and Vasia, were taken away by the police. Eleven-year-old Tamara was not at home, and is said to be in hiding with relatives.

Zola Radygina's plight has called forth appeals from all over the Soviet Union. Many groups of believers have written to the Soviet leaders asking that her children be returned to her. These appeals were echoed in London by demonstrations outside the Soviet Embassy on March 8 and 23, 1974, organized by "Aid to the Russian church."

Some appeals on behalf of Mrs. Radygina recently received in the West mention a number of similar cases, though without giving many details. Two families from the Crimea, Romanovich and Zdorov, are said in an appeal to Podgorny and Rudenko dated January 1974 to have lost their parental rights. Another appeal on behalf of Mr. Radygina mentions a family called Ivanov which suffered a similar fate in April last year.

These and other accounts of a similar nature seem to provide evidence that the practice of depriving believers of parental rights is spreading.

[From East-West Digest, July 1974]

GEORGI VINS ARRESTED AGAIN

One of the world's outstanding Christian leaders has just been arrested in the Soviet Union. Georgi Vins is one of the founders of the Soviet "reform Baptists." The Soviet press calls them *initiativniki*. This group split from the official Baptists in 1961, stating that the official Church had compromised with the authorities. Vins, now aged 46, has been one of the leaders from the beginning.

In 1966 there took place one of the most remarkable events in the life of this movement, the May demonstration outside the Central Committee building of the Communist Party in Moscow. Vins was one of those arrested at that time. He was later sentenced to three years in the labour camps. A transcript of his trial is included in Michael Bourdeau's book *Faith on Trial in Russia*—the biography of Georgi Vins. His health became worse and worse. His relatives and friends appealed urgently on his behalf and a campaign began in the West. It may well be due to this that Vins remained alive. Released at the end of his term, he returned home to convalesce. He then took up leadership of the Church again. In 1970 a new case was opened against him, but he refused to obey summonses to appear at government offices. In order to continue his church work, Vins was forced to leave home and live in hiding, seeing his wife and family only on occasional visits. Other reform Baptist leaders live under similar conditions.

News has just reached the West that Georgi Vins has been found and arrested in Kiev. This took place at the end of March and the details are still shrouded in mystery. Even the family does not know his condition and they have issued urgent appeals to the government and believers. His mother, Lidia, herself released only recently after three years in detention, has said that he has been arrested as a "state criminal." His church has joined in fasting and prayer. Vins has four children and they have written this moving letter to the Soviet leaders.

APRIL 18, 1974.

To: A. N. Kosygin, the Kremlin, Moscow
N.V. Podgorny, the Kremlin, Moscow
Copies to: Council of Church of Evangelical Christians and Baptists, Council of ECB Prisoners' Relatives.

"In violation of the Constitution of the USSR and of international conventions on human rights, our father Georgi Petrovich Vins has again been illegally arrested for his religious convictions and his work in the Church.

"For thirteen years our father has constantly been subject to persecutions from the authorities. He served a term of imprisonment from 1966 to 1969, from which he returned with his health seriously undermined. This new arrest causes us to fear for his life. We do not want to see our father posthumously rehabilitated like our grandfather, Pyotr Yakovlevich Vins, who was sentenced for his religious convictions and tortured to death in the camps, but later rehabilitated.

"Our whole family has been suffering persecutions for many years now. Our grandmother, Lidia Mikhailovna Vins, served a term in the camps from 1970 to 1973 because she campaigned for our father during his imprisonment and for other believers who had suffered repressions. Our mother, Mrs. N. I. Vins, was dismissed from her job in 1962 because of her religious convictions and for some years she was unable to get work anywhere. She is now working, but not in her own profession.

"The repressions also affect us children. Natasha Vins was illegally dismissed from work on 9 January, 1974. During a preliminary conversation the senior doctor of Kiev Hospital No. 17, Khryapa, declared that he would find a pretext for dismissing her, since

religion and medicine were incompatible. Petya Vins has finished the tenth form (i.e. he is now 17—Ed.) but cannot find work anywhere.

"All these actions against our family are an attempt to annihilate us. Our father's present arrest is impermissible, and if you do not release him immediately, we will take all possible steps, beginning with an appeal to all believers, telling them what has happened."

"We have full reason to suppose that he is in bad health. All responsibility for his life and continued imprisonment rests with you. If our father is not released and if measures are taken against him in prison which endanger his health, then we want to inform you and believers throughout the world that our whole family is fully resolved to die with him."

Our address: Kiev-114, ul. Soshenska 11b.
NATASHA VINS.
PETYA (PETER) VINS.
LIZA VINS.
ZHENYA (EUGENE) VINS.

The fact that Vins's family has been under official scrutiny is revealed in official sources too. An article in the June 1971 issue of the Soviet atheist magazine Science and Religion lamented that: "Teachers at the Kiev Intermediate School No. 16 did not even know that the father of one of their pupils, Petya Vins, was one of the leaders of the initsiativniki, although the boy had been studying there for two years, did not take part in cultural outings and refused to join the Pioneers."

Under détente the United States has let down its guard against the Soviet Union. Not only has this country let down its guard, but also some in our Nation would have us close our eyes to the continuing persecution in the Soviet Union. The Soviets have gained numerous advantages including advanced technology while continuing their totalitarian practices. We in the Congress should recognize the Soviet system for what it is and let the American people and the world know where we stand. Continuing Soviet persecution of religion should be exposed by U.S. officials in all possible forums.

Persecution by the Communists is the dominant form of persecution in the world today. We must recognize that and our foreign policy must recognize it. If we are to be true to our country's basic principles, we cannot accept nor ignore the Soviet treatment of its own subjects.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MORGAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution House Concurrent Resolution 726.

The question was taken.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXVII, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to

revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXVII, the Chair will now put the question on each motion on which further proceedings were postponed in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 13374, H.R. 14418, S. 1414, H.R. 10841, H.R. 13585, S. 3050, H.R. 15445, H.R. 4105, H.R. 14772, H.R. 14773, H.R. 15081, H.R. 11570, S. 3095, H.R. 14041, H.R. 14319, S. 1174, H.R. 13124, S. 3383, and House Concurrent Resolution 726.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b)(3), rule XXVII, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on all the additional motions to suspend the rule on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

MINNESOTA RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 13374), as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 13374, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 337, nays 40, not voting 53, as follows:

[Roll No. 753]

YEAS—337

Abdnor	Bingham	Carter
Abzug	Blanchard	Cederberg
Adams	Blouin	Chappell
Addabbo	Boland	Chisholm
Alexander	Bolling	Clancy
Allen	Bonker	Clausen,
Ambro	Bowen	Don H.
Anderson,	Brademas	Clay
Calif.	Breaux	Cleveland
Anderson, Ill.	Breckinridge	Cochran
Andrews, N.C.	Brinkley	Cohen
Andrews,	Brodhead	Collins, Ill.
N. Dak.	Brooks	Conable
Annunzio	Broomfield	Cornell
Ashley	Brown, Calif.	Cotter
Aspin	Brown, Mich.	Coughlin
Bafalis	Brown, Ohio	D'Amours
Baidus	Broyhill	Danielson
Baucus	Buchanan	Davis
Bauman	Burgener	de la Garza
Beard, R.I.	Burke, Calif.	Delaney
Beard, Tenn.	Burke, Fla.	Delums
Bedell	Burke, Mass.	Dent
Bell	Burison, Mo.	Derrick
Bennett	Burton, John	Derwinski
Bergland	Burton, Phillip	Dickinson
Bevill	Byron	Diggs
Biaggi	Carney	Dingell
Biester	Carr	Dodd

Downey, N.Y.	LaFalce	Roe
Downing, Va.	Iacomarsino	Rogers
Drinan	Lat a	Roncalio
Duncan, Tenn.	Leggett	Rooney
Early	Lehman	Rose
Edgar	Lent	Rosenthal
Edwards, Ala.	Levitas	Rostenkowski
Edwards, Calif.	Lloyd, Calif.	Roush
Ellberg	Lloyd, Tenn.	Roybal
Emery	Long, La.	Runnels
English	Long, Md.	Ruppe
Erlenborn	Lott	Russo
Evans, Co. O.	Lundine	St Germain
Evans, Ind.	McDade	Santini
Evins, Tenn.	McEwen	Sarasin
Fary	McFall	Sarbanes
Fasell	McHugh	Scheuer
Fenwick	McKay	Schroeder
Findley	McKinney	Schulze
Fisher	Maguire	Seiberling
Flood	Mahon	Sharp
Flowers	Mann	Shipley
Flynt	Mathis	Shuster
Foley	Mazzoli	Sikes
Ford, Mich.	Melcher	Simon
Ford, Tenn.	Metcalf	Sisk
Forsythe	Mezvlinsky	Slack
Fountain	M'kva	Smith, Iowa
Fraser	Milford	Smith, Nebr.
Frenzel	Miller, Calif.	Solarz
Frey	Mills	Spence
Fuqua	Mineta	Staggers
Gaydos	M'nish	Stanton,
Gialmo	Mitchell, Md.	J. William
Gibbons	Mitchell, N.Y.	Stanton,
Gilman	Moakley	James V.
Ginn	Moffett	Stark
Goldwater	Mollohan	Steed
Gonzalez	Montgomery	Steiger, Wis.
Gooding	Moore	Stephens
Gradison	Moorhead,	Stokes
Gude	Calif.	Stratton
Guyer	Moorhead, Pa.	Stuckey
Hagedorn	Morgan	Studds
Haley	Moss	Sullivan
Hall, Ill.	Motti	Symington
Hall, Tex.	Murphy, Ill.	Talcott
Hamilton	Murphy, N.Y.	Taylor, N.C.
Hanley	Myers, Pa.	Thompson
Hannaford	Natcher	Thone
Harkin	Neal	Thornton
Harrington	Nedzi	Traxler
Harris	Nichols	Treen
Harsha	Nolan	Tsongas
Hawkins	Nowak	Van Deerlin
Hayes, Ind.	Oberstar	Vander Jagt
Hechler, W. Va.	Obey	Vander Veen
Heckler, Mass.	O'Brien	Vanik
Hicks	O'Hara	Vigorito
Hightower	O'Neill	Waggonner
Hillis	Ottinger	Walsh
Holland	Pasman	Wampler
Holtzman	Patten, N.J.	Waxman
Horton	Pattison, N.Y.	Weaver
Howard	Pepper	Whalen
Howe	Perkins	White
Hubbard	Pettis	Whitehurst
Hughes	Peysner	Whitten
Hungate	Pike	Wilson, Bob
Hyde	Poage	Wilson, C. H.
Ichord	Pressler	Wilson, Tex.
Jarman	Preyer	Winn
Jeffords	Price	Wirth
Jenrette	Pritchard	Wolff
Johnson, Calif.	Quile	Wright
Johnson, Colo.	Quillen	Wylder
Johnson, Pa.	Rallsback	Wylie
Jones, Ala.	Randall	Yates
Jones, N.C.	Rangel	Yatron
Jones, Okla.	Rees	Young, Alaska
Jones, Tenn.	Regula	Young, Ga.
Kasten	Reuss	Young, Tex.
Kastenr'eier	Richmond	Zablocki
Kazen	Rinaldo	Zeferetti
Koch	Roberts	
Krebs	Rodino	

NAYS—40

Armstrong	Kelly	Robinson
Ashbrook	Kemp	Rousselot
Burleson, Tex.	Ketchum	Satterfield
Clawson, Del.	Kindness	Schneebell
Collins, Tex.	Lujan	Sebelius
Crane	McClary	Shriver
Daniel, Dan	McDonald	Skubitz
Daniel, R. W.	Martin	Snyder
Devine	Michel	Symms
Grassley	Miller, Ohio	Taylor, Mo.
Hammer-	Myers, Ind.	Teague
schmidt	Paul	Wiggins
Holt	Rhodes	Young, Fla.
Hutchinson	Risenhoover	

NOT VOTING—53

Archer Green Madigan
AuCoin Hansen Matsunaga
Badillo Hébert Meeds
Boggs Hefner Meyner
Butler Heinz Mink
Conlan Helstoski Mosher
Conte Henderson Murtha
Conyers Hinshaw Nix
Corman Jacobs Patterson,
Daniels, N.J. Jordan Calif.
Duncan, Oreg. Karth
du Pont Keys
Eckhardt Krueger
Esch Landrum
Eshleman McCloskey
Fish McCollister
Fithian McCormack
Florio Madden Ullman

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 152, nays 228, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 754]

YEAS—152

Abdnor Flynt Ottinger
Abzug Foley Patten, N.J.
Ambro Ford, Mich. Pattison, N.Y.
Anderson, Forsythe
Calif. Fraser
Andrews, Frenzel
N. Dak. Gilman
Annunzio Ginn
Baldus Gradison
Baucus Hagedorn
Beard, R.L. Harkin
Bedell Harrington
Bennett Hawkins
Bergland Hayes, Ind.
Biaggi Hicks
Blester Hightower
Bingham Holtzman
Blouin Howard
Boland Hubbard
Bolling Hunsinger
Brademas Johnson, Calif.
Breaux Johnson, Colo.
Breckinridge Jones, N.C.
Brothead Jones, Tenn.
Brown, Calif. Kastenmeier
Burke, Calif. Koch
Burke, Mass. Leggett
Burton, John Lehman
Burton, Phillip Lloyd, Calif.
Chisholm Long, La.
Clay Long, Md.
Cohen Lundine
Collins, Ill. McFall
D'Amours Madden
Danielson Maguire
Dellums Mathis
Dent Melcher
Diggs Metcalfe
Dingell Mezvinsky
Dodd Mikva
Downey, N.Y. Mills
Early Mitchell, Md.
Edgar Mollohan
Edwards, Calif. Morgan
Ellberg Murphy, N.Y.
Emery Nedzi
English Nolan
Evans, Ind. Nowak
Fascell Oberstar
Fish Obey
Fisher O'Hara
Flood O'Neill

McClory Perkins Stanton,
McDade Pettis James V.
McDonald Peyser Steiger, Wis.
McEwen Pike Stokes
McHugh Pressler Stratton
McKay Preyer Stuckey
McKinney Pritchard Symms
Mahon Quile Talcott
Mann Quillen Taylor, Mo.
Martin Rallsback Taylor, N.C.
Mazzei Randall Teague
Michel Regula Thone
Milford Rhodes Traxler
Miller, Calif. Robinson Treen
Miller, Ohio Rostenkowski Tsongas
Mineta Roush Vander Jagt
Minish Roussellot Vander Veer
Mitchell, N.Y. Runnels Vanik
Moakley Russo Vigorito
Moffett Santini Waggonner
Montgomery Sarasin Walsh
Moore Satterfield Wampler
Moorhead, Calif. Schneebell Whalen
Moorhead, Pa. Sebelius White
Moos Seiberling Whitehurst
Mottl Sharp Whitten
Murphy, Ill. Shriver Wiggins
Myers, Ind. Shuster Wilson, Bob
Myers, Pa. Sikes Wilson, Tex.
Natcher Skubitz Winn
Neal Slack Wirth
Nichols Smith, Nebr. Wolf
O'Brien Snyder Wylder
Passman Spence Wylie
Paul Staggers Yates
Pepper Stanton, Young, Fla.
J. William

NOT VOTING—50

AuCoin Hansen Matsunaga
Badillo Hébert Meeds
Boggs Hefner Meyner
Butler Heinz Mink
Conlan Helstoski Mosher
Conte Henderson Murtha
Conyers Hinshaw Nix
Corman Jacobs Patterson,
Daniels, N.J. Jordan Calif.
Duncan, Oreg. Karth
du Pont Keys Riegle
Eckhardt Krueger Ryan
Esch Landrum Spellman
Eshleman McCloskey Steelman
Fithian McCollister Steiger, Ariz.
Florio McCormack Udall
Green Madigan Ullman

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dominick V. Daniels and Mr. Florio for, with Mr. Krueger against.

Mr. Conyers and Mr. Helstoski for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. du Pont and Mr. Matsunaga for, with Mr. Hansen against.

Mrs. Meyner and Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Conlan against.

Mr. Badillo and Mrs. Mink for, with Mr. Butler against.

Mr. Corman and Mr. Patterson of California for, with Mr. Henderson against.

Until further notice:

Mrs. Boggs with Mr. Green.

Mr. Fithian with Mr. Landrum.

Mr. Duncan of Oregon with Mr. Riegle.

Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Ullman.

Ms. Jordan with Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Hefner with Mr. Eshleman.

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Heinz.

Mr. Meeds with Mr. Esch.

Mrs. Keys with Mr. Mosher.

Mr. Murtha with Mr. Conte.

Mrs. Spellman with Mr. Steiger of Arizona.

Mr. AuCoin with Mr. Karth.

Mr. Madigan with Mr. McCloskey.

Mr. Pickle with Mr. McCollister.

Mr. Steelman with Mr. Udall.

Messrs. EVANS of Colorado, SIKES, HANNAFORD, GOLDWATER, COTTER, PRESSLER, BLANCHARD, DRINAN, and HOLLAND changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Dominick V. Daniels with Mr. Green.
Mr. Nix with Mr. Matsunaga.
Mrs. Boggs with Mr. Hébert.
Mr. Badillo with Mrs. Mink.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Conlan.
Mr. Duncan of Oregon with Mr. du Pont.
Mr. Florio with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Fithian with Mr. Eshleman.
Mrs. Spellman with Mr. Heinz.
Mrs. Meyner with Mrs. Jordan.
Mr. Krueger with Mr. Madigan.
Mr. AuCoin with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Eckhardt with Mr. McCloskey.
Mr. Conyers with Mr. Helstoski.
Mr. Hefner with Mr. Madden.
Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Murtha with Mr. Archer.
Mr. Pickle with Mr. Hansen.
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Conte.
Mrs. Keys with Mr. Landrum.
Mr. Ullman with Mr. Udall.
Mr. Meeds with Mr. Riegle.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Henderson.
Mr. Patterson of California with Mr. McCollister.
Mr. Steelman with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Steiger of Arizona with Mr. Karth.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for a national wildlife refuge in the Minnesota River Valley, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provision of clause 3(b) (3), rule XXVII, the Chair announces he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on all the additional motions to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

ENDANGERED SPECIES COMPENSATION PILOT PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 14418.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. Sullivan) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 14418, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

NAYS—228

Adams Cochran Hall, Ill.
Addabbo Collins, Tex.
Alexander Conable Hall, Tex.
Allen Cornell Hamilton
Anderson, Ill. Cotter Hamner-
Andrews, N.C. Coughlin schmidt
Archer Crane Hanley
Armstrong Daniel, Dan. Hannaford
Ashbrook Daniel, R. W. Harris
Ashley Davis Harsha
Aspin de la Garza Heckler, W. Va.
Bafalis Delaney Heckler, Mass.
Bauman Derrick Hillis
Beard, Tenn. Derwinski Holland
Bell Devine Holt
Bevill Dickinson Horton
Blanchard Downing, Va. Howe
Bonker Drinan Hughes
Bowen Duncan, Tenn. Hutchinson
Brinkley Edwards, Ala. Ichord
Brooks Erlenborn Jarman
Broomfield Evans, Colo. Jeffords
Brown, Mich. Evans, Tenn. Jenrette
Brown, Ohio Fary Johnson, Pa.
Broyhill Fenwick Jones, Ala.
Buchanan Findley Jones, Okla.
Burgener Flowers Kasten
Burke, Fla. Ford, Tenn. Kazen
Burleson, Tex. Fountain Kelly
Burison, Mo. Frey Kemp
Byron Fuqua Ketchum
Carney Gaydos Kindness
Carr Gialmo Krebs
Carter Gibbons LaFalce
Cederberg Goldwater Lagomarsino
Chappell Gonzalez Latta
Clancy Gooding Lent
Clausen Grassley Levitas
Don H. Guide
Clawson, Del. Guyer
Cleveland Haley

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill S. 1414, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill S. 1414, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 360, nays 20, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 755]

YEAS—360

Abdnor	Collins, Tex.	Hammer-
Abzug	Cornell	schmidt
Adams	Cotter	Hanley
Addabbo	Coughlin	Hannaford
Alexander	D'Amours	Harkin
Allen	Daniel, Dan	Harrington
Ambro	Daniel, R. W.	Harris
Anderson, Calif.	Danielson	Harsha
Anderson, Ill.	Davis	Hawkins
Andrews, N.C.	de la Garza	Hayes, Ind.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Delaney	Heckler, W. Va.
Annunzio	Dellums	Heckler, Mass.
Armstrong	Dent	Hicks
Ashley	Derrick	Hightower
Aspin	Derwinski	Hillis
Bafalis	Diggs	Holland
Baldus	Dingell	Holt
Baucus	Dodd	Holtzman
Bauman	Downey, N.Y.	Horton
Beard, R.I.	Downing, Va.	Howard
Beard, Tenn.	Drinan	Howe
Bedell	Duncan, Tenn.	Hubbard
Bell	Early	Hughes
Bennett	Edgar	Hungate
Bergland	Edwards, Ala.	Hutchinson
Biaggi	Edwards, Calif.	Hyde
Blester	Ellberg	Ichord
Bingham	English	Jarman
Blanchard	Erlenborn	Jeffords
Blouin	Evans, Colo.	Jenrette
Boland	Evans, Ind.	Johnson, Calif.
Bolling	Evins, Tenn.	Johnson, Colo.
Bonker	Fary	Johnson, Pa.
Bowen	Fascell	Jones, Ala.
Brademas	Fenwick	Jones, N.C.
Breaux	Findley	Jones, Okla.
Breckinridge	Fish	Jones, Tenn.
Brinkley	Fisher	Kasten
Brodhead	Flood	Kastenmeier
Brooks	Flowers	Kazen
Broomfield	Flynt	Kemp
Brown, Calif.	Foley	Ketchum
Brown, Mich.	Ford, Mich.	Koch
Brown, Ohio	Ford, Tenn.	Krebs
Broyhill	Forsythe	LaFalce
Buchanan	Fountain	Lagomarsino
Burgener	Fraser	Latta
Burke, Calif.	Frenzel	Leggett
Burke, Fla.	Frey	Lehman
Burke, Mass.	Fuqua	Lent
Burleson, Tex.	Gaydos	Levit
Burlison, Mo.	Gaiimo	Lloyd, Calif.
Burton, John	Gibbons	Lloyd, Tenn.
Burton, Phillip	Gilman	Long, La.
Byron	Ginn	Long, Md.
Carr	Goldwater	Lott
Carter	Gonzalez	Lujan
Chappell	Goodling	Lundine
Chisholm	Gradison	McClary
Clausen, Don H.	Grassley	McDade
Clay	Gude	McEwen
Cleveland	Guyer	McFall
Cochran	Hagedorn	McHugh
Collins, Ill.	Haley	McKay
	Hall, Ill.	McKinney
	Hall, Tex.	Madden
	Hamilton	Maguire

Mahon	Quillen
Mann	Rallsback
Martin	Randall
Mathis	Rangel
Mazzeo	Rees
Melcher	Regula
Metcalf	Rouss
Mezvisky	Rhodes
Mikva	Richmond
Milford	Rinaldo
Miller, Calif.	Risenhoover
Mills	Roberts
Mineta	Robinson
Minish	Rodino
Mitchell, Md.	Roe
Mitchell, N.Y.	Rogers
Moakley	Roncallo
Moffett	Rooney
Mollohan	Rose
Montgomery	Rosenthal
Moore	Rostenkowski
Moorhead, Calif.	Roush
Moorhead, Pa.	Rousselot
Morgan	Roybal
Moss	Runnels
Mottl	Ruppe
Murphy, Ill.	Russo
Murphy, N.Y.	Ryan
Myers, Pa.	St Germain
Natcher	Santini
Neal	Sarasin
Nedzi	Sarbanes
Nichols	Satterfield
Nolan	Scheuer
Nowak	Schneebeli
Oberstar	Schroeder
Obey	Schulze
O'Brien	Sebelius
O'Hara	Seiberling
O'Neill	Sharp
Ottinger	Shipley
Passman	Shriver
Patten, N.J.	Shuster
Pattison, N.Y.	Sikes
Pepper	Simon
Perkins	Sisk
Pettis	Skubitz
Peyser	Slack
Pike	Smith, Iowa
Poage	Smith, Nebr.
Pressler	Snyder
Preyer	Solarz
Price	Spence
Pritchard	Staggers
Quie	Stanton
	J. William

NAYS—20

Archer	Conable	McDonald
Ashbrook	Crane	Michel
Bevill	Devine	Miller, Ohio
Carney	Dickinson	Myers, Ind.
Clancy	Emery	Paul
Clawson, Del.	Kelly	Symms
Cohen	Kindness	

NOT VOTING—50

AuCoin	Green	Madigan
Badillo	Hansen	Matsunaga
Boggs	Hébert	Meeds
Butler	Hefner	Meyner
Cederberg	Heinz	Mink
Conlan	Helstoski	Mosher
Conte	Henderson	Murtha
Conyers	Hinshaw	Nix
Corman	Jacobs	Patterson, Calif.
Daniels, N.J.	Jordan	Pickie
Duncan, Oreg.	Kartha	Riegle
du Pont	Keys	Spellman
Eckhardt	Krueger	Steelman
Esch	Landrum	Steiger, Ariz.
Eshleman	McCloskey	Udall
Fithian	McCollister	Ullman
Florio	McCormack	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mrs. Boggs with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Nix with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Dominick V. Daniels with Mr. Green.
Mr. Florio with Mr. du Pont.
Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Hébert.
Mrs. Meyner with Mr. Hansen.
Mrs. Spellman with Mr. Conte.
Mr. Hefner with Mr. Steiger of Arizona.
Mr. Badillo with Mr. Ullman.
Mr. AuCoin with Mr. Hansen.
Mr. Murtha with Mr. Eshleman.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Eckhardt.
Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Heinz.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Steelman.
Mr. Fithian with Mr. McCollister.

Stanton, James V.	Mr. Udall with Mr. Henderson.
Stark	Mr. Pickle with Mr. Madigan.
Steed	Ms. Jordan with Mr. Mosher.
Steiger, Wis.	Mr. Conyers with Mr. Riegle.
Stephens	Mr. Duncan of Oregon with Mr. McCloskey.
Stokes	Mr. Krueger with Mr. Landrum.
Stratton	Mrs. Mink with Mr. Meeds.
Stuckey	Mr. Patterson of California with Mr. Karth.
Studds	Mr. Cederberg with Mrs. Keys.
Sullivan	
Symington	
Talcott	
Taylor, Mo.	
Taylor, N.C.	
Teague	
Thompson	
Thorne	
Thornton	
Traxler	
Treen	
Tsongas	
Van Deerlin	
Vander Jagt	
Vander Veen	
Vanik	
Vigorito	
Waggonner	
Walsh	
Wampler	
Waxman	
Weaver	
Whalen	
White	
Whitehurst	
Whitten	
Wiggins	
Wilson, Bob	
Wilson, C. H.	
Wilson, Tex.	
Winn	
Wirth	
Wolff	
Wright	
Wylder	
Wyllie	
Yates	
Yatron	
Young, Alaska	
Young, Fla.	
Young, Ga.	
Young, Tex.	
Zablocki	
Zelick	

Mr. ROUSSELOT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 to change certain procedures in order to improve the operation of the programs under such act and to make the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands eligible to participate in such programs."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGULATORY REFORM FOR DOMESTIC WATERBORNE TRADES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill H.R. 10841, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mrs. SULLIVAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 10841, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 1, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 756]

YEAS—383

Abdnor	Broomfield	Derrick
Abzug	Brown, Calif.	Derwinski
Adams	Brown, Mich.	Devine
Addabbo	Brown, Ohio	Dickinson
Alexander	Broyhill	Diggs
Allen	Buchanan	Dingell
Ambro	Burgener	Dodd
Anderson, Calif.	Burke, Calif.	Downey, N.Y.
Anderson, Ill.	Burke, Fla.	Downing, Va.
Andrews, N.C.	Burke, Mass.	Drinan
Andrews, N. Dak.	Burleson, Tex.	Duncan, Tenn.
Annunzio	Burlison, Mo.	Early
Archer	Burton, John	Edgar
Armstrong	Burton, Phillip	Edwards, Ala.
Ashbrook	Byron	Edwards, Calif.
Ashley	Carney	Ellberg
Aspin	Carr	Emery
Bafalis	Carter	English
Baldus	Cederberg	Erlenborn
Baucus	Chappell	Evans, Colo.
Bauman	Chisholm	Evans, Ind.
Beard, E.I.	Clausen,	Evins, Tenn.
Beard, Tenn.	Don H.	Fary
Bedell	Clawson, Del.	Fascell
Bell	Clay	Fenwick
Bennett	Cleveland	Findley
Bergland	Cochran	Fish
Bevill	Cohen	Fisher
Biaggi	Collins, Ill.	Flood
Blester	Collins, Tex.	Flowers
Bingham	Conable	Flynt
Blanchard	Conlan	Foley
Blouin	Cornell	Ford, Mich.
Boland	Cotter	Ford, Tenn.
Bolling	Coughlin	Forsythe
Bonker	Crane	Fountain
Bowen	D'Amours	Fraser
Brademas	Daniel, Dan	Frenzel
Breaux	Daniel, R. W.	Fuqua
Breckinridge	Danielson	Gaydos
Brinkley	Davis	Gaiimo
Brooks	de la Garza	Gibbons
	Delaney	Gilman
	Dellums	Ginn
	Dent	