

92^d Congress
UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 118—PART 26

OCTOBER 5, 1972 TO OCTOBER 11, 1972

(PAGES 33847 TO 35218)

550.00 feet, crossing a farm road to a dead white oak near head of the branch;

thence south 24 degrees 45 minutes east 1528.00 feet to the beginning, containing 285.53 acres, more or less.

Being a part of the same lands conveyed to the North Carolina Defense Relocation Corporation by deed from G. E. Cavanaugh, widower, dated October 15, 1941, of record in book 194, page 440.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall require the deposit of a sum of money which he deems sufficient to cover estimated administrative costs of this Act. If conveyance is not made pursuant to this Act, and the administrative costs exceed the deposit, the Secretary shall bill the applicant for the outstanding amount, but if the amount of the deposit exceeds the actual administrative costs, the Secretary shall refund the excess.

SEC. 3. No conveyance shall be made unless application for conveyance is filed with the Secretary within six months of the date of the enactment of this Act and unless within the time specified by him payment is made to the Secretary of (1) administrative costs of the conveyance and (2) the fair market value of the interest to be conveyed. The amount of the payment required shall be the difference between the amount deposited and the full amount required to be paid under this section. If the amount deposited exceeds the full amount required to be paid, the applicant shall be given a credit or refund for the excess.

SEC. 4. The term "administrative costs" as used in this Act, includes, but is not limited to, all costs of (1) conducting such exploratory programs as the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary to determine the character of the mineral deposits in the land, (2) evaluating the data obtained under the exploratory programs to determine the fair market value of the mineral rights to be conveyed, and (3) preparing and issuing the instrument of conveyance.

SEC. 5. Moneys paid to the Secretary for administrative costs shall be paid to the agency which rendered the service, and deposited to the appropriation then current. Moneys paid for the minerals or mineral interests conveyed shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO SELL CERTAIN MINERAL RIGHTS IN UTAH TO C. R. JENSEN, SANDY, UTAH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3627) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain mineral rights in certain lands located in Utah to C. R. Jensen of Sandy, Utah, the record owner thereof, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to strike out "C. R. Jensen of Sandy, Utah,"; and, in line 7, after the word "described", to strike out "land;" and insert "land in Utah County, Utah,;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey, sell, and quitclaim all mineral interests now owned by the United States to the record owner of the surface and a one-half undivided interest in the minerals, in and to the following described land in Utah County, Utah:

Beginning at a point south 151.8 feet and west 0.27 feet from the north quarter corner

of section 17, township 5 south, range 2 east, Salt Lake base and meridian, and running thence south 89 degrees, 54 minutes east 62.0 feet; thence north 0 degrees 06 minutes east 152.1 feet; thence north 89 degrees 29 minutes 44 seconds east 70 feet; thence south 0 degrees 06 minutes west 165.62 feet; thence south 89 degrees 54 minutes east 164.97 feet; thence north 0 degrees 06 minutes east 137 feet; thence north 89 degrees 51 minutes east 16.5 feet; thence south 0 degrees 06 minutes west 137 feet; thence south 39 degrees 20 minutes west 135 feet; thence south 51 degrees 07 minutes east 660 feet; thence north 88 degrees 40 minutes west 268.8 feet; thence south 0 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 1,262.9 feet along a fence line; thence north 89 degrees 46 minutes west 364.2 feet; thence south 89 degrees 06 minutes 30 seconds west 133.2 feet; thence north 1 degree 17 minutes 03 seconds east 1,323.2 feet thence east 4.34 feet; thence north 0 degrees 06 minutes east 466.7 feet, more or less to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall require the deposit of a sum of money which he deems sufficient to cover estimated administrative costs of this Act. If a conveyance is not made pursuant to this Act, and the administrative costs exceed the deposit, the Secretary shall bill the applicant for the outstanding amount, but if the amount of the deposit exceeds the actual administrative costs, the Secretary shall refund the excess.

SEC. 3. No conveyance shall be made unless application for conveyance is filed with the Secretary within six months of the date of approval of this Act and unless within the time specified by him payment is made to the Secretary of (1) administrative costs of the conveyance and (2) the fair market value of the interest to be conveyed. The amount of the payment required shall be the difference between the amount deposited and the full amount required to be paid under this section. If the amount deposited exceeds the full amount required to be paid, the applicant shall be given a credit or refund for the excess.

SEC. 4. The term "administrative costs" as used in this Act includes, but is not limited to, all costs of (1) conducting an exploratory program to determine the character of the mineral deposits in the land, (2) evaluating the data obtained under the exploratory program to determine the fair market value of the mineral rights to be conveyed, and (3) preparing and issuing the instrument of conveyance.

SEC. 5. Moneys paid to the Secretary for administrative costs shall be paid to the agency which rendered the service, and deposited to the appropriation then current. Moneys paid for the minerals or mineral interests conveyed shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain mineral rights in certain lands located in Utah to the record owner thereof."

LIMITATIONS ON REAL PROPERTY ACTIONS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1524) to amend title 12, District of Columbia Code, to provide a limitation of actions for actions arising out of death or injury caused by a defective or unsafe improvement to real property, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with

amendments, on page 2, line 10, after the word "the", to strike out "five-year" and insert "ten-year"; and, in line 14, after the word "such", to strike out "five-year" and insert "ten-year"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. (a) Chapter 3 of title 12 of the District of Columbia Code (relating to limitation of actions) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 12-310. Actions arising out of death or injury caused by defective or unsafe improvements to real property

"(a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b), any action—

"(A) to recover damages for—

"(i) personal injury,

"(ii) injury to real or personal property,

or

"(iii) wrongful death,

resulting from the defective or unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, and

"(B) for contribution or indemnity which is brought as a result of such injury or death, shall be barred unless in the case where injury is the basis of such action, such injury occurs within the ten-year period beginning on the date the improvement was substantially completed, or in the case where death is the basis of such action, either such death or the injury resulting in such death occurs within such ten-year period.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, an improvement to real property shall be considered substantially completed when—

"(A) it is first used, or

"(B) it is first available for use after having been completed in accordance with the contract or agreement covering the improvement, including any agreed changes to the contract or agreement, whichever occur first.

"(b) The limitation of actions prescribed in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(1) any action based on a contract, express or implied, or

"(2) any action brought against the person who, at the time the defective or unsafe condition of the improvement to real property caused injury or death, was the owner of or in actual possession or control of such real property."

(b) The table of sections for such chapter 3 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"12-310. Actions arising out of death or injury caused by defective or unsafe improvements to real property."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by section 1 of this Act shall apply only with respect to actions brought after the date of enactment of this Act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ST. CROIX RIVER, MINN. AND WIS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1928) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the St. Croix River, Minn. and Wis., as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Lower Saint Croix River Act of 1972".

SEC. 2. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907; 16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(9) LOWER SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.—The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River: *Provided*, (i) That the upper twenty-seven miles of this river segment shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and (ii) That the lower twenty-five miles shall be designated by the Secretary upon his approval of an application for such designation made by the Governors of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin."

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall, within one year following the date of enactment of this Act, take, with respect to the Lower Saint Croix River segment, such action as is provided for under section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: *Provided*, That (a) the action required by such section shall be undertaken jointly by the Secretary and the appropriate agencies of the affected States; (b) the development plan required by such action shall be construed to be a comprehensive master plan which shall include, but not be limited to, a determination of the lands, waters, and interests therein to be acquired, developed, and administered by the agencies or political subdivisions of the affected States; and (c) such development plan shall provide for State administration of the lower twenty-five miles of the Lower Saint Croix River segment and for continued administration by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin of such State parks and fish hatcheries as now lie within the twenty-seven-mile segment to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act which limits acquisition authority within a river segment to be administered by a Federal agency, the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin may acquire within the twenty-seven-mile segment of the Lower Saint Croix River segment to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior such lands as may be proposed for their acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance pursuant to the development plan required by section 3 of this Act.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to impair or otherwise affect such statutory authority as may be vested in the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating or the Secretary of the Army for the maintenance of navigation aids and navigation improvements.

SEC. 6. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but not to exceed \$7,275,000 for the acquisition and development of lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the twenty-seven-mile segment of the Lower Saint Croix River segment to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) No funds otherwise authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior until he has determined that the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin have initiated such land acquisition and development as may be proposed pursuant to the development plan required by section 3 of this Act, and in no event shall the Secretary of the Interior expend more than \$2,550,000 of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this section in the first fiscal year following completion of the development plan required by section 3 of this Act. The balance of funds authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior at such times as he finds that the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin have made satisfactory progress in their implementation of the development plan required by section 3 of this Act.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I want to urge the Senate's speedy action in passing S. 1928, a bill to designate a segment of the St. Croix River, forming part of the boundary between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, as part of our National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Today, by approving S. 1928, the Senate took an affirmative step toward the preservation of one of our Nation's outstanding scenic and recreational rivers. It was my privilege, on October 23, 1971, as chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to chair a field hearing regarding S. 1928 in the town of St. Croix Falls, Wis., and to see first-hand why so many of the citizens of Wisconsin and Minnesota have advocated national recognition of this segment of the St. Croix River.

This measure is based upon recommendations resulting from a study by the Department of the Interior of the lower St. Croix River and subsequent consultation with the affected States. The bill will provide for designation of the lower 52-mile stretch of the river as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system to be administered in two segments by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Department of the Interior respectively. I should point out that this is one of the last remaining major rivers in the United States which lies within a major metropolitan area and is still relatively unspoiled. The river borders the eastern boundary of the Minneapolis-St. Paul urban area and is within easy access of over 2 million people. Ironically, it is this accessibility which places in jeopardy the features which make this river an outstanding natural resource, and which makes it imperative that the river quickly receive protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The upper reaches of the river which would be designated part of the wild and scenic rivers system provide a very attractive island and gorge environment featuring the famous Dalles of the St. Croix, an area of outstanding scenic and geological interest. In its lower reaches, the river broadens and deepens into a lake-like setting, fronted with a number of communities, summer homesites, marinas and other developments. The waters of the St. Croix are of high quality and provide opportunity for fishing, swimming, boating, and other recreational pursuits. Because of its proximity to the Minneapolis-St. Paul urban complex, pressure for large scale residential and commercial development along the river will become irresistible unless the area is given the blanket of protection provided under this legislation.

Mr. President, the time in which we may act to preserve for future generations the priceless qualities of this portion of the St. Croix River is quickly passing. By forwarding S. 1928 to the House of Representatives, the Senate has taken a most important step towards assuring that our future citizens will be able to partake of the natural scenic splendor which is our heritage.

I urge passage of the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, Senate approval of the Lower St. Croix River Act this morning is a great step forward in the effort to save one of the Nation's most beautiful rivers from massive commercial development.

This bill was introduced by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) and me and was supported by my colleague from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY). It is designed to protect the lower portion of the St. Croix River, which is a boundary river separating Minnesota from Wisconsin by including it within the National Wild and Scenic River System.

This is a measure which both the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) and I have strongly supported for years. It was one of the first proposals I introduced, along with the Senator from Wisconsin, when I came to the Senate nearly 8 years ago.

We were able to adopt, in 1968, as a part of the National Wild and Scenic River System, a portion of the bill which we originally introduced, which protected the northern half of the St. Croix and the Namekagon River coming down through Wisconsin as a part of the Wild and Scenic River System.

This measure, which was adopted today, now covers the lower part of the St. Croix from Taylors Falls down to the confluence of that river with the Mississippi River.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and its chairman, the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), and in particular to the subcommittee chairman, the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH), for their outstanding work on the Lower St. Croix Protection Act.

We are particularly pleased that the chairman of the committee (Mr. JACKSON) personally came to Wisconsin to hear testimony from citizens of my State and from Wisconsin concerning this important measure.

The Senate, in my opinion, has taken advantage of a unique opportunity, by approving S. 1928, to preserve one of the most magnificent rivers in the United States. The famed Dalles of the St. Croix, spectacular rock formations, and richly varied scenery have justly brought national acclaim to the St. Croix River. The river provides recreational and scenic opportunities for sportsmen, boaters, hikers, campers, and those who came simply to enjoy its natural beauty.

The 52-mile river segment from Taylors Falls, Minn. to Prescott, Wis., is widely known as one of the last remaining unspoiled rivers within a metropolitan area. Remarkably, the Lower St. Croix has maintained its natural character despite its proximity to the more than 2 million residents of the Twin Cities and surrounding region. But with visitor use increasing each year, and massive pressure for commercial development, public officials and local residents are convinced of the immediate need for national action to protect the

river—before it is too late. The Lower St. Croix Protection Act is intended to seize a rare and fleeting chance to safeguard this irreplaceable national asset.

A wealth of evidence has been presented in testimony before the Interior Committee in support of approval of S. 1928. Exhaustive review by the Congress, the Department of Interior and the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, has shown unequivocally the qualifications of the river, the need for Federal action, and the merits of the pending proposal. This bill is backed by the administrations of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Interior Department and the President, and a bipartisan coalition of the Minnesota and Wisconsin delegations in the House of Representatives. It is our hope that Senate passage of S. 1928 today will permit an opportunity for the House to complete action before Congress adjourns for this session.

With an amendment Senator NELSON and I proposed, which was adopted in committee, the pending bill designates the 52-mile Lower St. Croix River as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, to be administered in two subsegments by the States and the Department of the Interior.

Responsibility for administering the upper 27-mile segment from Taylors Falls to Stillwater, Minn., rests with the Department of Interior.

The remainder of the river south to Prescott, Wis., is to be administered jointly by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

To insure full cooperation and coordination between the Federal Government and the States, the Governors will submit an application for designation to the Secretary of the Interior, and Federal land acquisition will commence upon initiation of the State acquisition programs.

A master plan is to be developed jointly by the Secretary of Interior and the States within a year after enactment, detailing the boundaries, specifying plans for acquisition, and providing uniform guidance for administration of the Federal-State protection program. A public hearing would be held upon completion of the master plan, and local input carefully weighed throughout the planning process. Under the plan, protection will be achieved primarily through zoning and easements, with limited land purchases.

An authorization of \$7,275,000 is provided for Federal acquisition and development, with \$2,550,000 set aside for first year acquisition following approval of the master plan.

Senator NELSON and I originally proposed sole Federal administration of the Lower St. Croix River. A major Federal role in preservation of the river has a long and firm legislative history, with Senate hearings and approval of designation of the entire St. Croix River as a national scenic riverway in the 90th Congress. The Upper St. Croix was designated for protection under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and recognizing the significant national interest in the Lower St. Croix, the House and Senate required under the 1968 act a

study of the 52-mile segment for addition to the system.

Mr. President, the official Federal study, completed a year ago, confirmed the immediate national interest in designating the segment from Taylors Falls to Prescott a part of the wild and scenic rivers system, with Federal leadership and a firm commitment of Federal resources, expertise, and management authority to assure an effective protection program. A strong Federal role is essential because the Lower St. Croix is an interstate boundary river, and only the Federal Government possesses the resources and authority to coordinate the independent activities of two States and nearly 40 local jurisdictions.

At a field hearing last October in St. Croix Falls, Wis., and at a Washington hearing in April, the Interior Committee found unprecedented agreement and enthusiasm on the part of State and local public officials, private citizens and conservation groups in support of Federal action to preserve the Lower St. Croix.

Official endorsements were submitted by Minnesota Governor Wendell R. Anderson, Wisconsin Governor Patrick Lucey, the Wisconsin State Legislature, the Minnesota Resources Commission of the Minnesota State Legislature, the St. Croix Intergovernmental Planning Conference, the Washington County Board of Commissioners, the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission and many more local and State governmental units. I would like to point out that Executive Director Mr. James Harrison of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission has worked very effectively in coordinating efforts to protect the Lower St. Croix.

When the Interior Committee asked for Federal agency views on S. 1928 at the April hearing in Washington, the Department of the Interior unexpectedly and inexplicably delivered an initial report which contradicted the findings of its official study team.

At the request of Senator NELSON, Governor Anderson, myself, and a bipartisan coalition of the Minnesota and Wisconsin delegations in the House of Representatives, the Interior Department reviewed its position and found that congressional approval of wild and scenic rivers system designation was very clearly warranted. The Department then met with representatives of the States, including the Governors and the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, created by the State legislatures, to draw up a compromise amendment, providing for Federal-State sharing in the costs and responsibilities of the protection plan.

Careful negotiations between the State administrations and the Federal agencies have resulted in a workable compromise which has been reviewed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and by the Governors of both States. With this amendment, which Senator NELSON and I offered to our bill, S. 1928 has the approval of the Office of Management and Budget and the support of the White House.

In summary, the final proposal now

before the Senate is among the most extensively reviewed, widely supported and clearly needed measures of its kind to be offered in the Congress.

But time is critical if our efforts are to succeed, and time is quickly running out. More than \$100 million in plans for massive residential and commercial projects are already drafted and stand poised for construction along the gentle banks and scenic bluffs of their beautiful river.

Action now by the Senate can prevent the onslaught of wall-to-wall high rises, the noise and pollution from claiming one of the Nation's most precious, and one of our last unspoiled metropolitan rivers.

Mr. President, I must say that with today's action, I hope the House of Representatives will act in the remaining days to send the bill on to the President so that this river can be saved and be saved in time to be protected for future generations in its present state and its present loveliness.

Mr. NELSON subsequently said: Mr. President, the Senate passage today of the Lower St. Croix River Act, S. 1928, is a major breakthrough in the 7-year legislative effort to save the Lower St. Croix. The action today was taken without any dissenting votes. It followed the Senate Interior Committee approval of the bill late last week.

This important progress is an affirmation and a result of the almost solid front of support for this measure by citizens and public officials in the St. Croix Valley and in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, for which this river forms part of the border.

The broad support greatly enhances the chances of this bill for final, favorable congressional action, and I urge a similar effort now in the House to bring quick passage of this bill before the end of this Congress so it can be signed into law.

If the St. Croix bill does not receive final action this Congress, I will reintroduce it at the beginning of the next Congress in January and work once again for speedy action. Senator WALTER MONDALE of Minnesota is cosponsoring this legislation with me.

With committee adoption of an amendment I introduced last week, the bill now has the support of the White House in addition to that of the Governors of the two States.

The amendment, included in the bill as passed by the Senate, reflects a compromise agreement on the terms for adding the Lower St. Croix to the national system.

The compromise was developed by the Department of the Interior and the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota after the Interior Department in April unexpectedly announced its opposition in Senate hearings to the bill as drawn.

Under the compromise agreement, the upper 27 miles of the lower river would be extended Federal protection and the remaining 25 miles would be protected by the States. The 52-mile Lower St. Croix extends from St. Croix Falls to Prescott, Wis., and is almost unique in the Nation in flowing as a little-devel-

oped scenic waterway near a major metropolitan area.

The Senate-passed bill authorizes a \$7.2 million appropriation for the Federal portion of the river protection program. In addition, the States' portion would be assisted by Federal funds from the land and water conservation funds.

Under the legislation, the lower river's scenic values would be protected through easements, zoning, limited land purchase, and management plans.

Extending comprehensive protection to the Lower St. Croix, as this bill would do, has broader support than almost any other similar natural area protection project I have ever seen.

Hearings have clearly demonstrated the wide public agreement that the action such as proposed in this bill is necessary to protect the Lower St. Croix.

The list of this measure's backers includes:

The White House;

The Governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota, the two States involved;

By formal action, the Wisconsin Legislature, and the Minnesota Resources Commission of the Minnesota Legislature;

The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, established by the legislatures of the two States, and representing local government as well. Mr. James Harrison, executive director of the commission, has worked very effectively in this effort to protect the Lower St. Croix through a cooperative public program;

The St. Croix Intergovernmental Planning Conference, made up of the local governments of the Lower St. Croix Valley;

A river study task force made up of regional Federal officials from the Department of the Interior and other agencies, representatives of the Governors, and of the local governments;

The Metropolitan Council of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area;

Local, State, and national environmental organizations;

Major newspapers of the region, including the Milwaukee Journal, the Madison Capitol Times, the Minneapolis Tribune, the St. Paul Dispatch, and the Red Wing Republican Eagle.

In a second key aspect, this proposal has already had careful congressional consideration extending back over the past 7 years.

In 1965, I introduced the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway bill, which Senator MONDALE coauthored with me. This measure would have extended national protection to the entire St. Croix River.

After Senate committee hearings and favorable action, this measure passed the Senate in September of 1965. The proposal had the support of the Interior Department.

We introduced the St. Croix bill again in January 1967.

At about the same time, legislation was introduced to establish a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and Senate and House hearings were held on all the riverway protection measures.

In the Wild and Scenic River bill, finally enacted in 1968, Congress actually included in the national system the upper St. Croix, the Namekagon and the Wolf Rivers in Wisconsin.

The Senate-House conference committee on the national system bill agreed to provide for a detailed study of the suitability of the Lower St. Croix for addition to the system. However, it was recognized from the beginning that the lower river was well qualified to be in the national system.

The study of the Lower St. Croix directed by the 1968 Act was completed by the Federal-State-local task force last October and sent to Washington.

In the study, the task force strongly and without qualification recommended designation of the lower St. Croix in the National Wild and Scenic River System and recommended Federal management of the project with State and local cooperation.

Last summer, before completion of its study, the task force held a well-attended public information meeting in Stillwater, Minn., at which its recommendations were well received.

Last May, Senator MONDALE and I introduced the pending bill. To obtain local views on the measure, the Senate Interior Committee held hearings chaired by Senator JACKSON at St. Croix Falls, Wis., last October. Several hundred people attended, and the legislation received wide and enthusiastic support.

In the House, a similar bill was introduced, and this year, the House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation visited the area.

In April, the Senate Interior Committee held Washington hearings to hear from public agencies on the bill.

Last week, the President's Office of Management and Budget cleared the proposed compromise agreement which I mentioned earlier. The Senate Interior Committee last Thursday approved the St. Croix bill with the amendment representing the compromise agreement and today, the Senate has passed the measure.

Final action on the St. Croix bill is urgently needed. If comprehensive protection is not extended to the riverway, the St. Croix will eventually become one more city river, its waters poisoned with pollution, its shorelines gutted with indiscriminate development.

The dangers are recognized by all. Today, more than \$100 million worth of private development is posed in the lower St. Croix River Valley.

But we still have a choice for the future of this river. We can establish plans and controls to assure that future growth is in harmony with the river's scenic and recreational values. Or we can, simply by doing nothing or walking away from it, let the river be swallowed up by the growing urban pressures and dollar-sign decisions.

With passage of the Lower St. Croix River Act, a major program of protection would be launched, involving all levels of government in a cooperative effort, bringing to bear the resources vitally needed to protect this magnificent natural resource.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. FANNIN (for Mr. ALLOTT), from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, without amendment:

S. 4067. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land situated in the vicinity of Georgetown, Colorado, to Frank W. Whitenack (Rept. No. 92-1281).

By Mr. FANNIN, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 1927. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Hohokam Pima National Monument in the vicinity of the Snaketown archeological site, Arizona, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 92-1282).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS (S. REPT. NO. 92-1280)

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I submit the 22d annual report of the Select Committee on Small Business.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed, together with illustrations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HATFIELD:

S. 4068. A bill for the relief of Michael Kwok-choi Kan; and

S. 4069. A bill for the relief of Alemitu Feleke. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERCY (for himself, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. MONDALE, and Mr. STEVENSON):

S. 4070. A bill to assist States in reforming their property tax assessment systems, and to encourage them to adopt programs of property tax relief for low-income homeowners and renters. Referred, by unanimous consent, to the Committee on Government Operations; and, if reported by that committee, to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD (for Mr. WILLIAMS) (for himself and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 4071. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to regulate the transactions of members of national securities exchanges, to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to define certain duties of persons subject to such acts, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.