6-1964

File Copies of Congressional Record in 15A - Montana Floods

Mike Mansfield 1903-2001

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THE MONTANA FLOODS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on Sunday, June 14, in company with Mr. Edward McDermott, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, I left Washington at 3 a.m., Montana time, and arrived at Malmstrom Air Force Base, at Great Falls, at 8:30 a.m., and returned to the capital at 10 p.m. the same day.

During our stay in Montana we were able to cover seven counties east of the Continental Divide, and to inspect the flood damage in that part of my State. Due to the limitation on time, it was not possible to get west of the Divide to the Flathead and the Clark Fork Counties, but we were able to get first-hand reports of the damage which had been inflicted by the floods there. Col. George Budway, the commanding officer at the Malmstrom Air Force Base, placed at our disposal a helicopter under the command of Lt. Col. Thomas Beavers. It was by this means that we were able to see the terrible effects of the flood—the worst in Montana's history—at Two Medicine, East Glacier, Holy Family Mission, Valley, Conrad, and all points between.

The aftermath of the floods, which began a week ago today, were awesome indeed. Mr. McDermott and I met with the Federal, State, county, and local officials; and we were impressed with the high degree of cooperation displayed, and, most especially, with the dedication to duty of the officers and men at Malmstrom Air Force Base. They saved and rescued hundreds of stranded people, through the use of thirteen helicopters assigned to Malmstrom; and they did so in close cooperation with the Montana Pilots Association, which operated light planes out of Cut Bank, Mont. We were also impressed by the come-back spirit of Montanans, who now are devoting themselves to the job of cleaning up and going forward. There was no defeatism on their part, but there was a recognition of the fact that there was a job to be done and that they would do it. They may have been down temporarily; but they were not out, nor do they intend to be.

I express my thanks to President Lyndon B. Johnson for his personal and continued interest in the Montana disaster; for sending his No. 1 disaster expert, Mr. Edward McDermott, to Montana; and for placing at our disposal a Presidential jet star, to enable us to undertake a survey between sessions of the Senate.

It is interesting to note that the big dams at Hungry Horse, Tiber, Canyon Ferry, and Holter played an extremely important part in controlling the water flow in their reservoirs, and thereby lessening the flood damage. Had these dams not been in operation, the disaster would have been far greater than has been the case.

I am happy to report that Secretary USB of the Bureau of Reclamation, all went to Montana to survey the damage on the Blackfoot Reservation and to reclamation projects in the area affected.

The Montana State Highway Commission and the Bureau of Public Roads are using every effort to restore bridges, wherever possible; to rebuild bridges, where necessary; and also to restore and rebuild roads, as well.

There has been the utmost cooperation among the full Montana congressional delegation in doing all we can to be of assistance at this time; and there has been full cooperation between the delegation; the Federal Government; Gov. Tim Babcock; Acting Gov. Dave Manning, while he was in that office; and Gen. Lawton, the Commanding General, of the Montana National Guard. The Army Corps of Engineers was, as usual, alert to the needs and necessities of the situation, and Col. Clair informs me that the Corps of Engineers is prepared to undertake a survey of the Sun River, for which it has $30,000 available. He also states that more funds would be needed to undertake this survey.

I asked him if he would, at his earliest convenience, let me know, through the corps, how much more would be needed, and assured him I would do my utmost, in cooperation with the rest of the Montana delegation, to get the funds required.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I also discussed with the appropriate officials a flood-protection plan which had been submitted for the protection of the city of Great Falls by the Corps of Engineers in June of 1966. This project was authorized by the 1958 Flood Control Act. Twice in the last 11 years Sun River floods have hit Great Falls, and the losses have been very much in excess of $1 million, when the final figures are counted up. The Army Engineers estimated that the original flood control project would cost $2,750,000, of which $1,900,000 would be in Federal funds. Great Falls' share of the cost, and this would be for engineering and rights of way, would have been under $900,000. I would hope that in view of what has happened, because of the rampage of the Sun River, the past week, this project could be revived: and to that end I am taking it up with the Senate Public Works Committee, and am asking that it immediately look into this matter.

Mr. President, despite the damage Montana has suffered, the State is still open, the highways will be repaired, and we do not want any of those who have been intending to visit Montana to be deterred because of the floods. We would like to have them come to Montana. The latch string is out to them; and they will find Montana is all they anticipated, if not a little bit more. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Congressional Record excerpts, and letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY FEDERAL AGENCIES

1. OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

As soon as news was received regarding a flood condition in Montana, the region director, OEP, departed for the State. He consulted with Governor Babcock and the State officials and explained the operations of Public Law 875. Contact was made with the various agencies, and damage assessments were made to the appropriate agencies. Due to disaster conditions in Alaska, a request was made to other regions for additional personnel. These personnel arrived Thursday, June 11, Emergency operation was set up at Kalispell. County officials from all affected counties have been contacted, and the Public Law 875 funds have been explained to them. Health protective measures under Public Law 875 have been authorized by the regional director.
Under their own statutory authority, USDA is prepared to assist individual farmers regarding rehabilitation of their property, including authorized financial assistance. The State and local agriculture disaster boards have met to survey agricultural damages and plan appropriations. County officials from affected counties have been briefed by USDA personnel regarding available USDA assistance at the request of OEP. USDA has provided damage estimates on farm property.

BPR is assisting the State highway department on repairing the Federal aid system. They have also briefed county officials on BPR's plan and the request of OEP are working with local officials to provide damage estimates and technical assistance on the Federal aid system. It is expected that BPR will have a rough cut figure on road damage on or about June 14.

Under their own statutory authority, the Bureau of Reclamation has prepared damage estimates on their own irrigation projects. OEP has requested that they conduct damage estimates on public irrigation facilities outside their jurisdiction (local irrigation districts). These are now being prepared. OEP has also informed the Bureau of Reclamation that they may be requested to assist local irrigation districts in repairs, if the proper resolution is passed by the local entity.

The Public Health Service has assisted two engineers to the disaster area. They are meeting with local officials on health and sanitation problems. DHEW will provide technical assistance to these local entities as well as carrying out repairs within their own jurisdiction.

SBA has established an emergency loan office in Great Falls and may establish another in Kalispell. SBA officials have briefed county officials on their program.

DIA is providing assistance to the Indians located on Indian reservations.

The Air Force provided tremendous emergency support, including rescue of many citizens. They also provided materials and equipment to meet emergency needs. The saving of many lives can be attributed to USAF.

Although not a federal agency, it should be mentioned that the Red Cross is doing an excellent job caring for those in need as a result of the flood.

341ST STRATEGIC MISSILE WING, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont.,
June 14, 1964.

Memo to Senator Mansfield.

Upon general notification and awareness of the potential flood conditions in northwestern and central Montana, Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Lightner, commander, 341st Strategic Missile Wing, Malmstrom Air Force Base, activated the Base Disaster Control Center at 2 p.m., Sunday, June 8, 1964. The overall operation of the center was under the supervision of Col. George Budway, base commander, and Lt. Col. Harold C. Wise, vice base commander, Malmstrom Air Force Base.

True yeoman service was accomplished by the 341st Strategic Missile Wing Helicopter Section under Lt. Col. Thomas Beavers and his 13 assigned helicopters. Colonel Beavers personally rescued the largest share of the 194 Montanans rescued during the 3-day operation. Included in Colonel Beavers' "saves" were 11 people by hoisting them off their peril, in another. One of these was an 81-year-old priest from the Brownling area where he was working with the Blackfeet Nation.

Additionally, the fixed wing aircraft from Malmstrom were used to spot people for the helicopters to observe to other observers to observe the floods and reported danger areas to the disaster center for relay to the local civil defense agencies in Great Falls. Additionally, they performed airlift of food, clothing, telephone equipment, generators and other miscellaneous cargo throughout the disaster area. All of the sick were given medical attention, and support personnel put in many hours of work and effort into the overall operation.

In the Great Falls area, Malmstrom Air Force Base assisted local civil defense agency and provided assistance in the evacuation of 112 families and their personal belongings from the disaster area. In addition air police provided security for personal belongings and controlled access to the flooded areas. The true extent of assistance cannot be calculated accurately so many Air Force personnel voluntarily offered their services and assistance outside the established organization. Base hospital, transportation squadron, air police, supply activities, food service personnel, family services, Red Cross volunteers, and many other base agencies made extra special contributions to the flood disaster. The details of these contributions are attached.

341ST STRATEGIC MISSILE WING, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont.,
June 14, 1964.

Summary of air operations

Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Rescued</th>
<th>Passengers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday, June 9, 1964</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, June 9, 1964</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, June 10, 1964</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, June 11, 1964</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, June 12, 1964</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Type helicopter used: CH-3C, CH-3H, H-46B, H-13, CH-47.

- Garden Beach, NB, 341st Helicopter Squadron assisted in Northwest Air Rescue Service (MAF) also.

C O N G R E S S I O N A L R E C O R D — S E N A T E

June 15

FIXED- W I N G  A R C H I P E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Passengers</th>
<th>Cargo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>99</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, June 11, 1964</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, June 12, 1964</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Type aircraft used: C-12A, T-33, T-6A, U-2A (C-12A's from Hamilton AFB assisted in cargo movement).

Surface operations

EMERGENCY ISSUES IN SUPPORT OF FLOOD RELIEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Passengers</th>
<th>Cargo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, June 9, 1964</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, June 10, 1964</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Thursday, June 11, 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday, June 12, 1964</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Type aircraft used: C-12A, T-33, T-6A, U-2A (C-12A's from Hamilton AFB assisted in cargo movement).

LIST OF KNOWN VERIFIED DEAD, JUNE 14, 1964

GREAT FALLS, Mont.:

Criminal, Stanford, 32, Cardston, Alta.
Williams, Iva, 40, St. Mary's.
Grant, Rose, 52, Two Medicine Creek.
Grant, Robert, Jr., 3, Two Medicine Creek.
Guardipee, Alvin Mero, 3, Two Medicine Creek.
Guardipee, Elaine, Two Medicine Creek.
Guardipee, Keith, 19, Two Medicine Creek.
Guardipee, Terry Lee, 2, Two Medicine Creek.

PONDERA:

1. Bradley, Peggy, 10, Upper Birch Creek.
2. Thomas, Jerry Wayne, 4, Upper Birch Creek.

MISSING OR PRESUMED DEAD

1. Newbroom, Sam, Upper Birch Creek.
2. Newbroom, Ethel (wife), Upper Birch Creek.
3. Newbroom, Patricia, 3, Upper Birch Creek.
4. Lafuer, Ernest, 58, Upper Birch Creek.
5. Hall, Mr. Tom, Jr., Upper Birch Creek.
6. Hall, Lila, 52, Middle Birch Creek.
7. Marjorie, 10 (Hall), Upper Birch Creek.
8. Martha, 8 (Hall), Upper Birch Creek.
9. Cathy, 6, Upper Birch Creek.
10. Hall, Marilyn, 4, Upper Birch Creek.
11. Hall, Edward, 2, Upper Birch Creek.
### 1964

#### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

**17. Long Time Sleeping, Lorraine, Two Medicine Creek.**

- **18. Duckhead, George, Big Badger Creek.**
- **19. Duckhead, Mrs. George, Big Badger.**
- **20. Evans, Alyousious, Home Lake.**
- **21. England, Gilbert.**

#### 22. Happy Tatzy.

- **23. Hall, Patrick Stinky.**
- **24. Lewis, the Bob Lewis family. 5 people.**
- **25. George Found Gean’s Mother.**
- **26. Westfield, Joe, Augusta.**

---

**Disaster flood of June 1964, northeastern Montana—Summary of community damages in 7-county disaster area within U.S. Army Engineer district, Omaha.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Basin</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Estimated damage in thousands of dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glacier</td>
<td>Milk River</td>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Rabb</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Browning</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Two Medicine</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Indian Village</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toole</td>
<td>Miles River</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Dupuyer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Waier</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Conrad</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teton</td>
<td>Teton River</td>
<td>Chouteau</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: Entire disaster estimate for Montana Power, Montana State Telephone, Great Northern R.R., and Cascade County surveyor amounted to $1,700,000.*

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**Estimate of damages sustained by disaster June 1964 flood in northeastern Montana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Damage item</th>
<th>Cascade County</th>
<th>Chouteau County</th>
<th>Glacier County</th>
<th>Lewis and Clark County</th>
<th>Ponderas County</th>
<th>Teton County</th>
<th>Toole County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>2,708.0</td>
<td>129.0</td>
<td>250.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>7,706.0</td>
<td>976.0</td>
<td>1,217.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>5,160.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>129.0</td>
<td>910.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>117.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,868.0</td>
<td>144.0</td>
<td>306.0</td>
<td>195.0</td>
<td>8,616.0</td>
<td>1,059.0</td>
<td>1,334.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total damage estimate: 34,212,400**

**Note:** All rural agricultural damages provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

---

**Tabulation of communities affected and damages sustained as a result of the disaster flood of June 1964 in western Montana within the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, Omaha district.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Basin</th>
<th>Tributary 1st</th>
<th>Tributary 2d</th>
<th>Name of community</th>
<th>Population (1960 census or later estimate)</th>
<th>Homes flooded</th>
<th>Business flooded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glacier</td>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>Divide Creek</td>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Rabb</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maries</td>
<td>Cut Bank</td>
<td>Willow Creek</td>
<td>South Fork</td>
<td>2,011</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Kiona</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Two Medicine Creek</td>
<td>Lower Badger Creek</td>
<td>Lake Koocan</td>
<td>4,017</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Valler</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creek</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Pondera</td>
<td>Conrad</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Chouteau</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Fort Benton</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toole</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Missouli</td>
<td>Missouli</td>
<td>Missouli</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Sun River</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ponderas</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Fort Shaw</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Raynord</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chouteau</td>
<td>Teton</td>
<td>Teton River plus overflow from Teton</td>
<td>Big Otter Creek</td>
<td>Missouli</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Sun River</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis and Clark</td>
<td>Teton</td>
<td>Teton River plus overflow from Teton</td>
<td>Big Otter Creek</td>
<td>Missouli</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Sun River</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Mike Mansfield Papers, Series 21, Box 42, Folder 57, Mansfield Library, University of Montana
Tabulation of communities affected and damages sustained as a result of the disaster flood of June 1964 in western Montana within the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, Omaha district—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Streets</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Sewer</th>
<th>Utilities</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Total damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glacier</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teton</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chouteau</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$490,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Disaster area estimate from Montana Power, Montana State Telephone, Great Northern (not complete), and Cascade County surveyor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Office of the President, Office of Emergency Planning, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mansfield: The President today directs in Montana during the past 48 hours. I know it is impossible to know to what extent damage has been done and that the water systems in communities. I would appreciate your having some advice me what might be done to replace such facilities, if any.

Would you also have someone advise me whether or not any damage has been done to individual homes where damage has been done as a result of the flooding?

I have received a telephone call from the Glacier County Commissioners stating that all county roads and bridges have been damaged and their survey shows that they will need approximately $700,000 to repair them.

I have advised these gentlemen that they should contact the Montana State Highway officials and request assistance under the Public Law 81-873.

In the event that you do not know, Secretary Udall advised me late yesterday afternoon that Fordy Dominy, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation and Phillip Nash, Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, left for Montana last night to render assistance on matters which would come under their jurisdiction.

I realize, Ed, that I have listed quite a number of items and that your agency will not be in a position to answer these until your staff has made a survey to determine all the damage. Therefore, I do not expect an immediate answer. However, I am taking the liberty of bringing the above to your attention, as I am sure you will be responsive to the questions which you have raised. I will discuss them in chronological order:

1. Glacier County: County roads and bridges damaged or destroyed in the disaster area eligible for repair or replacement (subject to prescribed standards) under the provisions of Public Law 875. The Bureau of Reclamation would make damaged surveys for the Office of Emergency Planning.

Sincerely yours,

Edward A. McDermott, Director.
to determine the extent of damage and eligible beneficiaries. This work is being done closely with the State Highway Department with whom Glacier County officials are already in touch. Local damage data can also be made by BPR in conjunction with State engineers.

The Glacier County commissioners should work through the Montana Disaster Agency (General Kendall, Adjutant General and State disaster coordinator) in applying for Public Law 875 assistance. OEP is having a series of meetings with officials of Agriculture and other affected counties to explain Public Law 875 assistance in detail and describe claimancy procedures. My disaster representatives in Montana will specifically contact Messrs. McAlpine, Krshka, and Telefaro at Cut Bank. All other counties will be visited in the meetings to which I have just alluded.

2. Flathead County: The Public Law 875 Public Health Service representative has been sent to the disposal facilities where none existed prior to the flood. Where a health, sanitation, or pollution problem exists as a result of the flood we can provide for the emergency measures necessary to relieve the situation. Local officials should inquire into programs of the Community Facilities Administration for a permanent solution.

I have been in touch with their local director, Mr. Creeth Tooley, now in Great Falls, to check into this problem with Flathead County authorities. The following steps are necessary to provide temporary relief.

We have also communicated with the Public Health Service regarding the pollution the water resulting from oil tank leakage and additional vaccines will be made available if required. At my request a Public Health Service representative has been sent to Flathead County to deal specifically with water and dead animal problems.

3. Great Northern Railroad damage: Damages to the Great Northern Railroad System in the vicinity of Columbia Falls are being surveyed. I know of no Federal program, however, which will provide direct financial assistance for necessary repairs. This would be a corporate obligation of the railroad handled by their regular maintenance and construction crews.

4. Forest roads: All forest roads, including those near Hungry Horse Reservoir, are the responsibility of the Forest Service. Inquiry to the Service discloses that the authority and the necessary funds to take care of these road repairs. These road repairs must begin in order to be ready for the forest fire season.

5. Hungry Horse water system: Public Law 875 provides for emergency repair of essential public facilities. Assuming the Hungry Horse water system is publicly owned, it would be eligible for emergency repairs if damage was a result of the flooding. Local officials should be in touch with the State Disaster Agency for assistance in processing their application for Public Law 875 funds.

6. Small Business Administration: As you indicate, SBA has designated the flooded counties as eligible for SBA loans. While Public Law 875 does not provide for direct assistance to individuals or disaster victims, disaster loan assistance (at interest not in excess of 3 percent, with up to 20 years to pay) is available. SBA provides for disaster loan assistance is available for the repair or replacement of damaged commercial or residential buildings and the loan authority extends to contents and inventory as well as structures.

Individual needs (for clothing, replacement of lost furnishings, etc.) are taken care of through the emergency relief and rehabilitation program of the American Red Cross to explain where the requirement for this assistance is established.

While businesses are not eligible for assistance, SBA disaster loan assistance is available to individuals, business concerns (including corporations, partnerships, and other unincorporated business concerns), nonprofit institutions, and other nonprofit organizations.

I hope this general guidance will be helpful to you and assure you of our continued close attention to these problems both here in Washington and in the field. Feel free in touch with me concerning any other questions you may have.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. MCDERMOTT, Director.

PRESS RELEASE BY SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. William S. Schumacher, regional di­ rector of Small Business Administration, ar­ rived in Great Falls this morning to survey the flood disaster area and to establish a dis­aster field office in Great Falls to expedite the processing of SBA disaster loan applications. Accompanying Mr. Schumacher were Mr. Rex B. Zachary, Montana field manager and other members of his staff.

Immediately following President John­ son’s declaration of a major dis­aster area, SBA Administrator Eugene P. Foley made a similar declaration, thus est­ablishing the area under the SBA disaster loan program. The area covered by the declaration encompasses the counties of Glacier, Toole, Pondera, Teton, Cascade, Chouteau, and Flathead.

Under the SBA disaster program individ­uals, businesses, and nonprofit organ­izations such as churches, may borrow from SBA amounts sufficient to restore their prop­erty after a disaster results in economic condition. Loans may be used to repair or replace real estate, furnishings, equipment, fixtures, and inventory. Loans may be made for as long as 20 years at an interest rate of only 3 percent. Applications for such loans may be made through commercial banks in the area or directly to the SBA field office.

Mr. Schumacher pledged complete support of the SBA in making the fullest possible use of existing legislative authority to provide relief to those affected.

He also stated that every step will be taken to avoid any undue delay in the processing and disbursing of SBA loan assistance.

While in Great Falls Mr. Schumacher will also meet with representatives of the Red Cross, the American Red Cross, Montana bankers, Army engineers, and civil defense to coordinate SBA efforts in the area.


HON. ORVILLE F. FREEMAN, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As you know, a large portion of Montana is just beginning to re­cover from the most disastrous flood in the State’s history. It will be some days before we will have reasonably accurate estimates of the tremendous damage that has been sustained. This is a great need for conservation work on agricultural lands. The President has now signed into law the defense extension bill which con­tains $4 million for emergency ACP programs. I realize that there are many requests for these funds. Some of these requests have been plagued with floods and drought, but in view of the very serious nature of the conditions in Montana I hope you will hold back some of these funds for use in Montana.

Both Senator Metcalf and I would be most appreciative of your cooperation in this mat­ter. Please keep both of our offices advised

on major developments in the Department to provide a better relief effort.

With best personal wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,


HON. MIKE MANSFIELD, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENO R MANSFIELD: I appreciate the opportunity to advise you of what the Department of Agriculture is doing to help alleviate the problems arising from the floods in Montana. Our people in Montana have been working almost this full summer since the initial reports of flooding to get detailed in­formation and set up actions that can be taken.

In response to your specific question about assistance under the emergency agricultural program I am advised the USDA disaster committee is getting county estimates of damage and appraising the con­dition for assistance. This committee is under the leadership of Mrs. Viola Herak, State ASC chairman, and they are working closely with the county disaster com­mittees. I am sure you realize that it is not possible for the county committees to be accurate in their surveys and estimates until the water goes down and they can determine what work must be done. We expect some preliminary estimates and advice on this sometime next week.

The Department recently asked for $12 million to replenish the SBA funds because of the demands arising in the Ohio flood and the drought condition over several States in the last 2 years. The Congress appropriated $4 million. Still personnel are in the process of allocating assistance on the basis of needs established by other States. I have asked them to work on this further to carefully mark for the Montana situation pending receipt of specific estimates from Montana.

We will have a responsible man in Montana reviewing this matter with the State disaster committee.

I am happy to report on some other actions in which the Department has participated or planned for needed assistance. Some 11,000 farmers and ranchers are reporting losses. The President has now signed into law the extension of the loan programs with the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, D.C., and I am preparing to authorize loans where they are needed by those farmers who are unable to get adequate credit from other sources. These loans will be made at 3 percent interest and may in some instances be scheduled for repayment over a period up to 7 years.

A decision as to need for real estate and housing loans will be made when more in­formation is available. Initial plans were made to airlift some feed in for displaced livestock but later reports indicated that this was not necessary. Most of the cattle were being regrupped and taken care of by other means. We are pre­pared to release hay or pasture now designated as diverted conservation acreage under the conservation reserve, the wheat and feed grain programs if requested to do so by the State and county disaster committees.

You will be kept advised of our progress and I wish to assure you that every possible action will be taken to help Montana farmers who have been injured severely by the floodwaters.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, Secretary.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE


USDA FOODS READY IN MONTANA FLOOD EMERGENCY

Ample supplies of foods donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are available to help feed evacuees from flooded areas in Montana. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said today.

Scattered reports indicate that the village of Chouteau has been evacuated, and that Great Falls may be affected, but the number of persons involved is not known. Walter Anderson, controller of the Montana Purchasing Department which handles the distribution of USDA foods in the State, contacted civil defense and other emergency agencies last night to notify them of the availability of Federal commodities in a State-operated warehouse at Warm Springs.

Since schools frequently are employed as evacuation centers, the State school lunch director, William Howard, has also been alerted and is ready to lend any needed assistance through school facilities.

The Secretary said that field personnel of Agricultural Marketing Service’s San Francisco Food Distribution Division office are maintaining contact with Montana officials in the event that additional foods are needed. However, State distributing agencies have standing authority to provide existing stocks of USDA foods to feed victims of disasters.

So foods used will be replaced by the Government to continue regular distribution to schools, institutions, and needy families when the emergency has passed.

REQUEST FOR DISASTER COUNTY DESIGNATION AND ACP EMERGENCY FUNDS

Kind and Extent of Emergency Conservation Measures Needed to Correct the New Conservation Problems and Their Cost

12. County estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of unit</th>
<th>Number of units needed</th>
<th>Average total cost per unit</th>
<th>Total cost (C) X (D)</th>
<th>Percent will correct this year (E)</th>
<th>Cost under this program (F) X (G)</th>
<th>For State office use (H)</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Do</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ACP emergency funds needed for this program year and requested (13(G) minus 14(G) minus 15(G)).

Recommendation of USDA County Disaster Committee

That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-56, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made as shown in Item 10.

Date: (Chairman)

Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds

Kind and Extent of Emergency Conservation Measures Needed to Correct the New Conservation Problems and Their Cost

12. County estimates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of unit</th>
<th>Number of units needed</th>
<th>Average total cost per unit</th>
<th>Total cost (C) X (D)</th>
<th>Percent will correct this year (E)</th>
<th>Cost under this program (F) X (G)</th>
<th>For State office use (H)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile</td>
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<td>Mile</td>
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<td>2,185,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ACP emergency funds needed for this program year and requested (13(G) minus 14(G) minus 15(G)).

Date: (Chairman)
### Congressional Record — Senate

#### Recommendation of USDA County Disaster Committee

That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made as shown in item 16(G).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Conservation Measures</th>
<th>Kind of Unit</th>
<th>Number of Units Needed</th>
<th>Average Total Cost per Unit</th>
<th>Total Cost ((C)X(D))</th>
<th>Percent Will Correct This Year</th>
<th>Cost under this Program ((E)X(F))</th>
<th>For State Office Use</th>
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<td>Fencing and repair (all types)</td>
<td>Rod</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10.00</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reorganizing irrigation systems</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Water well</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streambank protection</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: ____________________________

(Chairman)

1. Explain here any difference between amounts in items 16(G) and 17:

### Recommendation of USDA State Disaster Committee

That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to ____________________________

Date: ____________________________

(Chairman)

1. Explain here any difference between amounts in items 16(G) and 17:

---

#### Request for Disaster County Designation and ACP Emergency Funds

2. County: Chouteau.
4. Ending date: ________________
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster: ________________
7. Number of farms damaged: 21.
8. Intensity (if applicable): ________________
10. Estimated extent of reduction in productivity of the damaged farmland if these new conservation problems are not treated (percent): ________________
11. Frequency of occurrence of this type of damage (10-year history): ________________

**Kind and Extent of Emergency Conservation Measures Needed to Correct the New Conservation Problems and Their Cost**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Unit</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
<th>Average Total Cost per Unit</th>
<th>Total Cost ((C)X(D))</th>
<th>Percent Will Correct This Year</th>
<th>Cost under this Program ((E)X(F))</th>
<th>For State Office Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$2.20</td>
<td>$35,200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acre</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mile</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: ____________________________

(Chairman)

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### Request for Disaster County Designation and ACP Emergency Funds

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<th>Total Cost ((C)X(D))</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$2.20</td>
<td>$35,200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acre</td>
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<td>10.00</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres</td>
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<td>75,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mile</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: ____________________________

(Chairman)

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No. 120 — 7

Mike Mansfield Papers, Series 21, Box 42, Folder 57, Mansfield Library, University of Montana
### Emergency Conservation Measures Needed to Correct the New Conservation Problems and Their Cost

#### Kind and Extent of Emergency Conservation Measures Needed to Correct the New Conservation Problems and Their Cost

#### 12. County Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency conservation measures</th>
<th>Kind of unit</th>
<th>Number of units needed</th>
<th>Average total cost per unit</th>
<th>Total cost ((C \times D))</th>
<th>Percent will correct this year ((E))</th>
<th>Cost under this program ((F))</th>
<th>For State office use ((H))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fencing and repair (all types)</td>
<td>Rods</td>
<td>22,400</td>
<td>$23.00</td>
<td>$448,960</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of debris, reseeding, and shaping</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
<td>27,348</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconceiving irrigation systems</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of dikes and levees along river</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>$56.00</td>
<td>3,136</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total cost and cost under this program \((G)\) plus \((E)\) | 78,450 |
| Estimated amount \((F)\) of item 14 available under regular cost-sharing programs | \(80\) |

### Recommendation of USDA County Disaster Committee

That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-86, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made as shown in item 16(G).

#### 13. Total cost and cost under this program \((G)\) plus \((E)\) expected to be expected to bear: 20 percent.

#### 14. Estimated amount \((F)\) of item 14 available under regular cost-sharing programs.

#### 15. Total ACP emergency funds needed for this program year and requested \((F)\) plus \((E)\) minus \((D)\).

### Recommendation of USDA State Disaster Committee

That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-86, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to...

---

1. Explain here any difference between amounts in items 16(G) and 17:

---

### Kind and Extent of Emergency Conservation Measures Needed to Correct the New Conservation Problems and Their Cost

#### 12. County Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency conservation measures</th>
<th>Kind of unit</th>
<th>Number of units needed</th>
<th>Average total cost per unit</th>
<th>Total cost ((C \times D))</th>
<th>Percent will correct this year ((E))</th>
<th>Cost under this program ((F))</th>
<th>For State office use ((H))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fencing and repair (all types)</td>
<td>Rods</td>
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<td>$23.00</td>
<td>$448,960</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of debris, reseeding, and shaping</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>$36.00</td>
<td>27,348</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconceiving irrigation systems</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of dikes and levees along river</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>$56.00</td>
<td>3,136</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total cost and cost under this program \((G)\) plus \((E)\) | 78,450 |
| Estimated amount \((F)\) of item 14 available under regular cost-sharing programs | \(80\) |

### Recommendation of USDA County Disaster Committee

That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-86, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made as shown in item 16(G).

#### 13. Total cost and cost under this program \((G)\) plus \((E)\) expected to be expected to bear: 20 percent.

#### 14. Estimated amount \((F)\) of item 14 available under regular cost-sharing programs.

#### 15. Total ACP emergency funds needed for this program year and requested \((F)\) plus \((E)\) minus \((D)\).

### Recommendation of USDA State Disaster Committee

That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-86, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to...

---

1. Explain here any difference between amounts in items 16(G) and 17:
2. County: Teton.
4. Ending date: ...
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster:...

### KIND AND EXTENT OF EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES NEEDED TO CORRECT THE NEW CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND THEIR COST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency conservation measures</th>
<th>Kind of unit</th>
<th>Number of units needed (A)</th>
<th>Average cost per unit (B)</th>
<th>Total cost (A)(B) (C)</th>
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<th>Cost under this program (E)(F)</th>
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<td>200</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstructing irrigation ditch and drains</td>
<td>C.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaiming eroded and silted land</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaiming eroded and silted land</td>
<td>Acre</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaiming eroded and silted land</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Total cost and cost under this program (A)(B) plus (F).
14. Estimated amount of item 13(G) available under regular cost-sharing programs.
15. Total ACP emergency funds needed for this program year and requested (13(G) minus 14(G) minus 15(G)).

### RECOMMENDATION OF USDA COUNTY DISASTER COMMITTEE
That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made as shown in item 10(G).

### RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE
That the above-named county be designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to...

---

1. Show here any difference between amounts in items 16(G) and 17.

---

Mike Mansfield Papers, Series 21, Box 42, Folder 57, Mansfield Library, University of Montana
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 15

Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds

2. County: Pondera.
4. Ending date: June 14, 1964.
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Date of last major incident: June 15, 1964.

KIND AND EXTENT OF EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES NEEDED TO CORRECT THE NEW CONSERVATION PROBLEMS AND THEIR COST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency conservation measures</th>
<th>Kind of unit</th>
<th>Number of units needed</th>
<th>Average total cost per unit</th>
<th>Total cost (C/D(1))</th>
<th>Percent will correct this year (E/F(2))</th>
<th>Cost under normal use (G/H(3))</th>
<th>For State use</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fencing or repair (all types)</td>
<td>Rod</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
<td>$405,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$405,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Removal of debris</td>
<td>Acre</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reorganization of irrigation</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevelling land</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$22,500</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuilding pasture and byways</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$9,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planting or grading (due to silt)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of drainage systems</td>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$2,250</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>$1,275</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of earthwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECOMMENDATION OF USDA COUNTY DISASTER COMMITTEE

CONRAD, MONT.

REQUEST FOR DISASTER COUNTY DESIGNATION

The above-named county was designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made as shown in Item 16 (G).

Date:  June 15, 1964
(Chairman)

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

1. Explain here any difference between amounts in Items 16(G) and 17.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Washington, D.C.

Don Hummer, President, Glacier Park, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

President, Glacier Park, Inc.

WASHINGTON, D.C.


Relief of Distress is First Order of Business in Montana

With streams already swollen near bankfull, it took only a few more days of overabundant rainfall to turn Montana’s vast watersheds into distress areas—a most widespread in the State’s history.

Our normal occupations and concerns have become secondary to rescue and mercy operations. Our shock at the loss of life and the extensive property damage and destruction is tempered by thankful appre-
MONTANA FLOOD DISASTER, WEST OF THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on Monday, I reported to the Senate on the results of my 1-day visit to the flood-stricken areas of Montana. I visited seven counties with the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, Edward McDermott. Because of the devastation and damage in these areas it was not possible for us to get to the area west of the divide. This is certainly no attempt to minimize the damage in this area. The Flathead and Clark Fork River areas were hard hit, and are now recovering from this worst disaster in our history.

The flooded area west of the Continental Divide is not as vast an area as in the east because of the natural obstructions created by mountain ranges and the extensive flood control created by Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir. The communities of Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Polebridge, and the Evergreen district of Kalispell were hit the hardest. Whitefish, Missoula, and the towns in the Flathead Valley suffered to a lesser degree.

The western entrance to Glacier National Park was completely cut off by the destruction of major bridge approaches. The eastern entrance to the park is now open, and two of the major hotels are open for business as usual. However, it will be several weeks before bridge replacements, of a temporary nature, will be open for use. I also understand the Logan Pass is now open for limited traffic.

The cooperation between local, State and Federal agencies and personnel was of the highest caliber in this area as it was on the eastern side.

It will be some time before Montana recovers completely from this natural disaster, but I am confident that if the present cooperation continues, the recovery will be accomplished at a very rapid rate. The people of Montana bounce back in a hurry. It will take time for many of the details to be resolved, but all modes of transportation and communities will be in good working condition in a short while.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks a series of newspaper articles and reports giving a more detailed account of the flooding conditions that exist in the area west of the Continental Divide.

There being no objection, the articles and reports were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING,

Hon. Mike Mansfield,
The Majority Leader,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: It was very good to be with you during our inspection trip of the flood-
ravaged areas of Montana, Sunday, June 14. You are assured of our continuing close attention and our constant readiness to keep you closely informed of developments.

With further reference to the tent requirement, I have discussed with you, Walter Wetzel, yesterday. I have had a series of conferences with Mr. Graham, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I have endeavored to communicate to him the sense of urgency that exists in regard to the tent requirement. I have mentioned the desire of the evacuated families to return to or near their original homesites. I am informed late today that 96 tents (27 from Seattle and 59 from Denver) are being airlifted to Browning tonight and will be available for distribution by the agency tomorrow. There are, of course, other problems of the Indian population to which BIA must address itself, and I am assured that these matters are also receiving attention.

I am expecting more reliable damage data early tomorrow which will provide us with a clearer picture of which an initial allocation of funds will be recommended to the President.

With very good wish, I am,

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. MCDERMOTT, Director.

HAYING, GRAZING PRIVILEGES OFFERED IN SOUTH  WESTERN AREA

The U.S. Department of Agriculture today offered haying and grazing privileges on diverted croplands in Flathead County, Mont., where recent floods have silted range and pasture lands.

Several USDA program provisions restrict use of such areas that are taken out of production and put into conserving uses, except under emergency conditions. Today's action will give the Flathead Conservation and Stabilization (ASC) county committee authority to permit livestock grazing through July 15 on land diverted from crop production in Flathead County, under the Conservation Reserve, and the feed grain and the wheat diversion program, without a reduction in diversion payments due farmers.

The ASC county committee is also authorized to permit grazing of livestock or hay harvesting on these lands through August 15, but with a reduction in the diversion payments.

Farmers and ranchers are required to obtain approval from the county ASC committee before grazing or harvesting forage on retired or diverted land.

[FROM THE KALISPELL (MONT.) DAILY INTER LAKE, June 9, 1964]

SWOLLEN WATERS READ DESTRUCTION -- EVERGREEN AREA, UPPER FLATHEAD BARTY HIT (By Bud Lyons and Noel Johnson)

Northwest Montanans dug in with all the resources at their command this morning to combat rampaging, swollen waters which are leaving a path of destruction throughout parts of the Flathead.

The Evergreen area, east of Kalispell, is badly hit and persons are being evacuated to the homes of friends and others in Kalispell. John Smithfield was rescued at the corner of Highway 2 and La Salle Road when the water rolled into my back door at 6:30 a.m. Everything is floating and there is about 4 feet of water.

Flathead County Sheriff Ross Wilson said the river was still rising in the Evergreen area at noon today. The river level was reported at 24 feet while flood stage is 14. Sheriff Smithfield conducted an aerial survey of the area early this afternoon. Meanwhile, the river reportedly had crested at Columbia Falls and there was a report it had dropped 3 inches.

Complications arose late in the Evergreen area this morning when the Jet Oil tanks on the Strip went out.

An evacuation center has been erected at the Kalispell Chamber of Commerce office. The Red Cross is already at the chamber and has designated the headquarter as a health and welfare center. "We can always use additional help at the office," commented Mrs. Kendall Workman.

The Red Cross this morning dispatched a food truck to the La Salle School where 35 people were evacuated. At noon today, the Flathead County sheriff's office broadcast an urgent appeal for evacuation of all residents of the lower valley who are in danger of being cut off by floodwaters.

The swollen and still-rising river was crossing all lowland farming areas and causing backwaters to rise.

Flathead County Civil Defense Director Col. Ralph Sleator has set up his office in the Kalispell City Police Station. "National Guardsmen are standing by in case they are needed but I don't anticipate calling them out at this time," Sleator said.

Members of the Flathead County sheriff's office, men from the Kalispell Air Force Station at Lakeside, and other volunteers are engaged in operations in the Evergreen area, said Sleator.

"We have 150 cats in the National Guard Armory in case they are needed. We have had more space volunteered than we have been able to use and I sincerely appreciate the excellent response of all people," Sleator said.

Two helicopters were due here late today from Moses Lake, Wash., to survey flood damage but were due from Great Falls and Missoula.

The sheriff's office called in all extra deputies and patrol cars operating in the Evergreen area to make sure everyone is evacuated.

Here was the situation throughout northwest Montana late today: U.S. 2 closed at the Kalispell east city limits. Only emergency travel is allowed. A road closed this morning to the Bad Rock Canyon area which is under 30 inches of water. The highway is also out 5 miles east of West Glacier.

Montana 40, from Columbia Falls to U.S. 2, closed at the Steel Bridge due to the flood threat.

La Salle Road, closed due to water on the highway.

Montana 35, on East Shore Road, 6 inches of water on highway near Polson, but traffic is getting through.

Glacier National Park is isolated as all communications are out. Roads and bridges to and in the park are out.

Senator Mkutka, late this morning sent this telegram to the Daily Inter Lake regarding the disaster area of northwest Montana:

"In response to Governor Manning's request that a number of counties be declared disaster areas, I have contacted the President at the White House; Ed McDermott, Director, Office of Emergency Planning, and Secretary Udall, and requested that he dispatch Commissioner of Reclamation Floyd E. Dominguez to Montana. Col. Cooper also has been shut off due to bureaucratic delays.

"I have just talked to H. M. Schuler, the White House historian, and he states that Governor Manning's telegram declaring certain counties disaster areas is received." MANSFIELD said.

Yesterday afternoon, the Inter Lake accompanied County Surveyor Donald Dahl on a tour of bridges, rivers, and creeks in the Flathead.

One pier of Blankenship Bridge was out when we arrived. One span of the wooden structure rode the crest of the swirling stream through Columbia Falls at 8:30 p.m. The old bridge at West Glacier was also out when we arrived in the area about 5 p.m.

Several persons were evacuated from the Nyack Flats area yesterday by planes from the Glacier View Skyways and there were reports that additional staffed homes were drowned in pastures completely under water.

Fourteen persons were assisted at the Red Cross Station in the Campion area.

Several homes in the "fate area" of Columbia Falls were underwater. Columbia Falls Chief of Police Darwin Lundstrom estimated water in that area was 6 to 8 feet deep. Fire also destroyed the George Keck, Sr., residence near the Montana Power Company plant on the Eastside. Firemen were unable to reach the blaze.

Chief Lundstrom said some residents had moved in with friends. Churches and many people were offering rooms.

The Montana Power Co. has shut off the gas and power in the Evergreen--Columbia Falls area as a precautionary measure.

"We're operating in pretty good shape here," said Dave More. Aluminum Co. at Columbia Falls. He noted there was trouble on the island where the river was passing through the draw but the situation has been remedied. Gas to the plant has also been shut off due to a reported break near the Pass.

Walt Newgard of Flathead Electric Cooperative said it was too early to estimate damage due to flooding. He commented that communications are out along with some underground cable. He said damage could amount to $400,000 but said that's only a guess.

Rex Beeman of Pacific Power & Light Co. reported telephone traffic is very heavy and he expects to double his line within the next 24 hours. He also said that several rural lines are underwater.

Forcasting an aerial survey made this morning by Under Sheriff Robert Wills. It was reported that all main bridges in the Flathead drainage area are out with the exception of the bridges at Columbia Falls and Bigfork and the new and old steel bridges.

Wills reported that all rivers are crested this morning, except the North Fork, which was expected to crest around 1 p.m. today. The crested is expected to add another 2 feet of water to the already flooding river.

Late this morning, waters on the old Highway 2 had reached Willow Glen Drive and were expected to cross the road at Willow Glen Drive nearly to Ranch Road, however homes on Caroline Road appeared to be in no danger.

The Red Cross in the Chamber Building is also handling inquiries from out-of-State residents anxiously concerned about friends or relatives. These inquiries are being broadcast over both radio stations, KOEI and KOFI, and those in the Flathead when they hear the appeal are asked to contact the chamber office. The numbers are 756-3433, 756-4526, or 756-3423.

At least 400 families of Kander of Anaconda Aluminum Co. at Columbia Falls. He noted there was trouble on the island where the river was passing through the draw but the situation has been remedied. Gas to the plant has also been shut off due to a reported break near the Pass.
Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the latest assessments of Montana flood damage and repairs are beginning to reach my office. These reports can now give more accurate estimates, and recommend appropriate action.

One of the most obvious conclusions reached in surveying this most devastating disaster is that wherever there was a large Federal storage project, it managed to reduce flood crests to manageable levels. However, in the Sun River area, where the flood damage was the greatest, there is no operational storage of any significance. Surveys have been made in the area by both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers. Preliminary information indicated that the construction of a project on the Sun River above Gibson Reservoir would have alleviated a great part of the flooding. The Sun Butte site has been opposed in the past by some local and conservation interests.

In view of the unprecedented damage created by the flooding on the Sun River this year, I feel that we should again appraise the desirability of constructing this flood-control project. I have asked for, and received, comprehensive reports and analyses from both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers. This is an area in which the Bureau has been most active; and I intend to discuss with the Senate Appropriations Committee the need for the necessary funds to permit the preparation of feasibility reports required for the necessary construction authorization.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reports from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers, dated June 17 and June 18, respectively.

Also, I have new, up-to-date reports, from the Farmers Home Administration and the Bureau of Public Roads, on their activities in Montana. These reports are additional evidence of the excellent cooperation that has been received from all Federal agencies in bringing relief to the victims of this disaster.

I ask unanimous consent to have these two reports, dated June 17, printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the reports were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: In response to your suggestion, the writer, in company with Commissioner Philleo Nash of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, conducted a thorough survey of areas in the State of Montana affected by recent floods on the Sun, Milk, and Marias Rivers in the Missouri River Basin and on the Flathead River in the Columbia River Basin.

In general, we found inundation and devastation essentially as reported by the news media. Flooding was widespread, and loss of life and property was of locally disastrous proportions. Reservoirs constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation performed to reduce flood crests to manageable levels in those cases where flood control has been included as a project purpose.

In the Marias River watershed, the surge from two upstream dams, which failed during the flood, was totally absorbed by our Tiber Reservoir. During the height of the flood, Tiber Reservoir's effect was illustrated by an inflow rate of 143,000 cubic feet per second being regulated to a flow of 1,200 cubic feet per second.

Near the end of the flood, Fresno Reservoir of the Milk River project was only about 75 percent full and could contain remaining flood flows down the Milk River. Sherburne Reservoir, also in the Milk River project, retained storage space and absorbed the flows of Swift Current Creek without any problem.

Clark Canyon Dam in the East Bench Unit, Missouri River Basin project, contributed substantially to reducing peak flows of the Beaverhead River near Dillon, Mont., even though the structure is unfinished.

On the western slope of the Continental Divide, Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir reduced flood flows of the South Fork of the Flathead River from 55,000 cubic feet per second to 500 cubic feet per second, the balance being stored in the reservoir. Flows of the Flathead River are receding, but were still above flood stage on June 11, when Hungry Horse Reservoir had 380,000 acre-feet of remaining storage space.

However, on the Sun River the only operational storage of any significance was about 15,000 acre-feet of unfilled space in Gibson Reservoir of the Sun River project. This space had been held for snowmelt runoff...
and proved to be quite inadequate to contain the flows developed by heavy rain on the steep and high elevations. Although we have not yet developed estimates of inflow to Gibbon Dam, it was clear that such a dam, if completely available, would not be sufficient to control the overflow of the river. Gibbon Dam may have been constructed with the provision of canals, and the assumed capacity of such a dam, was the result of the study by local study groups of the Sun River Basin.

The report of the investigations for the Missouri River project, sustained overtopping without significant damage. The Fort Shaw diversion of the Sun River project, however, sustained extensive damage to its diversion, conveyance, and distribution system. An added effect of these flows in the lower lying areas of Great Falls was to produce stages from 5 to 8 feet higher than previous floods of record. The Missouri River project was in its juncture with Sun River by approximately 75 percent by regulating the Missouri flow of 30,000 cubic feet per second to a reservoir, as the result of an investigation of the Missouri River flows and of that of the Sun River. Gibson Dam, being of concrete construction, sustained overtopping without significant damage. The Fort Shaw diversion of the Sun River project, however, sustained extensive damage to its diversion, conveyance, and distribution system.

The final analyses of this flood based on measured runoff data indicate that 240,000 acre-feet of storage on Sun River would have been required to hold the 10,000 cubic feet per second and thereby would have limited damage to that which might have been produced by minor tributaries below Gibson Reservoir. The only physical opportunity for accomplishing this degree of regulation by preliminary examination today is at the Upper Sun Butte site on the Sun River above Gibson Reservoir. An alternative site downstream but still above Gibson Reservoir is known to exist but has not been evaluated.

A reservoir at the Upper Sun Butte site, identified previously as Wilson Dam and Reservoir, was included as an element of the general plans for the Missouri River Basin project authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944. Shortly after World War II, the Bureau of Reclamation undertook a program of investigations designed to amplify and perfect the plans presented in the original authorizing documents for the Missouri River Basin project. These investigations were the result of the study of the Upper Sun Butte Reservoir, the results of which are shown in the following report on the Upper Sun Butte Reservoir and the Upper Sun Butte Dam Project. The results of the Upper Sun Butte Reservoir and Dam Project are demonstrated to be an important factor in the future development of the Sun River Basin.

At your request, we have analyzed our program and cooperation for sustaining an expedited program of investigations of measures and facilities to prevent these floods. It is our belief that a program of $100,000 would enable us to compile sufficient information to proceed with a preliminary feasibility study of the Upper Sun Butte Dam and Reservoir. Consideration of alternative sites, as now appears desirable, is a part of the effects of increased fund requirements by $25,000 to $50,000. This amount of money would also enable a preliminary examination of the irrigation features of the Sun-Teton division in sufficient detail to support the inclusion of irrigation storage capacity in the reservoir at the time the dam is constructed. This would be the basis for a support request for authorization of the irrigation facilities, and an additional development of the Sun River Basin could be made which may be desired in the future. This development would require the irrigation facilities in the remaining area.

Sincerely yours

FLOYD E. DOMINY
Commissioner

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

HON. MICHAEL MANSFIELD
Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: In accordance with your recent discussion with Colonel St. Clair at Great Falls, the following information is furnished with respect to initiating and completing the Sun River Basin project. Subsequent to this meeting we have made a rapid examination and evaluation of previous studies in this basin and it is our view that a detailed investigation could be essentially completed in about 1 year. However, in all past investigations we find that even though the studies may be complete, some period of time is required for final coordination between Federal and State agencies and local interests. Therefore, it is our view that about 18 months would be required on the Sun River investigation from inception to processing a report to higher authority. Of course, we will exert the utmost effort in order to process a report as rapidly as possible.

This office has requested funds and authorization to proceed immediately with a postflood evaluation of the Sun River and Marias River Basins. We expect to initiate necessary fieldwork with respect to these evaluations within the next few days. The type of data and the subsequent analyses would be in line with the proposed dam and reservoir studies for the Sun River investigation. The estimated cost of the latter is about $100,000, and since the proposed dam and reservoir, if completed, would be equivalent to a $20,000 to $30,000 effort, funds required for the formal investigation should approximate $70,000. Accordingly, this amount would be required for the Sun River study to complete it within the next 12 to 18 months.

During the postflood survey we would gather data and perform the necessary tasks for a more detailed project planning in the Missouri River Basin. Generally the investigation would be conducted along the following lines:

1. Complete basic reconnaissance and economic studies leading to project development.

2. Develop alternative project proposals. These will include local levee and channel improvements for each of the various flood areas, an evaluation of the need and value of upstream storage, and the possibility of directing some of the flows to other areas or for temporary storage.

3. Present alternatives to local interests and coordinate with other Federal and State agencies.

4. Prepare report and submit to higher authority for processing to the Congress.

We trust that the above information clarifies and provides information that you desire.

Sincerely yours

Lt. Col. CARROLL JACOBSON, JR.
Corps of Engineers, Deputy District Engineer
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PACIFIC HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C.

HON. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD
Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: This is to inform you that the Department of Agriculture has authorized the making of emergency loan pursuant to section 321 of the Farm Bill 87-128, through June 30, 1955, to eligible farmers and ranchers in the following counties: Gallatin, Madison, Powder, and Meagher.

This action was taken because of tremendous floods and losses to dwellings, farm buildings, livestock, farm machinery and equipment, irrigation systems, crops, and fences in the result of floods with contamination on June 8. Emergency loans are already available in Glacier, Foss, and Toole Counties through June 30, 1954. The current
authorization extends the period for making loans in these counties. Any farmer or rancher desiring information about emergency loans or other types of assistance available through this agency should get in touch with the local office of the Farmers Home Administration serving his county. Please call on us whenever we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

FLOYD P. HIGBE, Acting Administrator.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Mansfield: I appreciate receiving your letter of June 11 containing estimates of the extent of the damage due to the recent floods in Montana. Our field people met with the Governor on June 9 to brief him on procedures that are being used by the Montana State Highway Commission and Bureau of Public Roads, working together to assess damage to roads and bridges, to authorize temporary emergency repairs and to plan for permanent repairs or reconstruction. We understand that engineers of public roads and the State highway commission flew over the area on June 11 to establish priorities for the emergency repair work.

Section 125 of title 23, United States Code, "Highways" authorizes an appropriation of $30 million annually for the repair or reconstruction of highways, roads, and trails which have suffered serious damage as the result of disaster over a wide area. These funds are available on a 50-50 matching basis for the reconstruction of highways on the Federal-aid highway systems and on a 100-percent basis for the repair or reconstruction of forest highways, forest development roads and trails, park roads and trails, and Indian reservation roads, whether or not such highways, roads, or trails are included in the Federal-aid highway systems.

Roads and bridges not eligible for repair or reconstruction under section 125 may be eligible under Public Law 875 by the Office of Emergency Planning. The Bureau of Public Roads assists the Office of Emergency Planning by assessing the damage and providing such other technical assistance as may be required. Some roads not on the Federal-aid systems but within national forests or Indian reservations would have the option of repair under either law.

You may be assured Public Roads will fully cooperate with the Montana State Highway Commission in the restoration of travel at the earliest opportunity and the financing of reconstruction to the extent permissible under the controlling legislation.

Sincerely yours,

REX M. WHITTON, Federal Highway Administrator.
Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a report I have received on the status of Federal disaster assistance activities in Montana, under date of June 19, 1964, signed by Edward A. McDermott, Director, Office of Emergency Planning.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MONTANA FLOOD CONTROL REPORT
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING,

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator: The following is a report on the status of Federal disaster assistance activities in Montana.

The latest casualty report obtained from the OEP field office in Great Falls indicates 12 known dead and 20 missing or presumed dead.

Current estimates of property damage are:

Public.......................... $21,216,500

Private.......................... 41,406,900

Total.......................... 62,623,400

The staff operating out of the OEP field office in Great Falls have taken the following actions during the past few days:

The Corps of Engineers was requested on June 17 to perform emergency repairs to the sewers and streets of the town of Choteau, and to restore the water system, sewer ja­goon, and streets in the town of Shelby. The corps started the work immediately.

OEP has requested the Corps of Engineers to erect a Bailey bridge on a Federal aid sys­tem road at the town of Ennis, Flathead County. This was authorized to permit ac­cess to persons living in an isolated area of the county.

On June 16, OEP directed the Corps of Engineers to give immediate attention to the possible breaching of the Bynum Reservoir Dam in Choteau due to snow runoff and erosion. Immediate corrective action will be taken if trouble develops.

At the request of the mayor of Choteau, a U.S. Public Health Service engineer has made an inspection of the water system. If his report indicates repairs are required, we will authorize them immediately.

OEP authorized Toole County to take im­mediate action to remove a health hazard which has resulted from dead livestock and the need to spray to suppress insects. Such work is eligible for reimbursement under Public Law 875.

Cascade County is carrying out a spraying program to relieve a mosquito problem. This has been certified as a public health hazard and will be reimbursable under Public Law 875.

OEP representatives have met with local officials in affected areas to discuss require­ments for additional Federal assistance and to review Public Law 875 procedures.

Other Federal agencies are taking the follow­ing actions:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is making tents available for displaced Indians in the Browning area.

The Bureau of Reclamation inspected Tiber Reservoir to locate and remove dead livestock reported to be in the lake. No carcasses were found but the Bureau will continue to be alert to this possibility.

The Bureau of Public Roads is taking ac­tion to have the roads on the Federal-aid system repaired. This includes repairs to the county roads leading to the missile sites in Cascade County.

A Public Health Service engineer made an engineering inspection of the water system in East Glacier Park on June 17. The county is making the necessary repairs and will be reimbursed by OEP.

On the recommendation of a USPHS sanitarian, OEP has authorized spraying where necessary in Cascade County to prevent a serious health hazard from fly infestations.

With regard to your inquiries concerning the Swift Dam and certain irrigation districts, we are investigating whether these facilities are eligible under Public Law 875. Our field staff is developing information on this and has asked the Bureau of Reclamation for a report on the facilities and the extent of the damages. Here in Washington, we have talked with Bureau of Reclamation officials and understand that they are developing a position on this. We will need additional information from the State and the Bureau of Reclamation before we can make a deter­mination on eligibility. When a determina­tion is made you will be promptly notified.

We will continue to do everything possible to speed repair work and assistance to al­leviate this disaster situation.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. MCDERMOTT,
Director.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, the past year has been marked by several natural disasters of unusual proportions. First the earthquake created havoc in Alaska and portions of California and Washington. In early June of this year, my State of Montana was hit with the most disastrous flood in our history. Eight western Montana counties have already been designated disaster counties eligible for assistance under Public Law 81-875. I am informed that additional designs are being considered for five or six more counties. The most recent estimates indicate that property damage in the public area exceeds $31 million and private losses are more than $41 million.

These figures are very conservative, because I am informed that in one county alone, Flathead County, the damage is in excess of $56 million. The needs in the public sector have been taken care of very rapidly under existing programs administered through the Office of Emergency Planning and various other departmental programs. The response has been most gratifying.

I take this occasion to express my deep and grateful appreciation to Mr. Edward A. McDermott, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, who has done a tremendous job, as have those under his direction, in Montana, as they had already done in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.

The question which creates the greatest concern is how we can assist the individuals who have suffered great losses. According to information received from Montana, some individuals have suffered as much as $12,000 loss to their own homes. As I am sure Senators realize, these unusual disasters are ruinous to many families, and that there is no really adequate program for assistance to these individuals.

It is with this thought in mind that I have had prepared an amendment which would permit the inclusion of Montana disaster counties under section 54 of S. 3851, the pending bill. This would permit Montana residents to become eligible for aid under the Small Business Act in extending the maturity of loans up to 30 years. I realize that this legislation is designed to meet the problems of our sister State, which recently suffered such great devastation.

I would hope that the distinguished members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, especially the chairman, the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACkSON) and the senior Senator from New Mexico (Mr. ANDERSON), who has made a special study of this kind of situation, might agree to the inclusion of these Montana counties in the section dealing primarily with relief for the private individual.

At this time, I would also like to suggest that Congress should give very serious consideration to the problem of relief for the individual in natural disasters. According to information made available to me, at the present time, there is no comprehensive program, and what relief is available is rather inadequate.

Madam President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The legislative clerk read the amendment as follows:

On page 5, line 17, after "seismic waves," insert "or for the purpose of replanning, reconstructing or repairing dwellings in counties in Montana designated in the calendar year 1964 as disaster areas pursuant to the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109)."

Mr. ANDERSON. Madam President, I would not want to be regarded as unfavorable to anyone who is trying to help the people of Montana, but I would hope that
the distinguished majority leader would try to leave the amendment out of this bill.

As I understand, the Small Business Administration is to do a great deal of the things the Senator from Montana desires to have done. The other agencies of Government are also authorized by the Disaster Insurance Act, to do many of these things.

Many of the counties in Montana have been declared disaster areas. I would hope that the Senator from Montana and his colleague would go to the appropriate agencies, along with their constituents, and ask for help.

If that help is not forthcoming, I promise that I shall do what I can to make certain that assistance will be given to those who have suffered from the disaster. The Senator from Montana may recall that the State of Ohio had a devastating flood not too long ago. It was not so disastrous that relief was required to be extended in the proposal for Alaska. We have provided other relief assistance for Alaska.

In the future when States suffer from floods, the distinguished Senator from Montana must do as well as he can. His colleague and I have been in constant touch with the administration and the people concerned, to have done the work that Mr. McDermott has done for Alaska. Mr. McDermott has done outstanding work in Alaska. Publicly and privately, I have praised that done in that State. He will do the same for Montana.

The people of Montana will find that his agency is as ready to work there as it was for Alaska.

I would hope the Senator from Montana would withdraw his amendment and try to have the individuals in the agencies concerned do similar work for Montana. If such relief is not obtainable, he should try to obtain legislative relief for that State alone.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I deeply appreciate the open mind displayed by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico and the encouragement he has given.

My college from Montana (Mr. McGraw) and I have made contacts with all the Government agencies interested in disaster problems. We have been in touch with the Small Business Administration. So far as the public sector is concerned, adequate relief is being provided by the Office of Emergency Planning and other agencies of the Government.

But the factor which concerns us the most at the present time happens to be their words are most encouraging. In view of the fact that the Senator seems to be unanimously in accord with the views expressed by the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Anderson) and the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson), I withdraw my amendment at this time.

Mr. BARTLETT. Madam President, I express the hope that the people of Montana, who were the victims of a disastrous flood, will obtain quick and effective relief. I have the feeling that the law is now so arranged that when the problem is presented to Mr. Foley, who is one of the best administrators in the Federal Government, in my opinion, it will be found possible to extend the benefits of the 30-year loan period on the basis of existing provisions in the law.
Mr. MANFIELED. Mr. President, I would like to discuss briefly with the distinguished chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee, the senior Senator from Louisiana (Mr. ELLENDER), a situation of considerable concern to Montana. As the Senator knows, several months ago, the State of Montana suffered the most disastrous flood in history. Total property damage in both the private and public sector amounted to at least $65 million, and possibly will reach $100 million.

Now that the major recovery program is underway there is a general consensus of opinion that if there had been a more adequate system of flood control projects both east and west of the Continental Divide in Montana, a great deal of the damage would have been averted or minimized.

Flood damage west of the divide was controlled to a degree by Hungry Horse Dam and the operation of Flathead Lake, but there are several other projects which, if constructed, would have contributed much in the way of flood control. There are a number of proposals on the Flathead and Clark Fork Rivers. Studies have been completed on several, others have not progressed this far for one reason or another. To my knowledge there is no up-to-date recommendations by the Corps of Army Engineers as to which plan or combination of projects would contribute the most in providing the necessary flood control and associated benefits.

On the eastern side of the Continental Divide few will argue against the thesis that much of the damage would have been eliminated had the Sun Butte project on the Sun River and the flood control project at Great Falls been constructed. Tiber and Canyon Ferry Dams contributed much in flood control on the Marias and Missouri Rivers. I realize that in this area as well as in the West there are problems of local interest and participation as well as differing opinions as to the best plan. However, the extent and seriousness of this recent flood is a grim reminder of Mother Nature's devastation and unpredictability. It is vital that the Federal Government cooperate with the people of Montana in devising a plan to prevent future devastation.

I had hoped that the Senate Committee on Appropriations would have agreed to Senator METCALF's and my request for funds to permit the Corps of Army Engineers to update its reports and plans for the Flathead and Clark Fork Rivers and to ask the Corps of Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to come up with a cooperative plan for flood control in the Sun and Marias River Basins. I would like to take this opportunity to seek the subcommittee chairman's advice and counsel on this matter. I recognize that our formal request was submitted rather late and did not allow for sufficient subcommittee consideration. I would like to know if this matter might be considered in conjunction with the supplemental appropriation bill or whether the committee might ask the appropriate agencies to prepare and support the necessary budget requests for next year so that they might be considered early in the new year.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I am very sorry that these studies were not submitted to the committee prior to the conclusion of the hearings, as the Senator admits. The subcommittee has followed the rule of not considering any surveys or projects unless it has a justification for them.

In answer to the question, these studies could be considered if a supplemental bill is considered in this session; but I would advise my good friend to have the necessary preparations made so that the studies can be considered in the regular bill. I believe it might be best to do that. But, if there is insistence and if a good case can be made, I am sure it can be considered by the committee in a supplemental bill.

Mr. MANFIELED. Mr. President, will the Senate yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MANFIELED. I wish to express my thanks to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, who is always most courteous, most considerate, and most understanding.

On the basis of his advice and counsel, my distinguished colleague the junior Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF), and I will look into this matter and see what, if anything, can be further developed, either along the lines of a possible request in a supplemental appropriation or perhaps having a more detailed survey which can be presented in connection with next year's appropriation bill.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
August 21, 1964

Applications being processed

Applicant
City of Shelby
City of Columbia Falls
Flathead County
City of Deer Lodge
Powell County
Choteau School District No. 1
Everson School District No. 30 (Kalispell)
Vanguard Water Cooperative Association

Amount requested
$5,884
5,000
123,711
24,338
56,980
10,046
1,567
4,361
16,579

Subtotal
237,069

Grand total
1,027,496

Advances
509,733

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12. City of Fort Benton: We have requested the Corps of Engineers to perform the protection work necessary to save the city’s sewer system. Bid opening was scheduled for August 18.

13. Powell County: Corps of Engineers has been requested to clear debris and deposition, including realignment of North Fork of the Blackfoot River at the Ryan Bridge location; replace the Ryan Bridge; and replace washed-out piling along the Matt Little Road.

Resolved by the Senate (S. Res. 22)—Requesting Federal Agencies to Do the Work

(Reflects only changes from July 31 report)


2. City of Shelby: Completion of work is awaiting automatic starters.

3. County of Chouteau: No change.

4. County of Pondera: Completion date September 11, 1964. Cost of Bureau of Indian Affairs search of debris of Blacktail Creek for bodies is unknown.

5. Cascade County: No change.

6. Teton County: Four bridges repaired, contracts total $90,100. Completion date is September 17, 1964. Work by Bureau of Public Roads on missile roads has been completed.

7. Glacier County: Repair of Sullivan Bridge is contracted for $79,800. Completion date is October 6, 1964.

8. Bynum Irrigation District: The Bureau of Reclamation has been requested to accomplish necessary work. Work has begun but cost and completion date is unknown.

9. Pondera Canal and Reservoir Company: The Bureau of Reclamation has been requested to accomplish the necessary repairs. Work has begun but cost and completion date is not known. Glasgow, Fort Shaw, Greenfield, and Malta irrigation districts were included in this request.

10. Flathead County: Debris removal is virtually completed. Burning at West Glacier cannot be accomplished until sometime in September. Estimated total cost will be $25,290. The Corps of Engineers has been requested to rebuild the Blankenship Bridge. A public meeting will be held in Hungry Horse to determine the best location. No cost estimate or completion date is available. Bureau of Public Roads has been requested to construct the county’s portion of Polebridge Bridge (half in Glacier National Park). No cost estimate or completion date is available.