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### File Copies of Congressional Record in 15A - Montana Floods

Mike Mansfield 1903-2001

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Two Medicine, East Glacier, Holy Family Mission, Valier, 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 Udall; Philleo Nash, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Floyd E. Dominy, of the Bureau of Reclamation, all went to Montana to survey the damage on the Blackfoot Reservation and the reclamation projects in the area affected.

The Montana State Highway Commission and the Bureau of Public Roads are putting forth extraordinary efforts 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 Generals Kendall and Foster, of the Montana National Guard. The Army Corps of Engineers was, as usual, alert to the needs and necessities of the situation; and Colonel St. 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. Under the morning-hour limitation, the time available to the Senator from Montana has expired.

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 1956. 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 easements 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 detour because of the floods. We would like to have them come to Montana. The latch string is out to them; and they will find that 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 RECORD briefs prepared, at my request, by various Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense; and also excerpts from Montana newspapers, and correspondence I have had with various individuals and agencies downtown.

There being no objection, the briefs, excerpts, and letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY FEDERAL AGENCIES

##### I. 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 Federal agencies, and requests for 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 offices were set up at Great Falls and Kalispell. County officials from all affected counties have been contacted, and the Public Law 875 has been explained. Emergency health protective measures under Public Law 875 have been authorized by the regional director.

#### 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 firsthand 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 Southwest Great Falls, Vaughn, Choteau, Augusta, Birch Creek,

## II. CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Under their own statutory authority, the corps has carried out flood fight measures, including river forecasting. This forecasting provided a warning period in many areas. OEP has requested the Omaha district of the corps to provide general damage figures east of the divide. These first rough-cut figures will be available June 14. The Seattle district of the corps is carrying out similar functions west of the divide and damage figures in that area are expected about the same date. The Omaha district has been requested to remove health hazards, certified by the State, from Birch Creek. They are now conducting that service. At the request of OEP, the corps is assisting local communities to arrive at firm damage figures. The corps is also providing technical engineering assistance to local communities.

## III. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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 appropriate actions. 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.

## IV. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

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

## V. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Under their own statutory authority the Bureau of Reclamation has prepared damage estimates on their own irrigation projects. OEP has requested 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.

## VI. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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.

## VII. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

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.

## VIII. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

## IX. U.S. AIR FORCE

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.

## X. RED CROSS

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., Monday, 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 perch into the helicopter. One of these was an 81-year-old priest from the Browning 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 rescue. They also observed and reported danger areas to the disaster center for relay to the local civil defense agency in Great Falls. Additionally, they performed airlift of food, clothing, telephone equipment, generators and other miscellaneous cargo throughout the disaster area. All of the aircrews, ground crews, 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 as many Air Force personnel voluntarily offered their services and assistance outside the established organization. Further, the 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  
HELICOPTERS

Date	Missions	Rescued	Passengers	Cargo
Monday, June 8, 1964.....	1	9	0	0
Tuesday, June 9, 1964.....	24	185	0	0
Wednesday, June 10, 1964....	12	12	27	7,700
Thursday, June 11, 1964.....	9	36	20	6,965
Friday, June 12, 1964.....	4	10	40	0
Total.....	50	252	87	14,665

NOTE.—Type helicopter used: CH-3C, CH-3B, H-43B, H-19, UH-1B (1 mission).  
(2 H-43B helicopters stationed at Glasgow Air Force Base and assigned to Western Air Rescue Service (MATS) also assisted.)

## FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT

Date	Missions	Passengers	Cargo
Monday, June 8, 1964.....	0	0	0
Tuesday, June 9, 1964.....	25	27	19,300
Wednesday, June 10, 1964....	13	18	29,300
Thursday, June 11, 1964.....	3	0	15,000
Friday, June 12, 1964.....	3	0	7,000
Total.....	44	35	70,600

NOTE.—Type aircraft used: C-123, C-47, T-33, U-6A, U-3A (2 C-123's from Hamilton AFB assisted in cargo movement).

## Surface operations

EMERGENCY ISSUES IN SUPPORT OF FLOOD RELIEF  
(JUNE 8-10, 1964)

Item	Quantity	Destination
Sleeping bags.....	497	Choteau.
Blankets.....	200	West Junior High.
Do.....	300	Browning.
Do.....	173	Choteau.
GI cots.....	50	West Junior High.
Mattresses.....	166	Do.
In-flight rations.....meals.	4,200	Choteau.
Mae Wests.....	75	Great Falls.
Flashlights.....	30	Do.
Flashlight cases, batteries.	4	Do.
Recreation boats and motors.	8	Do.

## SUPPORT OF FLOOD RELIEF (JUNE 8-10, 1964)

Item	Quantity	Destination
Sandbags (filled and empty).....	4,200	Great Falls area.
Shovels.....	100	Do.
Personnel (plus aircrews).....	748	Do.
Vehicles (various types) (432 dispatches).....	32	Do.
Security guards.....	58	Do.
Medicine units (typhoid serum).....	8,000	Cut Bank-Browning area.

LIST OF KNOWN VERIFIED DEAD, JUNE 14, 1964  
GLACIER COUNTY

1. Craighton, Stanford, 32, Cardston, Alta.
2. Williams, Ivan, 48, St. Mary's.
3. Grant, Rose, 84, Two Medicine Creek.
4. Grant, Robert, Jr., 3, Two Medicine Creek.
5. Guardipee, Alvin Merle, 3, Two Medicine Creek.
6. Guardipee, Elaine, Two Medicine Creek.
7. Guardipee, Keith, 13, Two Medicine Creek.
8. Colbell, Galea, 13, Two Medicine Creek.
9. 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. Newbreast, Sam, Upper Birch Creek.
2. Newbreast, Ethel (wife), Upper Birch Creek.
3. Newbreast, Patricia, 3, Upper Birch Creek.
4. Laufer, Ernest, 58, Upper Birch Creek.
5. Hall, Mrs. Tom, Jr., Upper Birch Creek.
6. Hall, Tom, 12, Upper Birch Creek.
7. Marjorie, 10 (Hall), Upper Birch Creek.
8. Martha, 8 (Hall), Upper Birch Creek.
9. Cathy, 6 (Hall), Upper Birch Creek.
10. Hall, Marilyn, 4, Upper Birch Creek.
11. Hall, Edward, 2, Upper Birch Creek.

12. Hall, Jody, 1, Upper Birch Creek.  
 13. Haniline, Joe, Upper Birch Creek.  
 14. Oberlock, Ralph, Upper Birch Creek.  
 15. Thekson, Bean, Upper Birch Creek.  
 16. Arnous, Linda, Blackfoot Reservation,  
 Upper Birch Creek.

17. Long Time Sleeping, Lorraine, Two  
 Medicine Creek.  
 18. Duckhead, George, Big Badger Creek.  
 19. Duckhead, Mrs. George, Big Badger.  
 20. Evans, Aloysious, Home Lake.  
 21. England, Gilbert.

22. Happy Tatsy.  
 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, northwestern Montana—Summary of community damages in 7-county disaster area within U.S. Army Engineer district, Omaha

County	Basin	Community	Estimated damage in thousands of dollars			County	Basin	Community	Estimated damage in thousands of dollars		
			Public	Private	Total				Public	Private	Total
Glacier	Milk River	St. Mary	10.0	260.0	270.0	Cascade	Sun River	Great Falls	2,650.0	4,600.0	7,250.0
Do.	do.	Babb	0	0	0	Do.	do.	"Big Sky Vista"	33.0	226.0	259.0
Do.	Marias River	Browning	15.0	25.0	40.0	Do.	do.	Sun River	0	276.0	276.0
Do.	do.	Kiowa	0	0	0	Do.	do.	Fort Shaw	0	0	0
Do.	do.	East Glacier	65.0	5.0	70.0	Do.	do.	Simms	0	0	0
Do.	do.	Two Medicine	0	50.0	50.0	Do.	Belt Creek	Belt	25.0	0	25.0
Do.	do.	Indian Village	0	20.0	20.0	Do.	do.	Raynesford	0	4.0	4.0
Total			90.0	360.0	450.0	Total			2,708.0	5,106.0	7,814.0
Toole	Maris River	Shelby	127.0	88.0	215.0	Chouteau	Missouri River	Loma	.2	.3	.5
Pondera	do.	Dupuyer	0	6.0	6.0	Do.	do.	Fort Benton	.3	.2	.5
Do.	do.	Walier	0	0	0	Total			.5	.5	1.0
Do.	do.	Conrad	0	9.0	9.0	Lewis and Clark	Sun River	Augusta	0	85.0	85.0
Total			0	15.0	15.0	Grand total			3,045.5	6,446.5	9,580.0
Teton	Teton River	Choteau	120.0	910.0	1,030.0						

<sup>1</sup> Entire disaster estimate for Montana Power, Montana State Telephone, Great Northern RR., and Cascade County surveyor amounted to \$1,700,000.

Estimate of damages sustained by disastrous June 1964 flood in northwestern Montana

[In thousands of dollars]

Damage item	Cascade County	Chouteau County	Glacier County	Lewis and Clark County	Pondera County	Teton County	Toole County
Communities:							
Public	2,708.0	0.5	90.0	0	0	120	127.0
Private	5,106.0	.5	360.0	55	15	910	88.0
Rural (USDA):							
Buildings	750.0	50.0	166.0	50	250	500	130.5
Livestock	87.5	24.0	25.0	3	100	100	33.5
Crops	400.0	76.0	35.0	10	75	500	8.9
Livestock feed	200.0	5.0	10.0	5	25	100	59.0
Machinery, tools, etc.	500.0	5.0	210.0	15	100	400	64.5
Household goods	150.0	5.0	30.0	2	30	500	29.5
Cars and trucks	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
Farm roads and bridges	0	0	30.0	0	0	500	0
Loss of productivity because of lack of water on irrigated crops	0	0	240.0	0	0	0	0
ASC (includes irrigation)	2,195.0	378.5	75.5	50	487	711	96.0
County roads bridge	500.0	500.0	700.0	100	1,000	1,600	100.0
Indian roads and bridge	0	0	750.0	0	0	0	0
Other damage	380.0	0	3,025.0	60	0	0	135.0
State highway	\$3,000,000						
Railroads	2,000,000						
Total, flood	12,976.5	1,044.5	5,746.5	350	2,082	6,141	871.9
Total damage estimate	34,212,400						
Public	7,554,500	3,208.0	790.0	100	1,000	1,720	227.0
Private	26,657,900	9,768.5	4,956.5	250	1,082	4,421	644.9

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

County	Basin	River	Tributary 1st	Tributary 2d	Name of community	Population (1960 census or later estimate)	Homes flooded	Business flooded
Glacier	Milk	Milk	St. Mary River	Divide Creek	St. Mary	100	20	19
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Babb	50	0	0
Do.	Marias	Marias	Cut Bank Creek	Willow Creek	Browning	2,011	55	3
Do.	do.	do.	do.	South Fork	Kiowa	10	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	Two Medicine Creek	Midvale Creek	East Glacier	400	17	0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Two Medicine	100	17	0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Lower Badger Creek	Indian Village	10	10	0
Toole	do.	do.	A dry creek	Dupuyer Creek	Shelby	4,017	150	1
Pondera	do.	do.	Birch Creek	Lake Francis	Dupuyer	125	30	0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Pondera Coulee	Valier	0	0	0
Teton	do.	do.	Pondera Creek	do.	Conrad	2,665	18	0
Cascade	Teton	Teton River plus overflow via side drain	do.	do.	Chouteau	1,966	530	9
Do.	Sun	do.	do.	do.	Great Falls	58,500	800	0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Big Sky Vista	265	28	0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Sun River	100	57	8
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fort Shaw	100	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Simms	200	0	0
Do.	Missouri	Missouri	Belt Creek	do.	Belt	757	0	0
Chouteau	do.	do.	do.	Big Otter Creek	Raynesford	50	1	1
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Loma	125	1	0
Lewis and Clark	Sun	Sun	South Fork	do.	Fort Benton	1,887	1	0
Total					Augusta	400	70	15

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

County	Public damages					Private damages			Total community damage	Community damage Total by county
	Streets	Water	Sewer	Utilities	Miscellaneous	Residential	Commercial	Miscellaneous		
Glacier	\$10,000					\$60,000	\$200,000		\$270,000	
	15,000					24,000	1,000		40,000	
	5,000	\$60,000				5,000			70,000	
						50,000			50,000	
						20,000			20,000	
Toole		125,000			\$2,000	75,000	10,000	\$3,000	215,000	\$150,000
Pondera						6,000			6,000	215,000
									0	
					1,000	8,000			9,000	15,000
Teton	60,000	25,000	\$12,500	\$15,000	7,500	535,000	\$45,000	30,000	1,030,000	1,030,000
Cascade	495,000	250,000	185,000	1,700,000	20,000	4,400,000	100,000	100,000	7,250,000	
	2,500	2,500	28,000			223,000		3,000	259,000	
					6,500	175,000	69,500	25,000	270,000	
								0	0	
					25,000			0	25,000	
Chouteau					250	3,000	600	500	4,000	7,814,000
					250	250			500	
					250	250			500	
Lewis and Clark						39,000	15,000	1,000	55,000	1,000
Total										9,580,000

<sup>1</sup> Disaster area estimate from Montana Power, Mountain States Telephone, Great Northern (not complete), and Cascade County surveyor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING,  
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1964.

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

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: The President today declared that the damage in Montana caused by excessive rainfall and flooding was of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the Federal disaster assistance program (Public Law 81-875).

The Office of Emergency Planning, under delegation from the President, has responsibility for administering this program and for directing and coordinating disaster assistance by all Federal agencies.

Upon determination of the amount of funds necessary to cover immediate emergency needs, President Johnson will authorize an allocation from his disaster assistance fund.

The President has expressed his deep concern for the people afflicted by the disaster. I have instructed my director of region 8, at Everett, Wash., Mr. Creath A. Tooley, to keep in close contact with Gov. Tim M. Babcock and his staff and to do everything possible to provide relief and the temporary restoration of essential public facilities.

Mr. Charles Beal, Chief, Natural Disaster Division (code 128, x22347), or Mr. Gordon Gillis, congressional liaison (code 128, x22687), will be pleased to furnish any information you may desire. The enclosed Federal Disaster Assistance Handbook should be helpful in acquainting you with the provisions of the Federal disaster law.

Be assured of my solicitude for the welfare of the people of your State.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. McDERMOTT,  
Director.

U.S. SENATE,  
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,  
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1964.

EDWARD A. McDERMOTT,  
Director, Office of Emergency Planning,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ED: I would like to express my personal appreciation for the attention that you and your staff have given to the disastrous flooding in Montana during the past 48 hours. I know it is impossible to know to what extent damage has been done and that it will take some days before anything can begin to crystallize. However, at this

time, I would like to bring to your attention the following items in view of the inquiries which I have received from the various areas. I would appreciate your coordinating these with the proper agencies for assistance under Public Law 81-875.

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 above law. Would you have your officials contact William McAlpine, Frank Krshka, and O. A. Tellefero, county courthouse, Cut Bank, Mont., and give to them the necessary information. I am also contacting the Bureau of Public Roads and calling to their attention the request of Glacier County. I have not been directly contacted by the officials of other counties, but it is my understanding that considerable damage has been done to bridges and roads in all the other counties.

I have also been advised that there will be quite a problem in Evergreen (Flathead County), because this community did not have sewage disposal facilities. Would you refer this to the proper officials to see what can be done. I understand there is also a pollution problem involved in that area (Kalispell, Evergreen, Columbia Falls) due to some leakage from oil tank storage, and 5,000 cubic centimeters of typhoid are being sent in to that area from Helena for general vaccination. While I have not received any request for assistance on this, would you kindly alert the proper people so that if any additional vaccine is necessary, it will be sent.

It is my understanding that approximately 30 miles of the Great Northern Railroad in the vicinity of Columbia Falls has been washed out. I would appreciate your having the proper officials advise me as to the amount of damage and what assistance might be rendered on this.

I understand that the Forest Service roads near Hungry Horse Reservoir have been washed out, and I have called this to the attention of the Forest Service officials. If that agency does not have funds to repair these, would you advise me if Public Law 875 would take care of them?

The water system at the town of Hungry Horse. I understand, is one of the several water systems out in communities. I would

appreciate your having someone advise me what might be done to replace such facilities where needed.

Would you also have someone advise me what assistance may be rendered to individual homes where damage has been done as a result of the flooding?

I have been informed by the Small Business Administration that they have designated the counties in Montana to be eligible for assistance through that agency. I would assume that this assistance would be for loans for businesses. Would you advise me if businesses would be eligible for any other assistance under Public Law 875?

In the event that you do not know, Secretary Udall advised me late yesterday afternoon that Floyd Dominy, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation and Phillico 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 damages. Therefore, I do not expect an immediate answer. However, I am taking the liberty of bringing the above to your attention, as these various items have been mentioned to me by individuals in the course of my several telephone conversations to Montana.

Thanking you for your continued assistance, and with best personal wishes, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING,  
Washington, D.C., June 12, 1964.

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

DEAR MIKE: In reply to your letter of June 10, which we received this afternoon, I appreciate your generous comments about our response to the Montana flood problem and will endeavor to provide you with responsive answers to the several questions which you raised. I will discuss them in chronological order:

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

to determine the extent of damage and eligible work. The BPR engineers will work closely with the State Highway Department with whom Glacier County officials are already in contact. The actual damage surveys may 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 all involved 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 Tellefero at Cut Back. All other counties will be provided this information in the meetings to which I have just alluded.

2. Flathead County: The Public Law 875 program does not provide for building sewage 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 asked our regional director, Mr. Creath Tooley, now in Great Falls, to check into this problem with Flathead County authorities and take such steps as are necessary to provide temporary relief.

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

3. Great Northern Railroad damages: 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 Forest Service discloses that they have the authority and the necessary funds to take care of these road repairs. These road repairs will be expedited in order to be ready for the forest fire season.

5. Hungry Horse water system: Public Law 875 provides for the 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 individual disaster victims, disaster loan assistance (at interest not in excess of 3 percent, with up to 20 years to pay) is available through the SBA. This loan assistance is available for the repair or replacement of disaster damaged commercial or residential structures 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 programs of the American Red Cross where the requirement for this assistance is established.

While businesses are not eligible for assistance under Public Law 875, SBA disaster loan assistance is available to individuals, business concerns (including corporations, partnerships, cooperatives), churches, charitable 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 the national office and in the field. Be 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 director of Small Business Administration, arrived 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 SBA branch manager and other members of his staff.

Immediately following President Johnson's declaration of Montana as a major disaster area, SBA Administrator Eugene P. Foley made a similar declaration, thus establishing the eligibility of 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, business concerns and nonprofit organizations such as churches, may borrow from SBA amounts sufficient to restore their property as closely as possible to its pre-disaster 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 people in the stricken area. He also stated that every step will be taken to avoid any undue delay in the processing and disbursement of SBA disaster loans.

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

U.S. SENATE,  
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,  
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1964.

HON. ORVILLE 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 done. Undoubtedly there will be a great need for conservation work on agricultural lands.

The President has now signed into law the deficiency appropriation bill which contains \$4 million for emergency ACP programs. I realize that there are many requests for these funds from areas that have been plagued with floods and drought, but in view of the very serious nature of the conditions in Montana, I ask that you earmark and 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 disaster relief to Montana.

With best personal wishes, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D.C., June 12, 1964.

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

DEAR SENATOR 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 constantly 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 conservation program I am advised the State USDA disaster committee is getting county estimates of damage and appraising the consequent needs 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 this fund 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. Staff personnel are in the process of allocating assistance on the basis of needs established by other States. I have asked that \$500,000 of this fund be tentatively earmarked 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 tons of food were airlifted to the Browning-Cut Bank area where the distributing agency is helping displaced families. A preliminary report received on June 11 indicates that many displaced people are being fed in private homes and community facilities.

Initial reports indicate substantial damage to farm buildings and loss of household furnishings, feed supplies, and farm equipment. The Farmers Home Administration is 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 regrouped 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 disaster committee and the Governor.

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 flood-water.

Sincerely,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,  
Secretary.

Emergency conservation measures	Kind of unit	Number of units needed	Average total cost per unit	Total cost ((C)×(D))	Percent will correct this year	Cost under this program ((E)×(F))	For State office use
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Replacement of ditch company structures.....	Project.....	4	\$50,000	\$200,000	20		
Riprap and repair of streambanks.....	do.....	5	40,000	200,000	3		
Replacing and repair stockwater dams.....	Number.....	10	500	5,000	50		
Replacing tile drains.....	Mile.....	5	12,000	60,000	0		
Weed control.....	Acre.....	12,800	50	640,000	10		
13. Total cost and cost under this program ((G) plus (E)).....				2,185,000			
14. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) farmers can reasonably be expected to bear: 20 percent.....							
15. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) available under regular cost-sharing programs.....							
16. 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 16(G).

(Chairman)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

## RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE

17. That the above-named county (be) (not be) designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>

(Chairman)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds*

1. State: Montana.
2. County: Chouteau.
3. Program year: 1964.
4. Ending date: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Number of farms damaged: 21.
8. Intensity (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_
9. Farmland damaged (acres): 2,580.
10. Estimated extent of reduction in the 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

12. County estimates: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency conservation measures (A)	Kind of unit (B)	Number of units needed (C)	Average total cost per unit (D)	Total cost ((C)×(D)) (E)	Percent will correct this year (F)	Cost under this program ((E)×(F)) (G)	For State office use (H)
Fencing and repair (all types).....	Rod.....	16,000	\$2.20	\$35,200	100	-----	-----
Removal of debris.....	Acre.....	2,580	10.00	25,800	100	-----	-----
Reorganizing irrigation systems (including ditches and structures).....	System.....	11	5,500	60,500	100	-----	-----
Relevelling land.....	Acre.....	1,520	50.00	76,000	100	-----	-----
Re seeding.....	do.....	2,000	13.00	26,000	100	-----	-----
Land shaping.....	do.....	1,060	10.00	10,600	100	-----	-----
Streambank protection, channel realignment, and diking.....	Mile.....	5	500	2,500	100	-----	-----
Channel clearing on Teton River.....	do.....	50	150	7,500	100	-----	-----
13. Total cost and cost under this program ((G) plus (E)).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
14. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) farmers can reasonably be expected to bear.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
15. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) available under regular cost-sharing programs.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
16. 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 16(G).

(Chairman)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

*Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds*

1. State: Montana.
2. County: Chouteau.
3. Program year: 1964.
4. Ending date: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Number of farms damaged: 21.
8. Intensity (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_
9. Farmland damaged (acres): 2,580.
10. Estimated extent of reduction in the 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

12. County estimates: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency conservation measures (A)	Kind of unit (B)	Number of units needed (C)	Average total cost per unit (D)	Total cost ((C)×(D)) (E)	Percent will correct this year (F)	Cost under this program ((E)×(F)) (G)	For State office use (H)
Private road repair.....	Mile.....	12	\$450	\$5,400	100	-----	-----
13. Total cost and cost under this program ((G) plus (E)).....	-----	-----	-----	249,500	-----	-----	-----
14. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) farmers can reasonably be expected to bear (20 percent).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
15. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) available under regular cost-sharing programs.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
16. 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 16(G).

(Chairman)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

## RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE

17. That the above-named county (be) (not be) designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to: \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>

(Chairman)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds

1. State: Montana.
2. County: Flathead.
3. Program year: 1964.
4. Ending date: .....
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster: .....

7. Number of farms damaged: 200.
8. Intensity (if applicable): .....
9. Farmland damaged (acres): 28,800.
10. Estimated extent of reduction in the 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

## 12. County estimates:

Emergency conservation measures (A)	Kind of unit (B)	Number of units needed (C)	Average total cost per unit (D)	Total cost ((C)×(D)) (E)	Percent will correct this year (F)	Cost under this program ((E)×(F)) (G)	For State office use (H)
Fencing and repair (all types).....	Rod.....	15,000	\$1	\$15,000	100		
Removal of debris.....	Acre.....	15,000	2	30,000	100		
Reseeding vegetative cover.....	do.....	1,000	6	6,000	100		
Shaping and grading eroded land.....	do.....	2,500	4	10,000	100		
Repair of dikes and levees along river.....				50,000	70		
13. Total cost and cost under this program ((G) plus (E)).....				111,000			
14. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) farmers can reasonably be expected to bear: 20 percent.....							
15. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) available under regular cost-sharing programs.....							
16. 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 16(G).

(Chairman)

Date: .....

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

## RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE

17. That the above-named county (be) (not be) designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to .....

(Chairman)

Date: .....

## Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds

1. State: Montana.
2. County: Glacier.
3. Program year: 1964.
4. Ending date: .....
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster: .....

7. Number of farms damaged: 40.
8. Intensity (if applicable): .....
9. Farmland damaged (acres): 3,500.
10. Estimated extent of reduction in the 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

## 12. County estimates:

Emergency conservation measures (A)	Kind of unit (B)	Number of units needed (C)	Average total cost per unit (D)	Total cost ((C)×(D)) (E)	Percent will correct this year (F)	Cost under this program ((E)×(F)) (G)	For State office use (H)
Fencing and repair (all types).....	Rods.....	22,400	\$2.00	\$44,800	80		
Removal of debris, reseeding, and shaping.....	Acres.....	767	30.00	23,000	50		
Reorganizing irrigation systems.....	C.y.....	32,000	.20	6,400	50		
Irrigation structures.....	Number.....	25	50.00	1,250	50		
13. Total cost and cost under this program (G) plus (E).....				75,450			
14. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) farmers can reasonably be expected to bear.....							
15. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) available under regular cost-sharing programs.....							
16. 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 16(G).

(Chairman)

Date: .....

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

## RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE

17. That the above named county (be) (not be) designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to .....

(Chairman)

Date: .....

## Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds

1. State: Montana.
2. County: Pondera.
3. Program year: 1964.
4. Ending date: .....
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster: .....

7. Number of farms damaged: 75.
8. Intensity (if applicable): .....
9. Farmland damaged (acres): 80,000.
10. Estimated extent of reduction in the 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

## 12. County estimates:

Emergency conservation measures (A)	Kind of unit (B)	Number of units needed (C)	Average total cost per unit (D)	Total cost ((C)×(D)) (E)	Percent will correct this year (F)	Cost under this program ((E)×(F)) (G)	For State office use (H)
Fencing and repairs (all types).....	Rod.....	96,000	\$2.00	\$192,000	90		
Removal of debris.....	Acre.....	10,000	15.00	150,000	50		
Reseeding permanent cover.....	do.....	2,000	5.00	10,000	50		
Reconstructing irrigation ditch and drains.....	C.y.....	100,000	.25	25,000	80		
Reconstructing structures in irrigation systems.....	Number.....	200	50.00	10,000	80		
Releveling.....	Acre.....	1,000	40.00	40,000	50		
Grading eroded land.....	do.....	1,000	50.00	50,000	60		
Reclaiming silted land.....	do.....	1,000	10.00	10,000	50		
13. Total cost and cost under this program ((G) plus (E)).....				487,000			
14. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) farmers can reasonably be expected to bear.....							
15. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) available under regular cost-sharing programs.....							
16. 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 16(G).

(Chairman)

Date: .....

## RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE

17. That the above-named county (be) (not be) designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to .....

(Chairman)

Date: .....

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

## Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds

1. State: Montana.
2. County: Teton.
3. Program year: 1964.
4. Ending date: .....
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster: .....

7. Number of farms damaged: 350.
8. Intensity (if applicable): .....
9. Farmland damaged (acres): 12,000.
10. Estimated extent of reduction in the 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

## 12. County estimates:

Emergency conservation measures (A)	Kind of unit (B)	Number of units needed (C)	Average total cost per unit (D)	Total cost ((C)×(D)) (E)	Percent will correct this year (F)	Cost under this program ((E)×(F)) (G)	For State office use (H)
Reconstructing fences.....	Rod.....	160,000	\$1.88	\$300,000	75		
Removal of debris.....	do.....			30,000	85		
Reseeding vegetative cover.....	Acre.....	5,000	8.00	40,000	20		
Reclaiming eroded and silted land (land leveling, grading).....	do.....	5,000	20.00	100,000	40		
Reconstruct irrigation ditches.....	Farm.....	100	300.00	30,000	50		
Reconstruct structures.....	Number.....	50	1,500.00	75,000	40		
Reconstructing and repairing springs, dams, and wells.....	do.....	50	400.00	20,000	60		
Channel realignment.....	Project.....	10	6,000.00	60,000	40		
Drainage of impounded floodwater.....	do.....	12	500.00	6,000	30		
Riprap on streambanks.....	Square yard.....	20,000	2.50	50,000	10		
13. Total cost and cost under this program ((G) plus (E)).....				711,000			
14. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) farmers can reasonably be expected to bear.....							
15. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) available under regular cost-sharing programs.....							
16. 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 16(G).

(Chairman)

Date: .....

## RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE

17. That the above-named county (be) (not be) designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to .....

(Chairman)

Date: .....

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

## Request for disaster county designation and ACP emergency funds

1. State: Montana.
2. County: Toole.
3. Program year: 1964.
4. Ending date: .....
5. Kind of disaster: Flood.
6. Dates and duration of disaster: .....

7. Number of farms damaged: 13.
8. Intensity (if applicable): .....
9. Farmland damaged (acres): 18,000.
10. Estimated extent of reduction in the 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

## 12. County estimates:

Emergency conservation measures (A)	Kind of unit (B)	Number of units needed (C)	Average total cost per unit (D)	Total cost ((C)×(D)) (E)	Percent will correct this year (F)	Cost under this program ((E)×(F)) (G)	For State office use (H)
Pending an repair (all types).....	Rod.....	18,000	\$2.50	\$45,000	100	.....	.....
Removal of debris.....	Acre.....	400	10.00	4,000	75	.....	.....
Reorganization of irrigation systems.....	do.....	1,000	10.00	10,000	50	.....	.....
Releveling land.....	do.....	900	25.00	22,500	40	.....	.....
Reseeding pasture and hayland.....	do.....	650	15.00	9,750	50	.....	.....
Planing or grading (due to silt).....	do.....	600	5.00	3,000	60	.....	.....
Restoration of drainage systems.....	Hour.....	150	15.00	2,250	50	.....	.....
13. Total cost and cost under this program ((G) plus (E)).....				96,500			
14. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) farmers can reasonably be expected to bear (30 percent).....							
15. Estimated amount (of item 13(G)) available under regular cost-sharing programs.....							
16. 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 to be made as shown in item 16 (G).

Date: .....

(Chairman)

## RECOMMENDATION OF USDA STATE DISASTER COMMITTEE

17. That the above-named county (be) (not be) designated a disaster county under Public Law 85-58, and that an allocation of ACP emergency funds be made, amounting to.....

Date: .....<sup>1</sup>

(Chairman)

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

CONRAD, MONT.,  
June 12, 1964.

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Washington, D.C.:

Request information re possibility of Federal aid in replacing Swift Dam. Swift Dam is owned by Pondera County Canal and Reservoir Cos. A company owned by the farmers in this area and is used for flood control, irrigation purposes, and city of Conrad water supply, and for recreational purposes. Replacement of Swift Dam without Federal assistance would be virtually impossible and any help you can give in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Please advise names of agencies we should contact in this regards.

EUGENE C. EGAN,  
President, Pondera County Canal and Reservoir Co., Valter, Mont.

CONRAD, MONT.,  
June 10, 1964.

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Washington, D.C.:

Please advise re Federal funds available to assist Pondera County in replacing or repairing roads and bridges and to assist individuals in repairing or replacing buildings and personal property damaged or destroyed by flood. And to replace Swift Dam which is an integral part of the irrigation and drinking water supply facilities in this area. In the event such Federal funds are allocated on a percentage of loss basis, please advise applicable percentages. Kindly direct your answer to Pondera County Board of County Commissioners at Conrad, Mont. Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

BILL SHERMAN,  
Pondera County Attorney.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.,  
June 12, 1964.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Estimated damage to city streets, city utilities, and other facilities, \$1 million. We

request confirmation of Federal aid up to this amount.

MARIAN S. ERDMANN,  
Mayor, City of Great Falls, Mont.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.,  
June 12, 1964.

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

Estimated damage to roads and bridges in Cascade County now at \$501,000.

EDWARD L. SHUBAT,  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Cascade County, Great Falls, Mont.

EAST GLACIER PARK, MONT.,  
June 10, 1964.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Imperative that immediate steps be taken to have Corps of Engineers establish a Bailey Bridge over Flathead at West Glacier. Great Northern operating shuttle service from west to Belton and from east to East Glacier. Absolutely no connecting link between east and west without access through going to the Sun Highway. Bridge over West Glacier imperative. Estimates to reestablish present bridge will take year and a half. Intolerable suffering will result. Park Service joins in this request. Your valuable assistance urged.

DON HUMMEL,  
President, Glacier Park, Inc.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
June 13, 1964.

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

(In reply refer to NPSEA-8.)  
Reference your wire to Omaha district regarding reestablishing east-west traffic through Glacier National Park via West Glacier. Action referred Seattle district as being in this district's area. Lt. Col. H. E. Dewey,

deputy district engineer, meeting today with representatives Glacier National Park, Inc., regarding site for temporary bridge. Action initiated with Fort Lewis, Wash., for Bailey Bridge. Will keep you advised.

District Engineer, District of Seattle,  
Wash.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
June 15, 1964.

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

(In reply refer to NPSEA-11.)  
Reference our wire NPSEA-8, June 13, regarding bridge at West Glacier. Colonel Dewey, deputy district engineer, met with representatives of Glacier National Park and Bureau of Public Roads at West Glacier on June 13 and made site investigation. Decision reached to utilize an old road and existing bridge by rebuilding approaches as best and most expeditious temporary construction to restore traffic. Bureau of Public Roads will contract to form abutments and reconstruct bridge. Estimate approximately 1 week required to restore traffic. Bailey Bridge will not be required. Fort Lewis advised.

Perry District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Seattle, Wash.

[From the Great Falls Tribune,  
June 10, 1964]

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 obstruction 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,  
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1964.

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 to these problems and our intention to keep you closely informed of developments.

With further reference to the tent requirements of the evacuated Blackfoot Indians, discussed with us by Walter Wetzel yesterday, I have had a series of conferences with Mr. Graham Holmes, Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I have endeavored to communicate to him the sense of urgency that attaches to this requirement and the desire of the evacuated families to return to or near their original homesites. I am informed late this afternoon that 96 tents (37 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 afternoon, on the basis of which an initial allocation of funds will be recommended to the President.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. McDERMOTT,

Director.

#### HAYING, GRAZING PRIVILEGES OFFERED IN FLATHEAD COUNTY, MONT.

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 land taken out of production and put into conserving uses, except under emergency conditions. Today's action will give the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (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 programs, 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 REAP DESTRUCTION—EVERGREEN AREA, UPPER FLATHEAD BADLY HIT

(By Burl 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 Smithlin, who resides at the corner of Highway 2 and La Salle Road, said "the water rolled into my back door at 6:20 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 Wilson planned 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 has also set up an office in the chamber and has designated the headquarters as a health and welfare center. "We could also use some 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 might be in danger of being cut off by floodwaters.

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

Flathead County Civil Defense Director Col. Ralph Slesator 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," Slesator said.

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

"We have 150 cots 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," Slesator said.

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

The sheriff's office called in all extra deputies and boats were used in checking residents in the Evergreen area to make sure every one is evacuated.

Here was the highway situation throughout northwest Montana late this morning:

U.S. 2 closed at the Kalispell east city limits. Only emergency travel from there 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 MIKE MANSFIELD this morning sent this telegram to the Daily Inter Lake regarding the disaster area of northwest Montana:

"In response to acting 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. Dominy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Phil Leo Nash to Montana because of the damage done to irrigation projects, Blackfoot Indian Reservation, Glacier National Park; also the Corps of Engineers.

"I have just talked to the White House and urged that action be taken as 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 at the scene. 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.

About 30 persons were evacuated from the Nyack Flats area yesterday by planes from the Glacier View Skyways and there were reports that nearly 200 head of cattle were drowned in pastures completely under water. Fourteen persons were assisted at the Red Cross office in the Chamber Building.

Several homes in the "flats area" of Columbia Falls were underwater. Columbia Falls Chief of Police Darvin Lundstrom estimated water in that area was 6 to 8 feet deep. Fire also destroyed the George Keck, Sr., residence last night in Columbia Falls as 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 line in the Evergreen, Columbia Falls areas as a precautionary measure.

"We're operating in pretty good shape here," commented Hal Kanzler of Anaconda Aluminum Co. at Columbia Falls. He noted there was some trouble on the island where the main wells are located but the situation has been remedied. Gas to the plant has also been shut off due to a reported break near Marias Pass.

Walt Newgard of Flathead Electric Cooperative said it was too early to estimate damage but commented that several river crossings are out along with some underground cable. He said damage could amount to \$40,000 but said that's only a guess.

Rex Beeman of Pacific Power & Light Co. reported, telephone traffic is very heavy and he appealed to the public to keep their calls at a minimum. The Hungry Horse exchange is out and there was an emergency phone operation erected at West Glacier, he said. He also added that several rural lines are underwater.

Following 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 cresting this morning, except the North Fork, which was expected to crest around 1 p.m. today. The cresting was 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 rising on Conrad Drive nearly to Caroline 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 appeals are being broadcast over both radio stations, KOFI and KGEZ, 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 in the Flathead Valley have been affected by the flood, according to latest estimates made by Mrs. Workman of the Red Cross based on calls coming in to the center.

The State board of health this morning named Dr. Bruce McIntyre, Whitefish, county health physician, as health director for the disaster area. He began at once an evaluation of all problems of sanitation brought on by the flood in regards to pollution of drinking water and sanitary facilities.

Emergency water supplies will be a major factor in the aftereffects, civil defense authorities said.

Red Cross headquarters were informed this morning that a disaster coordinator from San Francisco is on his way here to evaluate and assist with rehabilitation.

The disaster center Grey Ladies worked during the night with various agencies to see where further aid was needed. This included

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 15, 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,  
Washington, D.C., June 17, 1964.

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 filled and could contain remaining floodflows 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 floodflows 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 385,000 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

#### ASSESSMENTS OF MONTANA FLOOD DAMAGE

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

and proved to be quite inadequate to contain the flows developed by heavy rain on the snowpack at high elevations. Although we have not yet developed estimates of inflow to Gibson Reservoir, it was sufficient to completely fill available space, operate the spillway to full capacity, and overtop the parapet wall to a depth of approximately 1 foot. This resulted in flows passing Gibson Dam of 50,000 cubic feet per second or more, which, when augmented by local tributary runoff below the dam, contributed to river stages greatly in excess of the 8,000 to 10,000 cubic feet per second channel capacity of Sun River. Gibson Dam, being of concrete construction, sustained overtopping without significant damage. The Fort Shaw division 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. Some reduction of these stages was achieved by restricting main-stem flows at Canyon Ferry Reservoir. It was possible to reduce Missouri River flows at its juncture with Sun River by approximately 75 percent by regulating Canyon Ferry inflow of 20,000 cubic feet per second to a reservoir release of about 3,000 cubic feet per second.

Our first analyses of this flood based on meager runoff data indicate that 240,000 acre-feet of storage on Sun River would have been adequate to regulate that stream to 10,000 cubic feet per second and thereby would have limited damage to that which might be expected from minor tributaries below Gibson Reservoir. The only physical opportunity for accomplishing this degree of regulation as identified by preliminary studies 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 comprehensive plan 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. Included among these was a study of the Sun-Teton division which centered on the potential Upper Sun Butte Reservoir. The reservoir area extends into the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area and the Sun River Game Preserve, although the damsite is outside of these areas. Because of this potential intrusion upon wilderness areas, our program of investigation was opposed by recreation and fish and wildlife interests. When secretarial order No. 2618 was issued by the Secretary of the Interior in 1951, calling for discontinuance of investigations of water resources projects affecting national parks, monuments, or wilderness areas without the written approval of the Secretary, the program of the Bureau of Reclamation for the Sun-Teton division was affected. It is relevant to this report to observe that the reservoir would inundate only about 2,500 acres of the 950,000-acre total in the wilderness area.

With support by the affected irrigation districts and other State and local agencies, an appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and permission was obtained from the Secretary to enable completion of a reconnaissance report to serve as a vehicle for presenting information on available opportunities and as a summation of engineering information. The plan of development set forth in the reconnaissance report contemplates a reservoir at the Upper Sun Butte

site with a total capacity of 260,000 acre-feet at an estimated cost which, when indexed to current price levels, would be about \$10,500,000. Of this storage capacity, 224,000 acre-feet would have been for flood control, partly on an inviolate basis and partly for joint use with irrigation. The remaining storage capacity would have been exclusively for irrigation regulation and, when used in conjunction with joint-use space, would have enabled irrigation of approximately 50,000 acres of land in the Teton Slopes area of the Teton River Basin.

It is credible to assume that Upper Sun Butte Reservoir would have accomplished, in a coordinated operation with Gibson Reservoir, sufficient regulation to have restricted flood damage along the lower Sun River and in the city of Great Falls to the economic minimum.

At your specific request, we have analyzed our program and our capabilities for sustaining an expedited program of investigations of measures and facilities to prevent recurrence of this damaging event. It is our belief that a program of \$100,000 would enable us to compile sufficient information to produce a report of authorizing caliber on Upper Sun Butte Dam and Reservoir. Consideration of alternative sites, as now appears desirable, would have the effect of increasing fund requirements by \$25,000 to \$50,000. This amount of money would also finance a reconnaissance appraisal 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 not be intended to support request for authorization of the irrigation facilities themselves, and an additional \$150,000 over a 2-year term would be required when irrigation interest crystallizes to the point that such investigations are warranted.

Sincerely yours,

FLOYD E. DOMINY,  
Commissioner.

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT,  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS,  
Omaha, Nebr., June 15, 1964.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,  
U.S. 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 studies of the Sun River Basin. Subsequent to this meeting we have made a rather 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 authority to proceed immediately with a postflood evaluation of both 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 instrumental in advancing the proposed Sun River investigation. The estimated cost of the latter is about \$100,000, and since postflood investigation of the Sun River area would be equivalent to about a \$20,000 to \$30,000 effort, funds required for the formal investigation would approximate \$70,000. Ac-

cordingly, this amount would be required for the Sun River study in order to complete it within the next 12 to 18 months.

During the postflood survey we would gather and accumulate basic hydraulic, hydrologic, and economic data which would provide a suitable basis for proceeding with the detailed project planning in the general area. Generally the investigation would be conducted along the following lines:

(a) Conduct a public hearing to solicit views of local interests with respect to the types of improvements desired.

(b) Complete basic engineering and economic studies leading to project development.

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

(d) Present alternatives to local interests and coordinate with other Federal and State agencies.

(e) Prepare report and submit to higher authority for processing to the Congress.

During your discussion with Colonel St. Clair you inquired as to the type of studies made in connection with Sun Butte dam and reservoir and the ultimate disposition of proposals relative to that project. The Sun Butte dam and reservoir has been studied by both the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The corps studies indicated that a large part of the rural flood damages along the main stem of the Sun River could be prevented but significant flood reductions could not be expected in the lower reaches, especially at Great Falls, and development of the project specifically for flood control was not economically feasible. Similar evaluations of the Sun Butte River Reservoir under consideration by the Bureau of Reclamation was made and the information furnished that agency. With respect to Bureau of Reclamation studies of this project you may wish to contact that agency for further information. Of course, you may be assured that during the investigation of Sun River Basin we will review studies of the Sun Butte project, in light of current conditions, in order to determine whether it now would be of value to go ahead with that project.

We trust that the above information clarifies and provides information that you desire. You may be assured that we will keep you informed of any significant developments with respect to studies and evaluations of the Sun River Basin. If we can be of further assistance please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

LT. COL. CARROLL C. JACOBSON, JR.,  
Corps of Engineers,  
Deputy District Engineer.

U.S. DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE,  
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, D.C., June 17, 1964.

HON. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: This is to inform you that the Department of Agriculture has authorized the making of emergency loans pursuant to section 321 of Public Law 87-128, through June 30, 1965, to eligible farmers and ranchers in the following counties in Montana: Cascade, Chouteau, Flathead, Glacier, Pondera, Teton, Toole.

This action was taken because of tremendous damage and losses to dwellings, farm buildings, livestock, farm machinery and equipment, irrigation systems, crops, and fences as the result of flooding which began on June 8. Emergency loans are already available in Glacier, Pondera, and Toole Counties through June 30, 1964. 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 F. HIGBEE,  
Acting Administrator.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,  
Washington, D.C., June 17, 1964.

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.

# Montana Flood Control Report

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 19, 1964

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,  
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1964.

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 lagoon, 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 Essex, 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.

designations are being considered for five or six more counties. The most recent estimates indicate that property damage in the public area exceeds \$21 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 \$50 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. 2881, 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 replacing, 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 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

the distinguished majority leader would try to leave the amendment out of this bill.

As I understand, the Small Business Administration is able to do a great many of the things the Senator from Montana desires to have done. The other agencies of Government are also authorized, under 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 senior 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 the extent provided in the proposal for Alaska. We have provided other relief assistance for Alaska.

In the future when States suffer from floods, the people may think it desirable to have applied to them the same provisions as are applied to Alaska, but their conditions may not be the same. While the disaster in Montana was major, it did not have the same relative importance to the State as the disaster in Alaska had to that State.

I therefore hope, since the bill is directed primarily to the Alaska earthquake and to the seismic wave that followed, touching California and other States, that it will not be encumbered by a provision which has not been considered by the committee and would be out of place in the bill.

I say that with all kindness to the majority leader. I think he ought to try, through the agencies concerned, to have done for Montana the work that Mr. McDermott has done for Alaska. Mr. McDermott has done outstanding work in Alaska. Publicly and privately, I have praised the work he has 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 the people of 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 senior Senator from New Mexico and the encouragement he has given.

My colleague from Montana [Mr. METCALF] 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

the individual homeowners, 5,000 of whom, in the southwest part of the city of Great Falls, have been flooded out in whole or in part. They have mortgages to pay. Some of them have made little more than downpayments on their houses. They have very little in the way of insurance to fall back on. This is an area of Great Falls that is, by and large, not peopled by the wealthy. These are people who need help the most.

I had hoped it would be possible, on the basis of this bill, or at the very least on the basis of the statement made by the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico, who has had so much to do with this bill, that the people of Montana might be given the same kind of consideration with respect to loans which would be amortized on a 30-year basis, and other considerations, because of the difficulties which confront the people in those counties at the present time.

I hope that Mr. Foley, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, who has been most cooperative, will take note of this situation and will derive encouragement from what the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico might still have to say on this particular subject as it affects the private sector.

Mr. ANDERSON. Madam President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. I would be glad to accompany the Senator from Montana on a visit to Mr. Foley and to talk with him. I have found Mr. Foley to be a very reasonable person. He tries to be helpful in situations like this. So far as I am concerned, I believe he would be helpful.

One of the things that has been of great benefit to the people has been to permit them to have the benefit of low interest rates over a long period of years. In many instances, a person has had to pay an interest rate as high as 7, 8, or 10 percent, with repayment of the loan due in 15 or 20 years. But if that can be changed into a 3-percent loan for a period of 30 years, the burden will be completely changed.

I express to the Senator from Montana my assurance that I shall be glad to join him in making every effort possible to obtain assistance from the Small Business Administration. I express the hope that Mr. Foley will be receptive to whatever request the Senator from Montana may make.

Mr. JACKSON. Madam President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the senior Senator from New Mexico. A special problem exists in Montana which deserves the fullest support. It is only because our committee was, jurisdictionally speaking, responsible under the Alaska Omnibus Act that we were involved in this proposal in the first instance. I am completely sympathetic to the remarks of the Senator from Montana and will, as chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, do whatever I can to assist the people of Montana and the distinguished Senators from that State.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I express my deep appreciation to Senators who are in charge of the bill and assure them that

their words are most encouraging. In view of the fact that the Senate 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.



# Congressional Record

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PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL—FLOOD CONTROL STUDIES IN MONTANA

Mr. MANSFIELD. 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 the history of the State. Total property damage in both the private and public sector amounted to at least \$62 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 recommendation 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

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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. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. 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.

## Applications being processed

Applicant:	Amount requested
City of Shelby.....	\$5,584
City of Columbia Falls.....	5,080
Flathead County.....	112,711
City of Deer Lodge.....	54,538
Powell County.....	26,603
Choteau School District No. 1.....	10,046
Evergreen School District No. 50 (Kalis- well).....	1,567
Vaughn Water Cooperative Association.....	4,361
Teton County (supplemental).....	16,579
Subtotal.....	237,069
Grand total.....	1,027,496
Advances.....	539,733

## ADDED COMMENT

Cascade County and the City of Great Falls are currently preparing supplemental applications for additional assistance.

Except for Manchester Bridge, work on the initial Cascade County application has been completed and final inspection is being arranged.

City of Deer Lodge application includes \$35,000 for work on Cottonwood Creek which may come under the statutory authority of the Corps of Engineers.

No application yet received from Lewis and Clark County. Procedures for submitting application have again been explained to county representatives, who indicated the application will be submitted the week of August 16.

City of Browning application returned for additional information.

State of Montana application is currently being prepared.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING FEDERAL AGENCIES  
To Do THE WORK

(Reflects only changes from July 31 report)

1. City of Chouteau: Work completed July 24, 1964.

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 7, 1964. Work by Bureau of Public Roads on missile roads has been completed.

7. Glacier County: Repair of Sullivan Bridge is contracted for \$79,989. Completion date is October 6, 1964.

8. Brady Irrigation District: The Bureau of Reclamation has been requested to accomplish the necessary repairs.

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

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

11. 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.

MONTANA FLOOD RECOVERY  
PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as you know, Senator METCALF and I have been keeping in close contact with the various recovery programs in Montana which are designed to assist those affected by the recent disastrous flood in western Montana. Today, I have received the latest up-to-date report indicating continued close cooperation between Federal, State, and local authorities. I ask unanimous consent to have a letter and an attachment from the Office of Emergency Planning printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and the report were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING,  
Washington, D.C., August 21, 1964.

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

DEAR SENATOR: Knowing of your continuing interest in the progress of Public Law 875 work in Montana, I have prepared the following summary report.

Preparatory to closing the OEP disaster field office in Great Falls, I instructed my regional director, Mr. Creath Tooley, to visit all affected areas in the State, discuss the status of recovery projects with State, county and municipal officials, and resolve any outstanding problems in connection with the provision of Federal disaster assistance.

Enclosed is a status report covering project applications received from State and local applicants, and work being performed by Federal agencies at the request of State and local governing bodies. In the case of Federal agency work, the summary reflects only changes from our July 31 report.

I hope this information will be useful to you. I am sending the same information to Senator METCALF.

Sincerely,

FRANKLIN B. DRYDEN.  
(For Edward A. McDermott, Director.)

## Project applications

Applicant	Amount approved	Advance	Date of advance
Glacier County.....	\$41,717	\$32,000	July 7
Pondera County.....	24,902	9,000	Do.
		9,796	July 14
Teton County.....	226,834	170,000	July 7
Cascade County.....	171,450	126,590	July 17
Chouteau County.....	23,155	17,366	July 14
Fergus County.....	28,454	21,340	Aug. 11
City of Great Falls.....	99,100	74,325	July 17
Great Falls School District No. 1.....	98,385	23,789	Aug. 13
Subtotal.....	713,997	484,206	
Judith Basin County.....	17,843	13,382	(1)
Sanders County.....	28,706	21,500	(1)
Lake County.....	6,290	3,145	(1)
City of Choteau.....	23,591	17,500	(1)
Subtotal.....	76,430	55,527	

<sup>1</sup> Being processed.