UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CONSERVATION DIVISION

BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Revised 1971

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION
BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

BRANCH PROGRAM SERIES — INDEX

Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION

BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Branch Program Series - Transmittal Sheet

Release No. 3 April 30, 1971

EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL TRANSMITTED

This release transmits revised pages and pen and ink change instructions to bring tables of contents, exhibits, procedural matters, and 43 CFR numbers up to date. Secretarial instructions are added as Part 639.4.

Russell G. Wayland

Chief, Conservation Division

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

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Release No. 3 (Continued) April 30, 1971

Pen and Ink Changes:

Reference Sheet:

✓630.1	Master Title Plat. Second sentence change "1:24,000 scale" to "30 chains per inch scale".
631.1.2E	Last sentence change to "Sites for appurtenant structures..."
632.2.3E	Change (43 CFR 295) to (43 CFR 2300).
✓632.2.7	Change 43 CFR 2311.1-2 to 43 CFR 2351.3(a).
✓632.2.8	Change 43 CFR 2311.1-3 to 43 CFR 2351.4.
✓632.2.10A	Change "the DLM will" to "he shall".
✓632.2	Exhibit 5, change 43 CFR 2311.1-2 to 43 CFR 2351.3(a) and 43 CFR 2311.1-3 to 43 CFR 2351.4(a).
632.3.3A	Change (43 CFR 2234.2-5) to (43 CFR 2822).
632.3.3B	Change (43 CFR 2234.3-2) to (43 CFR 2872).
✓632.4.4D	Insert (Exhibit 3) at end of first sentence and delete (Exhibit 3) at end of last sentence.
✓632.4.5	Change 43 CFR 2312 to 43 CFR 2370 and 43 CFR 2312.1-3 to 43 CFR 2374.1.
633.1.2	Next to last line change 4,500,000 acres to 13,500,000 acres.
✓636.2.2	Change 43 CFR 2022.3 to 43 CFR 2344.3.
636.2.11	Change (43 CFR 2022.2) to (43 CFR 2344.2) and last line change SM 633.6 to SM 633.3.6.
636.2	Exhibit 2, change 43 CFR 2022.3(a) to 43 CFR 2344.3(a). Exhibit 4, change Gordon M. Grant, Secretary, to Kenneth F. Plumb, Acting Secretary. Exhibit 5, change F. Stewart Brown, to T. A. Phillips. Exhibit 9, change (43 CFR 258) to (43 CFR 2920).

Release No. 3 (Continued) April 30, 1971

Pen and Ink Changes (continued):

Reference Sheet:

636.3.2A	Change 43 CFR 3530 to 43 CFR 3730.
636.3.3A	Change 43 CFR 3103 to 43 CFR 3109.4-1&2; 3501.3-2(b)&(c).
636.5.3A	Change (43 CFR 2234.2-2(a)) to (43 CFR 2842.0-3).
636.5.3B	Change (43 CFR 2234.3-1(a)) to (43 CFR 2871.0-3).
636.5.3C	Change (43 CFR 2234.2-3(a)) to (43 CFR 2811.0-3(a),(b); 2811.0-5; 2811.1).
636.5.3E	Change (43 CFR 2234.3-1(a)(2)) to (43 CFR 2871.0-3(b)).
636.5.3F	Change (43 CFR 2234.2-2(a)) to (43 CFR 2842.0-3).
636.5.3G	Change (43 CFR 2234.4-1(a)(1)) to (43 CFR 2850.0-3(a); 2862.0-3(a); 2873.0-3(a)) and (43 CFR 2234.4-1(a)(4)) to (43 CFR 2850.0-5(a); 2861.0-5(a); 2873.0-5(a)).
636.5.4A(1)	Change (43 CFR 2234.1-3(c)(13)) to (43 CFR 2801.1-5(m)).
636.5.4B(4)	Change (43 CFR 2022.2) to (43 CFR 2344.2).
636.5.4B(6)	Change (43 CFR 2234.1-3(b)(1)) to (43 CFR 2801.1-4(a)(1)).
636.5.4B(7)	Change (43 CFR 2234.1-3(c)(13)) to (43 CFR 2801.1-5(m)) (3 places in this section).
636.6.1	Add the following sentence. "For filing purposes BWC continues to number the notices as interpretations."
636.8	Exhibit 4, change (43 CFR 2022.2) to (43 CFR 2344.2).
637.5.2	Change (43 CFR 2022) to (43 CFR 2344).
638.5.3	Add the following sentence. "Prepare card in duplicate, one for headquarters and one for the field office.
639.3.8	First line change "Determination Actions" to Determination Applications".

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Release No. 2 September 30, 1968

EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL TRANSMITTED

This release provides revised pages, adds new part 637.6 (Memorandum of Understanding between the Department and Federal Power Commission), brings exhibits up to date, revises table of contents, and makes pen and ink changes.

Russell G. Wuyland

Chief, Conservation Division

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

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632	---	Chapter 2, Exhibit 5
632	Chapter 4, .4E through .7	Chapter 4, .4E through .7
633	Chapter 1, Exhibit 1	Chapter 1, Exhibit 1
633	Chapter 2	Chapter 2
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634	---	Chapter 4, Exhibits 1 and 2
635	Chapter 1	Chapter 1 (with contents)
636	Chapter 2, .1 through .7	Chapter 2, .1 through .7
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636	Chapter 2, Exhibits 1, 2, and 5	Chapter 2, Exhibits 1, 2, 5, and 6 (Cont'd.)
636	---	Chapter 2, Exhibits 8, 9, and 10
636	Chapter 5, .1 through .4B(3)	Chapter 5, .1 through .4B(3)
636	Chapter 8	Chapter 8
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638	Chapter 5, Exhibit 1	Chapter 5, Exhibit 1
639	Chapter 3, .1 through .6	Chapter 3, .1 through .6

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Release No. 2 (cont'd.) September 30, 1968

Pen and Ink Changes:

Reference Sheet:

630 Exhibit 2, change Chapter "5" to Chapter "4".

631.2.2H Change "December 11, 1958" to "December 22, 1958" and caret in "(23 FR 10571)".

631.2.2I(1) In next to last line cross out "Manager" and insert "State Director".

631.4.3 Line 4, change "to" to "of".

631.4.4B(1) After "surveys" insert "and Color Quadrangle Maps".

631.4.4H(1) Delete "County", capitalize "soil".

631.4.4P(3) At end of sentence add "and Forest Service".

632.2.3I In 7th line from bottom after "(20 Stat. 377)", insert "Until December 22, 1958, powersite classifications were made by the Director and published in the Federal Register as Notices."

632.2 Exhibit 1, add "Exhibit 1 (Cont'd.), Part 632, Chapter 2" to pages 2 and 3 of Exhibit.

632.3.5A Line 1, delete "Manager".

632.3.5C Line 7, delete "Manager". Manual reference at top of page should read "632.3.5A(1)(b)".

632.3.5D Line 1, delete "Manager".

632.4.4D In 2nd line delete "Manager of the Land Office" and insert "State Director, BLM", in 7th line delete "Manager of the".

632.4 Exhibit 2, page 2, 1st paragraph, line 8, change "lands" to "land".

Exhibit 3, Delete "Manager, Land Office", and insert "State Director, New Mexico". Add "Chief, Conservation Division" above "For the Director".

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Release No. 2 (cont'd.) September 30, 1968

Pen and Ink Changes:

Reference Sheet:

633.3.5 1st paragraph, change the words "Recommendations" to "Decisions".
2nd paragraph, line 1, change "recommendations" to "decisions".
3rd paragraph, line 1, change "recommendations" to "decisions".

633.3.6C Line 5, delete "recommended for".
Line 6, change "revocation" to "revoked".
Lines 7 and 8, delete "In preparing Review reports, each recommendation", and insert "Revocation requests".

633.3.7 9th line of format - change "Recommendations" to "Land order requests".

634.2.3 Insert the following sentence at end of paragraph: "Open-file reports shall not include proposed formal orders which may, or may not, be approved by a higher authority at some future time."

634.3.6 Delete "1959".

636.2.10 In heading on right-hand corner, change manual reference to "636.2.10".

636.2 Exhibit 4, change "J. H. Gutride" to "Gordon M. Grant".

636.3.3A At end of paragraph, add: "The procedure is clarified further in the Memorandum of Understanding of July 20, 1966, (637.6.3V)".

636.4.2A In line 7 after "Note 2", insert "Exhibit 8, 636.2.12".

636.5 Exhibit 1, change Denver address to: "6023 Federal Bldg.", Sacramento address to: "W-2231 Federal Bldg., 2800 Cottage Way, 95825", and Portland address to: "Rm 204, 830 N. E. Holladay St., P. O. Box 3202".

638.6 In heading delete the word "Monthly".
After "IV Statistics": add "(Prepared Quarterly)".
Add at end of chapter:
".4 Other Reports. The requirements for these reports are listed in SM 362.1".

639.3.11 Line 4, insert "and 637.4.1" after "SM 636.8".

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Release No. 1 March 22, 1966

EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL TRANSMITTED

This release provides revised pages for the reference section and pen and ink changes as shown below:

Chief, Conservation Division

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

Reference Section:	Remove Old Sheets	Insert New Sheets
	630.1	630.1
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	632.4.1	632.4.1
	632.4.4A	632.4.4A
	632.4.4E	632.4.4E
	632.4 Exhibit 3	632.4 Exhibit 3 and 4

Pen and Ink Changes:

Reference Sheet:

632.2.6B: Change last sentence to read, ". . . . consists of the Secretary's signature on the . . . ."

636.2.2: Line 5 - Change "Actions" to "Applications"

636.2, Exhibit 6: Paragraph 4, Line 3: Change "proposed" to "proposes".

636.5, Exhibit 1: Paragraph 1, Line 5: Change word to read "General"

Under list of States for Portland, Oregon office: Change "Utah" to "Washington"

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GENERAL — Part 630

630

Adjudication. Legal processing of applications, entries, claims, etc., in Bureau of Land Management to assure full compliance with the public-land laws and the regulations.

Applicant. An individual, corporation, State or local government, etc., applying for rights in, or title to, public lands or resources.

Application. A formal request, for rights in, or eventual title to, public lands or resources.

Appropriated public lands. Original public domain lands which are covered by an entry, patent, certification, or other evidence of land disposal; reserved public lands upon which improvements have been authorized for construction with the aid of Federal funds, or public lands covered by certain classes of leases.

BLM. Bureau of Land Management.

BMC. Branch of Mineral Classification.

BOGO. Branch of Oil and Gas Operations.

BMO. Branch of Mining Operations.

BWC. Branch of Waterpower Classification.

Branch Chief. The Chief, Branch of Waterpower Classification, unless otherwise noted.

Classification. Designation and/or withdrawal of public lands as being valuable, or suitable, for specific purposes, uses, or resources.

As used in BWC, Geological Survey classifications for water storage and waterpower purposes designate Federal land as being valuable, or eminently suitable, for power or reservoir sites. These classifications neither commit the Government to construction nor prohibit private use for water resource development; however, they do serve to identify, protect, and forestall the encumbrance of potential sites. Classification as a potential water development site does not constitute a "withdrawal" in the usual sense of the word - the land may continue to be entered for other uses but with the understanding that water development cannot be precluded by such entry. Geological Survey classifications include Reservoir Sites under the Act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 527); Powersite Reserves and

Reservoir Site Reserves under the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847 as amended 37 Stat. 497); Waterpower Designations under the Acts of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 564, 575), June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), and February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178, 1180); and Powersite Classifications under the Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394). Geological Survey classifications for power purposes come under the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, and are subject to mining entry with power rights protected.

"Co-ops". Usually applications for alienation, such as homesteads or public sales, upon which the Survey is requested by BLM, through a cooperative agreement, to furnish mineral and water resources reports.

Designation. A powersite classification under the Acts of June 20, 1910, June 9, 1916, or February 26, 1919. (The Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Enabling Act and acts affecting revested Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road grants.) Also the land so designated.

Determination. Term describing action by Federal Power Commission on an inquiry as to whether powersite lands may be used for nonpower purposes.

Director. The Director, Geological Survey, unless otherwise noted.

Disposition. A transaction which leads to the transfer of public lands, and/or resources in these lands, from the Federal Government.

Division Chief. The Chief, Conservation Division, Geological Survey, unless otherwise noted.

EPR (Engineering Power Report). A report by Federal Power Commission, usually concerns applications to use powersite lands for nonpower purposes when alienation is not involved.

Entry. In general, an allowed application which was submitted by an applicant who seeks to acquire title to the land by payment of cash or its equivalent and/or by entering upon and improving the land.

Exchange. A trade of Federally owned land for privately owned land, usually by the BLM or Forest Service.

Federal land. (Federally owned lands). All classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

Federal Power Act. (Formerly Federal Waterpower Act). The Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063) as amended August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 863; 16 U.S.C. 791a-823) creating the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Project Withdrawal. A withdrawal or reservation of Federal lands for use in connection with a hydroelectric power project under jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. The withdrawn land may continue to be entered for other uses, subject to prior power rights, and providing the project is not being actively pursued.

Filing. An application which has been submitted to the proper authority or official for processing or decision.

Finding. Result of an inquiry, often the basis for a determination by the Commission.

Historical Index. A part of the new BLM public land records. A chronological list of all past and present actions affecting the use of, or title to, the public lands in a township.

Legal description. As to any particular parcel of land, the description of its location according to the official plat of its cadastral survey.

Legal subdivision. In a general sense, a subdivision of a township, such as a section, quarter section, lot, etc., which is authorized under the public-land laws; in a strict sense, a regular subdivision.

Lot. A subdivision of a section which is not described as an aliquot part of a section but which is described by a number. A lot is ordinarily irregular in shape and the acreage varies from that of a regular subdivision.

Master Title Plat. A part of the new BLM public land records. A map of a township at ~~1:24,000~~ 2000 scale showing what lands have been patented, patent number and any reservations of rights to the Government. All classifications and withdrawals, and locations of rights-of-way and land improvements are also shown. Mineral leases and permits are shown if only a few are present in the township; a Use Plat is added as part of the records if many are present.

Modification. A formal order or notice permitting a specified non-injurious use of lands in a withdrawal or classification.

National Forest. A forest or watershed reservation which is administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Opening. An action which permits the submittal of applications for public land that theretofore had not been available for acquisition under public-land laws.

O & C lands. Public lands in western Oregon which were granted to the Oregon Central Railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company), (June 9, 1916), to aid in the construction of railroads, but which were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term "O & C lands" as often used includes reference also to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the wagon road, (February 26, 1919), but were later forfeited and returned to Federal ownership by reconveyance.

Original public domain. All the lands which the Federal Government obtained by cession from the 13 Original States (1789-1802), by the Louisiana Purchase (1803), by the cession from Spain (1819), by the occupation of the Oregon Territory (1846), by the Mexican Cession (1848), by the Purchase from Texas (1850), by the Gadsden Purchase (1853), and by the purchase of Alaska (1867). The drainage basin of the Red River of the North, south of the 49th parallel and west of the cessions by the 13 Original States, is a part of the original public domain.

Patent. A document which conveys to the patentee legal title to public lands.

Posting, tract books. Notations on the tract books of an official action with respect to public lands.

Powersite. Land suitable for potential use as locations for dams, reservoirs, conduits, penstocks, transmission lines, and appurtenant works required for the generation of hydroelectric energy. The term "waterpower site" is used interchangeably.

Powersite Classification. See "Classification."

Powersite Reserve. See "Classification."

Protraction diagram. A diagram representing the plan of extension of the cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands, based upon computed values for the corner positions.

Public-land laws. The laws which have been passed by Congress concerning the administration of the public lands and resources thereon.

Public Land Order (PLO). An order, effecting, modifying, or canceling a classification, withdrawal, or reservation, which has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to statuatory authority or the powers delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831, 43 U.S.C.A. Supp. 141).

Public lands. Original public domain lands which have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the Government in exchange for public lands or for timber on such lands; also original public domain lands which have reverted to Federal ownership through operation of the public-land laws. Public lands are sometimes interpreted as any lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, or within a grazing district established pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, which are not otherwise withdrawn or reserved for a Federal use or purpose.

Public Law 359. The Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 681) provides for the location of mining claims on lands classified, withdrawn, or reserved for power purposes.

Reclamation Withdrawal. Public lands that are, or may be, needed in connection with the construction and maintenance of a Bureau of Reclamation project are withdrawn under provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388).

Regular subdivision. Generally speaking, a subdivision of a section which is an aliquot part of 640 acres, such as a half-section of 320 acres, a quarter-section of 160 acres, and a quarter-quarter-section of 40 acres.

Reservation. A withdrawal, usually of a more or less permanent nature; also any Federal lands which have been dedicated to a specific public purpose.

Reservoir Site. See "Classification."

Reservoir site. Land suitable for potential use as locations for dams, reservoirs, conduits, and appurtenant works required for water storage purposes other than for generation of hydroelectric energy. The term "water storage site" is used interchangeably.

Reservoir Site Reserves. See "Classification."

Restoration. A revocation of a withdrawal and the opening of the public lands involved.

Revocation. Generally, an action which cancels a previous official action; specifically, an action which cancels a classification or withdrawal.

Right-of-Way. A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone, and transmission lines; also the lands covered by such an easement.

Secretariat. The body of Presidentially appointed officials in the office of the Secretary of the Interior with delegated authority to act in behalf of the Secretary.

Secretary. The Secretary of the Interior unless otherwise noted.

Section 24. Section 24 of the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U.S.C. 818).

Segregation. Generally speaking, any action, such as a withdrawal, allowed application, etc., which suspends the operation of the general public-land laws as to particular public lands.

Smallest legal subdivision. For general purposes under the public-land laws, a quarter-quarter-section of 40 acres.

Status, land. With respect to any particular parcel of land, its legal description, its cadastral survey status (surveyed or unsurveyed), the non-Federal rights or privileges which attach to it or its resources, the withdrawals or special laws which apply to it, and other pertinent information which may influence the operation of public-land laws so far as its use or disposition is concerned.

Tract books. The central records which show the status of the original public domain.

Waterpower. A term used to designate any type of energy or power which can or has been developed through utilization of the energy in falling or moving water. The term "hydropower" is used interchangeably.

Waterpower Designation. See "Classification."

Withdrawal. An action which restricts the disposal of public lands and which holds them for a specific public purpose; also public lands which have been dedicated to public purposes. Classification of public lands for mineral or water power potential is not considered a withdrawal. (Dept. of Int. manual 603.1.1A.)

.1 Scope. This program manual has been assigned parts 630-639 of the Conservation Division Manual and follows the format of the Geological Survey Manual insofar as it is practicable.

It is the purpose of this manual to outline and briefly describe the functions assigned to the Branch and the procedures employed in fulfilling these functions. The statutory authorities, delegated authority, and cooperative agreements and arrangements with other bureaus and agencies, under which this Branch discharges its duties are cited. Where no precise delegation of authority is of record and the work has been historically performed by the Branch, this manual, when officially approved, will provide such delegated authority. The assigned duties of this Branch are related to public land administration in the area concerned with intelligent and thoughtful planning for water resources development. Many, but not all, activities of the Branch are influenced by public land regulations codified in 43 CFR.

The manual contains references to the U. S. Statutes at Large; Code of Federal Regulations, Titles 5, 16, 25, 30, and 43; Departmental decisions relating to public lands; Departmental, Geological Survey, and Bureau of Land Management Manuals; Executive, Departmental and Geological Survey Orders; and Conservation Division and Branch instructions and letters relating to work procedures.

.2 Maintenance. Maintenance of the manual shall conform to the instructions contained in the Geological Survey Manual, Administrative Series (SM 301.1.7). Changes in policies, objectives, or standards affecting the functions of the Branch will be contained in consecutively numbered manual releases which shall transmit a replacement page of the manual, the page being replaced shall be removed and destroyed. Minor changes also may be accomplished under the same method with the release showing the additions, deletions, and corrections to be made in the existing texts. It will be the responsibility of each office and each individual possessing an official copy of the manual to make the changes indicated in the manual releases, thus keeping all official Branch manuals in a current status.

.1 Organic Act. The Geological Survey was established by the Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31) which stated the Director "shall have the direction of the Geological Survey, and the classification of the public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain."

.2 First Land Classification. The first land classification activity in aid of public land administration was initiated by the Act of October 2, 1888, which required the Geological Survey to investigate the irrigability of the arid regions; to segregate the irrigable lands; and to select sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for irrigation and flood prevention. The act also provided for the reservation, subject to opening by executive proclamation, of all lands segregated for the above purpose. The extensive reservations made as a result of this act were criticized as there was no provision for interim use pending construction of the prospective projects. Congress, in the Acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891, restricted the reservations to those lands within the reservoir sites and excluded so far as practicable from the reserve those lands upon which entries had been made or claims initiated in good faith.

.3 Land Classification Board. By 1906 it became evident that intelligent classification of public lands was essential to aid public land administration since legislation of that era made it plain that it was the intent of Congress to dispose of lands in accord with classification of the lands into types recognized in the statutes. In 1908 a land classification board was established as a section of the Geologic Branch of the Survey to administer the increasing classification activities.

.4 Temporary Powersite Withdrawals. In 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt, prompted by concern over passage of title to valuable waterpower sites from the Federal Government to private utility corporations, and also by concern over the growth of unregulated power monopolies, instructed Secretary of the Interior Garfield to prepare a list of powersites still in the public domain which might be withdrawn from all forms of entry and thus be held available for benefit of the public in connection with future developments. Garfield delegated to the Reclamation Service the responsibility for selecting the powersites which he then withdrew under the administrative powers which he felt attached to the Office of the Secretary of the Interior. The Taft Administration, which came into office in 1909, believed that Garfield had exceeded his legal authority by making these withdrawals in absence of specific legislation instructing him to do so and the Secretary of the Interior

Ballinger immediately proceeded to cancel them. However, concurrently with this action, Ballinger instructed the Geological Survey to make a study of waterpower sites on the public domain, outside the National Forests, and not included in Reclamation Withdrawals, with a view to securing legislation to control and regulate their disposition. Under these instructions the Geological Survey initiated the temporary withdrawal of 1.5 million acres along 123 rivers in the western United States. These were known as "Temporary Powersite Withdrawals."

.5 Withdrawal Acts of 1910. Three acts pertinent to powersite segregation were approved in 1910, one on June 20 and two on June 25. The first act of June 25, 1910, provided that the President could reserve those public lands suitable for power and reservoir sites but did not adequately protect them from inferior locations. (The Act of August 24, 1912, corrected this discrepancy.)

By July 1, 1910, nearly 1.5 million acres had been included in Temporary Powersite Withdrawals and on July 2, 1910, these withdrawals were confirmed and continued as Powersite Reserves by Executive Orders under the Act of June 25, 1910.

The second Act of June 25, 1910, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make similar reservations of lands for power and storage sites within any Indian reservation.

Lands valuable for powersites were withdrawn under these 1910 acts until passage of the Federal Water Power Act in 1920. Withdrawals for storage purposes not connected with power are made under the same authority and are known as "Reservoir Site Reserves."

The Act of June 20, 1910, providing for statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, required that lands therein which were either actually or prospectively valuable for power purposes should be ascertained and designated by the Secretary of the Interior within five years after passage of the act, and held from all forms of disposition by the two States. Withdrawals under this legislation are referred to as Waterpower Designations.

.6 Land Classification Branch. As administration of the 1910 withdrawal acts as well as those duties relating to mineral classification caused increasing activity, the "Land Classification Board" was given the rank of Branch by Survey Order No. 10 of May 1, 1912. This Branch carried out all of the Geological Survey classification functions. Refer to USGS Bull. 537, 1913 "Classification of the Public Lands."

.7 O. & C. - Coos Bay Lands. The Acts of June 9, 1916, and February 26, 1919, provided for classification of powersites by the Secretary of the Interior within the revested Oregon and California railroad grant and within the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant. These functions were assigned to the Land Classification Branch. Such classifications are known as "Waterpower Designations."

.8 Federal Power Act. Congress, in passing the Federal Water Power Act of June 10, 1920, recognized the right of the United States to own lands in trusteeship for the whole people, and provided for other nonconflicting uses of the lands heretofore or hereafter reserved or classified as powersites. This act was later amended to strengthen regulatory features and the name was changed to the Federal Power Act. The language of this act made all powersite reserves, classifications, and designations, as well as land withdrawals made automatically by virtue of filing of an application for a waterpower project (known as Federal Power Project Withdrawals), secure against alienation under any public-land law (47 L.D. 595). [The Mining Claims Rights Restoration Act of 1955 allows certain locations for mining purposes but retains power rights to the United States].

The Federal Power Act confers to the Federal Power Commission exclusive administrative jurisdiction over lands "heretofore or hereafter reserved or classified as powersites" only when these lands are also "included in any proposed project by filing an application therefor." When lands classified as powersites are not included in a project withdrawal the Federal Power Commission's jurisdiction is limited to a determination of whether or not the value of the lands for the purposes of power development will be injured by location, entry, or selection under the public-land laws. Opening of the lands to entry after a favorable determination is a function of the Secretary of the Interior. (Section 24 of Act of June 10, 1920; 16 U.S.C. 818) Exhibits 1 and 2, SM 632.4).

.9 Powersite Classification. Prior to 1921 the Director's authority to classify lands for waterpower purposes was exercised by means of Powersite Reserves, which required Presidential concurrence. With the advent of the Federal Power Act in 1920. lands "classified" as valuable for power purposes were given the same protection against alienation as lands in Powersite Reserves. As Powersite Classifications do not require Presidential concurrence, BWC has utilized them almost exclusively since 1921.

.10 Conservation Division. Survey Order No. 115 of July 1, 1925, created the Conservation Branch (now Division) and assigned to it the functions of the former Land Classification Branch together with the mineral leasing activities transferred from the Bureau of Mines.

.11 Branch of Waterpower Classification. The responsibility for classification of lands having value for the purpose of water conservation or hydroelectric power development is assigned to the Branch of Waterpower Classification, which is an organizational unit of the Conservation Division of the Geological Survey. Since its creation in 1908 as a unit in the Land Classification Board the organizational form and method of operation have developed through a series of legislative, executive, departmental, and bureau orders in recognition of the need for scientific classification as an essential step in public land administration.

Major changes have been the broadening of cooperative activities with the Federal Power Commission, Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, and the increased emphasis on systematic reviews of existing classifications and withdrawals.

.1 Objective. The aim of the Branch of Waterpower Classification is to provide a scientific classification of Federal lands as to their water storage and waterpower values. Upon identification, potentially valuable sites shall be classified in order to forestall encumbrances which would make them unavailable for purposes of water development.

.2 Functions. From data obtained by field investigations and from other suitable work by Federal or non-Federal agencies, the Branch (1) identifies potential power and reservoir sites involving Federal lands, (2) initiates formal classifications of said Federal lands, (3) continually reviews and revises its classifications, (4) prepares and publishes reports and maps relating to its investigations, (5) forestalls encumbrance of sites by furnishing data and recommendations concerning injurious uses of classified lands to agencies responsible for land administration, (6) initiates formal revocations of classifications no longer required, and (7) establishes and maintains an accurate and current system of records showing land location and potential use for water development.

.3 Organization. The Branch of Waterpower Classification is organized into five supervisory regions as shown by the following chart and map of regional boundaries (Exhibits 1 and 2). Headquarters is in Washington, D. C., where the Branch Chief and his staff perform overall administration of the Branch program and field operations of the Eastern Region. The field organization consists of four regional offices each in charge of a Regional Hydraulic Engineer, who is responsible for the conduct of field investigations and preparation of reports pertinent to his region.

ORGANIZATION CHART
BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION
CONSERVATION DIVISION
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE DIVISION CHIEF

Division Chief
Assistant Chief - Program and Operations
Staff Assistants
Administrative Officer

BRANCH OF MINERAL CLASSIFICATION
Regional Offices
District Offices

BRANCH OF MINING OPERATIONS
Regional Offices
District Offices

BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION
Chief
GSA BLDG., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
Regional Offices

BRANCH OF OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS
Regional Offices
District Offices

EASTERN REGION
Regional
Hydraulic Engineer
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20241

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
Regional
Hydraulic Engineer
DENVER, COLO. 80202

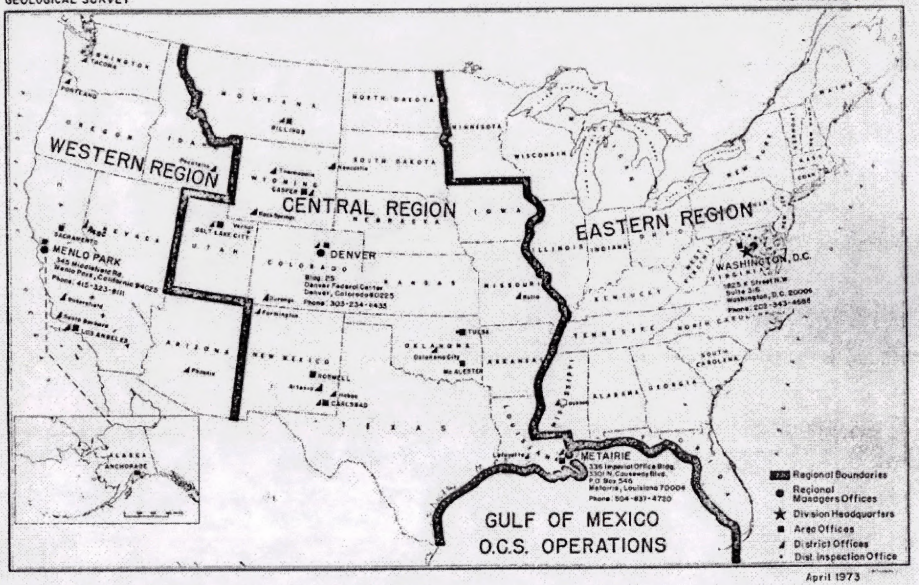
CALIF.-NEVADA REGION
~~Regional~~ District
Hydraulic Engineer
SACRAMENTO, CAL. 95814

OREGON-IDAHO REGION
~~Regional~~ Area
Hydraulic Engineer
PORTLAND, ORE. 97208

NORTHWESTERN REGION
Regional
Hydraulic Engineer
TACOMA, WASH. 98401

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CONSERVATION DIVISION



April 1973

Exhibit 2
Order 630 Chapter 11

Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION
BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Branch Program Series

CLASSIFICATION — Part 631

631

.1 General. The classification of Federal lands as power or reservoir sites involves the consideration of certain basic philosophies, policies, and objectives of water resource development including:

A. "There be protection of resources to insure availability for the best use when needed." (DM 700.1.2B)

B. National economic development, and development of each region within the country, is essential to the maintenance of national strength and the achievement of satisfactory levels of living. Water and related land resources development and management are essential to economic development and growth.

C. Requirements and guides aimed at assuring the use of natural resources, in the best interests of all our people, shall be observed. Hardship and basic needs of particular groups within the general public shall be of concern but care shall be taken to avoid development and use of resources for the benefit of a few or to the disadvantage of many.

D. The basic objectives in the formulation of plans for development of water resources is to provide an integrated operation that will assure the realization of the optimum degree of physical and economic efficiency.

E. Conservation has been defined as the wise use of our natural environment and has become a problem of efficient management. It is in the final analysis the highest form of national thrift--the prevention of waste and despoilment while preserving, improving, and renewing the quality and usefulness of all our resources. Most scarcities will be the result of poor planning and inadequate research.

F. Full consideration shall be given in the initial stages of investigation and planning to the need for assuring the availability of lands necessary for all phases of water resources development to preserve those areas from encroachment by residential, commercial, industrial, or other development. Measures proposed to preserve the sites should represent the minimum necessary restrictions consistent with the objectives of reducing ultimate acquisition costs and avoiding local pressures against the project. Saving sites for future use is fundamental to planning for efficient land utilization and cannot be disassociated from questions of long-range social policy.

C. Surface storage in reservoirs is essential to the optimum use of water supply. Reservoirs control periodic and seasonal fluctuations of streamflow, and the regulated flows can be used for domestic and industrial water supply, irrigation, generation of electric power, flood control, recreation, and water quality control. Forestalling encumbrance of attractive storage or powersites on Federal land is often made difficult because the lands involved have so often proven valuable as transportation or communication corridors, or as sites for commercial development or agricultural activities. The "profit" or value of water development often is one of socioeconomic benefit measured by its indirect effects upon the economy of society, and thus is extremely difficult to evaluate; however, this value, on examination after long-term operation of water projects, has usually greatly overshadowed other uses of site lands.

.2 Branch of Waterpower Classification. It is the aim of BWC to identify, document, and by means of classification protect all potential power and reservoir sites which can reasonably be expected to receive serious consideration in ultimate planning for water resource development. The BWC has the major Federal responsibility for such classification in the pre-planning stages and has at least partially identified a majority of the presently developed water projects in the Western States.

A. BWC shall function as a fact finding and research organization engaged in the collection and study of water and land use data in order to provide early identification and protection of power and reservoir sites located on Federal lands. The Branch shall give due consideration to the growing recognition that the primary objective of water resources planning should be optimum control, development, and utilization of available water resources to meet all needs at the time developed; and that the basin-wide approach is essential as it stems from the increasing need for maximum utilization and multiple use of available resources.

B. When Federal lands are formally classified by the Branch, title to these lands is preserved in the United States, and land-administering agencies are forewarned of the site potential. Through the mechanics of public land regulation and procedures, the Branch is given notice of possible economic encumbrances and has the responsibility of reporting and recommending suitable action regarding interim use of classified sites. By virtue of G. S. powersite classifications, the Federal Power Commission is able to regulate such use to a considerable degree. Noninjurious use of classified lands is encouraged.

C. Site classification, to be effective, must be made many years prior to project authorization and development. At the time of project authorization a Federal land withdrawal should be effected as a First Form Withdrawal by the Bureau of Reclamation, withdrawal under the Secretary's authority in Executive Order No. 10355 upon request by the Corps of Engineers, or withdrawal pursuant to filing for a Federal Power Project by a non-Federal organization.

D. Preservation of future reservoir and power sites is an activity complementary to, and dependent upon, long-range planning for water resources development. Such planning by State and Federal agencies undertaken in conjunction with State and regional planning is a sound basis for preservation; therefore, reliance shall be placed upon investigations and reports of this type as a basis for site classification whenever possible.

E. The main objective of site classification shall be to protect lands considered necessary to water resource developments, especially damsites and lands which will be within flowage from reservoirs which appear to be susceptible of development in view of physical characteristics, water requirements and uses, and socio-economic considerations, all on the basis of probable future conditions. Emphasis shall be placed on protection for multi-purpose utilization. Appurtenant structures or works are also to be protected when their locations are apparently well-defined.

F. Except in instances where adequate investigation has been accomplished by other agencies or prompt action is required in the public interest, it shall be the policy to initiate formal classification orders only after completion and approval by the Branch Chief of the following investigations and reports:

(1) Observe the physical characteristics of sites by actual inspection and by studying appropriate maps.

(2) Secure preliminary geologic reports.

(3) Analyze hydrologic data to the extent necessary to predict frequency, distribution, and quantity of streamflow at each site.

(4) Study regional concepts and plans as well as existing and proposed water resource developments within the basin.

(5) Formulate plans, or combinations of plans, which, from a reconnaissance viewpoint, permit a reasonably sound analysis and conclusions with respect to use of favorable damsites, including the following considerations:

(a) Project plan responsive to anticipated social or economic need.

(b) Project adequately planned to serve intended purpose.

(c) Service performed and benefits produced appear likely to justify costs.

(6) Prepare reports which outline water resource potentialities to the extent necessary to base recommendations for intelligent classification; taking due regard for the needs, desires, hopes, and aspirations of the people; and carefully outlining all possible obstacles to placing a classification on the appropriate lands and giving reasons the obstacles should be overcome.

G. The Branch shall be continually alert to all matters concerning policies, laws, engineering advances, and socioeconomic conditions which affect reservoir and powersite identification and conservation.

.1 Statutory. The several Congressional Acts cited below provide the statutory authority to the Department of the Interior and the Geological Survey to investigate and classify the public lands of the United States for waterpower and water storage purposes.

A. March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394 - The Organic Act) created the office of Director of the Geological Survey and charged that officer with the responsibility for classification of the public lands.

B. October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 527) provided that the Geological Survey should investigate and segregate irrigable lands and sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows.

C. Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 391) repealed the Act of October 2, 1888, except the portion authorizing segregation of reservoir sites.

D. Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101) excluded from the segregations under the Act of October 2, 1888, all lands except those required for reservoirs.

E. Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557), containing the enabling legislation for statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, required designation of powersite lands by the Secretary of the Interior within 5 years.

F. Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847) provides that the President may withdraw lands from entry and reserve such lands for waterpower sites, irrigation, classification, or other public purposes.

G. Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 858) provides that the Secretary of the Interior may withdraw certain Indian lands for waterpower sites.

H. Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) amends Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847) to permit exploration, discovery, occupation, and purchase under mining laws, for metalliferous minerals only, of lands withdrawn under the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847).

I. Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218) provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to classify as powersite lands within the revested Oregon and California railroad grant.

J. Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179) provides for designation as powersites of lands in the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant according to procedures in the Act of June 9, 1916.

K. Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063) and amendments of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1353), June 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 797), August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 838). The Federal Water Power Act was changed to the Federal Power Act by amendment of August 26, 1935.

L. Act of May 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 121 - Interior Department Reorganization Act) transfers to the Secretary of the Interior all functions of other officers of the Department and all functions of all agencies and employees of the Department.

M. Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 681) provides for opening of powersite lands to mineral entry provided that power rights to the land shall be retained by the United States.

.2 Delegated. Departmental, Bureau, and Division instructions, orders, regulations, and manuals contain delegations of authority to the Branch of Waterpower Classification to perform the duties related to classification, modification, and revocation of public lands for waterpower and other water related uses.

A. April 23, 1909, Memorandum to Director, Geological Survey, from Secretary of the Interior Ballinger instructing him to detail employees to investigate waterpower sites on public lands.

B. May 22, 1909, Memorandum to Director, Geological Survey, from Secretary of the Interior regarding propriety of withdrawing School sections, Indian lands, etc.

C. June 29, 1910, Memorandum to Director, Geological Survey, from Secretary of the Interior directing him to submit recommendations for withdrawal under the Act of June 25, 1910, of all lands covered by existing withdrawals with appropriate eliminations or additions.

D. Memorandum of May 20, 1942, to Secretary of the Interior, from Director, Geological Survey, recommending that all applications for alienation of lands, whether withdrawn or not, be submitted to the Geological Survey for report on mineral and water resources values. This memorandum was in the nature of a restatement of policy reaffirming the procedure which has previously been established

separately for lands in various categories. The procedure was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 27, 1942, following concurrence by the Commissioner, General Land Office on May 21, 1942.

E. Departmental Order No. 2333, June 10, 1947 (12 FR 4025), authorized the Director, Geological Survey, to withdraw powersites as Powersite Classifications without approval of the Secretary of the Interior and to modify or revoke such withdrawals.

F. Departmental Order No. 2563, May 2, 1950.* Each function transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by Section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, May 24, 1950, was assigned to the officer, employee, or agency from whom or from which it was transferred. *(Departmental Order No. 2563 was issued prior to final approval of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, but in section 2 it was stated, "This order will take effect immediately after Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 becomes effective.")

G. Executive Order No. 10355, May 26, 1952 (17 FR. 4831) delegated the President's authority to withdraw or restore lands of the public domain to the Secretary of the Interior. It requires the approval of the head of any other Department or Agency having administrative jurisdiction over the affected lands before withdrawal can be approved.

H. December 22, 1950 (23 FR 10571), notice of revocation of delegation of authority. The withdrawal authority delegated by Departmental Order No. 2333, June 10, 1947, to the Director, Geological Survey, to withdraw lands as Powersite Classifications was revoked.

I. Departmental Manual, Public Land Series, Land Withdrawal Program, Part 603.1.2C, March 16, 1964 (Release No. 658) confirms Branch functions as follows:

"C. The Geological Survey, having primary responsibility for ... and water power classification, is responsible for continuing review of those classification programs and, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, for initiating classifications and restorations in whole or in part of previous classifications when available information and considered judgement indicate that the continuance of such classifications are no longer in the public interest.

(1) Proposed powersite classifications, after clearance by the Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources, shall be initiated by the Geological Survey and forwarded by the responsible official of the Geological Survey to the Manager (now State

Director) of the proper Land Office of the Bureau of Land Management, who will note the receipt of the proposed classification in the tract books or on official plats to segregate temporarily such lands as provided in 43 CFR 2351.3(a) and, unless waived by the Secretary, arrange for publication of a notice in the Federal Register in accordance with the regulations in 43 CFR 2351.4(a). The Bureau of Land Management shall forward to the Secretary comments received on the proposed classification as a result of such notice and publicity.

(2) On approval of the classification by the Secretary, he shall have published in the Federal Register a notice of powersite classification."

J. Departmental Manual, Geological Survey Series, Part 120.4.2E, May 24, 1964 (Release No. 668), indicates the functions of the Branch of Waterpower Classification are to classify the Federally owned lands as to their waterpower and water storage possibilities, and to prepare for publication and administrative use maps and reports on the results of its investigations.

K. Geological Survey Manual, Organization Series, Part 120.4.2E, June 23, 1964 (Release No. 776), states that the responsibility of the Branch of Waterpower Classification is to classify the Federally owned lands as to their waterpower and water storage possibilities and to prepare for publication and for administrative use maps and reports on the results of its investigations.

.1 Classification Tests, General. The following general questions are to be answered affirmatively, or a reasonable explanation otherwise provided, in reports supporting new classifications:

A. Has the investigation established the fact that there is a significant water resource and a likely, foreseeable, use of public lands for water storage or power development that warrants consideration with any other known potential use? Are public lands in danger of alienation?

B. In the case of alternative sites, is there still a reasonable doubt as to which site or sites will prove to be most advantageous?

C. Does the contemplated use conform with regional, State, and local concepts of water resource development?

D. Is the site included in the Comprehensive River Basin Planning Study sponsored by the Water Resources Council if such study is completed or underway in the basin of concern?

.2 Classification Tests, Each Site. The following questions relating to power or reservoir sites are to be answered affirmatively, or a reasonable explanation otherwise offered, prior to classification of the involved lands.

A. Are maximized physical characteristics of each site such as to provide either 5,000 acre-feet of storage, or 1,500 kilowatts of power at 80 percent efficiency 50 percent of the time? These are minimums for sites in the conterminous United States; and classification of lands affected by larger reservoirs or powersites should be judged on the scrupulously determined value of classification of each specific case. In Alaska, Federal lands which appear possible of utilization in a powersite of sufficient size to supply economical power in a locality where such power may prove valuable, shall be placed in power withdrawal. No minimum size of development is stated for Alaska as there is a potential demand for small individual waterpower plants to provide electricity to isolated settlements and industries.

B. Is preliminary geologic evidence sufficient to indicate adequate site conditions?

C. Is an adequate water supply available for utilization, or could it be made available assuming certain reasonable changes in laws and rights?

D. Is site mapping sufficiently accurate to locate required lands in relation to public land lines?

E. On the basis of reconnaissance estimates, is there a reasonable chance that services performed and benefits produced will justify costs under conditions of an expanding economy?

.3 Classification Tests, Listing Lands. The following questions are to be answered affirmatively, or a reasonable explanation otherwise offered, concerning submitted reports recommending classification:

A. Are the lands recommended for classification, at a minimum, consistent with the need for site preservation and the public interest?

B. Are the legal descriptions in accord with official plats of survey? In unsurveyed areas which are covered by Bureau of Land Management protraction diagrams, are descriptions consistent with such protractions and identified with the protraction on which based? In other unsurveyed areas, has a general description been substituted with reference to physical features of streams and tributaries and limiting flowline contour above the streambed?

C. Are listed land descriptions in accord with Bureau of Land Management's "Specifications for descriptions of tracts of land for use in executive orders and proclamations" 1942 Edition (Reprinted without revision in 1960)?

D. Is the smallest regular subdivision listed the quarter-quarter section of 40 acres, except for lots shown on official plats which are listed regardless of size?

E. Are all Federally owned regular subdivisions and lots which would be wholly or partially within flowage of suitable reservoir sites included?

F. Are all Federally owned regular subdivisions and lots within one-quarter mile of suitable damsites included?

G. Are all Federally owned regular subdivisions and lots within one-quarter mile of suitable spillway location included?

H. Are all Federally owned subdivisions and lots included for powerhouse, conduit, tunnel, and penstock locations which appear to be well defined by natural features?

.1 General. In classification studies, attention must be given to both the physical and socioeconomic considerations of water resource development. The procedures followed in assessing the water storage and waterpower potential of Federal lands call for continuous appraisal. The procedures involve initial search, site investigation, data collection and analysis, decisions as to classification, recommendations, and review. These activities embrace the use of many engineering and associated sciences, including those pertaining to such diverse subjects as surveying, map making, geology, hydrology, water rights, economics, hydroelectric power and alternative sources of energy, irrigation, industrial and domestic water supply and consumption, and trends in land use. The soundness of conclusion will depend a great deal on the skill of the investigator, as decisions often must be based on incomplete, and even partially conflicting data.

.2 Initial Search. This phase of site identification varies with physical conditions and with the degree of development of the area under consideration. To be most productive the initial search should be made in public land areas where active water resources investigations of river basins are in progress or have been completed. Here a large number of potential sites have already been identified and examined and can readily be classified. In the absence of reports, statistical information on hydrology and land use can lead to areas where water supply and a need for storage exist. Topographic maps provide a rapid means of preliminary reconnaissance of these areas to locate those potential storage sites which warrant field examination.

In areas like Alaska, conditions are such that the initial search most frequently centers on the location of waterpower sites from topographic maps. There is a potential demand for small individual plants to provide power to Alaskan settlements or to operate single industries.

.3 Site Investigation. Site identification is the main objective of field investigations, which is necessarily of a reconnaissance nature, thus data secured are primarily descriptive. Emphasis is placed on the physical characteristics of sites obtained from observations of topographic, geologic, and hydrologic conditions, and on the possible uses of favorable sites. Reliance is made upon results of investigation performed by others when such facts are available. When it appears that completion of the pre-classification investigation will require a minimum time of one man month, a Project Record Card is initiated to inform Branch headquarters of the scope of the proposed investigation and request approval for its conduct. (SM 638.3)

A. Topographic Conditions. In order to determine the potential waterpower and water storage values of Federal lands, and to determine the location of power and reservoir sites, relatively precise knowledge of the configuration of the land, location of streams, land lines, and cultural features is necessary. A topographic map provides all this information and is essential to intelligent classification activities. From such a map the lands affected, reservoir storage capacities, size of dams, power drop, possible location of appurtenant works, land occupancy, and accessibility of the site, can be determined.

When topographic maps of adequate scale and contour interval are not available for seemingly attractive sites, consideration is given to preparation of such maps. (SM 635.1)

B. Geologic Conditions. Whenever possible, a preliminary geologic report should be obtained for each dam and reservoir site being evaluated. The investigation should cover, but not be limited to:

(1) Soundness of underlying foundation beds and their ability to carry the probable loading.

(2) Degree of water tightness of foundation beds and necessary measures, if needed, to render these beds less pervious.

(3) Effect on foundation bedrock of prolonged exposure to water.

(4) Possibility of earth movement at the site.

(5) Presence of dam construction materials.

Whenever there is insufficient information of this type the Branch of Mineral Classification is requested to conduct geologic examinations and prepare reports as to the geologic feasibility of the site or sites in question in order to provide a proper basis for land classification. (SM 611.2.2)

C. Hydrologic Conditions. A knowledge of the seasonal distribution and total amount of water passing a site is essential. If water supply records of the Surface Water Branch, Water Resources Division, Geological Survey, or similar records of some other organization, are not available at or near the site under investigation, it may be necessary to supplement published data on streamflow by stream gaging. These measurements may be obtained by BWC field personnel or may be obtained by Surface Water Branch personnel on a repay basis. In either case, procedures and equipment are to meet the standards of the Surface Water Branch.

.4 Data Collection. At the outset of a reconnaissance study considerable data is usually available in the form of maps, streamflow records, power data, previous investigation, EWC records (SM 639), etc. Following is a list of possible sources of data:

A. Topographic Maps:

(1) Quadrangle maps--U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Division; and U. S. Department of the Army, Army Map Service.

(2) River plans and profiles--U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Conservation Division.

(3) National Parks and Monuments--U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

(4) Federal reclamation project maps--U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

(5) Local areas--commercial aerial mapping firms.

B. Planimetric Maps:

(1) Plats of public land surveys and Color Quadrangle Maps--U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

(2) National Forest Maps--U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

(3) County maps--county surveyor or county engineer.

(4) Federal reclamation project maps--U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

C. Aerial Photographs:

(1) The following agencies have aerial photographs of portions of the United States: U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Division; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Stabilization Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Forest Service; U. S. Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey; U. S. Air Force; various State agencies; commercial aerial survey and mapping firms.

D. Transportation Maps:

(1) State transportation maps--U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads.

(2) State and county highway maps--State highway departments.

(3) Sectional aeronautical charts--U. S. Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

E. Triangulation and Bench marks:

(1) U. S. Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey; and U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Topographic Division.

F. Geology:

(1) Geologic maps and reports--U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Geologic Division; and State geological surveys or departments.

(Note.--Some regular quadrangle maps show geological data also.)

G. Land Ownership:

(1) Land status--U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Offices; State Land Commission; and County Recorders' Offices.

H. Soils:

(1) ~~County~~ soil survey reports--U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

(2) Land use capability surveys--U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

(3) Land classification reports--U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

I. Climatological Data:

(1) Daily weather reports--U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service.

(2) Climatological data (monthly and annual summaries); includes precipitation, temperature, evaporation, and wind velocity data--U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service.

(3) Daily synoptic weather maps--U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service.

(4) Hydrologic bulletin--U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service.

(5) Technical papers--U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service.

(6) Hydrometeorological reports--U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service; and U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

(7) Cooperative study reports--U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

J. Streamflow Data:

(1) Water-supply papers--U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Division.

(2) Annual Water Resources Data Report (by State)--U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, prepared in cooperation with States and with other agencies.

(3) Reports of State engineers.

(4) Annual reports--International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

(5) Annual reports--various interstate compact commissions.

(6) Water right filings, permits--State engineers, county recorders.

(7) Water right decrees--district courts.

K. Sedimentation:

(1) Water-supply papers--U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Division.

(2) Reports--U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation; and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

L. Quality of Water:

(1) Water-supply papers--U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resources Division.

(2) Reports--U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.

(3) Reports--State public health departments.

M. Irrigation and Drainage Data:

(1) Agricultural census reports--U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(2) Agricultural statistics--U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

(3) Annual crop summaries on Federal reclamation projects--U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

(4) Reports of State department of agriculture.

N. Power Data:

(1) Directory of Electric Utilities--McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.

(2) Directory of Electric and Gas Utilities in the United States--Federal Power Commission.

(3) Power rates--power companies, public utility districts, rural electric cooperatives, etc.

(4) Power markets--State universities, Bureau of Business Research.

(5) Reports--various power companies, public utilities, State power commissions, etc.

(6) National Power Survey--Federal Power Commission.

(7) Alaska Power Survey--Federal Power Commission.

O. Bulletins:

(1) Interagency Committee on Water Resources.

(2) Annotated bibliographies on hydrology.

(3) Annotated bibliographies on sedimentation.

(4) Population census--U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(5) Selected Water Resources Abstracts (semimonthly) Water Resources Scientific Information Center--U.S. Department of the Interior.

P. Basin and Project Reports and Special Reports:

(1) U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

(2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service.

(3) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, and Forest Service.

(4) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.

(5) State departments of water resources, departments of public works, water rights boards, power authorities, and planning commissions.

(6) Comprehensive River Basin Reports--Sponsored by Water Resources Council.

Q. Consultation:

(1) Sanitation and public health--U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service; State departments of public health.

(2) Fish and wildlife problems--U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; State game and fish departments.

(3) Municipal and industrial water supplies--city water departments; State universities; Bureau of Business Research; State water conservation boards or State public works departments.

(4) Watershed management--U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

.5 Data Analysis. Although the initial search usually results in the identification of individual sites, an analysis of all pertinent data is essential to the selection of those particular sites which best lend themselves to basin-wide or inter-basin planning. The investigator must evaluate the data collected, supplement them with field reconnaissance when necessary, and develop one or more basic plans that utilize the sites being considered. These plans are not refined by BWC to the extent of economic feasibility and design studies because such studies are not within the scope of the Branch. Rather, they are reconnaissance studies which serve as a basis for classification of those water storage and waterpower sites which seem most susceptible of development in view of present and anticipated requirements.

A. Factors Considered. In data analysis the following factors are studied.

(1) Existing and proposed water resource development.

(2) Present and anticipated water resource requirements.

(3) Site evaluation.

(a) Physical and geological characteristics of dams, spillways, and reservoirs.

(b) Reservoir performance with regard to possible uses.

(c) Economics.

(d) Alternative site selection.

(4) Waterpower potential.

(5) Market use for services performed.

(6) Best plans for site utilization with regard to both single and multipurpose use in full view of general social and economic considerations.

(7) Land status - identification of Federal lands involved.

.6 Decision. After all available information has been carefully analyzed and the classification tests of Chapter 3, this Part applied, the decision is made as to whether the lands under consideration have sufficient value for water storage or waterpower development to warrant their segregation in such a classification. If, in the opinion of the classifier, the power or storage value of the lands is sufficient to merit serious consideration along with other values when ultimate disposition of the lands is made, he should recommend their segregation. It need not be proven at this point in time that use for water storage or hydroelectric power development is the best use.

.7 Recommendations. In support of the decision regarding classification, a report will be prepared. Its detail may vary with the need for justification of the classification. Where storage and power values are obvious and uncontested, the report may be a brief summary of the data on which the decision was based and a checkoff of the classification tests of Chapter 3, this Part. Where said values are marginal or there are competing uses for the lands involved, the report will necessarily present a detailed review of all pertinent data and the basis for all proposed recommendations as to new land classification. Again the classification tests will be covered and in either case a list of lands to be classified and a map showing their location will be included.

.8 Review. All reports recommending classification shall receive a thorough engineering review in Branch headquarters. Following this review, arrangements shall be made for review by the agency having administrative jurisdiction over the Federal lands involved and by other interested parties. Administrative practice or Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1953, makes prior approval or concurrence of said administering agency a prerequisite to the preparation of a Public Land Order affecting lands so administered. Discussions with the administering agency should be held during the report preparation stage as this will prove beneficial in arriving at mutually acceptable recommendations. The final report recommending classification shall include the comments of all reviewers.

Chapter		EXHIBITS
2	Exhibit 1	Memorandum Initiating Classification
	Exhibit 2	Notice of Proposed Classification
	Exhibit 3	Publication of Classification
	Exhibit 4	Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Proposed Classification
	Exhibit 5	Departmental Manual, Part 603.1.2C
3	Exhibit 1	Publication of Modification
4	Exhibit 1	43 U.S.C.A. 141:Note 7
	Exhibit 2	Solicitor Letter of August 12, 1960
	Exhibit 3	Memorandum Initiating Revocation
	Exhibit 4	Publication of Revocation

.1 Definition. Actions taken by BWC to initiate site classifications and subsequent modifications and revocations are considered formal classifications because they become Public Land Orders upon signature by the Secretariat.

.2 Policy and Objectives. For general classification policy see SM 631.1.

A. In order to protect power and reservoir sites on Federally owned lands which have a demonstrated potential for eventual development, BWC shall initiate and forward formal classifications to the Secretariat for approval.

B. Proposed classifications of Federal lands shall be kept to a minimum consistent with the accepted concept of power and reservoir site conservation. Classifications will be proposed only in those cases where BWC considers it advisable to identify and protect the lands for Federal administrators or potential developers.

C. Interim use of lands in site classifications which does not seriously encumber the sites shall be allowed when applied for under appropriate land laws.

D. Formal modifications of previous classifications shall be initiated when appropriate.

E. The Branch shall reconsider the value of site retention in all cases brought to its attention, in order that uses of a higher order are not arbitrarily prohibited.

F. The Branch shall initiate revocations of previous classifications, in whole or in part, when available information and considered judgment indicate that the continuance of such classifications are no longer in the public interest.

.3 Authority. DM 603.1.2C, SM 631.2.

.4 Standards. SM 631.3.

.1 Objective. The objective of formal classification is to forestall encumbrancy of lands considered to have potential value as power or reservoir sites.

.2 Effect. When Federal lands valuable for water storage or waterpower sites are formally classified, site protection is accomplished through operation of the public-land laws and regulations, and through cooperative administrative procedures of the Geological Survey, Federal Power Commission, and Bureau of Land Management.

.3 Types. During the past several decades, many changes have been made in laws and administrative procedures regarding public land classification and withdrawals. This Branch is involved in the following types of classifications to the extent noted:

A. Reservoirs in the Arid West. Segregations under the Act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 527), as amended, and subsequent acts supplementary thereto were made by the Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the Geological Survey. The Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, provided for withdrawals of land for reclamation purposes, thus, for all practical purposes, superseded the authority in the Act of October 2, 1888; however, it did not negate withdrawals already outstanding. Some confusion has existed regarding bureau jurisdiction over these withdrawals since the separation of the Reclamation Service (Bureau of Reclamation) from the Geological Survey, and as a consequence that Bureau has initiated restoration of 1888 withdrawals as has also the Geological Survey. The Geological Survey will continue to initiate the restoration of such withdrawals wherever appropriate and will consider them in the review of withdrawals program; however, they should be considered separately from other reservoir withdrawals and the acreage totals held separately from other acreage totals. Under present regulations where these withdrawals serve a conservation purpose they need not be disturbed.

B. Power Withdrawals by the Reclamation Service-(Bureau of Reclamation). Power withdrawals made under First Form Reclamation withdrawal on instructions from President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Garfield in 1908 were restored by President Taft and Secretary Ballinger in 1909.

C. Temporary Power Site Withdrawals. Temporary Power Site Withdrawals were made under instructions of April 23, 1909, from Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. These were made to temporarily protect waterpower sites pending legislation by Congress. All outstanding Temporary Power Site Withdrawals were made permanent by Executive Orders of July 2, 1910.

D. Waterpower Designations. The enabling legislation providing statehood for Arizona and New Mexico (36 Stat. 557-575) provided that the Secretary should designate within five years the lands which were actually or prospectively valuable for waterpower purposes. The Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218) provided for classification of revested Oregon and California Railroad lands and instructed that those valuable for waterpower be withdrawn and disposed of according to procedures heretofore or hereafter prescribed by law. This was interpreted to mean that the Secretary should designate the lands as was done under the Arizona-New Mexico enabling legislation. The Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), applied the same procedures to the revested Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant. These are all known as Waterpower Designations and all were special withdrawal programs to serve a specific purpose which terminated when the lands involved were classified and withdrawn. No new actions to withdraw lands may be initiated under these authorities, but segregations under them remain in effect until they are revoked. They may be interpreted, modified, or canceled, and hold essentially the same status as withdrawals under the Act of June 25, 1910 (Power Site Reserves), and are administered by this Branch.

E. Power Site Reserves. The President was authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U.S.C. 141-143; 16 U.S.C. 471), to temporarily withdraw from settlement, location, sale, or entry any of the public lands of the United States, including Alaska, and reserve the same for waterpower sites, irrigation, classification, or other public purposes to be specified in the orders of withdrawal, such withdrawals to remain in force until revoked by him or by an act of Congress. This authority is delegated to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 10355, dated May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831). Classifications of public lands for powersites under this authority are known as "Power Site Reserves"; and all classifications, revocations, and modifications initiated by this Branch are effected by Public Land Orders, and are subject to the proceudres relating to such orders (43 CFR 295, as modified by DM 603.1.2C). Power Site Reserves may be placed on Federally-owned lands which were originally part of the public domain, except that powersites in Indian Reservations are processed under a

different authority - (see Indian Powersite Reserves). By virtue of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920, Powersite Reserves are secure against alienation under any law (43 CFR 2344.1) and are subject to conditional restoration for noninjurious uses under the same section. The Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 681; 43 CFR 3730) permits acquisition for mining purposes subject to special provisions retaining power rights to the United States.

F. Reservoir Site Reserves. Under the same authority and delegation as Powersite Reserves, classifications of public lands for reservoir sites not connected with development of hydroelectric power are known as "Reservoir Site Reserves", and all withdrawals, revocations, and modifications initiated by this Branch are effected by Public Land Orders and are subject to the procedures relating to such orders (43 CFR 2300; 2350; 2351, as modified by DM 603.1.2C). Reservoir Site Reserves may be placed on the same types of land as Powersite Reserves; however, Reservoir Site Reserves are subject to entry under the mining laws as they apply to metalliferous minerals, and are not subject to disposal under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act.

G. Indian Powersite Reserves. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized under Section 13 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 858; 43 U.S.C.A. 148), to reserve any lands within any Indian reservation; valuable for power and reservoir sites; or which may be necessary for use in connection with any irrigation project authorized by Congress: Provided, that if no irrigation shall be authorized prior to the opening of any Indian reservation containing such power or reservoir sites the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion; reserve such sites pending future legislation by Congress for their disposition. A few Indian Powersite Reserves were initiated and are administered by this Branch, but no further classifications of this type are contemplated. Indian Powersite Reserves have the same status as Powersite Reserves, and are processed in the same manner.

H. Federal Power Projects. Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U.S.C. 818), as amended, provides that any lands of the United States included in any proposed project are, from the date of filing of application therefor with the Federal Power Commission, reserved from entry, location, or other disposal under the laws of the United States until otherwise directed by the Commission or by Congress. (An amendment, 41 Stat. 1353, prohibits withdrawal of lands in National Parks and Monuments without specific authority of Congress.) Withdrawals under the Federal Power Act are automatic with the filing of any application; however, revocations are not automatic when the application is suspended or denied.

Special action by the Commission is required to vacate project withdrawals. Federal Power Projects are secure against alienation under any law, do not require consent of the agency administering the Federal lands, are subject to conditional restoration for noninjurious uses under another part of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, and are subject to acquisition for mining purposes under certain provisions of the Act of August 11, 1955, which retain power rights to the United States. Withdrawals of Project lands indicate potential waterpower value and thus must be taken into account in waterpower studies of this Branch. This Branch does not place site classifications over Project withdrawals; however, Project withdrawals are often placed on previous classifications. When BWC investigations show withdrawn lands of a Federal Power Project to have negligible power value, the Branch so reports, and recommends project vacation action by the Federal Power Commission.

I. Powersite Classifications. The provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063), extend to powersite reserves and classifications whether made before or after the passage of the Federal Power Act. The purposes of the inclusion were to give existing withdrawals more complete protection (exclude them from mining laws), provide for nonpower use pending development or multiple uses during and after development, and establish up-to-date withdrawal procedures. The wording of the Federal Power Act is, "Whenever the Commission shall determine that the value of any lands of the United States so applied for or heretofore or hereafter reserved or classified as powersites, will not be injured or destroyed for purposes of power development by location, entry, or selection under the public-land laws, the Secretary of the Interior upon such determination shall declare such lands open to location, entry, or selection . . ." The term "reserved" or "classified" referred specifically to Powersite Reserves and Waterpower Designations, but it was the intent of the Federal Power Act to open the way to the protection of waterpower sites by the classification authority provided in the Geological Survey Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 377). Until December 22, 1958, powersite classifications were made by the Director and published in the Federal Register as Notices. As the authority of the Director of the Geological Survey now resides with the Secretary of the Interior, all Powersite Classifications, subsequent modifications, and cancellations are initiated by the Branch of Waterpower Classification, and are processed by Bureau of Land Management as Public Land Orders (43 CFR 2300; 2350; 2351, as modified by DM 603.1.2C). A Powersite Classification may be placed on any unoccupied Federally owned lands that are not included in National Parks, Monuments, or other areas

where water resource developments are specifically prohibited by law. Powersite Classifications are secure against alienation under any law (43 CFR 2344.1); they are subject to conditional restoration for noninjurious uses under provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act; and they are subject to acquisition for mining purposes dependent on special provisions in the Act of August 11, 1955, retaining power rights to the United States.

.4 Authority. Site classifications are made to retain water storage or waterpower values in Federal custody. They place a tag or identification on the lands in order to call attention to the potential value of such sites and to forestall economic encumbrances. Such classifications do not reduce existing management responsibilities or affect use of the waters involved, thus the considerations of V BLM 4.11.27 apply, and sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act of February 28, 1958, for applications of the Department of Defense do not apply (43 CFR 2091.2-5(a)(b)(1) and (2); 2300.0-5; 2351.1). The Geological Survey is not a "holding agency" as it will not utilize the lands itself. At the present time, BWC utilizes Powersite Classifications to segregate Federal lands with potential waterpower value, and Reservoir Site Reserves for water storage sites not connected with generation of power. Powersite Classifications are processed through the statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior and Reservoir Site Reserves through authority delegated to the Secretary of the Interior. Part 603.1.2C of the Departmental Manual is the authority for present classification procedures (see Exhibit 5).

A. Waterpower Sites. Federal lands which are primarily valuable as reservoir sites are placed in Powersite Classification if they have value for development of waterpower either at the sites or through regulation affecting downstream powersites, developed or undeveloped. This action is exercised through the authority of the Secretary of the Interior granted him in Reorganization Act No. 3 of 1950, and through the Geological Survey's Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31), and shall have full force and effect under provisions of Section 24 of the Act of June 10, 1920, amended August 26, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 818). The Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 681; 43 CFR 3730), modified the laws governing powersite withdrawals to permit acquisition for mining purposes of lands in such withdrawals subject to certain provisions (SM 636.3.2). Section 24 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 818; SM 636.2.1) also provides a legal way to allow other uses of land classified for its power value while still retaining power rights.

B. Water Storage Sites. If power development is not feasible in connection with the storage, lands in reservoir sites are placed in Reservoir Site Reserves. under the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U.S.C. 141-143), as amended. They are subject to entry under the mining laws as they apply to metalliferous minerals, but are not subject to disposal under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. Modifications of such reserves may be made to allow noninjurious uses. This action is exercised through the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw lands of the public domain and other lands owned or controlled by the United States which was delegated him by Executive Order No. 10355.

.5 Initiation. A site classification is initiated by a memorandum to the Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources as provided in DM 603.1.1A. This memorandum is prepared for the Director's signature in Branch headquarters or in a field office. The transmittal will include: (1) a statement of the purpose with reference to the study supporting the proposed classification; (2) our classification index number, which is assigned by the Branch Chief for control purposes; (3) citation of authority to be used; (4) legal description of the lands to be classified, in terms of public land surveys, where applicable; (5) acreage of lands involved; and (6) a map of adequate scale showing clearly the location of the land by legal subdivisions. (Exhibit 1).

.6 Clearance. The Branch Chief or his delegate is responsible for securing those clearances required by Departmental regulations prior to submission of the proposed classification to the appropriate Land Office of the BLM.

The BLM is responsible for securing the necessary concurrence of interested parties. Provisions for referring disagreements to the Director of the Office of Managment and Budget and thence the President are contained in Section 1(d) of Executive Order No. 10355, May 26, 1952, 17 F.R. 4831.

The Regional Hydraulic Engineers of BWC are responsible for maintaining close liaison with interested parties at the regional level, and preferably obtain concurrence in writing of those officials concerned prior to submitting proposed classification to the Branch Chief.

After approval by the Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources, the proposed classification is forwarded by the Director to the proper office of the BLM, who seeks the concurrence of interested parties, agencies, or departments at the field level, and forwards its recommendations to

where water resource developments are specifically prohibited by law. Powersite Classifications are secure against alienation under any law (43 CFR 2344.1); they are subject to conditional restoration for noninjurious uses under provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act; and they are subject to acquisition for mining purposes dependent on special provisions in the Act of August 11, 1955, retaining power rights to the United States.

.4 Authority. Site classifications are made to retain water storage or waterpower values in Federal custody. They place a tag or identification on the lands in order to call attention to the potential value of such sites and to forestall economic encumbrances. Such classifications do not reduce existing management responsibilities or affect use of the waters involved, thus the considerations of V BLM 4.11.27 apply, and sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act of February 28, 1958, for applications of the Department of Defense do not apply (43 CFR 2091.2-5(a)(b)(1) and (2); 2300.0-5; 2351.1). The Geological Survey is not a "holding agency" as it will not utilize the lands itself. At the present time, BWC utilizes Powersite Classifications to segregate Federal lands with potential waterpower value, and Reservoir Site Reserves for water storage sites not connected with generation of power. Powersite Classifications are processed through the statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior and Reservoir Site Reserves through authority delegated to the Secretary of the Interior. Part 603.1.2C of the Departmental Manual is the authority for present classification procedures (see Exhibit 5).

A. Waterpower Sites. Federal lands which are primarily valuable as reservoir sites are placed in Powersite Classification if they have value for development of waterpower either at the sites or through regulation affecting downstream powersites, developed or undeveloped. This action is exercised through the authority of the Secretary of the Interior granted him in Reorganization Act No. 3 of 1950, and through the Geological Survey's Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31), and shall have full force and effect under provisions of Section 24 of the Act of June 10, 1920, amended August 26, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 818). The Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 681; 43 CFR 3730), modified the laws governing powersite withdrawals to permit acquisition for mining purposes of lands in such withdrawals subject to certain provisions (SM 636.3.2). Section 24 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 818; SM 636.2.1) also provides a legal way to allow other uses of land classified for its power value while still retaining power rights.

the Director, BLM. Any further clearance required is obtained through that office. The final approval consists of the Secretary's signature on the Public Land Order.

.7 Temporary Segregation. Upon receipt of the proposed classification from the Director, the BLM will note its receipt in the tract books or on official plats to segregate temporarily such lands as provided in ~~43 CFR 2311.1-2.~~ 43 CFR 2351.3(a)

.8 Publication of Notice. Unless waived by the Secretary at the request of the Director, (DM 603.1.2C(1)), the BLM will arrange for publication of a notice in the Federal Register in accordance with the regulations in ~~43 CFR 2311.1-3~~ 43 CFR 2351.4 (Exhibit 2)

.9 Review. The BLM will forward to the Secretary comments received on the proposed classification as a result of such notice and publicity. Where a proposal involves substantial issues of law or public policy, or if the Secretary feels that public interest requires it, he will consider holding a public hearing before a duly authorized hearing examiner whose findings and recommendations will be forwarded to the Secretary for final determination.

.10 Publication.

A. When the classification is approved by the Secretary, ~~the BLM will~~ he shall have published in the Federal Register a notice of site classification. (Exhibit 3).

B. When the classification is denied in whole or in part by the Secretary, he will have published in the Federal Register a notice of determination, which will specify the date and hour that the affected lands will be relieved of the segregative affect of the classification. (Exhibit 4)

.11 Notation of Records. Upon publication of the notice of site classification, the BLM notes the tract books and/or official plats, and this Branch notes on its records and maps that the classification is in effect. (SM 639.3)

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Exhibit 1
Part 632
Chapter 2

May 22, 1963

Memorandum

To: Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Proposed Power Site Classification No. 450, Nenana River, Alaska.

In accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 603.1.2c of the Departmental Manual, dated November 20, 1962, there is enclosed for your consideration a proposed power site classification on the Nenana River, Alaska.

Field surveys and investigations by the Geological Survey indicate a favorable damsite on the Nenana River 1½ miles upstream from Bruskasna Creek, about 10 miles east of Cantwell. A dam at the site 260 feet high would create a reservoir extending upstream 20 miles. It is estimated that 17,000 KW continuous power could be generated at this site.

If you concur in the proposed classification, please return it to the Geological Survey for transmittal to the Manager of the Land Office in Fairbanks, Alaska, for appropriate action, as prescribed in 603.1.2c of the Departmental Manual.

(Sgd.) Arthur A. Baker

(Acting) Director

Enclosure

I concur: May 24, 1963

(Sgd.) John M. Kelly

Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources

Power Site Classification No. 450
Nenana River, Alaska.

The following land descriptions are based on Bureau of Land Management protraction diagram P-10-18.

Fairbanks Meridian

		Acres
T. 18 S., R. 3 W.,		
sec. 19,	NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼;	440
	SW¼NW¼-(lot 2)	30
	NW¼SW¼-(lot 3)	30
	SW¼SW¼-(lot 4)	30
sec. 20,	NE¼NW¼, S 3/4	520
sec. 21,	S½	320
sec. 22,	S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NW¼SE¼	320
sec. 26,	SW¼SW¼	40
sec. 27,	W½NW¼SE¼, S½SE¼	440
sec. 28,	All	640
sec. 29,	All	640
sec. 30,	E 3/4	480
	NW¼NW¼-(lot 1)	31
	SW¼NW¼-(lot 2)	31
	NW¼SW¼-(lot 3)	31
sec. 31,	NE¼	160
sec. 32,	NE¼, N½NW¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	360
sec. 33,	N½, SW¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼	400
sec. 34,	N 3/4	480
sec. 35,	N 3/4, SE¼SE¼	520
sec. 36,	S½NE¼, NW¼, NW¼SW¼	280
	Township Total	6,223
T. 19 S., R. 4 W.,		
sec. 31,	NW¼SW¼ (lot 3)	31
	SW¼SW¼ (lot 4)	31
sec. 32,	SE¼SW¼, SE¼	200
sec. 33,	N½SW¼, NW¼SE¼	120
	Township Total	382

Exhibit 1 (Cont'd.)
Part 632, Chapter 2

	Acres
T. 18 S., R. 4 W.,	
sec. 4, S½SW¼	80
sec. 5, NW¼NE¼, NW¼, S½	520
sec. 6, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, E½W½, SE¼	440
NW¼NW¼ (lot 1)	31
SW¼NW¼ (lot 2)	32
NW¼SW¼ (lot 3)	32
SW¼SW¼ (lot 4)	32
sec. 7, N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼	32
NW¼NW¼ (lot 1)	160
sec. 8, N½, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	32
sec. 9, All	440
sec. 10, S½NE¼, NW¼, S½	640
sec. 11, SW¼	560
sec. 13, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼	160
sec. 14, All	120
sec. 15, N½, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	640
sec. 16, N½NE¼	480
sec. 23, All	80
sec. 24, All	640
sec. 25, N½, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼	640
sec. 26, N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, E½SE¼	440
sec. 35, N½NE¼	200
	80
Township Total	6,479
T. 17 S., R. 5 W.,	
sec. 28, S½SW¼	80
sec. 29, S½S½	160
sec. 30, SE¼NW¼, N½SW¼, S½SE¼	200
NW¼NW¼, (lot 1)	31
SW¼NW¼, (lot 2)	31
NW¼SW¼, (lot 3)	31
SW¼SW¼. (lot 4)	31
sec. 31, E 3/4	480
NW¼NW¼ (lot 1)	31
SW¼NW¼ (lot 2)	31
NW¼SW¼ (lot 3)	31
SW¼SW¼ (lot 4)	31
sec. 32, All	31
sec. 33, All	640
sec. 34, W½, S½SE¼	640
sec. 35, SW¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼	400
sec. 36, S½S½, NE¼SE¼	80
	200
Township Total	3,128

Exhibit 1 (Cont'd)
Part 432, Chapter 2

		Acres
T. 18 S., R. 5 W.,		
sec. 1,	All	640
sec. 2,	N 3/4, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼	600
sec. 3,	N 3/4, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼	560
sec. 4,	NE¼, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SE¼	320
sec. 5,	NW¼NW¼	40
sec. 6,	N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼	160
	NW¼NW¼ (lot 1)	31
	SW¼NW¼ (lot 2)	31
sec. 12,	NE¼NE¼	40
	Township Total	2,422
T. 17 S., R. 6 W.,		
sec. 23,	E½NE¼	80
sec. 24,	W½, SW¼SE¼	360
sec. 25,	E 3/4, NW¼NW¼	520
sec. 35,	S½NE¼, SE¼	240
sec. 36,	All	640
	Township Total	1,840
T. 18 S., R. 6 W.,		
sec. 1,	N½	320
sec. 2,	N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼	120
	Township Total	440
	Grand Total	20,914

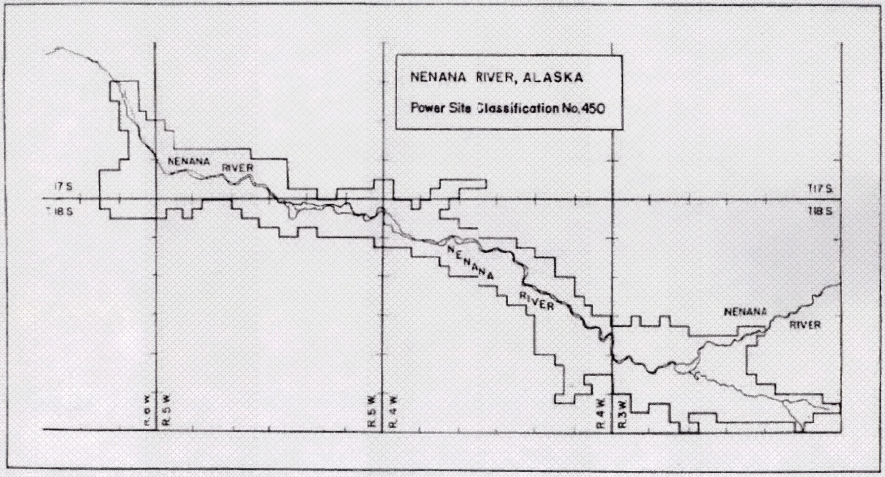


Exhibit 1
Part 632
Chapter 2

Exhibit 2
Part 632
Chapter 2

IDAHO

Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Reservation of Lands

NOVEMBER 20, 1964.

The Geological Survey has filed an application, Serial Number Idaho 015806 for the withdrawal for powersite classification purposes of the lands described below, from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to existing valid rights, excepting locations of mining claims as provided for in the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 681), mineral leasing under the mineral leasing laws, and disposal of materials under the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 69 Stat. 367; 30 U.S.C. 601–604), as amended.

The classification is to protect the potential value of reservoir sites which may be developed along this stretch of the Snake River for conservation of water and for development of hydroelectric power.

For a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed withdrawal may present their views in writing to the undersigned officer of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Post Office Box 2237, Boise, Idaho, 83701.

The authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management will undertake such investigations as are necessary to determine the existing and potential demand for the lands and their resources. He will also undertake negotiations with the applicant agency with the view of adjusting the application to reduce the area to the minimum essential to meet the applicant's needs, to provide for the maximum concurrent utilization of the lands for purposes other than the applicant's, to eliminate lands needed for purposes more essential than the applicant's, and to reach agreement on the concurrent management of the lands and their resources.

He will also prepare a report for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior who will determine whether or not the lands will be withdrawn as requested by the Geological Survey.

The determination of the Secretary on the application will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A separate notice will be sent to each interested party of record.

If circumstances warrant it, a public hearing will be held at a convenient time and place, which will be announced.

The lands involved in the application are:

POWERSITE CLASSIFICATION No. 457

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 4 S., R. 4 W.,
Sec. 32, lots 6 and 9;
Sec. 33, lot 2.
T. 6 S., R. 8 E.,
Sec. 3, lot 12.
T. 5 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 26, lots 6 and 7;
Sec. 27, lot 9;
Sec. 31, lots 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13;
Sec. 32, lots 8, 9, 10 and 11;
Sec. 33, lots 9 and 10;
Sec. 34, lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13;
Sec. 35, lot 4.
T. 5 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 12, lot 6;
Sec. 13, lot 4;
Sec. 14, lots 9 and 10;
Sec. 21, lot 8;
Sec. 22, lots 12, 13 and 14;
Sec. 23, lots 5 and 6;
Sec. 28, lots 9 and 10;
Sec. 31, lots 9, 9, 10, 11 and 12;
Sec. 32, lots 10, 11.

The areas described aggregate 127.03 acres in Elmore and Owyhee Counties, Idaho.

OREAL G. HADLEY,
Manager.

[F.R. Doc. 64-12092; Filed, Nov. 23, 1964; 8:47 a.m.]

Exhibit 3
Part 632
Chapter 2

[Public Land Order 3600]

[Idaho 015806]

IDAHO

Powersite Classification No. 457; Snake River, Idaho

By virtue of the authority contained in the Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31), as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 3 (64 Stat. 1262; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15, note), subject to valid existing rights, the following described lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior are hereby classified as powersites, so far as title to such lands and interests therein remain in the United States:

BOISE MERIDIAN

T. 8 S., R. 8 E.,
Sec. 33, lots 8 and 9;
Sec. 34, lot 2.
T. 6 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 3, lot 12.
T. 5 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 26, lots 6 and 7;
Sec. 27, lot 3;
Sec. 31, lots 8 to 13, incl.;
Sec. 32, lots 8 to 11, incl.;
Sec. 33, lots 9 and 10;
Sec. 34, lots 7 to 13, incl.;
Sec. 35, lot 9.
T. 5 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 12, lot 8;
Sec. 13, lot 4;
Sec. 14, lots 9 and 10;
Sec. 21, lot 8;
Sec. 22, lots 13 to 14, incl.;
Sec. 23, lots 5 and 6;
Sec. 26, lots 9 and 10;
Sec. 31, lots 8 to 13, incl.;
Sec. 32, lots 10 and 11.

The areas described aggregate 127.53 acres, in Elmore and Owyhee Counties.

This classification is subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U.S.C. 818), as amended.

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 10, 1965.

[F.R. Doc. 65-6808; Filed, June 16, 1965; 8:46 a.m.]

Exhibit 4
Part 632
Chapter 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[Anchorage 060677]

ALASKA

Notice of Termination of Proposed Withdrawal and Reservation of Lands

MAY 12, 1965.

Notice of an application, serial number Anchorage 060677 for withdrawal and reservation of lands was published as Federal Register Document No. 64-5787 on pages 7518-7519 of the issue for June 11, 1964. The applicant agency has canceled its application in its entirety. Therefore, pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 CFR Part 2311 such lands will be, at 10 a.m., on May 26, 1965, relieved of the segregative affect of the above mentioned application.

The lands involved in this notice of termination are:

All contiguous lands below an elevation of 1,400 feet in the drainage basin of Copper River and its tributaries, as included in proposed Power Site Classification No. 452, and more completely described in terms of existing surveys and protraction diagrams of the Bureau of Land Management in conjunction with topographic quadrangle maps of the Geological Survey and affecting lands in the following townships:

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

Tps. 1 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 2 N., R. 1 W.
Tps. 2 and 4 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.

Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 1 W.
Tps. 1 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.
Tps. 2 and 5 N., R. 1 E.
Tps. 1 S., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 E.
Tps. 2 S., Rs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 E.
Tps. 3 S., Rs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 E.
Tps. 4 S., Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 E.
Tps. 5 S., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14 E.
Tps. 6 S., Rs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 E.
Tps. 7 S., Rs. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 E.
Tps. 8 S., Rs. 14, 15, 16, and 17 E.
Tps. 9 S., Rs. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 E.
T. 10 S., R. 15 E.
T. 11 S., R. 15 E.

All unsurveyed lands along the Tana River (tributary to the Copper River) below an elevation of 1,400 feet.

The areas described aggregate approximately 603,922 acres.

AL J. HOLLEY,
Acting Manager, Anchorage District and Land Office.

[F.R. Doc. 65-5242; Filed, May 18, 1965; 8:47 a.m.]

.1 General. Interim use of lands in power and reservoir site classifications is often desirable, and can be allowed while protecting the waterpower and water storage value for later use. Allowance of noninjurious uses is accomplished in accord with statutory requirements. Site Conservation (SM 636.1) sets forth the general procedures. In a few instances a formal notice, called a "Modification," is necessary to permit a specified interim use of classified lands.

.2 Policy. It shall be the policy of BWC to initiate Modifications of lands in site classifications when available information and carefully weighed judgment indicate such action is necessary and consistent with the best interests of the public. When appropriate, special conditions to protect the water storage and waterpower value of the subject lands shall be stated in Modifications.

.3 Objectives. Modifications are issued when no other method under current laws and regulations is available to allow interim, noninjurious use of lands in power and reservoir site classifications. Modifications are initiated, as appropriate, in order to allow:

A. Rights-of-way for highway construction over public lands "not reserved for public use" under R.S. 2477 (43 U.S.C. 932; 43 CFR ~~2234.2-5~~ 2932).

B. Construction of reservoirs upon "unoccupied public lands not mineral or otherwise reserved" under the Act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. 484; 42 Stat. 1437; 43 U.S.C. 952-955; 43 CFR ~~2234.3-2~~ 2972).

C. Specific appropriate uses of land classified in Reservoir Site Reserves under the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847), as such classifications do not come under provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. (Few such Modifications have been necessary. Modification No. 381 of January 31, 1925, and No. 395 of January 16, 1931, are examples of these actions.)

.4 Authority. The general authority for Modifications is given in DM 603.1.2C and SM 120.4.2E, and is stated in SM 631.2.

.5 Procedure. All applications for rights-of-way filed with the BLM affecting lands within reservoir or power classifications and withdrawals are referred to BWC for reports and recommendations (V BLM 3.8.100). These right-of-way cases are processed in accordance with SM 636.5. The few cases recognized as requiring formal Modifications are given special treatment as follows, in addition to the normal routine followed for rights-of-way cases:

4. A case report, usually in the form of a memorandum to the ~~Manager~~, Land Office, is prepared which includes recommended stipulations to protect water resource potential. Where lands classified for power by the Geological Survey and not included in project withdrawals are involved, it is appropriate for BWC to stipulate conditions which the right-of-way applicant must accept before a classification will be modified to permit the grant of right-of-way. Where lands in project withdrawal are involved, it is appropriate for the Geological Survey to suggest stipulations to the Federal Power Commission for use in their EPR (Engineering Power Report) or DA (Determination Application) reports. In either case, the stipulations are binding on the applicant and will be respected by the Department of the Interior.

(1) Stipulations. Stipulations are specified terms or conditions of agreement which are judged to be in the public interest to protect the water storage or waterpower value of lands previously reserved or classified. BWC policy in formulating stipulations is that policy stated in Section 2A of the Federal Power Act (SM 636.2), which in effect allows exclusive interim use with provisions to retain power rights to the United States with no payment for later loss of use of the land. Additional stipulations to further protect the water resource potential, such as condition that applicant shall relocate the right-of-way at his own expense when lands are required for development, should be added only when there are unusual and compelling reasons for so doing. Imminency of construction would be such a reason. Examples follow:

(a) General stipulation regarding a R.S. 2477 application across a Reservoir Site Reserve for which there are no active investigations:

"This modification is subject to the provision that if and when the lands are required by the United States, its permittees or licensees, for water storage purposes, no claim or right to compensation shall accrue from the occupation or use of any of the above lands."

(b) Stipulation with additional provisions regarding an R.S. 2477 application across a Power Site Classification for which development appears reasonable within ten years:

"This modification is subject to the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U.S.C. 818), as amended, and to the condition that in the event the lands are required for purposes of power development by the United States, its licensees or permittees, said . . . (the applicant) shall relocate at its own expense so much of the highway on the right-of-way granted by the United States as may be found by the appropriate agency of the United States to be necessary to avoid interference with such power development."

B. Acceptance of Stipulations. The BLM adjudication officer, upon receipt of the BWC and Federal Power Commission reports and recommendations regarding the right-of-way application takes action as prescribed by V BLM 3.8.101; proceeding with clearances for routine cases, and suspending action on cases until required revocations or Modifications are accomplished.

(1) When BWC concurrence is made conditional to acceptance of stipulations by the applicant, the adjudication officer will request the applicant to accept the stipulations (V BLM 3.8.102). If the applicant objects to the stipulations, BWC will re-evaluate and reconsider their necessity in view of the objections raised. If the stipulations are still deemed necessary and the applicant will not accept them, the adjudication officer will reject the application for right-of-way, with the usual right of appeal.

C. Initiation. When the applicant has accepted the stipulations prepared by either the Federal Power Commission or BWC, a formal Modification is initiated to enable use of the lands in BWC classifications. The Modification is then processed in the same manner as site classifications (SM 632.2). The request for preparation of a Modification, in the form of a memorandum to the appropriate ~~Manager~~, BLM Land Office, shall state the reason for modification, stipulation to be used, action number, the site classification affected, and description of lands involved.

(1) Modifications may be issued for Reservoir Sites (Act of 1888), Power Site Reserves, Reservoir Site Reserves, Water Power Designations, and Power Site Classifications. For control and record-keeping purposes, Modifications are consecutively numbered, with numbers assigned by the Branch Chief.

D. Publication. The ~~Manager~~, Land Office, takes the actions prescribed by V BLM 4.21. The case file is then forwarded to the Director, BLM, for preparation of a suitable order. The Public Land Order is then signed by the Assistant Secretary for Public Lands, and published in the Federal Register (Exhibit 1).

E. Notation of Records. Upon publication of the PLO modifying a site classification, BLM land records are so noted, and BWC notes its records and files.

F. Action. The BLM adjudication officer, upon publication of the modification, takes action to complete the right-of-way case which was suspended since the act applied under did not permit granting the rights applied for.

Exhibit 1
Part 632
Chapter 3

[Public Land Order 1720]

[Oregon 06315]

OREGON

POWER SITE MODIFICATION NO. 428, MODIFYING EXECUTIVE ORDERS OF JULY 2, 1910, JULY 10, 1912, AND DECEMBER 12, 1917, CREATING POWER SITE RESERVES NOS. 98, 285, AND 661 RESPECTIVELY, AND THE DEPARTMENTAL ORDER OF DECEMBER 12, 1917, CREATING WATER POWER DESIGNATION NO. 14

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the act of June 25, 1910, c. 421 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U. S. C. 141), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, and sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), it is ordered as follows:

The Executive orders of July 2, 1910, July 10, 1912, and December 12, 1917, creating Power Site Reserves Nos. 98, 285, and 661 respectively, and the departmental order of December 12, 1917, classifying certain lands as Water Power Designation No. 14, are hereby modified to the extent necessary to permit the granting of a right-of-way under section 2477, United States Revised Statutes (43 U. S. C. 932), to Lane County, Oregon, for the construction of a highway over and across those portions of the following-described lands needed for road improvements, as delineated on the map submitted with the County's application (Oregon 06315), and designated "right-of-way for highway for Lane County, State of Oregon," based on the road survey completed June 16, 1958, and certified by H. O. Walberg, Civil Engineer:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 17 S., R. 2 E.,
Sec. 1, lot 4.
T. 16 S., R. 3 E.,
Sec. 31, lots 7, 8, 9, 10.
T. 17 S., R. 3 E.,
Sec. 4, lots 6 and 7;
Sec. 5, lot 4 and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, lots 3 and 4.

This modification is subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U. S. C. 818) as amended, and to the condition that in the event the lands are required for purposes of power development by the United States, its licensees or permittees, said Lane County, Oregon, its transferee or assignee shall relocate at its own expense so much of the highway on the right-of-way granted by the United States as may be found by the appropriate agency of the United States to be necessary to avoid interference with such power development.

The lands are also withdrawn pursuant to filing of application for preliminary permit for proposed water power Project No. 852, with respect to which the Federal Power Commission in its determination DA-[redacted]-Oregon issued August 12, 1958, took necessary action, and to which reference is made for the terms and conditions under which the right-of-way grant may be made effective.

ROGER ERNST,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUST 15, 1958.

[F. R. Doc. 58-6765; Filed, Aug. 21, 1958; 8:47 a. m.]

Title 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

APPENDIX—PUBLIC LAND ORDERS

[Public Land Order 2331]

[Washington 04991]

WASHINGTON

Modifying Water Power Withdrawals To Permit Grant of Right-of-Way

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U.S.C. 141), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, and by virtue of the authority contained in the Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31), and in section 24 of the Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U.S.C. 818), as amended, and pursuant to the determination of the Federal Power Commission docketed as DA-195-Washington, it is ordered as follows:

The Executive Order of July 2, 1910, creating Power Site Reserve No. 72, as modified by the Executive Order of July 10, 1912, and the Departmental order of June 22, 1925, establishing Power Site Classification No. 109, are hereby modified to the extent necessary to permit the granting of a highway right-of-way under section 2477, U.S. Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 932), to the Washington State Highway Commission for construction of a highway over the following-described lands not already occupied by virtue of rights acquired prior to withdrawal thereof for power purposes and as shown on a map on file with the Bureau of Land Management under Washington 04991, entitled "Primary State Highway No. 6, Ione to Metaline Falls", subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Power Act and the regulations in 43 CFR Part 244:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 39 N., R. 43 E.,
Sec. 21, lots 6 and 7;
Sec. 22, lots 9 and 11.

Containing 87.07 acres.

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 17, 1964.

[F.R. Doc. 64-1752; Filed, Feb. 24, 1964; 8:46 a.m.]

Joe

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

O : All Waterpower Personnel

DATE: January 30, 1979

ROM : Area Hydraulic Engineer, WR

UBJECT: Exhibits for Part 632.3.3C BWC Manual

Recently Jack Dugwyler had need for a reference to modifications which affect Reservoir Site Reserves. These are Modifications 381 and 395. They are attached for insertion in your manuals to illustrate this subject.

Jesse L. Colbert

Enclosure

Oregon

C O P Y

ORDER OF MODIFICATION NO. 381

Executive order of March 28, 1924, withdrawing all tracts of land in unsurveyed T. 23 S., R. 6 E., W. M., Oregon, which, when surveyed, shall be located within one-fourth mile of Odell Lake for Reservoir Site Reserve No. 16, on Deschutes River ("F" April 7, 1924,--1131075), under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), is hereby modified to the extent of authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to file for general information the map showing the application of the Central Pacific Railway Company for an amended right of way for a railway so far as it affects land in unsurveyed T. 23 S., R. 6 E., W. M., Lakeview land district, Oregon, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), as amended by the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1233), and the provisions of Sec. 14 of the regulations approved May 21, 1909 (37 L. D., 787).

January 31, 1925.

(Sgd.) Calvin Coolidge
President

Feb. 2, 1925
Map approved by:
(Sgd) E. C. Finney
First Assistant Secretary
and returned to the G.L.O.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Through the Department of State.

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

The Odell Lake Company, Incorporated, of Crescent Lake, Oregon, has filed application with the Federal Power Commission for a license for a minor power project, designated as Project No. 1126, to be constructed in T. 23 S., R. 6 E., unsurveyed Section 25, Willamette Meridian, within the Deschutes National Forest, Klamath County, Oregon. The project will be located at the outlet of Odell Lake within the boundaries of the Reservoir-Site Reserve No. 16 created under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), by Executive Order of March 28, 1924.

The Federal Power Commission desires authority to issue a license for the power project in Reservoir-Site Reserve No. 16 on condition that the project will not interfere with the construction and operation of a dam and appurtenant structures for reservoir purposes at the outlet of Odell Lake.

The project contemplated under the license includes a very low diversion dam and pipe line along the stream. It is proposed to

CONSERVATION BRANCH

insert in the license a provision that in case the project interferes with the development of the lake for reservoir purposes the licensee will move the intake for its plant downstream a sufficient distance to avoid all interference with the construction and operation of a dam and appurtenant structures built for the purpose of utilizing the Odell Lake Reservoir Site.

Very truly yours,

Inclosure 62955:

Two copies complete to General Land Office
Two copies of order to Department of State
One copy to Federal Power Commission.

BEJ:GR
12/19/30

Robbins
Jones

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - - - - -

ORDER OF MODIFICATION

of

Reservoir-Site Reserve No. 16

Deschutes River, Oregon

The Executive Order of March 28, 1924, creating Reservoir-Site Reserve No. 16 affecting lands adjacent to Odell Lake in the headwaters of the Deschutes River, is hereby modified to the extent of authorizing the Federal Power Commission to issue a license to the Odell Lake Company, Incorporated, of Crescent Lake, Oregon, for a minor power project on the following described land on condition that whenever the land is required in connection with the development of Odell Lake Reservoir Site the licensee agrees at its own expense to move its project works downstream a distance such that they will not interfere with the construction and operation of a dam and other structures for the utilization of the Odell Lake Reservoir Site.

Willamette Meridian

T. 23 S., R. 6 E., (unsurveyed) Sec. 25.
(unsurveyed) Sec. 26.

Jan. 12, 1931

The White House,

.1 Policy and Objectives. Revocations are formal actions signed by the Secretariat to clear parts, or all, of formal classifications from Federal lands. Revocations shall be initiated whenever existing classifications are found to be no longer in the public interest.

.2 Authority. The general authority for revocations is given in DM 603.1.2C and SM 120.4.2E and is stated in SM 631.2.

.3 Types of Revocations. The following types of revocations are initiated with the BWC:

A. Powersite Restorations are initiated to revoke Powersite Reserves or Indian Powersite Reserves made under the Acts of June 25, 1910.

B. Reservoir Site Restorations are initiated to revoke Reservoir Sites made under the Act of October 2, 1888, or Reservoir Site Reserves under the Act of June 25, 1910.

C. Powersite Cancellations are initiated to cancel Powersite Classifications under the Act of March 3, 1879, and Waterpower Designations under the Acts of June 20, 1910; June 9, 1916; and February 26, 1919.

Federal Power Project Vacations are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission, and are revocations of Federal Power Project Withdrawals made pursuant to filing Projects under the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920, as amended. In its site investigations, reviews of withdrawals, and case studies, this Branch must deal with intermingled power withdrawals, both Project types and its own classifications. Whenever BWC studies indicate vacation of Project withdrawals to be in the best interests of Federal land administration, the Branch so recommends to the Commission.

.4 Initiation. Revocations are initiated whenever engineering judgment indicates that the continued existence of a water storage or waterpower classification, in whole or in part, is not in the best interests of the public. They are initiated either in Branch headquarters or, with Branch Chief's approval, in the Regional offices.

A. Revocations are to be initiated whenever:

(1) A higher value is demonstrated for other land use.

(2) Value for the purpose classified is now considered negligible.

(3) The lands are found to be patented without reservation under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act and revocation will not alter status.

(4) Special laws protect water resource development to the extent that power or reservoir site classifications no longer serve a useful purpose.

(5) Complex records of land withdrawals can be clarified by removal of certain overlapping power withdrawals. An example of this type of action is the removal of a PSR made for transmission line purposes and based on location plans which differed from the as-built plans submitted later with the Project application.

B. Revocations may be initiated by BWC when the Federal Power Commission in its Engineering Power Report (EPR) or Determination Application (DA) finds that classifications are no longer in the public interest. The Federal Power Act confers to the Commission the limited jurisdiction over such lands to determine whether "the value . . . will not be injured or destroyed for the purpose of power development by location, entry, or selection under the public-land laws, . . ." (Exhibits 1 and 2).

C. Reservoir Site Restorations shall not be included in the same request with Powersite Restorations or Cancellations; however, the latter two types of revocations may be included in the same request providing lands of each action requested are listed separately.

D. Revocations are initiated by a memorandum request sent to the State Director, BLM, for the State in which the lands are located. (Exhibit 3) This memorandum will contain the justification for the proposed revocation; a complete list of the land involved; a request that an appropriate Public Land Order be prepared; a number assigned to the action for filing purposes in the Geological Survey; and the following statement, "This revocation action will in no way affect the withdrawals made as a result of filing for preliminary permit or license under the Federal Power Act" ~~(Exhibit 3)~~. The Land Office will examine

the proposed revocation and may refer it to other agencies for comment, as prescribed by V BLM 4.21, after which he will prepare a draft of the Public Land Order and forward it to the Director, BLM, who will forward it to the Secretary for his signature (Exhibit 3).

E. Each revocation request shall include only lands recorded in a single BLM Land Office in order to facilitate action by that agency.

.5 Clearance. Revocation actions are cleared with all Federal agencies having an interest in the land. (See 637.6.3-II.)

As the Geological Survey is not a "holding agency" administering, managing, or utilizing Federal lands by virtue of its classifications, certain procedures of revocation in ~~43 CFR 2312~~ 43 CFR 2370 are not applicable as they have reference to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377; 72 Stat. 29). These inapplicable procedures are set forth in V BLM 4.22, and in ~~43 CFR 2312.1-3~~. 43 CFR 2374.1

.6 Publication. The Public Land Order (PLO), after signature by the Secretary, will be published in the Federal Register (Exhibit 4).

.7 Notation of Records. Upon publication of a PLO relinquishing a power or reservoir site classification, BLM Land Office records are so marked and BWC records are correspondingly noted. Effective date of the action is considered the date signed by the Secretary.

7. Revocation of Power Site Withdrawals

"Power site withdrawals may be revoked by the President. (1921) 33 Op. Atty. Gen. 34, wherein the Attorney-General gave his opinion that the inclusion of lands in a proposed project under the provisions of the Federal Water Power Act of June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1063, 1075 (see section 818 of Title 16, Conservation) or the reservation or classification of lands as power sites, did not operate to prevent the patenting of such lands without power reservation, if it should be found by the proper administrative officials that they are without power value and have been mistakenly included in a power project or erroneously reserved or classified as power sites. The opinion in part read as follows:

"The President was thus expressly authorized to revoke power site withdrawals made by him and he still has that power unless its retention is inconsistent with the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Water Power Act. The first two sentences of section 24 apparently deal with waterpower sites automatically withdrawn from entry and disposal by the mere filing of an application for waterpower privileges; and such power sites are to be reserved from disposal under other laws 'until otherwise directed by the commission or by Congress.' As to all other power site reservations the only authority given to the commission is to make findings which will result in authorizing the disposal of the lands subject to their future possible use for waterpower purposes upon making compensation for improvements, etc.

"It is clear, therefore, that the Federal Power Commission is not given authority wholly to abolish waterpower reservations made by the President. It is also clear that in respect to the final disposition of waterpower sites withdrawn by the President, and not yet subject to any application for waterpower privileges, no provision whatever is made by the Water Power Act. In other words, this Act does not cover the whole subject or provide a complete system of law displacing all others. I am therefore led to the conclusion that there is no legal inconsistency between this Act and the provision of the Act of 1920 which expressly authorizes the President to revoke water site withdrawals."

C
O
P
Y

Exhibit 2
Part 632, Chapter 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply Refer To:
0-60-2030.10

August 12, 1960

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: The Solicitor

Subject: Authority to revoke power site withdrawals, independent of action by the Federal Power Commission

There has been submitted by the Geological Survey the draft of a Public Land Order revoking in part two Power Site Reserves. The proposed restoration has not been submitted to the Federal Power Commission in view of the Department's decision of August 11, 1955, 62 I.D. 305, holding that not to be necessary. The Director, Bureau of Land Management has appended a memorandum to the proposed order to the effect that he has endorsed but suggests that it be routed through this office for consideration as to the legal authority to take the proposed action.

In view of the Department's 1955 decision, supra, and of the Attorney General's opinion of September 2, 1921, 33 Ops. 34, to the same effect, the legal question appears already to have been answered. As pointed out in the Attorney General's opinion, the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U.S.C. sec. 141), under which this power site withdrawal was made, provides that such withdrawals shall remain in force until revoked by the President or by an Act of Congress and that that law still controls unless the act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. sec. 792), provides otherwise. The June 10, 1920, act has since been amended but neither as it was originally enacted nor as amended does it place the authority to revoke such withdrawals elsewhere. In general, it confers jurisdiction in the Federal Power Commission over lands withdrawn or reserved for power purposes but gives that agency exclusive administrative jurisdiction only over "lands * * * included in any proposed project" and, as a necessary inference, lands included in an actual project, Sec. 24 of the act. The law declares that such lands shall not be subject to disposal under the laws of the United States "until otherwise directed by the Commission or by Congress." The Department in 1928 concluded that it had no jurisdiction over such lands but in so doing expressly stated that this resulted from the inclusion of the land in a "proposed project." Nevada Irrigation District (on rehearing), 52 I.D. 377. As to all other withdrawn or reserved power site lands the Commission's jurisdiction is limited in section 24 to a determination

whether "the value of any lands * * * will not be injured or destroyed for the purposes of power development by location, entry, or selection under the public land laws, * * * ." Opening of the lands to entry after such a determination has been made is made a function of the Secretary of the Interior.

It follows that the authority of the President to restore lands from power site withdrawals, except lands in power projects or proposed projects, is in no wise restricted in terms by any language in the Federal Power Act. It may be true that the policy of that act to utilize to the full all lands suitable for use in the generation and transportation of power implies that the President's authority to revoke withdrawals granted by the 1910 act should not be exercised without first determining that the land is unsuited for power purposes but that is not involved here.

The only other doubt as to the President's authority without referring the matter to the Commission for an opinion and recommendation would be that the Commission might be presumed to be more expert than any other agency in passing upon the power value of lands. However, this doubt is pretty well resolved by the fact that all power site withdrawals have been made, and continue to be made, without reference to, or consultation with the Commission. Certainly the agency which for 50 years has been entrusted with determining the power potential of the public lands may reasonably be presumed to have considerable knowledge of the subject. And when, through zeal to carry out the policy of Congress to reserve all public lands suitable for power purposes, initial withdrawals have been made upon cursory examinations, it is later found when time has been available for a closer look at the land that some of it is unsuitable for power uses there is no sound reason why that agency should look elsewhere for advice on the matter.

I am informed that during recent times only the Geological Survey has consulted with the Federal Power Commission before recommending the restoration of power withdrawn lands but that the Commission has held the proposals for unduly long periods without action. Apparently when it does act it agrees to the restoration but meanwhile other use and disposal of the land is held in abeyance contrary to good administration and to the detriment of the interested public.

In view of the clear legal authority and of the apparent fact that the recent practice of going to the Commission appears to have begun because of a misconception and not at the request of the Commission I have

endorsed the proposed order upon the assurance that actual investigation upon the ground has disclosed that the land is unsuitable for power purposes and should not be longer withheld from the operation of the public land laws.

/s/ Edmund T. Fritz
/t/ Edmund T. Fritz
Acting Solicitor

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Exhibit 3
Part 632
Chapter 4

(Date)

Memorandum

To: State Director, Oregon
Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Powersite Restoration No. 695, Deschutes River, Oregon

Please prepare an order of restoration as provided in Part 603 of the Departmental Manual and the Memorandum of Understanding of July 20, 1966, restoring, insofar as they affect the lands on the attached list, Indian Powersite Reserve No. 2, November 1, 1910; Powersite Reserve Nos. 26, 62, 63, 66, 68, 125, July 2, 1910; No. 294, October 8, 1913; No. 412, January 21, 1914; and No. 561, October 30, 1916.

The enclosed report, Review of Waterpower Classifications and Withdrawals, Deschutes River Basin, Oregon, released to the open file March 15, 1969, contains detailed justification for the classification of the affected lands as having no value for conventional or pumped storage-waterpower development. The justification may be located in the report from the page number references which accompany the land classification lists on pages 124 through 144.

Please list the lands to be restored by the Powersite Reserve affected to assist in keeping an accurate record of the status and acreage of powersite withdrawals and refer to Powersite Restoration No. 695 in the restoration order.

The proposed revocation will in no way affect withdrawals made as a result of filings for preliminary permit or license under the Federal Power Act.

Chief, Conservation Division
For the Director

Enclosures

Exhibit 4
Part 632
Chapter 4

[Public Land Order 3508]

[New Mexico 0553771]

NEW MEXICO

Powersite Restoration No. 618; Powersite Cancellation No. 208; Partly Revoking Powersite Reserves Nos. 249 and 740 and Water Power Designation No. 1

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U.S.C. 141), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority contained in the act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 564, 575), and consistent with the determination of the Federal Power Commission in DA-53-New Mexico, it is ordered as follows:

1. The departmental order of August 7, 1916, creating Water Power Designation No. 1, the Executive Order of September 30, 1916, creating Powersite Reserve No. 548, and the Executive Order of May 21, 1920, creating Powersite Reserve No. 740, are hereby revoked so far as they affect the following described lands:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 26 N., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and S½S½;
Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½ and S½;
Sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10 and S½N½;
Sec. 4, lots 1, 2, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, S½;
Sec. 5;
Sec. 10;
Sec. 11, N½, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 12 W½;
Sec. 13, NW¼NE¼, W½;
Sec. 14;
Sec. 17, NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼;
Sec. 20, E½, E½W½, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 21, N½, SW¼, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 22, NW¼NW¼.
T. 26 N., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 33, E½NE¼;
Sec. 34, NE¼NE¼, S½N½, S½;
Sec. 35.
T. 28 N., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, N½SW¼;
Sec. 8, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, SE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼;

And all unsurveyed lands of the United States which when surveyed will lie within ¼ mile of Red River or its tributary, Columbine Creek (by protraction, probably in Secs. 2, 3, 4, 10, W½; Sec. 11, E½; Sec. 12, E½; Sec. 13, W½; Sec. 14, W½ and SE¼; Sec. 23, E½ and SW¼; Sec. 24; Secs. 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35).

T. 29 N., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 13, S½S½;
Sec. 21, S½;
Sec. 22, S½;
Sec. 23, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, S½;
Sec. 24;
Sec. 26, N½;
Sec. 29, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼;
Sec. 31, lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10;
Sec. 32, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 33, lot 1;

And all unsurveyed lands of the United States which when surveyed will lie within ¼ mile of Red River (by protraction, probably in Secs. 23, 26 and 34).

T. 28 N., R. 14 E.,
All unsurveyed lands of the United States which when surveyed will lie within ¼ mile of Red River (by protraction probably Secs. 1, 4, E½ and SW¼; Sec. 2, S½; Sec. 3; Secs. 34, 35 and 36).

T. 29 N., R. 14 E.,
Sec. 25, lot 1;
Sec. 34, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NW¼ and S½;
Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼, SE¼;
Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, N½NW¼, SW¼SW¼, E½SE¼;

And all unsurveyed lands of the United States which when surveyed will lie within ¼ mile of Red River or Cabresta Creek (by protraction probably Secs. 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and N½; Sec. 31).

The areas described, including public and nonpublic lands aggregate 40,344 acres, more or less, most of which are in the Carson National Forest.

The lands are located adjacent to the Red River, beginning at the point where it empties into the Rio Grande, and reaching to a point about 23 miles upstream just above the town of Red River. Much of the land is rough and mountainous. Vegetative cover is composed of pine, spruce, fir, and other trees, with a fair cover of native perennial grasses and shrubs.

2. Until 10 a.m. on June 3, 1965, the State of New Mexico shall have the preferred right of application to select the lands outside the Carson National Forest as provided by section 2276(c) of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of August 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 928; 43 U.S.C. 851, 852).

3. At 10 a.m. on June 3, 1965, the public lands outside of the Carson National Forest shall be open to operation of the public land laws generally, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, and the requirements of applicable laws. All valid applications, except preference right applications from the State, received at or prior to 10 a.m. on June 3, 1965, shall be considered as simultaneously filed at that time. Those filed thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

4. At 10 a.m. January 7, 1965 the national forest lands shall be open to such forms of disposition as may by law be made of such lands.

All of the public lands have been open to applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws and to location under the United States mining laws.

Inquiries concerning the lands should be addressed to Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DECEMBER 2, 1964.

[F.R. Doc. 64-12679; Filed, Dec. 8, 1964; 8:46 a.m.]

Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION

BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Branch Program Series

REVIEWS OF CLASSIFICATIONS AND WITHDRAWALS — Part 633

633

.1 Concept. A systematic program of reviewing and evaluating existing power and reservoir site classifications was established within the BWC in 1955. Prior to that time, lands found to be improperly classified in the course of case studies involving individual applications for other land uses were restored when so discovered. Studies were undertaken to re-evaluate classifications on an area basis only when the pattern of land use applications indicated an active public interest in a classified area. The pressures of stronger emphasis on Federal land stewardship operations, as well as the growth and changing trends in water development, combined to indicate the necessity for a strong program of reviewing power and reservoir site classifications and withdrawals. Reports on such area evaluations are titled "Reviews of Classifications" when lands in Federal Power Project Withdrawals are not affected, and are titled "Reviews of Classifications and Withdrawals" when both Geological Survey Classifications and Federal Power Projects are covered in these reports.

Review reports, which are initiated at either Regional or Branch level, are in many cases the result of requests from land administration agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management and the U. S. Forest Service.

.2 Status of Classifications and Withdrawals. Power Site Reserves and Water Power Designations made prior to enactment of the Federal Power Act of 1920 (formerly Federal Water Power Act) were made without any duplication of classifications. A considerable portion of the Power Site Reserves were made without adequate investigation and without support of adequate maps in the 3-year period 1910 to 1913 upon instructions of the Secretary of the Interior. These withdrawals included entered lands which had not yet passed to patent, thus a small amount of acreage regarded as in withdrawal is actually patented land. Since passage of the Federal Power Act, many withdrawals have been duplicated one or more times as Federal Power Project applications withdraw lands automatically by virtue of the mere filing. These Projects may involve lands previously withdrawn in other Projects or in Geological Survey classifications. In a few cases, lands in Reservoir Site Reserves were placed in Power Site Classifications in order to provide stronger protection against mining entry. Geological Survey classifications are not placed over Federal Power Project withdrawals. In Exhibit 1, acreage in withdrawal is shown for only one action, and there is no duplication of acreage. It is estimated that there are 1,300,000 acres of land in Federal Power Projects which duplicate earlier Geological Survey classifications, primarily Power Site Reserves. The Branch estimates there are 2,500,000 acres in classifications not covered by Project withdrawals of the Federal Power Commission.

.3 Policy. The BWC shall continually appraise the water storage and waterpower values of Federally-owned land, systematically and comparatively reviewing all sites, keeping classified land to a minimum consistent with the demands and changing trends of water resources development, yet protecting all sites which engineering judgment indicates may be utilized in the future. Federal Power Project withdrawals intermingled with Geological Survey classifications shall be reviewed and recommendations as to disposition suggested whenever appropriate.

.4 Authority. DM 603.1.1C, DM 603.1.2C, and CM 631.9.1

Summary of acreage of land of the United States classified or withdrawn for water development purposes
March 31, 1971

State	Waterpower Withdrawals				Total waterpower withdrawals	Reservoir site reserves
	Power-site reserves	Powersite Classi-fications	Waterpower Desig-nations	Federal Power Projects		
AL	120	1,723	-	924	2,767	-
AK	79,960	9,280,469	-	238,830	9,599,259	-
AZ	293,660	89,816	463,211	79,996	926,683	23,040
AR	21,884	1,590	-	7,588	31,062	-
CA	234,583	448,955	-	721,447	1,404,985	40,797
CO	193,676	262,840	-	52,111	508,627	1,731
FL	-	-	-	931	931	-
GA	-	-	-	48	48	-
ID	155,584	384,803	-	26,174	566,561	-
IA	-	57	-	-	57	-
KY	-	-	-	10	10	-
MI	200	19	-	16	235	-
MN	8,043	70	-	6,262	14,375	-
MS	-	-	-	10	10	-
MO	-	-	-	134	134	-
MT	104,741	102,925	-	38,979	246,645	11,764
NB	806	-	-	160	966	-
NV	21,033	118,232	-	1,080	140,345	-
NH	-	-	-	3,141	3,141	-
NM	90,071	21,966	63,761	1,729	177,527	-
NC	-	-	-	238	238	-
ND	-	181	-	-	181	600
OH	-	-	-	2	2	-
OK	-	-	-	62	62	-
OR	313,222	271,613	6,524	61,891	653,250	10,851
PA	-	-	-	8	8	-
PR	-	-	-	32	32	-
SC	-	-	-	1,422	1,422	-
SD	-	729	-	415	1,144	-
TN	-	-	-	1	1	-
TX	-	-	-	1,729	1,729	-
UT	420,186	336,578	-	32,922	789,686	80
VA	-	-	-	91	91	-
WA	88,748	244,095	-	85,706	418,549	31,413
WV	-	-	-	17	17	-
WI	-	21	-	1,754	1,775	-
WY	77,071	144,822	-	42,903	264,796	35
Total	2,103,588	11,711,504	533,496*	1,408,763*	15,757,351	120,311

* Does not include lands otherwise withdrawn.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

December 31, 1982

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING WATER-RESOURCES WITHDRAWALS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

State	Powersite Reserves		Powersite Classifications		Waterpower Designations		Reservoir Site Reserves		TOTAL
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	Acres
AL	1	120	3	1,723		--		--	1,843
AK	4	78,754	28	9,290,365		--		--	9,369,119
AZ	24	193,220	7	84,012	7	332,388		--	609,620
AR	3	21,884	2	1,590		--		--	23,474
CA	142	217,641	77	404,663		--	4	37,718	660,022
CO	43	148,497	40	208,097		--	1	4,629	352,203
ID	75	148,060	42	360,030		--		--	508,090
IA		--	1	57		--		--	57
MI	1	200	2	19		--		--	219
MN	5	8,043	1	70		--		--	8,113
MT	57	91,570	24	101,391		--	1	11,764	204,725
NB	1	806		--		--		--	806
NV	6	13,176	3	128,877		--		--	142,053
NM	9	86,728	6	21,900	1	45,522	3	12,185	166,335
ND		--	1	181		--	1	600	781
OR	92	254,966	52	238,848	10	6,364	3	10,375	510,553
SD		--	1	729		--		--	729
UT	38	268,713	25	156,461		--	1	80	425,254
WA	69	81,051	65	222,587		--	2	31,413	335,051
WI			2	21					21
WY	29	68,345	19	127,226		--	1	5,012	200,583
TOTAL	601	1,681,774	403	11,349,347	18	384,274	17	104,318	13,519,713

Form 9-308
(May 1971)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

January 1, 1981

POWERSITE RESERVES, POWERSITE CLASSIFICATION AND UNDUPLICATED WATERPOWER DESIGNATIONS AND FEDERAL POWER PROJECT WITHDRAWAL

STATE	RESERVED PRIOR TO July 1, 1980	ELIMINATED PRIOR TO July 1, 1980	RESERVES OUTSTANDING July 1, 1980	ADDITIONS* July-Jan.	ELIMINATIONS* July-Jan.	RESERVES OUTSTANDING Jan. 1, 1981
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
AL	5,447	2,680	2,767	---	---	2,767
AK	9,745,922	138,926	9,606,996	---	---	9,606,996
AZ	1,468,827	565,449	903,378	---	---	903,378
AR	31,928	866	31,062	---	---	31,062
CA	1,755,539	425,135	1,330,404	3,127	14	1,333,517
CO	695,462	253,838	441,624	---	222	441,402
FL	1,131	200	931	---	---	931
GA	48	---	48	---	---	48
ID	839,596	302,851	536,745	365	658	536,452
IA	57	---	57	---	---	57
KY	10	---	10	---	---	10
	1,392	1,152	240	---	---	240
MN	19,267	4,892	14,375	---	---	14,375
MS	10	---	10	---	---	10
MO	134	---	134	---	---	134
MT	390,125	156,853	233,272	---	---	233,272
ND	966		966	---	---	966
NV	477,799	335,599	142,200	---	---	142,200
NH	3,141	---	3,141	---	---	3,141
NM	307,186	150,925	156,261	---	---	156,261
NC	238	---	238	---	---	238
ND	181	---	181	---	---	181
OH	2	---	2	---	---	2
OK	62	---	62	---	---	62
OR	985,504	367,124	618,380	---	1,099	617,281
PA	8	---	8	---	---	8
PR	32	---	32	---	---	32
SC	1,422	---	1,422	---	---	1,422
SD	1,791	647	1,144	---	---	1,144
TN	1	---	1	---	---	1
TX	1,729	---	1,729	---	---	1,729
UT	1,097,231	524,983	572,248	---	1,760	570,488
VA	91	---	91	---	---	91
WA	621,855	227,805	394,050	---	---	394,050
WV	17	---	17	---	---	17
WI	2,001	226	1,775	---	---	1,775
	392,821	188,774	204,047	---	3	204,044
TOTAL	18,848,973	3,648,925	15,200,048	3,492	3,756	15,199,784

*Items and eliminations are reserved unless otherwise indicated. Conservation account audit corrections which are indicated by an asterisk

.1 Priorities. For the purpose of a systematic withdrawal review program started in 1955, the following order of priority is given as a basis for investigation:

A. Areas of Active Public Interest. Those drainage basins in which land status as it regards reservoir and power withdrawals is of special concern to the administering agency; or those basins having a high number of applications for determination of power value indicating active public interest.

B. Development Complete. Those drainage basins in which major water resource projects are essentially complete.

C. Inadequate Water Supply. Those drainage basins, having lands in withdrawal, in which rainfall and runoff now appear inadequate for water-resource development.

D. Inadequate Power Potential. Those drainage basins having lands in Geological Survey power classification but for which no Federal Power Projects have been filed, indicating a lower power potential. Also, those streams having ample discharge but for which reliable maps show topographic characteristics unfavorable to power development.

E. Complex Withdrawals. Those drainage basins in which withdrawals are complex and overlapping, water-resource development is incomplete, and removal of Geological Survey classifications would have very little effect on clearing the status of Federal lands.

F. Delayed Development. Those drainage basins having strong potential for development, but in which water rights or restrictive legislation have delayed water-resource development.

.2 Basis for Classification. The general basis for classification in review of withdrawal reports are given below:

A. Federally owned lands judged valuable for waterpower or storage development are so classified.

B. Lands withdrawn as valuable for power and storage purposes, and occupied by existing project works, are to be retained in such status, except when a revocation of the withdrawal would clearly aid land administration.

C. Lands classified as valuable for power and storage purposes (including conventional and pumped storage), if located in or adjacent to a proposed development, are retained in their existing status. If proposed development does not appear to be imminent the review report will contain a justification for conditional restorations under the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, as amended, if applied for.

D. Classified or withdrawn lands which are judged to no longer have value for power or storage purposes (including conventional and pumped storage) are included in requests for outright restoration, as are lands which are judged to have higher value for other uses. Lands in Geological Survey withdrawals valuable for possible conduit location only are also included in requests for outright restoration unless planning has reached the stage where final location is reasonably well established.

Actual use of lands classified as a valuable water resource development site is a measure of the value of the land classification program. When construction starts on any waterpower or storage project which utilizes withdrawn lands the regional office prepares a brief report describing the facilities to be constructed, their intended use, and an analysis of the status of the Federal lands affected. As time permits, the same type of analysis is made for each water resource development previously constructed or now under construction. In addition to its value for evaluating the classification program the assembled information will also be used to make a determination as to whether the Geological Survey classification on the land should remain in effect after construction has been completed.

.1 Selection of Area for Study. As reviews of classifications and withdrawals must deal with existing and potential water-resources development and as present-day emphasis in development is toward multipurpose basin-wide planning both at Federal and local levels, a drainage basin, or subdivision thereof, is the logical area to review. Basin selections are made in accordance with the priorities established in the preceding chapter.

Experience has shown the value of keeping the size of the area selected for review within manageable limits. A large number of possible developments using available sites increases the complexity of decisions, and a large amount of lands in withdrawal to be studied increases the chance of submitting a report containing errors, which then decrease the value of such investigations. Therefore, reviews covering large amounts of land, or those covering a vast number of potentialities, are not favored. The primary aim, in selecting basins for review reports, must be to re-evaluate Geological Survey classifications rather than withdrawals made pursuant to filing Federal Power Projects. Once an investigation is underway, however, Project withdrawals are to be considered with the same detailed study as Geological Survey classifications, except in unusual circumstances.

.2 Authorization. Reviews of classifications and withdrawals are considered formal projects of BWC, in that they involve a considerable amount of effort; therefore, after a preliminary examination to satisfy the requirements for outlining a course of action, a Project Record Card is prepared to inform the Branch headquarters of the proposed action (SM 638.5).

.3 Data Collection. Sources of data are the same as those listed in SM 631.4.4. Existing development in the basin will determine to a large extent the type and amount of data required.

.4 Analysis. The depth of the engineering study required will likewise depend to a large degree on the extent of existing water-resource development in the basin. Where development is essentially complete, the review consists mainly of identifying those lands not essential to existing projects or contemplated revisions and listing them for revocation. As this situation is seldom found it is usually necessary to make the same critical engineering analysis required for the initial site identification (SM 631.4.5).

.5 ~~Recommendations~~ Decisions. ~~Recommendations~~ Decisions are made in accordance with SM 633.2.2. All decisions reached are to be clearly stated and justified. Proposed classifications must be fully justified in the report as they are subject to review of interested agencies and must have concurrence of the agency having administrative jurisdiction of the land.

Most ~~recommendations~~ decisions are to be made as a result of tract-by-tract examinations of Federal land in relation to potentialities of water development in that basin. This can be done on summary work sheets; thus, data can be reproduced in the final review of classifications and withdrawals reports (Exhibit 1) wherein each Federal tract is listed, acreage shown, withdrawal order identified, present and potential power use shown, actions subsequent to withdrawal listed, and proposed actions indicated. To be of real value the summary sheet information must be based on reliable topography and land lines.

When making ~~recommendations~~ decisions as to disposition of Federal Power Project withdrawals it is preferable to generalize whenever possible. The Federal Power Commission routinely makes a detailed status check of any proposed vacations as does the BLM prior to preparation of the PLO.

.6 Transmission Lines. Retention of transmission line rights-of-way in Power Site Reserves or Power Site Classifications which are duplicated by permits, grants or licenses no longer serve a useful purpose. Basin-wide reviews of power withdrawals present an opportunity to revoke such Geological Survey classifications. A resume of the classification and revocation procedures follows:

A. Before 1920, transmission line locations were placed in Power Site Reserves either: (1) to preserve the right-of-way across Federal lands between the time of filing an application with the proper administrative agency and the time of authorization, which period varied from a few months to several years; or (2) to preserve the right-of-way and, in cases of trespass, to alert the administering agency to the existence of the line so action could be taken to correct the infraction. Since 1920, most transmission lines placed in Power Site Classifications were in trespass.

The land stewardship bureaus have, for some time now, had good control over these rights-of-way through permits, grants, and FPC licenses issued subsequent to the Geological Survey classifications. The Geological Survey has classified no transmission line rights-of-way since 1944 and contemplates no such actions in the future.

B. Transmission line occupancy of Federal lands is authorized either by licensing under the Federal Power Act, or by permits or grants under the acts cited below. Transmission lines which meet the "project" definition (16 U.S.C. 796(11)) are placed in Federal Power Projects, and Federal lands occupied by the rights-of-way are withdrawn pursuant to filing of the Project. Lands considered withdrawn or classified for power purposes for the purpose of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act include "lands within transmission-line permits or approved rights-of-way under . . . the Act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 790; 43 U.S.C. 959) . . . or the Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253; 16 U.S.C. 5, 420, 523; 43 U.S.C. 961)." - 47 L.D. 595; 43 CFR 2344.1.

C. To clear land records of needless duplication or out-of-date location data, transmission line classifications of BWC found during the course of Reviews to be covered by valid permits under the Act of February 15, 1901; or grants under the Act of March 4, 1911; or license under the Federal Power Act; should be revoked unless there are unusual and compelling reasons for not taking this step at this time. Revocation requests affecting a transmission line classification shall contain the following statement:

> The above lands are crossed by a right-of-way for a transmission line, the final permit for which was issued to _____ (name of company) _____, _____ (date) under the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 790; 43 U.S.C. 959) [or the Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253; 16 U.S.C. 5, 420, 523; 43 U.S.C. 961], and by Departmental regulations in 43 CFR 2344.2(b), are, and have been deemed "classified as valuable for power purposes, and as such occupy the status of withdrawn lands." The provisions contained in the final permit, or grant, for this right-of-way remain in full force and effect and are in no way affected by the revocation of the powersite reserve (or cancellation of the powersite classification).

.7 Report Format. Review of classification and withdrawal reports are prepared for all review projects. Such reports are prepared for administrative use; however, some are given a limited distribution and released to open-files. The general format of these papers may vary depending upon the placement of emphasis by the investigator--whether it be on new sites and added land classification, on re-evaluation of a basin, or on clearing records of withdrawals now found to be of negligible value. A suggested format is given below:

Introduction or Purpose
Basin Description
Hydrology
Existing water development
Development possibilities and withdrawal needs
Existing withdrawals (description and history)
Classification of lands in the withdrawal orders (Exhibit 1)
Statistical (audit) tables of acreage reviewed

.8 Critique. Upon completion of a review of withdrawals report in a Regional office, a preliminary or tentative copy of the report is sent to the Branch Chief for comment. Upon receipt of comments from the Branch Headquarters the report is revised as necessary and copies are sent to solicit local level comments from all interested organizations and agencies directly affected or having responsibilities for land or water development in the basin including private organizations, State water agencies, and Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bonneville Power Administration, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service. The report is finalized in line with comments received and BWC policy.

.9 Report Issuance. Review of withdrawal reports are treated as Administrative reports. Upon completion, copies are sent to Branch headquarters for use and for transmittal to the Federal Power Commission. Copies are distributed to those organizations solicited for comments, and to other Federal and State agencies known to have an interest in the type of data presented in these reports. Copies, when released to open-file, are placed in strategically located Geological Survey offices.

.10 Results. As a result of review of withdrawal reports actions are taken to initiate new classifications in accordance with SM 632.2 and to revoke withdrawals no longer needed in accordance with SM 632.4. Upon publication of formal orders an evaluation is completed on the Project Record Card used to justify the Review. (SM 638.5)

SUMMARY OF LANDS WITHIN POWER WITHDRAWALS

LAND DESCRIPTION		AREA	WITHDRAWALS			REMARKS Present or Potential Water Resource Development Use	PREVIOUS ACTION	REQUIRED ACTION		
State: Colorado Meridian: 6th P.M. T. 8 N., R. 73 W.							Section 24 etc.	Revoke	Retain	Ref. page
Sec.	lots, etc.	Acres	P.S.R.	P.S.C.	F.P.P.					
1	E½SW¼	80.00		359	3000	RS Idylwilde			x	75
	N½SE¼	80.00		359	3000	DS Idylwilde			x	75
	SW¼SE¼	40.00		359	3000	PP Idylwilde			x	75
2	1	22.83		359	3000	PP "	DA-250**		x	75
	2	23.10		359		Negl. AMF Idylwilde Res.	DA-292*	x		42
	3	23.58		359		" " " "		x		42
	4	24.05		359		" " " "		x		42
	S½N½	160.00		359		" " " "		x		42
3	2	24.59		359		" " " "		x		42
	4	25.16		359		" " " "		x		42
4	1	25.36		359		" " " "		x		42
	2	25.55		359		CP Lone Tree Powerplant			x	97
	3	25.77		359		CP Lone Tree Reservoir			x	97
	4	25.93		359		CP " " "			x	97
	7	32.00	282			Negl. OCP Lone Tree Res.		x		97

DS - Damsite
RS - Reservoir site
PP - Powerplant

Negl. - Negligible
CP - Constructed project
OCP - Outside constructed project boundary

AMF - Above maximum flowage line
DA - Determination by FPC permits other use (*), Denied (**)

Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION
BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Branch Program Series

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.1 Policy. The Branch of Waterpower Classification shall prepare the data obtained from all investigations and projects (for definitions, refer to SM 638.1.3) in a manner to inform promptly interested parties of the results and recommendations.

In order to more effectively communicate its findings and recommendations, the Branch shall:

- document its investigations and projects by issuing reports and/or maps.
- aim ultimately to document information on all Federal lands having potential value as power and reservoir sites.
- improve and expand its reporting program.
- plan types of reporting and resulting use before programming investigations.
- use instructions and guidelines for report preparation developed in other Divisions of the Survey.
- encourage formal publication of principal investigations.
- recognize importance of authorship.
- aid personnel in their training and proficiency as authors.

.2 Objectives. In pursuing its primary objectives of power and reservoir site identification, protection of Federal lands, and forestalling encumbrance of sites, the Branch aims to prepare reports and maps to document such information in a manner which will stimulate interest and keep the public informed.

"Knowledge acquired by the Geological Survey through programs of research and investigation has no value to the public if it remains in office files or in the minds of the scientist and engineers who did the work. The full discharge of the Survey's responsibilities is attained only by making its acquired knowledge available promptly and effectively to all people who will find it of interest and use." (Geological Survey, Suggestions to Authors, 1958).

Chapter 2 Types of Reports 634.2.1

.1 General. The types of technical reports prepared in the Branch are dependent upon the scope and purpose of specific investigations and upon the needs for communication. To insure effectiveness, reports must be not only accurate but so clear and simply written that they are easy to read and understand. Reports may fall into any one of three categories; namely, (1) administrative use, (2) open-file release, or (3) publication, Survey or outside.

.2 Administrative Use. Memoranda, letters, and reports on various types of investigations frequently result from requests for information made by other agencies, particularly those engaged in public land management or water resources planning. Such requests are for administrative needs and seldom are intended for publication. Common types of technical reports falling in this category include Classification Reports, some Reviews of Classifications and Withdrawals Reports, Section 24 Determination Reports, and Right-of-way Reports. To the extent possible, such reports shall conform with Geological Survey standards (SM 634.3).

.3 Open-file Release. When a report is not to be published immediately because further research or decisions must be made, but it contains local or limited information worthy of being called promptly to the attention of interested persons, it may be made available for consultation by public announcement in the form of "open-file release". Often timely release of reports of investigations is made in this manner for reports eventually published by the Survey. Insofar as possible, such reports shall meet Geological Survey standards discussed in SM 634.3. Open-file reports shall not include proposals for administrative action which may or may not be approved by a higher authority at some future time.

.4 Reports for Publication. Publication is encouraged because authorship is considered a desirable endeavor for all Survey technical employees. Reports shall be proposed for publication when justified by presentation of sufficient original data, when publication will meet demands of the public interest, and when credit will be reflected on both the author and the Geological Survey. As a rule, it is expected that reports for publication will have been designed for that end from initial stages of project investigation.

A. Publication by Geological Survey. All forms of publication used in the Survey are considered open to Branch authors, however, in general, Water-Supply Papers are preferred as the most suitable vehicle for presenting subjects likely to be covered by Branch operations. Any report proposed for publication by the Survey shall conform to Geological standards discussed in SM 634.4.

B. Outside Publication. Preparation by Branch personnel of books, articles, pamphlets, brochures, speeches, lectures, illustrated tables, and visual presentations for outside publication and use is encouraged to convey information, stimulate public interest, and satisfy public curiosity. Conformance to Survey standards is mandatory.

.1 General. There is little value to any Branch activities if technical personnel are unsuccessful in effectively communicating the results and recommendations of Branch work to others. As Geological Survey policy is based on dissemination of information, there are many instructions and guidelines concerning report writing in other Divisions and Branches of the Geological Survey, and use of this material is not only encouraged, but necessary in order to produce creditable results.

This Branch has but a small number of technical employees and therefore has not established a detailed set of instructions relating to Report Preparation. It depends upon the well-documented and carefully detailed instructions and guidelines (standards) prepared in the larger Divisions of the Survey. Authors in the Branch of Waterpower Classification are expected to be familiar with these instructions, and to use them to best advantage and to the fullest extent practicable.

Important instructions and guidelines to which every report should conform to the greatest extent possible are listed below:

.2 U. S. Government Correspondence Manual - September 1960. This manual sets standards for effective presentation and appearance of written communications. It is a composite of good practice used in Federal agencies.

.3 Plain Letters - March 1955. This GSA handbook was prepared to improve the efficiency of Government letters by use of plain, easy-to-read and easy-to-understand English.

.4 Suggestions to Authors of the Reports of the U.S.G.S. - Fifth Edition, 1958. This edition of "Suggestions to Authors" is the latest of a long line of manuals designed to aid Geological Survey authors in preparation of manuscript reports.

.5 Preparation of Illustrations for Reports of the U.S.G.S. This report has recently been issued in preliminary form and includes general instructions on the subject by D. W. Kinney, Geologic Map Editor.

.6 GPO Style Manual - 1959. This manual is essentially a standardization device designed to achieve uniform word- and style-treatment in Government printing.

.7 Nomenclature for Hydraulics - 1962. This manual published by the Hydraulic Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers gives abbreviations, units of measurements, symbols, and glossary for consistent treatment of hydraulics. The terms, symbols, and definitions herein are to be followed in Branch reports, except that in cases of conflict with Geological Survey usage, the latter is favored.

.1 General. Geological Survey procedures in the preparation and processing of reports require:

A. Report submitted by the author should be credible and well-prepared.

B. Report should receive careful and adequate technical and editorial scrutiny.

C. Report must conform, as determined by administrative review, to policies and practices of the Survey.

.2 Responsibilities.

A. The author bears the primary responsibility for content of his report, but is expected to seek and judiciously use the advice of his superiors and associates. It is the author's responsibility to prepare reports that are, to the best of his ability, technically sound, editorially correct, and in conformance with policies and regulations.

B. Regional Hydraulic Engineers have the principal administrative responsibility for the technical and editorial adequacy of an author's report. This responsibility requires that he will give each report passing through his hands sufficient review to assure himself of the worth of its contents and its technical and editorial adequacy.

C. Reviewers, usually assigned by the Branch Chief at headquarters or from another Regional office, have the responsibility to insure technical and editorial adequacy of the product.

D. The Branch Chief has the responsibility for assuring that all reports comply with existing policy and regulations, and that they are generally credible and acceptable.

.3 Administrative Reports. Such reports are primarily concerned with documentation and processing activities involved with identification, protection, and forestalling encumbrance of power and reservoir sites. Reports vary in content and format with the investigation or project at hand. Most administrative reports are prepared and reviewed in Regional offices, then forwarded to Branch headquarters for approval, and signed in Division headquarters or in the Office of the Director. Distribution is most often from Branch headquarters, but occasionally is done from the Director's office or from Regional offices.

.4 Open-file Releases.

A. The author will prepare, in draft form, a press notice in triplicate to accompany the request using as a guide the more appropriate of two exhibits noted below. Two copies of the report proposed for release to open-file shall be submitted with the draft notice.

B. Regional Hydraulic Engineer will submit a request to the Branch Chief for open-file release including a statement giving the distribution of the press notice desired which will determine whether or not it shall be a Departmental release or simply a Geological Survey release.

C. After review, assigned by the Branch Chief, corrections as necessary by the authors, and approval by the Branch Chief, the report is submitted through the Division Chief to the Director for approval.

D. Following approval, a draft of the press release will be prepared in Branch headquarters for approval by the Information Officer and Associate Director. If wide distribution is deemed desirable, a Departmental release is requested, otherwise the Geological Survey release is used. Duplication and distribution of the report are usually handled at a Regional office acting upon instructions from the Branch Chief.

.5 Geological Survey Publication.

A. Author will submit completed report to Regional Hydraulic Engineer for technical and editorial review.

B. Regional Hydraulic Engineer will forward manuscript to Branch Chief with a recommendation for publication as a Water-Supply Paper. The Branch Chief will transmit the report to two Reviewers assigned by him. When geology of sites is covered, one reviewer is to be a geologist.

C. Following technical review, and any necessary reconciliation between reviewers and the author, the report will be forwarded to the Branch Chief for his review and approval. If the report contains a section on geology he will transmit it to the Geologic Names Committee and the Geologic Map Editor for review and comment.

D. After clearance by the above units (when necessary), the Branch Chief will submit the report through the Division Chief to the Director, requesting approval for publication.

E. After approval by the Director, the report will be returned to the Branch, and then transmitted to the Publications Division. The manuscript will be routed to the Branch of Texts and the illustrations to the Branch of Technical Illustrations. (The Branch Chief may elect to have illustrations prepared within his organization, if qualified personnel are available and BTI approves.)

F. Conservation Division For "Manuscript Review and Approval Sheet" will be used to note routing and approval.

.6 Outside Publication. Procedures to be followed in obtaining approval to publish reports or present other information outside the Survey are governed by SM 387.7 and DM 478.1. In compliance with such requirements, authors planning to publish or release information through other than official Survey channels will submit in quadruplicate Form 9-1185 "Notice of Intention and Certificate of Compliance - Nonofficial Expression". All reports are submitted to the Branch Chief for assigned review and clearance, when necessary, through the Geologic Names Committee and Geologic Map Editor. After approval by the Branch Chief, reports for outside publication are submitted to the Division Chief and then to the Director for approval. The Branch Chief then returns the manuscript to the author for transmittal to the publisher. It is the author's responsibility to conform to the publisher's instructions for submission of manuscripts for publication.

Johnson - Int. 5508

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Geological Survey
Washington 25, D. C.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For Release JUNE 15, 1961

The Geological Survey is releasing in open files the following reports.

1. Review of waterpower withdrawals in McKenzie River basin, Oregon, by J. L. Colbert.

2. Review of waterpower withdrawals in Middle Fork Willamette River basin, Oregon, by D. W. Neal.

Copies are available for consultation at the following Geological Survey offices: Room 1033, General Services Administration Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.; and 1002 N.E. Holladay St., Portland, Oregon.

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Exhibit 2
Part 634
Chapter 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★news release

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Forrester 343-4046

For release May 7, 1967

"WASTELAND" VALLEY MIGHT BE SITE FOR TRILLION GALLON WATER RESERVOIR

A geologic "kink" in south-central Washington - now used solely for grazing - may provide a site for a multi-purpose reservoir capable of storing from two to four million acre-feet (650 billion to 1.3 trillion gallons) of river water, according to engineers of the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

According to USGS Conservation Division experts; the stored water could generate hydropower during periods of peak demand. Additionally, it could have important functions in cooling water from a nuclear power plant, flood control, regulation of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, and would offer excellent possibilities for recreation and wildlife conservation in a now virtually unused area.

The area, described as a "geologic downwarp of the earth's crust" just north of the Columbia River in south-central Washington, is the subject of an open file report just released by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Loyd Young, of the Survey's Portland, Oregon, office and author of the report, said that "the site located in a hydrologically strategic area, takes on a new importance in view of recent accelerated activity in the search for power resources to supplement the Columbia basin water power system."

Young said that "the off-channel reservoir, created by a dam across the canyon of Glade Creek between Paterson and Canoe Ridges 15 miles west of Umatilla, Oregon, would be filled by pumping directly from John Day Reservoir, or pumping and carrying from McNary Reservoir on the Columbia River during times when water is wasted owing to large river flow or low power demand."

Stressing some of the unique features proposed in the report, the Geological Survey spokesman said that "as an example, a dam that would raise the water 270 feet, would create a reservoir with a storage capacity of a little more than three million acre-feet. For comparison, John Day Reservoir, now under construction on the Columbia River adjacent to the site, will have a storage capacity of 2.5 million acre-feet."

"Water stored for use during periods of high demand could operate a one million kilowatt power plant continuously for 25 days, or six hours per day for more than three months," said Young, adding that "the one-million-kw is used only for illustration; indeed, a two-million-kw or larger plant may be more advantageously fitted into the network."

Concerning the multi-purpose aspects of the site, Young underlined the importance of the use of the pool for dissipating cooling water from a nuclear powerplant.

"The Pacific Northwest is now being thoroughly studied in an effort to find suitable sites for nuclear powersites," Young noted. "By integrating thermal and pumped-storage operations at the site, and pumping during periods of low demand, both capacity and energy could be added to the power network.

Young said that the reservoir would occupy land now virtually unused. "It would reach to the lower edge of large areas of fertile land concurrently under investigation by the Bureau of Reclamation and others for development into an irrigation project. If constructed, the reservoir could replace canals and other facilities that would otherwise be required for irrigation.

The USGS report, "Paterson Ridge Pumped-Storage Site, Washington," by Loyd Young, has been placed in open file for examination only at the following Geological Survey offices:

Geological Survey Library, 1033 General Services Building, Washington, D.C. 20242; Department of the Interior Library, 1002 N.E. Holladay, Portland, Oregon 97208; Central Public Library, 801 S.W. 10th Ave., Portland, Oregon 97205; and Geological Survey offices, 830 N.E. Holladay St., Portland, Oregon 97208; South 157 Howard Street, Spokane, Washington 99204; and Rm. 244, Federal Building, Tacoma, Washington 98401.

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Chapter	Subject
1	GENERAL
.1	Policy
.2	Objectives
.3	Authority
.4	Procedure

.1 Policy. The Branch of Waterpower Classification shall make topographic surveys, and publish the resulting maps, of rivers, reservoir sites, and damsites when existing maps are inadequate as a basis for water utilization and classification studies, and if no adequate mapping is scheduled for completion within the time required to meet Branch needs. The determination as to adequacy of existing maps and the need and type of surveys to be made by the Branch shall be the responsibility of the Regional Hydraulic Engineer. Mapping projects shall be undertaken only after approval by the Branch Chief. (SM 638.5)

.2 Objective. To provide topographic information of sufficient accuracy to permit intelligent classification of Federal lands involved.

.3 Authority. SM 631.2.

.4 Procedure. Topographic surveys and resulting maps shall be prepared in strict adherence to the Topographic Division, Geological Survey, standards and techniques as outlined in Branch of Waterpower Classification "Manual of Field Mapping" and "Manual of Map Preparation" for the type of publication applicable.

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION

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.1 Definition. In this part there are collected certain functions of the Branch which relate to site conservation--the preservation and the forestalling of economic encumbrance of power and reservoir sites. The duties set forth in this part relate to conditional disposals of withdrawn lands, allowance of interim uses of sites, adjustment of classified lands to new township surveys, and screening of Federal land prior to disposal.

.2 Objectives. To the extent that it is in the public interest, the Branch aims to protect power and reservoir site potentialities, yet encourage interim uses of classified sites by placing as few restrictions as possible on such utilization in accordance with DM 603.1.1B.

.3 Authority. Authority for functions of this part is contained in SM 631.2.

.4 Geological Survey Position. Generally, site protection issues from operation of the public-land laws and regulations. The Geological Survey is an interested party to any action affecting use of the lands classified for their water storage and waterpower value, pointing out the site values and recommending measures which serve to forestall undesirable encumbrances of sites while allowing interim use of the lands. In the case of powersite classifications, the Geological Survey shares responsibility and interests with the Federal Power Commission.

It must be understood that the Survey's function is that of a fact-finding and research organization engaged in collection and study. The Survey makes no recommendations for, and does not engage in the design of projects for specific water development.

.5 Agency Jurisdiction of Classified Land. When Federal lands are classified and withdrawn for power or reservoir sites, the jurisdiction of the land administering agency is not lessened. That agency is merely alerted to a potential use of the land which should be considered in determining its highest use. There follows a discussion of the manner in which the major land management agencies deal with lands classified in Reservoir Site Reserves, Power Site Reserves and Classifications, Waterpower Designations, and Federal Power Projects, and the direct and indirect action taken by each.

A. Federal Power Commission. The Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over allowance of interim use of Federal lands, whether or not in a Geological Survey classification, if these lands are withdrawn in a Federal Power Project. The Commission has made cooperative arrangements with such land-administering agencies as the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Forest Service, which allow these agencies to continue management of such lands in power withdrawal until utilized for power purposes. Generally, temporary uses of limited scope are allowed without referral to the Commission, but long-term uses and those involving permanent structures are cleared with the Commission, usually in the form of Determination Actions or Rights-of-way (SM 636.2 and SM 636.5). Stipulations recommended or ordered by the Federal Power Commission are incorporated into all use permits and licenses issued by land management agencies. If an interim use applicant refuses to accept such conditions or terms, the Commission may review its position if the facts are called to its attention. The Commission requests reports and recommendations from this Branch regarding all actions affecting lands in Geological Survey classifications.

B. Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Land Management acts in a dual capacity, both as a land-administering agency, and as the official recording agency for Federal lands, and in the latter capacity exercises Secretarial authority to issue permits, leases, and licenses for other management agencies as provided in certain statutes just as it does for lands it manages. Whenever Federal lands are withdrawn in a Federal Power Project, the Federal Power Commission has exclusive jurisdiction but does not administer the lands actively until the project construction is undertaken. Until such time lands remain under management of the land-administering agency. Generally, the Bureau of Land Management clears all actions affecting Geological Survey reservoir and power classifications with this Branch unless such actions can be made by use of standard conditions or stipulations provided to speed such clearances. As the Federal Power Commission and this Branch often have joint responsibilities regarding particular interim uses of withdrawn lands, cooperative procedure provides for transmittal of specified cases through the Geological Survey to the Federal Power Commission for reports and recommendations of each agency.

C. Forest Service. The Forest Service has jurisdiction over management and resources of National Forest lands, including those in Reservoir and Power Site Reserves, Waterpower Designations, and Power Site Classifications. If lands in the above Geological Survey classifications, or other National Forest lands, are also withdrawn in Federal Power Projects, these lands are then under the concurrent jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission; however, even then the Forest Service issues permits and licenses based upon the following policy:

> Forest Service Handbook (FSH), Land Uses Management, Forest Service Responsibilities 2761.51, Item 4. Power Withdrawals. "Lands withdrawn for power purposes under the various types of withdrawals, that is, power site and reservoir site reserves, waterpower designations, power site classifications, and FPC withdrawal, have power values which should be protected to the greatest extent possible consistent with other land-use requirements.
>
> "Uses of a temporary nature or involving structures which can be readily removed and do not impair the value of the lands for power purposes, may be permitted with the stipulation that the use is subject to the prior reservation of the land for power purposes (FSH 2718.13, Item 5).
>
> "Uses of a permanent nature and expecially those involving a large investment of money, will be permitted only after the lands have been restored for such purposes in accordance with Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. Procedure for requesting Section 24 restoration is explained in FSH 2762.48.
>
> "Forest officers must exercise judgment in protecting the power values of withdrawn lands, particularly when the protection of such values may be in direct conflict with other Forest Service interests."

Many of the interim use permits and licenses on power and reservoir site withdrawals on National Forest lands are issued by the Bureau of Land Management after clearance by the Forest Service as the statutes provide for their issuance by only the Secretary of the Interior. (SM 636.5). The Geological Survey (this Branch) has no direct authority, and exercises responsibilities regarding reservoir and power classifications only indirectly, reporting and recommending actions regarding BLM Rights-of-Way and FPC Determination Actions.

D. Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has jurisdiction over Indian lands, including those in Indian Power Site Reserves, Power and Reservoir Site Reserves, and Power Site Classifications, of which there are only a few, all made before 1930. If the above Geological Survey classifications, or other Indian lands, are also withdrawn in Federal Power Projects, the Federal Power Commission assumes concurrent jurisdiction; however, the Bureau of Indian Affairs issues all permits and licenses for other uses of all Indian lands based upon regulations of 25 CFR and policies stated in its Program Series.

.6 Delegation to Sign Correspondence. Delegation to sign "For the Director" routine memoranda, letters, or actions of essentially a stereotyped nature, primarily of interagency concern about conservation of reservoir and power sites, has been made to the Branch Chief or to professional employees of the Branch whom the Branch Chief may designate for special types of routine cases. Professional employees of Regional offices are delegated authority to sign right-of-way cases (SM 636.5) which may be disposed of by stamping standard replies. All other correspondence prepared for signature "For the Director" is forwarded to Branch headquarters for signature in the office of the Division Chief.

.1 General. Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U.S.C. 818), as amended, provides a means for allowing interim use of powersite lands, as follows:

"Whenever the Commission shall determine that the value of any lands of the United States so applied for, or heretofore or hereafter reserved or classified as powersites, will not be injured or destroyed for the purposes of power development by location, entry, or selection under the public-land laws, the Secretary of the Interior, upon notice of such determination, shall declare such lands open to location, entry, or selection, for such purpose or purposes and under such restrictions as the Commission may determine, subject to and with a reservation of the right of the United States or its permittees or licensees to enter upon, occupy, and use any part or all of said lands necessary in the judgment of the Commission, for the purposes of sections 79la-823 of this title, which right shall be expressly reserved in every patent issued for such lands, and no claim or right to compensation shall accrue from the occupation or use of any of said lands for said purposes. The United States or any licensee for any such lands hereunder may enter thereupon for the purposes of sections 791-823 of this title, upon payment of any damages to crops, buildings, or other improvements caused thereby to the owner thereof, or upon giving a good and sufficient bond to the United States for the use and benefit of the owner to secure the payment of such damages as may be determined and fixed in an action brought upon the bond in a court of competent jurisdiction, said bond to be in the form prescribed by the Commission: Provided, that locations, entries, selections, or filings heretofore made for lands reserved as waterpower sites, or in connection with waterpower development, or electrical transmission may proceed to approval or patent under and subject to the limitation and conditions in this section contained."

.2 Application for Determination. Petitions for Section 24 determinations are initiated according to regulations of 18 CFR 25.1, ~~43 CFR 2022.3~~ 43 CFR 2749.3, and 637.6.3-I-A of this manual.

.3 Requests for Reports and Recommendations. Requests for reports on determination petitions are received directly from BLM and are forwarded to the Commission in accordance with Part 637.6.3-I-A of this manual. A sample request is shown in Exhibit 2. The Commission numbers all applications consecutively by States, as DA-1020-California, or DA-136-Utah. The common terminology is to refer to Determination Applications as "DA" cases. In certain instances the Geological Survey has initiated such determinations.

.4 Reports of Other Agencies. As the Bureau of Land Management request and the Geological Survey report are intended to convey a Departmental position to the Federal Power Commission, the Regional office charged with preparation of the report and recommendations sends copies of the request by transmittal memorandum and request for comments to the proper Region office of the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, or any other Department of the Interior agency that might be concerned. Positions of these agencies, as regards the proposed land use, are included in the Geological Survey report (Exhibits 3 and 5).

.5 Procedure. The Regional office assigns to a professional employee preparation of the DA report. This engineer examines all available material to establish present status of the subject lands as well as present and proposed developments in the river basin and their effect on the lands applied for. Agencies known to have developments under consideration will be contacted for the latest planning status, and field inspection will be conducted as required.

When considered in the public interest, the Geological Survey will expand the report to include contiguous lands which are similarly classified and subject to the same plans for development. If expanded, the Bureau of Reclamation and other interested agencies known to be preparing replies to FPC are informed of the additional lands to be considered.

.6 Policy Regarding Recommendations. The Geological Survey policy in regard to Section 24 Determinations is (1) to recommend either that applications be denied or restrictive stipulations be imposed if the lands involved will be utilized for an imminent development which BWC defines as one likely to be constructed within 5 to 10 years, or if the proposed use would be injurious; (2) to recommend denial of applications affecting lands classified as potential damsites or powerhouse locations; (3) to recommend outright restoration of power classification or withdrawal when investigation indicates the lands to have negligible power value or value as possible conduit line only; (4) to recommend Section 24 restoration without stipulations where development is not imminent and interim use will not be injurious to the site.

.7 Format of Report. A letter is prepared for signature at the Division level, "For the Director, Geological Survey". This letter, addressed to the Federal Power Commission, contains the identification of the DA, applicant's name, use applied for (if known), lands involved, power withdrawal history, location of the lands, summary of present and potential developments which affect the subject lands, and clearly substantiated recommendations of the Department of the Interior. (Exhibit 5 is a sample report.)

.8 FPC Action. On the basis of information obtained from interested agencies and the conclusions of Commission engineers, a Section 24 Determination is formulated and distributed to the interested agencies. Favorable, "no injury", determinations are published in the Federal Register. The format of its determinations includes a discussion of the case at hand and the decision of the Commission in the form of findings, determinations, and orders. (Exhibit 6).

A. Findings. Under this heading are recommendations of the Commission regarding actions under the jurisdiction of other agencies, as well as a statement of the general position taken by the Commission in regard to the application. Commission concurrence in Survey recommendations of outright restoration of Geological Survey power classifications are made under this heading.

B. Determination. Under this heading the Commission formally states its determination as to whether or not the power value of the subject lands will be "injured" by their being opened to entry under provisions of Section 24. Additionally, the Commission, by means of stipulations, may impose further restrictions or conditions to use of the subject land.

C. Orders. Under this heading the Commission states those orders deemed necessary to carry out the "determination" such as an order denying the application, or an order vacating, in whole or in part, an FPC withdrawal.

.9 Formal Opening of Section 24 Determinations. Section 24 of the Federal Power Act provides:

"That before any lands applied for . . . (in connection with a Power Project) . . . or heretofore or hereafter reserved, or classified as power sites, are delared open to location, entry, or selection by the Secretary of the Interior, notice of intention to make such declaration shall be given to the Governor of the State within which such lands are located, and such State shall have ninety days from the date of such notice within which to file, under any statute or regulation applicable thereto, an application for the reservation to the State, or any political subdivision thereof, of any lands required as a right-of-way for a public highway or as a source of materials for the construction and maintenance of such highways and a copy of such application shall be filed with the Federal Power Commission; and any location, entry, or selection of such lands, or subsequent patent thereof, shall be subject to any rights granted the State pursuant to such application."

Such formal openings are published by the Bureau of Land Management in the Federal Register (Exhibit 7), and are noted on official plats.

.10 Geological Survey Records. SM 639.2.6.

.11 General Determination Regarding Transmission Line Withdrawals. (18 CFR 25.2, Note 1; 43 CFR ~~2022.2~~ 2320.2).

"On April 17, 1922, the Federal Power Commission made a general determination 'that where lands of the United States have heretofore been, or hereafter may be, reserved or classified as powersites, such reservation or classification being made solely because such lands are either occupied by power transmission lines or their occupancy and use for such purposes has been applied for or authorized under appropriate laws of the United States, and such lands have otherwise no value for power purposes, and are not occupied in trespass, the Commission determines that the value of such lands so reserved or classified or so applied for or authorized, will not be injured or destroyed for the purpose of power development by location, entry, or selection under the public-land laws, subject to the reservation of section 24 of the Federal Water Power Act'."

Federal lands have been withdrawn as valuable for power solely because such lands either were occupied or were intended to be occupied for transmission line purposes. Such transmission line withdrawals have been made under all the various authorities listed below in 43 CFR 2022.1, "Lands considered withdrawn or classified for power purposes."

"The following classes of lands are considered as withdrawn or classified for power purposes for the purposes of section 24 of the Federal Power Act: Lands withdrawn for powersite reserves under the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847), as amended by the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497; 42 U.S.C. 141-143); lands included in an application for power development under the Federal Power Act; lands classified for powersite purposes under the Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U.S.C. 31); lands designated as valuable for power purposes under the Acts of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 564, 575), June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218, 219), and February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178, 1180); lands within final hydroelectric power permits under the Act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 790; 43 U.S.C. 959); and lands within transmission-line permits or approved right-of-way under said Act of 1901 or the Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253; 16 U.S.C. 5, 420, 523; 43 U.S.C. 961)."

Transmission line withdrawals, made before passage of the Federal Power Act, were processed as Powersite Reserves. After the 1920 Act, the Geological Survey made a number of Powersite Classifications, wholly or in part for transmission line purposes, to protect certain lines and to control trespass cases called to its attention by the Federal Power Commission or General Land Office. Classification for transmission line purposes by the Geological Survey were discontinued in 1944. Further discussion of this subject is found in SM 633.6.

.12 Blanket Determination Regarding Grazing. SM 636.4.2 and 10 CFR 25.2, Note 2. On February 16, 1937, the Federal Power Commission made a finding and determination that the establishment of grazing districts and the issuance of grazing permits and leases on lands in powersites which are not within power projects will not injure or destroy powersite values, subject to specified conditions. (See Exhibit 8 of this chapter).

.13 Engineering Power Reports (EPR). Applications to use powersite lands for nonpower purposes when the land remains in Federal ownership are often permitted. For these uses the Federal Power Commission, relying on reports of the Geological Survey and other interested agencies, gives consent and stipulates conditions to be included in rights-of-way grants in Engineering Power Reports (EPR).

A. General EPR for Recreational and Special Use. In a letter dated September 29, 1950, reaffirmed March 1, 1961, the Federal Power Commission gave the BLM permission to issue recreational leases and other special land use permits involving powersite lands without requesting authority for each case individually (Exhibit 9).

B. General EPR for Roads Under 44 LD 513. In a letter dated January 10, 1963, the Federal Power Commission suggested to the BLM that administrative roads under 44 LD 513 be recorded without individual reference to the Commission. The Commission, however, would like the opportunity to appraise and report on power potential for roads that would substantially increase the cost of power development (Exhibit 10).

Mining

.1 Policy. Branch policy is to offer no objection to recovery of subsurface mineral and related elements yet protect the right to use classified lands for the purpose withdrawn when needed, with no payments to accrue for loss of prospective profits or damage to improvements placed on the land.

.2 Procedure - Locatable Minerals. hard minerals

A. On Powersites. The regulations for mining, development and utilization of locatable mineral resources on public lands withdrawn, reserved, or classified for power development are set forth in 43 CFR ~~3590~~ in accordance with Public Law 359, the Mining Claims Rights Restoration Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 621).

The Federal Power Commission will accept and process under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act only those applications for lands in power classification or withdrawal which involve lands in an active Federal Power Project either constructed or under construction, or those involving land in a valid, unexpired preliminary permit for such a Project. Thus, mining claim applications affecting all other classified or withdrawn land are processed under Public Law 359.

B. On Reservoir Sites. Reservoir Site Reserves withdrawn under the Act of June 25, 1910, are subject to entry under the mining laws "as they apply to metalliferous minerals" amendment of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 496), as such classifications were not brought under the provisions of the Federal Power Act.

.3 Procedure - Leasable Minerals. oil, gas, sodium (potassium)

A. On Powersites. The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) provides for the leasing of certain minerals on Federal lands under regulations of 43 CFR ~~3100~~ 3109.4-1(a), 3500.3-2(a)(2). These regulations require that offerers for noncompetitive oil and gas leases and applicants for permits, leases, and licenses for mineral extraction consent to inclusion therein of stipulations issued by BLM with the advice and concent of the Federal Power Commission. BLM Form 4-1223 (Exhibit 1) contains the conditions used on powersite withdrawals. In addition, for powersites, the Commission in its Engineering Power Report (EPR) of April 3, 1957 (V BLM 4.11, Appendix 3), "requests that prior to the issuance of 'mineral permits, leases, and licenses' it be given an opportunity to report on offers filed on lands withdrawn for power purposes . . . ." Competitive oil leases are issued on BLM Form 4-219 which

Summary of action taken on applications for determinations under Section 24, to June 30, 1970, by the Federal Power Commission

State	Number of Applications Received to June 30, 1970	Number of Findings made to June 30, 1970	Acreage released under authority of Sec. 24 of the Federal Power Act	Cases Pending June 30, 1970
AL	14	13	685	1
AK	107	103	107,442	4
AZ	150	147	100,874	3
AR	60	60	1,540	-
CA	1,105	1,080	249,889	25
CO	496	493	109,240	3
FL	8	8	443	-
ID	602	588	79,991	14
MI	4	4	489	-
MN	12	12	324	-
MO	1	1	76	-
MT	196	191	32,408	5
NB	2	1	254	1
NV	24	23	10,529	1
NM	80	76	18,200	4
ND	1	1	40	-
OR	547	536	184,362	11
SD	1	1	515	-
UT	193	186	97,617	7
WA	213	208	28,648	5
WI	6	6	61	-
WY	165	161	22,132	4
Total	3,987	3,899	1,042,759	88

Exhibit 2
Part 636
Chapter 2

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND OFFICE
4201 U. S. Courthouse and Federal Building
Sacramento, California 95814

S 1643
2312 (L:SJ)

Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C.
Through: U.S. Geological Survey
Sacramento, California

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a copy of an application filed by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture (S 1643) for restoration of power withdrawals. A copy of the Land Office status sheet is enclosed which reflects that all the subject land is withdrawn in Power Project No. 2049, effective June 15, 1950, and also withdrawn in Power Project No. 2202 by preliminary permit issued August 22, 1957.

The land embraced in the proposed restoration lies in secs. 15, 16, 21, 22, and 28, T. 24 N., R. 12 W., M.D.M., in the Mendocino National Forest and is the selected land in forest exchange application S 1490 proposed by the Crawford Lumber Company.

We have made an initial review of the application for restoration of the power withdrawals and have no technical objections thereto. We are not aware of any objections to the transfer of the land to be affected by the exchange.

This request is submitted in accordance with the regulation in Title 43, CFR 2091.1(a), and in accordance with the BLM Appendix I on Special Resource Values, Release No. 25 of September 8, 1966. Your expediting the petition for restoration in accordance with the procedures stated in the referenced release would be very much appreciated.

/sgd/ Jesse H. Johnson
Acting

Enclosures 2

Encl. 1 - Copy of apln
Encl. 2 - Copy LO status sheet

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

REGIONAL OFFICE, REGION 2
P. O. BOX 2511
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95811
(TOWN AND COUNTRY AREA)

Exhibit 3
Part 636
Chapter 2

IN REPLY REFER TO: 2-240

August 29, 1960

Mr. R. N. Doolittle
Regional Hydraulic Engineer
Geological Survey
Room 215 Interior Building
2929 Fulton Avenue
Sacramento 21, California

Dear Sir:

This refers to your letter of August 3 requesting a report and recommendation on Federal Power Commission application DA-1005-California, filed by Jess D. Cannan, Weaverville, California for the following land:

Mount Diablo Meridian, California

T. 33 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 35: NW¼NW¼

The land lies just north of the Trinity River below Steiner Flat and about five miles southwest of Weaverville.

The southeast corner of the land in the application lies within the Helena Reservoir site, a proposed major development on the Trinity River below the Bureau's Trinity River Project. In view of this, the Bureau of Reclamation recommends the land be restored subject to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act.

Very truly yours,

/Sgd./ E. F. Sullivan

Acting Regional Director

Copy to: Director
Geological Survey
United States Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

H. Y. O. BANKS
DIRECTOR

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
P. O. BOX 388 SACRAMENTO 2
1120 N STREET HIGGINS 5-4711

Exhibit 4
Part 636
Chapter 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Water Resources
SACRAMENTO

August 11, 1960

Mr. ~~J. H. Gutride~~, Secretary
Federal Power Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. ~~Gutride~~:

Reference is made to your letter of July 28, 1960, to Governor Brown, regarding an application (DA-1005, California) filed by Jess D. Carman, Weaverville, California. The applicant seeks restoration of the following lands of the United States:

Mount Diablo Meridian, California
T. 33 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 35: NW¼NW¼

It is found that the foregoing parcel of land would be flooded in part by the construction of the Helena Dam and Reservoir, with a proposed maximum water surface elevation of 1,852 feet, on the Trinity River.

The foregoing development is a feature of The California Water Plan. It is recommended, therefore, that the Federal Power Commission determine that the restoration of the foregoing parcel of land to public entry would injure or destroy its use for conservation purposes.

Very truly yours,

HARVEY O. BANKS
Director of Water Resources

By James F. Wright
James F. Wright, Deputy Director
Administration and Management

cc: Mr. R. F. Doolittle
U. S. Geological Survey

C
C
P
Y

M-39868

MAY 18 1978

Publication for revocation
Pending DA
Pending Rec'd (not)

William W. Lindsay
Director, Office of Electric Power Regulation
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Mr. Lindsay:

This letter consists of a report and recommendations concerning a petition (M-39868) filed by the U. S. Forest Service requesting partial revocation of Power Site Reserve 100 to facilitate a land exchange. The affected lands are within the Helena National Forest and are described as follows:

Principal Meridian, Montana

T. 14 N., R. 10 W.,
sec. 32, E½NE¼.

The lands are located on the south bank of the Blackfoot River about 10 miles west of Lincoln, Montana. The lands were classified in Temporary Power Site Reserve 100 of January 17, 1910, which was made permanent by Executive Order of July 2, 1910. Altitudes on the lands, as shown on the Geological Survey Marcum Mountain 7½-minute topographic quadrangle, range from about 4,350 feet near the river to over 4,700 feet. Altitudes on the lands are also shown on Geological Survey maps entitled "Plan and Profile of Blackfoot River to Mile 95, and Tributaries" surveyed in 1934.

The Geological Survey has obtained streamflow records at a gaging station on the Blackfoot River near the head of Nevada Valley about 5 miles downstream from the subject lands. The average annual flow for the 13-year period of record is 322 ft^3/s (233,100 acre-feet/year).

Several dam and reservoir sites on the Blackfoot River have been investigated by various agencies. Of the sites investigated, only two, Lower Lincoln Canyon and Arrastre Creek, if developed, would affect the subject lands. The Arrastre Creek site was investigated in 1969 by the Geological Survey in connection with a review of waterpower withdrawals on the Blackfoot River. A dam 140 feet high in the SW¼ sec. 29, T. 14 N., R. 10 W., would form a reservoir with a capacity of about 120,000 acre-feet at a pool

Dwl - Reserve

altitude of 4,465 feet. The power potential of a project of this size would be about 3.8 MW based on average annual flow, gross head, and 100 percent efficiency. The Geological Survey's 1959 report was the subject of a Federal Power Commission determination (DA-171-Montana) issued May 8, 1962. In this determination the Commission found that the lands in the NE¼ sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 10 W., "have power value and are within a national forest, no useful purpose would be served by excluding them from the power reserve involved."

The Lower Lincoln Canyon damsite is located in the W½ sec. 30, T. 14 N., R. 10 W., about 1.5 miles downstream from the Arrastre Creek damsite. The site was considered by the Geological Survey as an alternative to the Arrastre Creek site.

The Bureau of Reclamation, in connection with its report "Blackfoot River Project" published in 1959, made reconnaissance studies of numerous storage and powersites on the Blackfoot River upstream from the Ninemile Prairie damsite including the reach of the river under consideration in this report. It concluded "that while some combination of all these developments might be considered as a physical alternate, the most advantageous project would be development of the Ninemile Prairie site." The Bureau's 1959 publication also states "there is no presently recommended or authorized alternate to the Ninemile Prairie site." The Ninemile Prairie damsite is located near the mouth of the Blackfoot River and its development would not affect the subject lands.

We concur with the Bureau of Reclamation's statements concerning selection of the Ninemile Prairie site and it is very unlikely that any alternative upstream site will ever be developed. However, we believe the power reservation should remain on the subject lands until the Ninemile Prairie site is developed. As such development is unlikely to occur within the next decade, the Geological Survey recommends restoring the subject lands to location, entry, or selection under the public land laws subject to the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act.

The Corps of Engineers in a letter dated April 3, 1978, expressed the opinion that revocation in accordance with the U.S. Forest Service request will have no adverse effect on Corps' projects which may be planned for the Blackfoot River area. The Bureau of Reclamation, in a memorandum received April 11, 1978, stated that partial revocation of Power Site Reserve 100, as described in the Bureau of Land Management's letter of March 17, 1978, would have no effect on any existing or proposed Bureau of Reclamation projects.

Sincerely,

Hillary A. Oden

Acting Chief, Conservation Division
For the Director

Enclosures 3 (BLM request, dated 3/17/78; USFS requests dated 2/16/78 and 2/23/78; BLM Master Title Plat)

cc: State Director, BLM, Billings, MT
Regional Forester, USFS, Missoula, MT

Conservation Manager, Menlo Park, CA
BMWC, Lakewood, CO
Area Waterpower Class. Supv., Denver, CO
Area Hydraulic Engineer, Portland, OR

SROsborne:gmf:5/4/78

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

S-238

Exhibit 5
Part 636
Chapter 2

Mr. T.A. Phillips
~~Mr. F. Stewart Brown~~
Chief, Bureau of Power
Federal Power Commission
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Mr. Brown:

This letter consists of a report and recommendations with respect to a petition for determination filed by the U. S. Forest Service (BLM Serial S-238), and is in accord with the Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement of 1966 between your Commission and this Department. A memorandum dated March 2, 1967 is enclosed, which states the Bureau of Land Management has no objection to the proposed petition. The following described lands, aggregating 31.25 acres, are requested to be cleared from power withdrawal so that a land exchange may be made between the State of California and the U. S. Forest Service. The Forest Service indicates the State is willing to accept title to these lands subject to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act.

Mount Diablo Meridian, California

T. 27 N., R. 12 E.,
sec. 22, S½SW¼NE¼NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼NW¼NE¼SE¼, N½NE¼SW¼NE¼SE¼, N½SW¼SE¼NE¼SE¼; N½SE¼NE¼SE¼, SE¼SE¼NE¼SE¼, and NE¼NE¼SE¼SE¼.
sec. 23, W½NW¼NW¼SW¼SW¼.

T. 23 N., R. 13 E.,
sec. 1, W½SW¼NW¼SW¼ and NW¼NW¼SW¼SW¼;
sec. 2, E½SE¼NE¼SE¼ and NE¼NE¼SE¼SE¼.

The lands in section 1 are withdrawn for waterpower purposes in Power Site Classification No. 425, approved July 2, 1952, and pursuant to the filing of Federal Power Project No. 2136 on December 15, 1955. The lands in section 2 were withdrawn pursuant to the filing of Federal Power Project Nos. 249 on February 14, 1921 and 2136 on December 15, 1955. A preliminary permit for Project No. 249 was issued April 19, 1923 for 3 years, and a license was rejected January 4, 1928. A preliminary permit for Project No. 2136 was rejected February 11, 1957. In addition, a plan for use of lands in sections 1 and 2 was included in Federal Power Project No. 2134 but a notice of withdrawal was never

issued; however, a modified plan submitted by the Richvale Irrigation District, and for which the water rights decision is under court review, does not now include use of these lands. The above described lands in sections 22 and 23 were withdrawn pursuant to the filing of Federal Power Project No. 2279 on September 20, 1960. A preliminary permit for Project No. 2279 was denied July 31, 1962.

As shown on the Geological Survey "Kettle Rock" 15' topographic quadrangle and on a 1:4800 scale map prepared for the California Department of Water Resources, the lands described in sections 22 and 23, T. 27 N., R. 12 E., M.D.M. are located about 20 miles northeast of Taylorsville, Plumas County, and are traversed by Indian Creek (a tributary of the North Fork of the Feather River) in the reach just below its junction with Antelope Creek. The subject lands are occupied by Antelope Valley Dam and Reservoir which was constructed in 1964 by the California Department of Water Resources. The 133-foot, earthfill dam creates a reservoir having a storage capacity of 22,600 acre-feet (22,240 acre-feet of usable capacity) at a maximum pool elevation of 5002 feet. The primary use of the reservoir is for recreation; however, some modification of operation for irrigation uses in Genesee and Indian Valleys downstream may be made in the future. Estimated average annual inflow for the dry, critical 1923-1935 period is about 11,900 acre-feet from the 71 square-mile drainage basin.

In Federal Power Project No. 2279, a 150-foot dam was contemplated about 1 mile downstream from the more recently constructed State dam. Hydroelectric power was to have been generated a short distance downstream. A preliminary permit for this project was denied July 31, 1962. Water rights applications were denied by the State of California July 15, 1963. Any power development using Antelope Valley Reservoir would necessitate a major change in operation of the existing reservoir which is dedicated to recreational uses. The water supply is not large, and head susceptible of development is not great; therefore, the power value of Antelope Valley Reservoir and the subject lands is considered negligible.

The Bureau of Reclamation reports it has no anticipated projects involving the above reservoirs. A Reclamation withdrawal covering the lands in section 2, T. 23 N., R. 13 E., was revoked by Public Land Order 3187 of July 31, 1963.

The Geological Survey recommends outright revocation of the power classification and withdrawals affecting the subject lands.

Sincerely yours,

Chief, Conservation Division
For the Director

Enclosures: Copy of U.S. Forest Service petition
Memorandum, Sacramento Land Office, BLM

KWSax-db 3/7/67

Exhibit 6
Part 636
Chapter 2

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Before Commissioners: Jerome K. Kuykendall, Chairman; Frederick Stueck, Arthur Kline, Joseph C. Swidler and Howard Morgan.

Land Withdrawn in Power Site Reserve No. 232	))	Docket No. DA-1005-California Jess D. Cannan

DETERMINATION UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE FEDERAL POWER ACT

(Issued July 13, 1961)

An application was filed by Jess D. Cannan, of Weaverville, California, for release from power withdrawal of the following-described land:

Mount Diablo meridian, California

T. 33 N., R. 10 W., sec. 35, NW¼NW¼

Applicant desires to have the land restored and classified for small tract disposal.

The above-described land is withdrawn in Power Site Reserve No. 232, dated November 25, 1911, and lies a short distance north of the Trinity River, just downstream from the town of Steiner Flat.

The construction of the Helena dam on the Trinity River about 20 miles below the land as proposed by the State of California would flood a portion of the land. However, no plan is known that proposes use of the land in connection with power development within the foreseeable future.

The Commission finds:

(1) Inasmuch as the land is valuable for power purposes, the power withdrawal with respect thereto should not be revoked.

(2) Inasmuch as power development does not appear imminent and use of the land in the meantime for other purposes will not injure materially its power value, a determination as hereinafter provided with respect thereto is justified.

The Commission determines:

The value of the above-described land will not be injured or destroyed for purposes of power development by location, entry, or selection under the public land laws, subject to the provisions of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, as amended.

The above-described land remains in a withdrawn status until the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the hInterior, issues a formal order of restoration, and no preference right to the land is acquired by the filing of the application for release from power withdrawal or by this action taken by the Commission with respect to the land.

By the Commission.

/Sgd./ Joseph H. Gutride

Joseph H. Gutride,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Before Commissioners: Lee C. White, Chairman; L. J. O'Connor, Jr., Charles R. Ross, Carl E. Bagge, and John A. Carver, Jr.

Lands Withdrawn in Power Site Classification No. 425, and Project Nos. 249, 2134, 2136 and 2279	)))	Docket No. DA-1081-California U.S. Forest Service

FINDING AND ORDER UNDER SECTION 24
OF THE FEDERAL POWER ACT

(Issued March 14, 1968)

Application (S-238) was filed by the U.S. Forest Service (Applicant) for a determination under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act for the purpose of restoring to entry the following described lands of the United States withdrawn for power purposes:

Mount Diablo Meridian, California

T. 27 N., R. 12 E., sec. 22, S½SW¼NE¼NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼NW¼NE¼SE¼, etc.

The lands in secs. 22 and 23 are withdrawn pursuant to the filing on September 20, 1960 of an application for preliminary permit for Project No. 2279. The application was denied on July 31, 1962. The lands in sec. 1 are withdrawn in Power Site Classification No. 425, approved June 24, 1952, and pursuant to the filing on May 29, 1953 of an application for preliminary permit for Project No. 2136. The application was denied. The lands in sec. 2 are withdrawn pursuant to the filing on September 14, 1921 of an application for preliminary permit for Project No. 249 and also are withdrawn for Project No. 2136. While a preliminary permit for Project No. 249 was issued, a subsequent application for license was denied. All of the lands in secs. 1 and 2 are further withdrawn pursuant to the filing on December 22, 1959 of an application for license for Project No. 2134 which included the Grizzly Valley Reservoir. The dam site of the latter reservoir would have been located within secs. 1 and 2. However, an application was filed on August 14, 1964 for amendment of the license application for Project No. 2134 to eliminate therefrom the Grizzly Valley Reservoir which has since been constructed by the State of California as a part of its California Water Project. With the exception of Project No. 2279 mentioned above, which proposed a dam about 1 mile downstream from the State's existing Antelope Valley Dam (also part of the Water Project), no power generation at the dam sites was proposed in connection with

the project withdrawals herein involved. Moreover, the water supply and available head for power development at both of the State dams are so limited that the power value of the reservoir and the subject lands is negligible.

The subject lands are part of a proposed land exchange between Applicant and the State of California involving 7,367 acres of offered State lands and 3,329 acres of Forest Service lands. The State is seeking to acquire the areas occupied by the dams forming various reservoirs comprising part of its California Water Resources' California Water Project. The lands offered by the State comprise 27 miles of reservoir shorelines and adjacent lands which are improved with a costly road system and camping and picnicking facilities. The State reservoirs around which the offered lands are situated are being used for recreation and domestic water storage purposes only and power development is not anticipated.

The Commission finds:

Inasmuch as the subject lands have negligible power value, it has no objection to the cancellation or revocation by the Secretary of the Interior of Power Site Classification No. 425 insofar as it pertains to the subject lands.

The Commission orders:

The power withdrawals pertaining to the subject lands pursuant to the filings of applications for Project Nos. 249, 2134, 2136 and 2270 are hereby vacated.

By the Commission.

(S E A L)

Gordon M. Grant,
Secretary.

Exhibit 7
Part 636
Chapter 2

[Public Land Order 2865]

[Sacramento 067445] 28 FR 804

CALIFORNIA

Restoration Under Section 24, Federal Power Act; Power Site Reserve No. 232

1. In No. DA-1005-California, the Federal Power Commission determined that the value of the following-described land withdrawn in Power Site Reserve No. 232 will not be injured or destroyed for purposes of power development by location, entry, or selection under the public land laws, subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U.S.C., 818), as amended:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

T. 33 N., R. 10 W.
Sec. 35, NW¼NW¼.

The area described contains approximately 40 acres.

2. The land lies on a south facing slope adjacent to the Trinity River in California. The terrain is rough and mountainous.

3. Until 10:00 a.m. on July 19, 1963, the State of California shall have (1) a preferred right of application to select the land in accordance with subsection (c) of section 2 of the Act of August 27, 1958, (72 Stat. 928; 43 U.S.C. 851, 852), and (2) a preferred right to apply for the reservation to it or to any of its political subdivisions, under any statute or regulation applicable thereto, or any of the land required for a right-of-way for a public highway or as a source of materials for the construction and maintenance of such highways, in accordance with the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Power Act, supra.

4. This order shall not otherwise be effective to change the status of the land until 10:00 a.m. on July 19, 1963. At that time the land shall be open to the operation of the public land laws generally subject to valid existing rights and meritable claims, the requirements of applicable law, rules and regulations, and the provisions of any existing withdrawals.

5. The land has been open to applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws, and to location under the United States mining laws subject to the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 682; 30 U.S.C. 621).

6. Any disposals of the land described in this order shall be subject to the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Power Act, supra, as specified by the Federal Power Commission in its determination.

Inquiries concerning the land should be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento, Calif.

JOHN A. CARVER, JR.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 18, 1963.

[F.R. Doc. 63-819; Filed, Jan. 24, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20426

February 16, 1937

Consent to establishment of grazing districts, issuance of grazing permits, and leasing for grazing purposes under the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, Government lands reserved for power purposes.

Upon request under date of November 2, 1936, by the Acting Director, Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, for consent of the Commission, pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934, c. 685, 48 Stat. 1269, to the establishment of grazing districts and the issuance of grazing permits on lands of the United States withdrawn, classified, or otherwise reserved for power purposes, except in those instances where grazing will interfere with such purposes; and

Upon request under date of December 7, 1936, by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, for consent of the Commission, pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), to the leasing under Section 15 of said act as amended, of isolated tracts of lands of the United States, withdrawn for power purposes;

The Commission upon consideration of the matter finds and determines:

That the establishment of grazing districts, the issuance of grazing permits and the leasing for grazing purposes, under said act as amended, of lands of the United States theretofore or thereafter withdrawn, classified, or otherwise reserved for power purposes, but not including lands embraced within the project areas of any power project theretofore licensed by the Commission or otherwise authorized by the United States, will not injure or destroy the value of such lands for the purposes of power development nor otherwise abridge the jurisdiction of the Commission; provided, that such grazing districts shall be established and such permits and leases for grazing permits issued and subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the establishment of the grazing district or the issuance of the grazing permit or lease for grazing purposes shall in no wise diminish or affect the jurisdiction of the Commission at any time to issue permits or licenses pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Power Act; and that the issuance by the Commission of a license shall immediately and automatically terminate such grazing district, permit, or lease for grazing purposes as to all lands within the project area described in such license;

(2) That the establishment of the grazing district or the issuance of the grazing permit or lease for grazing purposes involving lands withdrawn

for power purposes shall in no wise diminish or affect the jurisdiction of the Commission at any time to make further determinations that the value of any of such lands for the purposes of power development will not be injured or destroyed by location, entry or selection, as provided by Section 24 of the act, and none of such lands shall be declared open, otherwise than as hereinbefore provided, to location, entry or selection except upon such further determination by the Commission; and any such further determination shall immediately and automatically terminate such grazing district, permit, or lease for grazing purposes as to any lands involved in such further determination.

Now, therefore, the Commission consents to the establishment of such grazing districts and the issuance of grazing permits and leases for grazing purposes of lands of the United States reserved for power purposes subject to the conditions hereinabove set out;

Provided, however, that this determination and consent shall be effective for lands embraced within grazing districts, as of the date of the establishment of such districts, and for isolated tracts of lands leased for grazing purposes, it shall be in effect when such leases are issued, provided that notice thereof is received by this Commission from the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, within 30 days thereafter, such notice to include full legal description of the lands withdrawn for power purposes which are involved.

Thereupon the Commission adjourned.

(Sgd) Frank R. McNich
Chairman

Attest:

Leon M. Fuquay
Acting Secretary

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20426

September 29, 1950

Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This Commission is in receipt of two letters dated July 21, 1950, from Mr. H. Byron Mock, Regional Administrator, for the Colorado-Utah Region (IV) of your Bureau, with reference to the issuance of special land use permits involving several small tracts of vacant public land within sections 29 and 30, T. 40 S., R. 22 E., Salt Lake Meridian, Utah, withdrawn in Power Site Reserve No. 122.

It is noted that quite a number of like cases have been referred, from your Regional Offices, to this Commission for similar consideration and that there could be some modification of the present procedure whereby your Bureau might more expeditiously process applications for special land use permits that involve power site lands.

The expression "power site land" generally includes lands embraced in water power designations, power site reserves, power site classifications, final power permits and lands withdrawn under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act pursuant to the filing of application for preliminary permit or license with this Commission.

It is our understanding that under existing regulations (43 C.F.R. 2811.2) of your Bureau the issuance of special land-use permits does not restrict the acquisition in the lands of rights by others including rights-of-way under existing laws. However, damages to improvements of the permittees by the taking of the lands for other purposes do not appear to be controlled by the provisions of the aforesaid regulations.

This Commission recognizes the possibility that the lack of control over the improvements which may be placed upon the power site lands, in some instances through the issuance of a number of permits within a given area, may increase the cost of the power project to such a degree as to prove the development of the site infeasible. Because of this factor the Commission believes it both desirable and essential that in any such permit issued there be inserted therein the following or similar proviso:

"The permittee further agrees that the United States, its permittees or licensees, for purposes of power development, shall not be held liable for any damage to crops, buildings or other improvements of the permittee resulting from the construction, operation and maintenance of any power project works upon the lands herein described."

The Commission has no objection to the issuance of special land-use permits involving power site lands in accordance with the aforesaid recommendations.

By direction of the Commission.

Secretary

Exhibit 10
Part 636
Chapter 2

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20426

January 10, 1963

EPR-General
Recordation of Rights-of-Way
(44 L. D. 513)

The Director
Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This Commission in recent months has received copies of numerous serial register pages, accompanied by power value reports prepared by the Geological Survey, concerning requests filed with the Portland Land Office by the District offices of your Bureau for the recordation upon its records of rights-of-way on power site lands for facilities of the United States pursuant to 44 L. D. 513.

It appears that many of such rights-of-way are primarily for roads to facilitate the harvesting of timber products from the lands and have been in place for many years. Other of the rights-of-way appear of more recent development and, while not so stated, it is presumed some of the requests for recordation passing through this office may involve timber roads proposed for construction.

The recordation of such rights-of-way upon your office records is primarily to put the public on notice that some portion or portions of the respective legal subdivisions have been appropriated for public purposes. It is considered that such use of power site lands by the United States would not materially affect their power value and the Commission has no objection to their recordation without referral to this office.

Should such facilities be proposed for construction or improvement by the United States which would substantially increase the cost of power development, the Commission would appreciate the opportunity to appraise and report on the power potential of the power site lands involved.

By direction of the Commission.

/sgd./ J. H. Gutride
Secretary

contains two stipulations, section 2p and section 3a, which fully protect lands in reservoir and powersite withdrawal. Leases for Federal lands covered by Reservoir Site (Act 1888), Reservoir Site Reserves, or certain Reclamation Withdrawals, are required to sign the stipulations in BLM Form 4-467a (Exhibit 2). Neither the Federal Power Commission nor the Geological Survey require notice or copies of executed leases for their records. The procedure is clarified further in the Memorandum of Understanding of July 20, 1966, (637.6.3V).

Exhibit 1
Part 636, Chapter 3

Form 3730-1
(m-4-1223
(m-1960)
(December 1976)
(Formerly 3100-1)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

POWERSITE STIPULATION

The lessee or permittee hereby agrees:

(a) If any of the land covered by this lease or permit was, on the date that the lease or permit application or offer was filed, within a powersite classification, reservation, or project on which an application for a license or preliminary permit is pending before the Federal Power Commission or on which an effective license or preliminary permit had been issued by the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act, or on which an authorized power project (other than one owned or operated by the Federal Government) had been constructed, the United States, its permittees or licensees shall have the prior right to use such land for purposes of power development so applied for, licensed, permitted or authorized, and no compensation shall accrue to the mineral lessee or permittee for loss of prospective profits or for damages to improvements or workings, nor for any additional expense caused the mineral lessee as a result of the taking of said land for power development purposes. It is agreed, however, that where the mineral lessee or permittee can make adjustments of his improvements to avoid undue interference with power development, he will be permitted to do so at his own expense. Furthermore, occupancy and use of the land by the mineral lessee or permittee shall be subject to such reasonable conditions with respect to the use of the land as may be prescribed by the Federal Power Commission for the protection of any improvements and workings constructed thereon for power development.

(b) If any of the land covered by this lease or permit is on the date of the lease or permit within a powersite classification or reservation which is not governed by the preceding paragraph, the lease or permit is subject to the express condition that operations under it shall be so conducted as not to interfere with the administration and use of the land for powersite purposes to a greater extent than may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary for the most beneficial use of the land. In any case, it is agreed that where the mineral lessee or permittee can make adjustments to avoid undue interference with power development, he will be permitted to do so at his own expense.

Form 3730-1
(December 1975)
(formerly 3500-1)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

POWERSITE STIPULATION

The lessee or permittee hereby agrees:

(a) If any of the land covered by this lease or permit was, on the date the lease or permit application or offer was filed, within a powersite classification, reservation, or project on which an application for a license or preliminary permit is pending before the Federal Power Commission or on which an effective license or preliminary permit had been issued by the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act, or on which an authorized power project (other than one owned or operated by the Federal Government) had been constructed, the United States, its permittees or licensees shall have the prior right to use such land for purposes of power development so applied for, licensed, permitted, or authorized and no compensation shall accrue to the mineral lessee or permittee for loss of prospective profits or for damages to improvements or workings, or for any additional expense caused the mineral lessee as a result of the taking of said land for power development purposes. It is agreed, however, that where the mineral lessee or permittee can make adjustments of his improvements to avoid undue interference with power development, he will be permitted to do so at his own expense. Furthermore, occupancy and use of the land by the mineral lessee or permittee shall be subject to such reasonable conditions with respect to the use of the land as may be prescribed by the Federal Power Commission for the protection of any improvements and workings constructed thereon for power development.

(b) If any of the land covered by this lease or permit is on the date of the lease or permit within a powersite classification or reservation which is not governed by the preceding paragraph, the lease or permit is subject to the express condition that operations under it shall be so conducted as not to interfere with the administration and use of the land for powersite purposes to a greater extent than may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary for the most beneficial use of the land. In any case, it is agreed that where the mineral lessee or permittee can make adjustments to avoid undue interference with power development, he will be permitted to do so at his own expense.

Exhibit 2
Part 636, Chapter 3

FORM 4-467a
(MARCH 1957)

USDI Bureau of Land Management

Bureau of Reclamation

LEASE STIPULATION

The lessee further agrees that there is reserved to the lessor, its successors and assigns, the prior right to use any of the lands herein leased, to construct, operate, and maintain dams, dikes, reservoirs, canals, wasteways, laterals, ditches, telephone and telegraph lines, electric transmission lines, roadways, and appurtenant irrigation structures, and also the right to remove construction materials therefrom, without any payment made by the lessor or its successors for such right, with the agreement on the part of the lessee that if the construction of any or all of such dams, dikes, reservoirs, canals, wasteways, laterals, ditches, telephone and telegraph lines, electric transmission lines, roadways, or appurtenant irrigation structures across, over, or upon said lands or the removal of construction materials therefrom, should be made more expensive by reason of the existence of improvements or workings of the lessee thereon, such additional expense is to be estimated by the Secretary of the Interior, whose estimate is to be final and binding upon the parties hereto, and that within thirty days after demand is made upon the lessee for payment of any such sums, the lessee will make payment thereof to the United States or its successors constructing such dams, dikes, reservoirs, canals, wasteways, laterals, ditches, telephone and telegraph lines, electric transmission lines, roadways, or appurtenant irrigation structures across, over, or upon said lands or removing construction materials therefrom. The lessee further agrees that the lessor, its officers, agents, and employees and its successors and assigns shall not be held liable for any damage to the improvements or workings of the lessee resulting from the construction, operation, and maintenance of any of the works herein above enumerated. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed as in any manner limiting other reservations in favor of the lessor contained in this lease.

_____

Lessee

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. 13841

.1 Policy. It is Branch policy to encourage grazing and related uses of lands which have been classified as power and reservoir sites when prior water development rights are retained by the United States, and when such use is not inconsistent with the purpose of the withdrawal as grazing permits may be revoked without giving rise to any right of compensation.

.2 Procedure. Stipulations included in a grazing lease for lands in reservoir or power withdrawal differ if these lands are also included in a grazing district. Lands withdrawn prior to enactment of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 were not included in such grazing districts.

A. Outside Grazing Districts. BLM, in administering such withdrawn lands in accordance with 43 CFR 4122.3-2, insures that "Any lease issue covering withdrawn lands must contain the stipulations which have been prescribed for the protection and use of the land for the purpose for which it was withdrawn or reserved." The standard lease stipulation for powersites is in accord with the FPC determination of February 16, 1937 (18 CFR 25.2, Note 2), and is stated in IX BLM 3.2.5D. The standard lease stipulation for reservoir sites is given in IX BLM 3.2.5G as follows: "This lease is granted subject to the right of the United States, its permittees, and licensees, to enter upon, take, or use any or all of the _____ _____ for reservoir purposes."

B. Within Grazing Districts. BLM administers powersites located in Grazing Districts in accordance with the Federal Power Commission determination of February 16, 1937 (18 CFR 25.2, Note 2).

.1 General. The "original" right-of-way Act of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. 253 RS 2339 and 2477) grants rights-of-way for construction of highways over public lands not reserved for public uses. Grants of right-of-way under RS 2477 become effective upon the construction or establishment of highways in accordance with State laws or over public lands not reserved for public uses. No application should be filed as no action on the part of the Government is necessary except in cases where the highway crosses revested and reconveyed lands or land reserved for public uses.

Section 9 of the act (RS 2339) granted rights to use of water for mining, agriculture, manufacturing, or other purposes whenever, by priority of possession, rights have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by local customs, laws, and decisions of courts. The provisions of section 9 have been replaced by subsequent acts governing rights to use of water and rights-of-way for water conveyances and special acts governing the production of electric energy. The Act of July 26, 1866, is the Organic Law with relation to the development of hydroelectric power. The Act of July 9, 1870 (16 Stat. 217) amending the Act of 1866, is the next legislative step and this law was followed by the Act of May 14, 1896 (29 Stat. 120), the Act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 790), and the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063) and subsequent amendments thereto.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Utah Power and Light Co. versus the United States (243 US 389-405) commented upon the Acts of 1866 and 1870 as follows:

> "Obviously this legislation was primitive. At that time works for generating and distributing electric power were unknown, and so were not in the mind of Congress. Afterwards when they came into use, it was found that this legislation was at best poorly adapted to their needs. It was limited to ditches, canals, and reservoirs and did not cover powerhouses, transmission lines or necessary subsidiary structures."

The later enactments specifically authorized the use of rights-of-way for the necessary structures upon public lands and reservations for generation of electric power.

.2 Policy. Branch policy shall be to encourage use of power and reservoir site lands for rights-of-way when such uses will not interfere with the right of the government to use the site when needed for the purpose so classified. To the extent it appears in the public interest, as few restrictions as possible will be recommended as terms or stipulations to forestall the encumbrance of such sites.

.3 Authority. The following right-of-way acts are applicable to lands classified as power and reservoir sites. Unless otherwise stated, BLM issues the rights-of-way subject to clearance with the agency having administrative jurisdiction of the land.

A. Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 482; 43 U.S.C. 943-939), grants a limited fee (not easement, 54 I.D. 392) over and across public lands for railroad and station ground purposes. [43 CFR ~~2234.2-2(a)~~ 2842.0-2]

B. Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101; 43 U.S.C. 946-949), as amended, grants a limited fee (not easement) to canal and ditch companies for irrigation purposes. [43 CFR ~~2234.3-1(a)~~ 2871.0-2]

C. Act of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. 635; 43 U.S.C. 956) permits rights-of-way for tramways, railroads, and motor-truck roads to be used in connection with mining, quarrying, logging, and manufacture of lumber to the extent of 20 feet on either side of the centerline. [43 CFR ~~2234.2-3(a)~~ 2842.0-3(a)]; the Act of May 14, 1896 (29 Stat. 120), amended this act to include generating electric power and took rights-of-way for power conduits out of the Act of July 26, 1866.

D. Act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. 484; 43 U.S.C. 952-955) grants rights-of-way for construction of reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands not mineral or otherwise reserved for the purpose of furnishing water to livestock. Such grants are issued by BLM only if the reserve can be modified. (SM 632.2)

E. Act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. 404; 43 U.S.C. 951), as amended, grants rights-of-way for purposes subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation in the 1891 act above. [43 CFR ~~2234.3-1(a)(2)~~ 2871.0-3(b)]

F. Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1233; 16 U.S.C. 525), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights-of-way for railroad and station ground purposes "over and across any forest reservation or reservoir site when in his judgment the public interest would not be injuriously affected thereby." [43 CFR ~~2234.2-2(a)~~ 2842.0-3]

G. Act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 790; 43 U.S.C. 959), permits rights-of-way up to 50 feet on either side of the marginal limits for electric distribution lines, communication lines, canals, ditches, etc. The Bureau of Land Management issues such rights-of-way subject to clearance with agency having jurisdiction [43 CFR ~~2234.4-1(a)(1)~~ 2811.0-2(a)], except for National Forest lands [43 CFR ~~2234.4-1(a)(4)~~ 2811.0-2(a)(4)] for which the Forest Service issues the permit after clearance from interested agencies.

H. Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628; 16 U.S.C. 472, 524), permits rights-of-way through National Forests for dams, reservoirs, water-plants, ditches, flumes, pipes, tunnels, and canals for municipal or mining purposes. [43 CFR 2891.0-3]

I. Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253; 43 U.S.C. 961), grants rights-of-way to 200 feet on each side of the centerline (400 feet for super-structures) for electric distribution lines, communication lines, and other forms of communication transmitting, relay, and receiving facilities. The Bureau of Land Management issues such rights-of-way for land administering agencies in Interior; for all others, such grants are issued by the Heads of Departments having jurisdiction. [43 CFR 2850.0-3(b); 2861.0-3; 2862.0-3(b)]

J. Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 449), as amended, grants rights-of-way for oil and natural gas pipelines and pumping plant sites. [43 CFR 2881.0-3(a), (b); 2881.0-8]

K. Act of November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 216; 23 U.S.C. 18), as amended, grants rights-of-way for highways and material sites. [43 CFR 2821.6-2]

L. R.S. 2477 (Act of July 26, 1866) (43 U.S.C. 932) is an unequivocal grant of rights-of-way for public highways over land not reserved for other purposes. No action is necessary for unreserved lands. [43 CFR 2822.1-1; 2822.1-2(a)(b)(c); 2822.2-1; 2822.2-2; 2822.2-2(b)] See Modifications (SM 632.3) for steps in relation to power or reservoir site classifications.

M. Act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 728; 49 U.S.C. 211-214), as amended, by the Act of August 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 621) authorizes the lease for use as a public airport any contiguous, unreserved and unappropriated public lands not to exceed 2,560 acres. [43 CFR 2911] Only special cases referred to Geological Survey. Process through Federal Power Commission suggesting stipulations if any seem required beyond 43 CFR 2801.1-5(m).

N. Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 17; U.S.C. 323), grants rights-of-way over Indian lands for all purposes. Such rights-of-way are issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. [25 CFR 161; 43 CFR 2802.1-6]

O. Act of September 3, 1954 (68 Stat. 1146; 43 U.S.C. 931c, 931d), grants leases, permits, and easements for public works to public agencies. BLM issues these rights-of-way for Interior agencies having jurisdiction; all others are issued by Heads of Departments having jurisdiction. [43 CFR 9.1]

P. Act of August 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 893, 916; 23 U.S.C. 317), grants of rights-of-way for interstate highways including control of access on

the National System of interstate and defense highways and the right to use materials for such highways from lands owned by the United States. This act is a modification with minor deletions and major additions of the Act of November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212-216). Under conditions deemed necessary for the adequate protection and utilization of reserved lands or materials, lands and materials may be transferred to the appropriate State highway department or its nominee subject to specified conditions. When waterpower withdrawals are affected an application under this act is referred to the Federal Power Commission for a determination under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. BLM issues these rights-of-way subject to clearance with the agency having jurisdiction. [43 CFR 2821.03]

Q. Special Land-Use Permits (R.S. 2478; 43 U.S.C. 1201) permit occupancy and use for purposes to which other statutes do not apply. These permits are revocable at will. Land management agencies issue such permits subject to clearance with agencies having interests in designated lands (SM 636.2.13). BLM, in processing such permits, includes a standard power stipulation (V BLM 4.11, Appendix 4) and does not refer cases affecting power withdrawals to either this Branch or the Federal Power Commission. [43 CFR 2920.0-2(a)]

R. 44 L.D. 513. Under Departmental instructions of January 13, 1916, Federal agencies may appropriate rights-of-way across Federal lands, with concurrence of agency having jurisdiction or control, for trails, roads, bridges, fire lanes, telephone lines, and fences. Such rights-of-way are recorded by the Bureau of Land Management. [43 CFR 2800.0-1 (b)] The Federal Power Commission stated in a general EPR dated January 10, 1963, that it has no objection to the recordation of such rights-of-way across powersite lands without prior reference to the Commission, except that the Commission would appreciate the opportunity to appraise and report on the power potential of the powersite lands involved in instances where facilities would substantially increase costs of power development. See Exhibit 10, Part 636, Chapter 2.

.4 Procedure.

A. General. Most right-of-way cases processed through this Branch are issued by the Bureau of Land Management under regulations set forth in 43 CFR 2800. Both the Geological Survey (this Branch) and the Federal Power Commission have responsibilities with respect to lands classified for power purposes over which rights-of-way may be granted, and additionally this Branch is concerned with rights-of-way across Reservoir Site Reserves. V BLM 3.8.100 requires that all right-of-way applications affecting lands withdrawn for power purposes be sent first to the Geological Survey for reports and recommendations. These requests are submitted by BLM directly to Branch

Regional offices having jurisdiction. (Exhibit 1). The replies, prepared in the Branch, are forwarded to the requesting BLM office through the Federal Power Commission when comments of the Commission are considered appropriate. A copy of the reply is always sent directly to the requesting office. This Branch occasionally receives requests for right-of-way reports for cases administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or U.S. Forest Service. Such cases are handled in the same manner as BLM cases, including transmittal of reports through the Federal Power Commission.

(1) Nature of Request. No special form of request is required. However, processing is expedited by the uniform procedure outlined here. Requests for reports by BLM should include two copies of the serial register page upon which appears the BLM serial number, act under which application is filed, description of land in power withdrawal, and where applicable, a statement that applicant requests waiver of 43 CFR 2234.1-2(c)(13). Each of the two copies of the serial register page submitted should be accompanied by: (1) pertinent attachments which disclose the nature of improvements intended, and (2) copies of maps showing location of the rights-of-way applied for. (Refer to V BLM 1.12.5)

(2) Nature of Report. Rights-of-way cases are often quite involved due to the complexity of the statutes. The nature of the BWC report to BLM is determined by the proposed use and the applicable regulations.

(a) Routine. Reports of a routine nature, which consist of a brief, standard reply are processed at the Regional level by imprinting the statement on the serial register page request, signing "For the Director", and returning directly to the originator.

(b) Non-Routine. When serial register page requests for reports require other than routine replies, a memorandum report is prepared in the Regional office for transmittal to the originating office via the Branch headquarters for signature "For the Director", and via the Federal Power Commission for its consideration and such further comments as that agency may deem appropriate. Format of such replies consists of an identifying opening statement which includes BLM serial number, name of applicant, proposed use, date application received in the land office, and authority or

act to be used; identity and history of withdrawal affected; legal description and geographic location of withdrawn lands; possible affect of the right-of-way on withdrawal; and Geological Survey position and recommendations. The transmittal should include a copy of the serial register page, any pertinent data sheets furnished by BLM, and copies of maps.

(3) Considerations. The classification affected by the proposed right-of-way is first reviewed to determine whether it conforms with existing or proposed water resource developments. If the classification is still considered to be valid, a study is made of the affect the proposed use would have on the lands involved. The potential value of the lands for water development will usually far outweigh the value of the proposed right-of-way. However, if the two uses are compatible or if interim use of the right-of-way is economically feasible, the Survey will recommend approval of the grant or permit, with only the minimum of reservations required to forestall encumbrance of the site. If the value of the land for right-of-way purpose exceeds that for water development, or if the classification is no longer valid, it should be vacated. Revocation of the classification is recommended in the report through the Federal Power Commission for applications under the Act of August 27, 1958 (SM 636.5.3(O)). Other applications for rights-of-way do not require formal determinations and it is preferable to make revocation requests to the BLM separately, to avoid undue delay of the application for right-of-way.

D. Decisions.

(1) No Objection-Standard Stipulation. Following is the standard stipulation to be included in permits or grants of right-of-way across lands withdrawn or classified as valuable for power or reservoir sites when proposed use presents no unusual site encumbrance:

> ". . . subject to the retention of prior rights for reservoir or power development, and subject to the condition that in the event the said land is required for such purposes, any improvements or structures placed thereon which shall be found to interfere with such development shall be removed or relocated as may be necessary to eliminate interference with reservoir or power development at no cost to the United States, its permittees or licensees."

(2) No Objections-Special Stipulations. It is Branch policy to request no special stipulations when preparing right-of-way clearance reports unless unusual and compelling reasons exist for doing this. In the report such reasons should be clearly set forth, and the special stipulations should be precisely stated.

(3) Cases Affecting Power Withdrawals Opened to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. Certain requests for reports concerning rights-of-way affect lands in power withdrawal which previously have been the subject of favorable "no injury" determinations under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. Such determinations allow interim use of the powersite lands, including rights-of-way, subject to provisions of Section 24 and sometimes additional conditions. If it is ascertained that the lands subject of the proposed application are to be used for a purpose within the scope of the determination, approval of the application can be granted without referral to the Federal Power Commission. The serial page requested is then stamped as follows:

> The Geological Survey has no objection to approval of the proposed right-of-way. It affects lands of the United States withdrawn for waterpower purposes for which the Federal Power Commission has determined that other uses will not injure the power value. Refer to _____.
>
> For the Director
> Geological Survey
>
> Attachment--map

Reference is made to the proper Section 24 Determination Action number and date of issuance, one copy filed, and the other returned to the originating office.

(4) Cases Affecting Power Withdrawals Made for Transmission Line Purposes Only. The "General Determination" of April 17, 1922, by the Federal Power Commission (43 CFR ~~2022.2~~ 2347.2) is, in effect, a blanket Section 24 Determination regarding power withdrawals made for transmission line purposes only.

Rights-of-way applications involving only such withdrawals are stamped as follows:

"Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management:

Lands in _____ affected by r/w application No. _____ were withdrawn for transmission line purposes only and are therefore subject to the Federal Power Commission's general determination of April 17, 1922. The Geological Survey has no objection to approval of the r/w across these lands provided that existing transmission line structures are protected.

For the Director
Geological Survey

Enclosure - map"

This form is completed by filling in the specific withdrawal or withdrawals affected and the BLM serial number, signed, and the original returned to the originating office.

(5) Transmission Lines. The BWC makes recommendations as to disposition of the transmission line right-of-way application based on the compatability of the proposed use with potential water resource developments. If the line will cross lands in power withdrawal which have not previously been restored subject to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act for transmission line use or which are not subject to the Federal Power Commission's general determination of April 17, 1922, the Survey report is forwarded to BLM through the Federal Power Commission for its consideration and such further comments as that agency may deem appropriate. The Geological Survey report should consider that the BLM forwards a copy of the application to the appropriate power marketing office of the Department of the Interior for advice and instructions (DM 730.2.3A).

(6) Advance Permission. [43 CFR ~~223.1-3(b)(1)~~ 2801.1-4(a)(1)]. This Branch is requested to report and recommend action on all cases for "permission to commence construction work over and through lands under the jurisdiction of the Department and to use and occupy such lands in advance of the approval of a right-of-way" when lands affected are included in power or reservoir site classifications or withdrawals. These cases for "advance

permission" are processed in the same manner as other rights-of-way; however, such cases must be handled expeditiously as V BLM 8.6(2) states "advance permission is justified if the request results from an emergency situation that suddenly arises and the emergency conditions do not permit awaiting issuance of a right-of-way".

Before the right-of-way is finally issued and after construction of the project works, the Survey is again requested to report and recommend action. If there have been no location or other changes affecting withdrawn lands the following statement is typed on the serial register page, one copy being transmitted to the Federal Power Commission if power classifications or withdrawals are affected, and the original sent to the originating BLM Land Office:

"Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management:

Since the application covers the project works for which advance permission to construct was granted under (BLM Serial No.) and since no departures from specification or locations as shown therein appear to have been made, the report of the Geological Survey on that application is still valid. For the same reasons further action by the Commission is considered unnecessary.

For the Director
Geological Survey"

(7) Waiver of 43 CFR ~~2234.1-2(c)(13)~~ 2811.1-5(m). The general terms and conditions an applicant must accept in most rights-of-way permits or grants include:

"That the right-of-way herein granted shall be subject to the express covenant that it will be modified, adapted, or discontinued if found by the Secretary to be necessary without liability or expense to the United States, so as not to conflict with the use and occupancy of the land for any authorized works which may be hereafter constructed thereon under the authority of the United States."

Only the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to waive this condition. The Bureau of Land Management as one step in evaluating requests for waiver, asks this Branch to report on all such requests (V BLM 1.12.4B) because of its knowledge

of possible water resource developments on Federal lands, and to preclude waiver on lands in reservoir or power withdrawal.

Waiver of 43 CFR ~~2234.1-3(c)(13)~~ 2801.1-5(m) is never appropriate in regard to land valuable for power or reservoir sites, therefore reports on such requests should emphatically state the Survey's objection giving reasons. Such memorandum reports are prepared in the Regional office for Branch headquarters signature and then transmitted through the Federal Power Commission to the originating Land Office.

If no power or reservoir withdrawals are involved the following statement is stamped on the serial register page request, signed by a responsible regional official, and returned directly to the originating Land Office:

"Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management:

Geological Survey information indicates that the proposed right-of-way does not affect lands of the United States withdrawn for waterpower purposes. The Survey has no objection to approval of the right-of-way, or to approval of a waiver of 43 CFR ~~2234.1-3(c)(13)~~. 2801.1-5(m)

For the Director
Geological Survey

Enclosure - map"

(8) Cases Which Do Not Affect Power or Reservoir Site Lands. Occasionally serial page requests for reports on rights-of-way are received which do not affect lands withdrawn for power or reservoir site use. These cases are processed by stamping the following statement on the serial register page:

"Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management:

Geological Survey information indicates that the proposed right-of-way does not affect lands of the United States withdrawn for waterpower purposes. The Survey has no objection to approval of the right of way.

For the Director
Geological Survey

Enclosure - map"

The original is signed and returned to the originating office.

(9) Denial. An application for right-of-way across power or reservoir site lands is seldom denied as very few such cases physically damage the site. Imminence of construction of a water resources development is the usual reason for denying an application.

.5 Records. Right-of-way files are maintained by BLM serial number for all such cases affecting lands in reservoir or power withdrawals. (SM 639.3.10).

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20426

IN REPLY REFER TO:
PWR-LP
EPR-General

Mr. Richard F. Droege
Associate Deputy Chief
Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

SEP 12 1969

Dear Mr. Droege:

This is in reply to your letter of August 25, 1969 (your reference 2720 7100) requesting Commission clearance for various proposed rights-of-way across land of the United States reserved for licensed transmission line Project No. 867.

The Commission has no objection to the approval of any right-of-way across land of the United States which has heretofore been, or hereafter may be, reserved as a power site where such reservation was made solely for transmission line purposes, provided:

1. The right-of-way granted merely crosses and does not coincide with the reserved corridor.

2. In the event the reserved land is included in any project operating or being constructed under the Federal Power Act, or is under examination and survey by a prospective licensee of the Federal Power Commission, the grantee will not proceed with construction before consultation and agreement with the licensee, or prospective licensee, to coordinate construction across the reserved land.

3. The permit provides for necessary measures and compliance with recognized guidelines to preserve natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values.

By direction of the Commission.

Secretary

Dir. BLM - D.C.,
Geo. Survey,
R.O.CIRC.,
DLP, OGC

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Exhibit 1
Part 636
Chapter 5

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 18, 1965

Memorandum

To: Director, Bureau of Land Management

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Reports on applications for rights-of-way.

On April 10, 1958, we asked you to inform your Land Offices to send their requests for reports on applications for rights-of-way affecting lands in reservoir or power withdrawals to the appropriate Geological Survey office listed therein. This memorandum is used as Appendix 1, Part 1 General, Volume V Lands, of your Bureau Manual. Please susbtitute the following corrected list of offices:

Regional Hydraulic Engineer Conservation Division U. S. Geological Survey 6023 ~~[illegible]~~7 Federal Building 1961 Stout Street Denver, Colorado 80202	): For	Arizona New Mexico Colorado Kansas Nebraska Utah (Colorado River drainage only) Wyoming (Colorado & Platte River drainage only)
Regional Hydraulic Engineer Conservation Division U. S. Geological Survey Rm. 8030 Federal Building 650 Capitol Mall Sacramento, California 95814	): For	California Nevada Idaho) (Great Basin Utah) drainage Wyoming) only)
Regional Hydraulic Engineer Conservation Division U. S. Geological Survey Rm 214 ~~[illegible] Post Office Building~~ P. O. Box ~~3087~~ 3202 Portland, Oregon 97208	): For	Oregon Idaho) (Snake River ~~Utah~~) drainage Wyoming) only)

Regional Hydraulic Engineer Conservation Division U. S. Geological Survey 244 Federal Building P. O. Box 1152 Tacoma, Washington 98401	): For	Montana NorthDakota South Dakota Washington (excluding Snake River drainage) Idaho (Pend Oreille and Spokane River drainage only) Wyoming (Yellowstone, Little Missouri, and Cheyenne River drainage only) Alaska

A copy of a chart showing the boundaries of our supervisory regions is enclosed.

/Sgd./ R. E. Spratt

For the Director

Enclosure (See 630.5 Exhibit 2)

.1 Objective. "Conformance with plat of survey" reports are notices prepared by the Bureau of Land Management to inform agencies that an existing classification or withdrawal has been conformed to a new survey, or resurvey, because the original description is inadequate to relate the lands to the new plat. A Secretarial letter of August 31, 1942, discontinued the use of the term "interpretation" formerly applied to such actions. For filing purposes BWC continues to number the notices as interpretations.

.2 Policy. The Branch shall maintain its records of lands in classification for power and reservoir site purposes in a manner consistent with terminology and instructions for surveys of the public lands.

.3 Procedure. When BLM records of existing BWC classifications are to be revised to conform with new or resurveyed plats of townships, BLM officials are required to contact the Geological Survey regarding questions of intent as to which lands are affected before preparing land descriptions in terms of the new survey (Secretarial letter of 8-31-42); however, final decisions as to interpretation of land in withdrawal rests with BLM.

Upon receipt of lists of lands construed to be in withdrawal in accordance with the new plat, this Branch carefully examines its records and notifies BLM by memorandum of its concurrence or suggested changes. Differences are ordinarily reconciled by mutual agreement after personal discussions.

Upon receipt of a "Conformance with plat of survey" report, the Branch revises its records to conform, plots the new descriptions, cross-indexes the conformance report to the existing classification, and files properly (SM 639.3). If the revised classification fails to adequately designate the lands having value for power or storage sites, corrective actions are initiated by BWC.

.1 General. The Federal Power Commission requests reports and recommendations on applications for preliminary permits and licenses for proposed waterpower developments from all interested Federal and State agencies. These requests come from the Project Review Coordinator, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Water and Power Development, through the Staff Engineer of the Director's office of the Geological Survey. The Staff Engineer circulates the request to the other Divisions of the Survey for comment and recommendations. In the Conservation Division, the Branch of Waterpower Classification makes comments appropriate to that Branch and combines these with comments of other Branches into a Division report. This is a headquarters activity, and is not delegated to Regional offices, although inquiry may be made as to current status of certain water development planning. The Division Reports are submitted to the Staff Engineer where the final Survey report is prepared and forwarded to the Project Review Coordinator.

.1 General. Every land-disposal case involving laws which do not automatically require the reservation of all minerals to the United States is forwarded by BLM to the Geological Survey for a mineral resources report (V BLM 1.12.1). When preparing the request for a mineral report the BLM officer examines his records to determine whether they are clear as to the value or nonvalue of the land for water resource development purposes. If a report on water resources values is required, BLM requests it from the appropriate BWC Regional office (see Exhibits 1 and 2). This procedure was inaugurated April 12, 1968, and replaces the combined mineral and water resources reports prepared since 1906 (V BLM 1.12.1A and B) commonly referred to as "Co-ops." Such actions are taken to provide a safeguard against loss to the United States of its mineral and water resources, and is in line with the "public interest test" applied by BLM.

The form of request is given in V BLM 1.12.1A and B; and is referred to as a "Mineral and Water Resource Report" by BLM, and a "Co-op" by the Conservation Division due to the cooperative nature of these reports, prepared since 1906.

Applications for exchanges authorized for consolidation or extension of national forests under the Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; 16 U.S.C. 485), as amended by the Act of June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 205), are filed with the appropriate Forest Service officer. The Forest Service, desiring early information on the mineral and water resources value of the offered and selected lands involved, requests mineral and water resources reports directly from the appropriate Conservation Division Regional officer.

.2 Procedures for BLM requests. When requests for waterpower reports are needed, the lands applied for in each case are checked against power and reservoir site classification records. Any need for further investigation is established at this time. If the disposal case involves lands deemed valuable for water storage or waterpower purposes but not so classified, a report is prepared initiating classification. Public lands in Alaska are not affected by Executive Orders No. 6910 and 6964, which withdrew all vacant land in lieu of classification. If lands are found to have power or storage value subsequent to the application but prior to issuance of the patent, this value can be reserved to the United States by language in the patent. In this case the requesting BLM office is informed of the nature of the water resources value and an appropriate withdrawal is initiated as outlined in Part 632. If the lands are already in power or storage withdrawal, an appropriate report is prepared. If the report requires routing through the Federal Power Commission, it should be prepared for signature in Washington, D.C.

If it merely states facts, such as the lands having no water resource value or already being opened under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, the BWC report may be signed by the Regional Engineer and returned to the BLM field office (Exhibit 3).

.3 Procedures for Forest Service requests. The Department of Agriculture's Forest Service requests that BWC, as a form of disposal screening, make a brief clearance report as to the waterpower and water storage potential of the offered and selected lands for each proposed land exchange case. Regional Forest Service offices (and in certain cases, specific National Forest offices) will forward letter requests to BWC either directly, or through BMC offices, for reports on each land exchange proposed. BWC will prepare factual reports in letter form to be signed by Regional Hydraulic Engineers, and to be sent to originating Forest Service office (Exhibit 4). These reports will give information regarding (1) site potentialities of both the offered and selected lands, (2) BWC's knowledge of existing rights-of-way across these lands, and (3) timely notice to the Forest Service of power classifications and withdrawals for which Petitions for Determination (SM 636.2) must be initiated to clear the selected lands for the intended purpose.

If the BWC field office deems the selected lands should not pass from Federal ownership due to pending water resources development, or that the offered land should be classified after its return to Federal ownership, a letter form report substantiating this position should be signed by the Regional Hydraulic Engineer and sent to the originating Forest Service office.

First Phase is the initial inventory being worked on at this time. Data being used includes: FERC list of developed and undeveloped sites, CORPS national inventory of dams, GS powersite cards. Initial screening will eliminate sites less than 1 MW at average annual streamflow, nationally -- for the PNW, eventually screening will eliminate those less than 10 MW. Appendix B and Appendix C are FERC and COE inventory forms and instructions and are available in each Waterpower office. End result of inventory will be a theoretical inventory of hydropower in the nation, with a list of the best potential sites.

Other "tasks" include the "evaluation of power benefits" from the potential sites and a study of the "regional demand for power" -- a comprehensive inventory of the need for power, including pumped-storage.

* We can provide input to the inventory until September 1. Preliminary inventory is to be completed October 1, 1978.

Our input is being coordinated through Vern Indermuhle. Copies of our inventory cards will be sent to the Corps. This information will be put on a tape by the Corps and will be available to us.

EFFECT OF RENEWED INTEREST IN HYDROPOWER AND EXPANSION OF THERMAL PROGRAM ON THE WATERPOWER PROGRAM

Jack Dugwyler

Will this renewed interest affect our classification program? Probably not significantly, except that we may want to re-look at some of our older withdrawal reviews to determine if the thinking on some revocations is still valid today.

* Most important however, is that we take advantage of the renewed interest in hydropower and put it to good use for our own well-being.

We should also expand our viewpoint beyond waterpower, and continually keep abreast of the need for water storage for all purposes, not only hydropower.

Are we seeing all FS and BLM disposal screening cases?? Doubtful! Hillary Oden suggested preparing an instructional memorandum to the AG to be sure that waterpower sees all cases.

* Vern Indermuhle volunteered to do the memo preparation. We should try to iron out the problem internally in the Division before approaching the FS or BLM for new routing rules.

BWC file copy
40.21

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Regional Hydraulic Engineers

DATE: October 22, 1968

FROM : Chief, Branch of Waterpower Classification

SUBJECT: USFS Cooperative Reports

The USFS has requested that we furnish them, early in the negotiation, a water resource report on both the offered and selected lands under consideration in a proposed forest exchange. By memo of September 23, 1968, BWC field offices were instructed to furnish our appropriate field office a copy of each proposed Forest Service land exchange. The policy to be followed in handling such proposals is outlined herein.

Until recently, proposed Forest Service land exchanges have been handled as Co-ops in the Washington office of the Conservation Division. When BWC delegated the preparation of Co-op reports to the field, it was agreed that BWC would prepare a water resource report only when specifically requested to do so by the initiating agency.

The Bureau of Land Management, by Instruction Memorandum No. [illegible], has established the procedure for processing BLM Co-op reports at field level. They will request that Geological Survey prepare water resource reports on proposed disposal actions initiated by them only when their records indicate a need. However, as now requested by the Forest Service, we will report on both the offered and selected lands in all of their proposed land exchanges. This report will be in memorandum form, addressed to the initiating USFS field office, and signed by the Regional Hydraulic Engineer. It will alert the Forest Service to potential power or storage value of the lands and enable them to give the Chief Forester a more complete picture of the exchange at the time they submit to him their recommendation for action. It will not alter the need for our usual report to the Federal Power Commission if lands in power withdrawal are affected and the Forest Service petitions for a determination as to their disposition.

R. N. Doolittle

R. N. Doolittle

cc:
Denver
Portland
Sacramento
Tacoma

USFS - John Adams (2)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Exhibit 1
Part 636
Chapter 8

TO : Regional Hydraulic Engineers

DATE: May 7, 1968

FROM : Chief, Branch of Waterpower Classification

SUBJECT: Co-ops (Mineral and Waterpower reports from field offices)

The enclosed copy of Instructions Memorandum No. 68-151, dated April 12, 1968, from the Assistant Director, Lands and Minerals, Bureau of Land Management, instructs State Directors, District Managers, and the Manager Eastern States Land Office to request mineral reports (Co-ops) from appropriate local offices of Branch of Mineral Classification.

The instruction limits requests for waterpower reports to those instances where BLM status records show that such a report is necessary. The change is based on the assumption that essentially all lands having value for water resource development purposes are so classified and designated on BLM records. However, we must continue to seek out and protect by classification all sites which can reasonably be expected to receive consideration in the ultimate planning for water storage or waterpower.

If you receive requests from local BLM offices for reports on lands having no value for water resource purposes return them to the requesting office with the following notation:

"The land(s) has(have) no value for waterpower or reservoir development and is(are) not withdrawn for these purposes."

R. N. Doolittle

Enclosure

cc:
Denver
Portland
Sacramento
Tacoma

RNDoolittle/nrp 5-7-68

9-30-68 (Rel. No. 2)

IN REPLY REFER TO:
3122,3123(721)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Washington, D.C. 20240

Exhibit 2
Part 636
Chapter 8

April 12, 1968

Instruction Memorandum No. 68-151
Expires 6-30-68

To: SD's, DM's, and M-ESLO

From: Assistant Director, Lands and Minerals

Subject: Redelegation of Mineral Classification Authority

01. Purpose: To provide for obtaining mineral and water power reports from Geological Survey field offices.

02. Authority: Redelegation of mineral classification authority from Director, Geological Survey, to Regional and District Geologists, Branch of Mineral Classification. (Geological Survey Manual Release No. 1030, March 18, 1968.)

04. Responsibility: All BLM offices now requesting mineral reports from the Washington Office of the Geological Survey shall, beginning on April 15, direct such requests to the appropriate local office of the Survey as follows:

BLM Office	Survey Office
Eastern States	
Missouri, Arkansas, La., Miss., Ala.	Regional Geologist, Tulsa, Okla.
All other States	Regional Geologist, Washington
Santa Fe, New Mexico	
New Mexico, Texas W. of 100th Mer.	Regional Geologist, Roswell
Okla., Texas E. of 100th Mer.	Regional Geologist, Tulsa
Phoenix, Arizona	Regional Geologist, Roswell
Denver, Colorado	District Geologist, Denver
Salt Lake City, Utah	District Geologist, Salt Lake City

BLM Office	Survey Office
Cheyenne, Wyoming	
Wyoming, Nebraska Kansas	District Geologist, Casper, Wyo. Regional Geologist, Tulsa, Okla.
Billings, Montana	District Geologist, Billings, Mont.
Boise, Idaho	District Geologist, Salt Lake City
Portland, Oregon	
Washington and Oregon	Regional Geologist, Los Angeles, Calif.
Reno, Nevada	Regional Geologist, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sacramento, California	Regional Geologist, Los Angeles, Calif.
Riverside, California	Regional Geologist, Los Angeles, Calif.
Anchorage, Alaska	Regional Geologist, Anchorage
Fairbanks, Alaska	Regional Geologist, Anchorage

.1 The above does not change the existing procedure with respect to mineral reports now being requested of the Regional Mining Supervisor of the Geological Survey in connection with mineral prospecting permits and leases.

.2 In all lands disposition cases wherein a determination has been made from Bureau status records that a Water Power report from the Survey is necessary, the appropriate Regional Hydraulic Engineer should be consulted. The addresses and area of jurisdiction of the Regional Hydraulic Engineers are listed in Appendix 1 of BLM Manual 2234.

Irving Sengel

Distribution
HE's
SCD
Ad. Adm.
D&RM-5
721-15
732b-3, 704, 733, 710-2

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Idaho 2302

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Conservation Division
P. O. Box 3202
Portland, Oregon 97208

Exhibit 3
Part 636
Chapter 8

Date

Memorandum

To: State Director
Bureau of Land Management, Boise, Idaho

From: Regional Hydraulic Engineer

Subject: Water resources report on exchange application, Henrys Fork, Idaho

Your request of June 7, 1968 (Idaho 2302) for a report on the mineral and water resources values of lands in a proposed exchange with Sterling Magleby, Rexberg, Idaho, was forwarded to this office for a reply as to the water resources values. The following lands are involved.

Boise Meridian

Offered Land Description

T. 15 N., R. 42 E.,
sec. 25, S3/4 of lot 1.

Selected Land Description

T. 15 N., R. 42 E.,
sec. 13, SE¼SW¼.

Neither the offered lands nor the selected lands have value for water-power or reservoir development and are not withdrawn for these purposes.

Loyd L Young

Enclosure

9-30-68 (Rel. No. 2)

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5430 Exchange
BLM Serial R-1679

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Conservation Division
W-2231 Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, Calif. 95825

Exhibit 4
Part 636
Chapter 8

October 29, 1968

Mr. J. W. Deinema
Regional Forest
California Region
U. S. Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Dear Mr. Deinema:

This letter is a brief report concerning the water resources site value of the lands involved in the proposed Richard A. Reese and Gertrude K. Reese land exchange dated October 8, 1968.

We consider none of the offered or selected land to have value for waterpower or reservoir site purposes, except that it is noted that transmission and telephone rights-of-way in both tracts of the selected lands are withdrawn in Federal Power Project No. 532, filed August 29, 1924, and in Federal Power Project No. 1398, filed July 6, 1938. The Federal Power Commission's general determination of April 17, 1922 is applicable to these rights-of-way which are still in withdrawn status (43 CFR ~~2022.2~~ 2344.2).

The SW¼NE¼ and NW¼SE¼ of section 15, T. 2 S., R. 26 E., M.D.M., are in whole tract withdrawals for Federal Power Project No. 371, filed by the City of Los Angeles on January 13, 1923 for the purpose of tunnel location. This tunnel route was later abandoned by the City of Los Angeles. A petition for determination by the Federal Power Commission should be initiated through the Bureau of Land Management. We recommended outright vacation of Federal Power Project No. 371 in a similar case (Land Exchange, BLM Serial R-1249) last March.

Sincerely yours,

K. W. Sax
Regional Hydraulic Engineer

9-30-68 (Rel. No. 2)

Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION

BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Branch Program Series

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS — Part 637

637

Chapter 1 Policy and Objective 637.1.1

.1 Policy. Any cooperative agreement and arrangement shall be in accordance with SM 500.1, "Policy of the U. S. Geological Survey in Cooperative Work with States, Counties, and Municipalities;" or SM 500.3, "Policy on Work for Other Federal Agencies."

.2 Objectives. The objectives of any cooperative work shall be to further the progress of the program of the Branch and to be of assistance to State or Federal agencies, when so doing is in keeping with the established functions of the Branch.

.1 Branch of Mineral Classification (BMC). Geologic examination of dam and reservoir sites and the preparation of reports thereon will be performed by personnel of the BMC. Final cooperative agreements are made at headquarters by the Branch Chiefs.

.1 Topographic Division. When Topographic Division Specifications for proposed quadrangle mapping will not provide compilation in sufficient detail for anticipated water resource planning, BWC will cooperate with the Topographic Division by furnishing the required additional field data. The additional field data will, in general, consist of stream profiles and elevations of control points specified by the Topographic Division. Branch Regional offices shall keep informed of the mapping plans of the Topographic Division in their respective areas and, when appropriate, make arrangements with the proper Region Office of the Topographic Division for cooperation in mapping specified areas.

.2 Publication Division. Cooperation with the Publication Division is concerned with report publication, and most likely the closest cooperation will be with its Branch of Technical Illustrations. In some cases the Branch (BWC) may wish to utilize its own personnel in the preparation of illustrations for reports to be published. Prior approval for such an arrangement is required and the work will be carried on in collaboration with the Branch of Technical Illustrations.

.1 Bureau of Land Management. A cooperative agreement was made with the General Land Office (now Bureau of Land Management), on July 10, 1910. This was replaced by a more comprehensive and systematic agreement adopted March 5, 1912. Under this agreement all applications for alienation of lands were referred to the Geological Survey for a report on mineral, waterpower, or reservoir values of the lands applied for. The principle of this agreement was reaffirmed in a memorandum of May 20, 1942, from the Director, Geological Survey, to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the latter on May 21, 1942, redefined by Assistant Secretary Davidson on August 24, 1948, to conform to BLM decentralization. The Bureau of Land Management also submits applications for rights-of-way over powersite lands with requests for reports on the effect the proposed land use will have on future water resource development. Geological Survey cooperative work was decentralized in 1968 and on April 12, 1968, BLM field offices were given the local Geological Survey offices appropriate for such requests (Exhibit 2, Part 636, Chapter 8). Water resource site co-ops are substantially reduced by the instruction. See Exhibit 1, Part 636, Chapter 8.

.2 Bureau of Reclamation. Cooperative agreements are made with the Bureau of Reclamation for field surveys when areas under consideration are of interest to both parties.

The Bureau and the Survey also cooperate in investigating whether powersite withdrawals may be vacated, either unconditionally or subject to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, and upon the necessity and nature of stipulations required to protect the public interest when powersite lands are used for nonpower purposes (Bureau of Reclamation Series 210, Chap. 3, Part 214).

.3 National Park Service. Surveys and investigations of certain glaciers are made in cooperation with the National Park Service. The cooperation by the latter is primarily in furnishing personnel and logistic support in carrying on the surveys.

.4 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. There has been no cooperation with this agency but there appears to be an opportunity to act in an advisory capacity in regard to location of prospective reservoir sites that would be desirable for recreational purposes.

.1 U.S. Forest Service. Proposed power and reservoir site classifications within National Forests are referred to the Forest Service for their review and comment prior to initiation of formal requests.

.2 Federal Power Commission. The Branch cooperates with the Federal Power Commission by furnishing reports on applications for land use or acquisition affecting powersite lands on which the Commission must make a determination in accordance with Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. (SM 636.1.5A). Current cooperative procedures for cooperation between the Department and the Commission are outlined in Part 637.6 of this manual and in BLM Manual 2022 [43 CFR ~~2022~~ 2244].

.3 Army Corps of Engineers. At the request of the Corps of Engineers, BWC classifies as reservoir or powersites those lands included in storage projects under study by that agency.

.1 Definition. A memorandum of understanding (or agreement) was approved July 20, 1966, (see Exhibit 1) between the Federal Power Commission and the Department relating to interagency procedures concerning applications or petitions affecting lands previously classified for reservoir or waterpower purposes by BWC or withdrawn for power purposes by virtue of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act. The contents of the understanding are contained in Parts 637.6.2 and 637.6.3. Related materials are contained in Exhibits 2 and 3. Geological Survey responsibilities and procedures for implementing the understanding are expressed or implied in the separate parts of the memorandum. Cross references to BWC Manual procedural instructions are shown in brackets [ ].

BLM Manual Part 2022, Power, release 2-25, September 8, 1966, also contains the memorandum of agreement and the same exhibits.

.2 Preamble.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (July 20, 1966)
Between
The Federal Power Commission and the Department of the Interior

WHEREAS, the Federal Power Commission (FPC) has jurisdiction over the power values in the public lands which are classified, withdrawn, or reserved for power purposes by virtue of Section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920; and

WHEREAS, the Geological Survey (GS) has authority to classify the public lands for power and certain other purposes by virtue of the Act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31), and delegation from the Secretary of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has certain management jurisdiction of the surface and subsurface resources, but not including the power values therein, in public lands classified, withdrawn, or reserved for power purposes by delegation from the Secretary of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, the public interest will be served if these responsibilities are coordinated and efficiently executed;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Department of the Interior and the Federal Power Commission agree as follows:

.3 Content of Memorandum of Understanding of July 20, 1966.

I. PETITIONS FOR RESTORATION OR VACATION OF POWER WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE FEDERAL POWER ACT.

A. After the effective date of this memorandum all petitions for restoration or vacation of power withdrawals under Section 24, shall be directed to the BLM. BLM will make a determination as to whether land disposals including exchanges and other transfers sought in petitions are consistent with proper land use. Where it is not consistent, the BLM will reject the petition (in accordance with Departmental procedures) without referral to other agencies. All other petitions, together with BLM findings, will be referred to the FPC, through the GS, for a determination pursuant to Section 24; the GS shall make such recommendations or comment as it deems appropriate.

[BWC procedures same as SM 636.2]

B. Any petitions filed by Federal agencies and not acted upon by the FPC before the effective date of this memorandum may be referred to the BLM for processing as in paragraph A above.

C. The BLM shall incorporate into patents or other instruments of conveyance, such restrictions as shall be prescribed by the FPC under its determinations pursuant to Section 24 restoring withdrawn lands for location, entry or selection under the public land laws.

II. CANCELLATION OF POWERSITE CLASSIFICATIONS, DESIGNATIONS OR WITHDRAWALS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

When the Director, Geological Survey (or his delegate) recommends the revocation of a powersite classification, designation or withdrawal, he will do so by a memorandum to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, requesting the promulgation of a public land order to effect it and stating the reasons for the revocation. Except where such requests are not acceptable to the Bureau of Land Management, BLM shall transmit all such requests which shall include the technical information and data on which the recommendations are based, to FPC. The FPC will comment on the proposed revocation within 90 days or advise BLM of the need for additional time.

[BWC procedures same as SM 632.4]

III. TRANSFERS NOT REQUIRING SECTION 24 DETERMINATIONS.

The BLM will refer to the FPC any allowable applications for lease or sale of powersite lands under the Recreation & Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869;1-3) for its concurrence and recommendations for special stipulations, if any. All transfers under that Act shall include the applicant's agreement:

> That the U. S., its permittees, leasees, and licensees, shall not be responsible or held liable or incur any liability for the damage, destruction or loss of any land, crops, facility installed or erected, income, or other property or investments resulting from the use of such lands or portions thereof for power development at any time where such power development is made by or under the authority of the United States.

[Used in Mining Claims Occupancy Act transfers including powersite lands]
[If referred thru BWC, process as right-of-way under SM 636.5]

IV. LAND USE PERMITS NOT REQUIRING A DETERMINATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 24.

A. Grazing leases, licenses, and permits. Grazing privileges may be allowed by BLM without reference to FPC on lands within powersites which are not within a power project, in accordance with the Commission's determination of February 16, 1937. (See SM 636.2, Exhibit 8.)

[BWC responsibility and procedures same as SM 636.4]

B. Other nonmineral leases, licenses or permits. The BLM may issue, without reference to FPC, other nonmineral leases, licenses, or permits (but not rights-of-way) covering powersites which are not included within a power project, in accordance with the Commission's letter of September 29, 1950. (See SM 636.2, Exhibit 9.)

Any grazing privileges or any other lease, license, or permit covered by sub-paragraphs A and B above shall include the applicant's agreement as set forth in Paragraph III.

[Only special cases referred to BWC, process through Federal Power Commission suggesting stipulations if any seem required beyond 43 CFR 2801.1-5(m)]

V. MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES AND PERMITS.

The Bureau of Land Management shall refer all mineral leases, licenses or permits to the FPC for its concurrence and recommendations for special stipulations, if any. All leases, licenses or permits shall contain the "powersite stipulation" in accordance with the FPC letter of April 3, 1957. (See 43 CFR 3109.4-1&2; 3501.3-2(b)&(c))

[Special cases only referred to BWC, see SM 636.3]

VI. MATERIALS, INCLUDING MINERAL MATERIALS AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

The BLM may sell or make other disposal of any timber, other forest vegetation, minerals or other materials from powersite lands so long as the lands involved are not within a power project, and where the contracts include the purchaser's agreement set forth in Paragraph III above. No disposal contract shall be issued for a term exceeding five years, except with prior consent of the FPC.

[Special cases only referred to BWC, see SM 636.1]

VII. RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

A. Transmission line powersite reserves. Pursuant to FPC determination of April 17, 1922 (43 CFR 2344.2) BLM may restore lands so classified subject to Section 24 without reference to FPC for determination. (See SM 636.2.11)

[If referred to BWC, make appropriate comments and return to BLM. See SM 636.2]

B. Other rights-of-way The Bureau of Land Management will transmit all right-of-way applications involving powersites to the FPC, through the GS, for recommendation concerning allowance, as well as for any special conditions or stipulations which FPC may deem necessary to protect the power values. (With reference to recordation of right-of-way uses by the United States, see SM 636.2, Exhibit 10.)

[BWC procedures same as SM 636.5]

VIII. OTHER TRANSACTIONS.

Proposed grants, including leases, licenses, permits, or other uses not falling in the preceding categories, shall be referred to FPC, through the GS, for its recommendations.

[BWC procedures depend upon nature of case and are contained in SM 636]

IX. BLM CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

BLM will refer to the FPC, through the GS, its plans for construction of facilities (recreation, administrative, etc.) on powersite lands for advice and comment as to the consistency of the plans with the preservation of powersite values and reserves.

[BWC procedures same as for rights-of-way, see SM 636.5]

X. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCEDURES.

The parties to this Memorandum of Understanding shall take necessary steps to implement the procedures established herein.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D. C. 20240

July 20, 1966

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter of May 9 enclosed for our approval a Memorandum of Understanding which relates to interagency procedures concerning powersite reserves. We have reviewed the Memorandum and find that it would simplify and facilitate operations and, at the same time will continue to protect the public interest in powersite reserves. Therefore, we approve the Memorandum of Understanding.

The proposed 90-day period for the Commission to review and comment on recommendations by the Geological Survey to revoke powersite withdrawals and classifications covering lands which the Survey reports to be without power value should greatly facilitate review of the withdrawals program of this Department. The Bureau of Land Management will not process a proposal for revocation during the 90-day period and will honor the Commission's request for additional time, where additional time may be deemed necessary.

The materials and forest products disposal provisions update certain practices to the more realistic values and terms encountered in present-day sales contracts. The procedures for disposal of timber and materials from lands partly or wholly occupied under permit or license from the Commission shall remain the same as at present; except that the procedures set forth in the Commission's May 26, 1948, letter to the Director, BLM, should be amended to eliminate the requirement that the written consent of the licensee or permittee be first secured before any such materials or timber is disposed of. In lieu of securing the consent of the licensee or permittee, it is requested that the right of the United States, its licensees, permittees or vendees, to remove timber or other material, pursuant to the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 601, et seq., 1964, be specifically reserved in all licenses and permits hereafter issued by the Commission; provided that the removal of such materials

does not unreasonably interfere with development of the power project by the licensee or permittee. To avoid redrafting of the Memorandum of Understanding, the Commission's approval of this request can be indicated at the bottom of this letter, and this letter can then be attached to the Memorandum as an addendum.

The Directors of the Bureau of Land Management and the Geological Survey have informed us of the courtesies extended by your staff in the review of existing and proposed procedures. They have also advised us of the cordial relationships and the cooperation among the several agencies in the continuing efforts toward improved administrative service. The adoption of the Memorandum signifies another milestone in mutual cooperation and understanding among Government agencies. It will be promptly implemented.

Sincerely yours,

/sgd/ Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Mr. Joseph H. Gutride
Secretary
Federal Power Commission
Washington, D. C. 20426

EXHIBIT 2
Part 637
Chapter 6

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20426

In reply refer to:
OGC

May 9, 1966

Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary, United States
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Enclosed is a proposed Memorandum of Understanding between this Commission and the Department of the Interior on matters relating to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, prepared by staff of the Commission and the Bureau of Land Management with the cooperation of the Geological Survey. The Memorandum of Understanding is approved by the Commission.

The Memorandum updates and establishes procedures for the processing of various applications involving public lands which have been withdrawn pursuant to Section 24, classified by the Geological Survey or otherwise withdrawn for power purposes. Pursuant to the procedure set forth in the Memorandum, all applications for Commission action under Section 24, many of which are currently filed directly with the Commission by individual applicants, field offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the Geological Survey or other Federal Agencies, would be directed through the Bureau of Land Management for initial review. Under this procedure, the Bureau would insure that the Commission received only those applications including lands which would be disposed of under the public land laws in the event they should be made available for such disposal by Commission action under Section 24. Another important feature of this procedure is that the factual basis for the recommendations by the Geological

Survey would be transmitted with the application involving power site lands withdrawn by your Department. In our view, this would greatly expedite the processing of applications coming before the Commission under Section 24.

In addition, the Memorandum contains certain provisions on related matters which have been the subject of previous understandings between the Commission and your Department.

Upon your approval of the enclosed Memorandum, the Commission will take appropriate action to amend Section 25.1 of its Regulations under the Federal Power Act to require the filing of all applications related to Section 24 through the Bureau of Land Management.

By direction of the Commission.

/sgd./ Gordon M. Grant
Acting Secretary

Order 346

18 CFR PART 25
APPLICATION FOR VACATION OF WITHDRAWAL AND FOR
DETERMINATION PERMITTING RESTORATION TO ENTRY

Powersite Withdrawals and Determinations

May 12, 1967

The Commission has reviewed its procedures with respect to applications for vacation of powersite withdrawals and determinations under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act in an effort to expedite the processing of such applications. Consultation with the Department of the Interior and other interested agencies has resulted in an understanding between the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior with respect to procedures for processing various applications relating to lands of the United States withdrawn for the development of electric power. In order to implement these procedures we are amending Part 25 of the Regulations under the Federal Power Act to provide that applications involving such lands which have been withdrawn pursuant to Section 24 of the Act, classified by the Geological Survey or otherwise withdrawn for power purposes be directed to the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, or in the case of National Forest Lands, to the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Under the amended procedure, the Bureau of Land Management would advise an applicant in the event the lands included in the application are not available for disposal under the public land laws without regard to their power withdrawal. In such cases, where any action this Commission might take under Section 24 would not result in making the lands involved subject to disposal, the Bureau of Land Management would not request that a Section 24 determination be made. In all other cases, the Bureau of Land Management (or the Forest Service if National Forest Lands are involved) would apply to the Commission for a Section 24 determination. The procedure contemplates that the results of an investigation by the Geological Survey would be transmitted to the Commission together with the application involving lands which have been withdrawn for power purposes by the Department of the Interior.

The practice of having a Federal agency apply to the Commission for a Section 24 determination when a third party seeks to acquire Government lands withdrawn for power purposes has been followed for some years by the Forest Service in connection with National Forest Land exchanges. The effect of the proposed change in Part 25.1 would be merely to apply this procedure uniformly to all future applications under Section 24.

It appears that the amendment hereinafter adopted pertains to Commission practice and procedure and hence that the notice and effective date provisions of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act are not applicable.

The Commission finds:

(1) The amendment hereinafter adopted is necessary and appropriate for the purposes of administration of the Federal Power Act.

(2) Good cause exists that the amendment herein adopted becomes effective forthwith.

The Commission, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Power Act, as amended, particularly Sections 24 and 309 thereof (41 Stat. 1075; 49 Stat. 846, 858; 62 Stat. 275; 16 U.S.C. 818, 825 (h), orders:

(A) Part 25, Subchapter B, Chapter I, Title 18 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by revising the first sentence of Part 25.1. As amended, the section reads as follows:

25.1 Contents of application.

Any application for vacation of a reservation effected by the filing of an application for preliminary permit or license, or for a determination under the provisions of Section 24 of the Act permitting restoration for location, entry, or selection under the public lands laws, or such lands reserved or classified as powersites shall, unless the subject lands are National Forest Lands, be filed with the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, at the Bureau's office in Washington, D. C. or at the appropriate regional or field office of the Bureau. If the lands included in such application are National Forest Lands, the application shall be filed with the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture at the Forest Service's office in Washington, D. C., or at the appropriate regional office of the U. S. Forest Service.
* * *

(B) The amendment herein adopted shall become effective upon the issuance of this order.

(C) The Secretary shall cause prompt publication of this order to be made in the Federal Register.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

GORDON M. GRANT
Acting Secretary.

PART 25—APPLICATION FOR VACATION OF WITHDRAWAL AND FOR DETERMINATION PERMITTING RESTORATION TO ENTRY

§ 25.1 Contents of application.

Any application for vacation of a reservation effected by the filing of an application for preliminary permit or license, or for a determination under the provisions of section 24 of the Act permitting restoration for location, entry, or selection under the public lands laws, or such lands reserved or classified as power sites shall, unless the subject lands are National Forest Lands, be filed with the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, at the Bureau's office in Washington, D.C. or at the appropriate regional or field office of the Bureau. If the lands included in such application are National Forest Lands, the application shall be filed with the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture at the Forest Service's office in Washington, D.C., or at the appropriate regional office of the U.S. Forest Service. Such application shall contain the following data: (a) Full name of applicant; (b) post-office address; (c) description of land by legal subdivisions, including section, township, range, meridian, county, state, and river basin (both main and tributary) in which the land is located; (d) public land act under which entry is intended to be made if land is restored to entry; (e) the use to which it is proposed to put the land, and a statement as to its suitability for the intended use.

(Secs. 24, 309, 41 Stat. 1075, as amended; 49 Stat. 858; 16 USC. 818, 825h)

[Order 175, 19 FR 5218, Aug. 18, 1954, as amended by Order 346, 32 FR 7495, May 20, 1967]

CROSS REFERENCE: For entries subject to section 24 of the Federal Power Act, see also 43 CFR Subpart 2320.

Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION

BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Branch Program Series

PROGRAM PREPARATION AND REPORTING — Part 638

Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CONSERVATION DIVISION

BRANCH OF WATERPOWER CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

Branch Program Series

PROGRAM PREPARATION AND REPORTING — Part 638

.1 Policy. The Branch shall program its activities in order to provide continuity of effort, plan, and interest. Administrative management of the Branch is dependent upon the accomplishment of authorized work programs in the most economical and efficient manner, and must be in accord with existing regulations and laws of the United States. Firm control of Regional operations shall be exercised by Branch headquarters. Such final products of classification, as proposed orders, reports, and maps, shall be prepared, reproduced, and distributed at the earliest possible time; therefore, advance planning and adherence to work schedules, manpower assignments, and financial committments are essential. Wise programming cannot be achieved without proficient and continuing appraisal of all operations; therefore, annual review of accomplishments shall be a companion feature to annual programming.

.2 Aims. The Branch aims to develop programs and individuals to establish and maintain a position of eminence in its special field of identification of waterpower and water storage sites on Federal lands, and their preservation by forestalling of economic encumbrances to development. It aims to continually appraise such sites, develop and maintain records of favorable sites, and promptly provide results of its investigations for use in water resources development planning and in public land administration by local, State, and Federal organizations.

The Branch programs its work, and reviews its achievements to insure:
- proper utilization of Branch potential--both money and manpower;
- correct interpretation of Survey, Division, and Branch policies;
- continuing improvement in methods and results;
- continuity of operations;
- operational control at Branch headquarters;
- consistency of Regional operations;
- close working relationship with other Branches and Divisions of USGS, as well as with other Federal and State agencies.

.3 Types of Investigations. A primary objective of the Branch is the acquisition of data essential to scientific land classification which is not otherwise available. Data is acquired by three general categories listed below:

A. Examinations are brief field checks made at the discretion of field personnel to determine conditions on the ground that will provide immediate answers to specific questions. Maximum time spent on such checks ordinarily should not exceed two or three days.

B. Investigations are carried on in the field or office to obtain data for immediate administrative determinations, or to develop information for project formulation. They involve areas of limited size or questions of limited scope. This category is initiated by Regional Hydraulic Engineers without the formality of establishing a project.

C. Projects are investigations of broader scope carried on both in the field and in the office and requiring a minimum of one month to complete, including office drafting and secretarial support. They are assigned as formal work units by the Branch Chief upon his initiative or by submission to him by Regional Hydraulic Engineers for appraisal and approval (SM 638.5).

.4 General Program. Programs fall into two general categories in the Branch--Engineering Studies and Continuing Services.

A. Engineering studies involve original classification studies of power and reservoir sites on Federal lands, reviews of existing classifications, or special studies of a related nature. Formal orders, maps, and reports often result from these activities. Examinations, investigations, and projects may be carried on to promote such programs.

B. Continuing services involve casework studies concerning site conservation usually undertaken upon request of such Federal and State agencies as the Federal Power Commission, U. S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, State Department of Natural or Water Resources, State Highway Department, etc. Short administrative reports often result and formal orders occasionally result from these activities. Examinations and investigations may be carried on to support such actions, but formal projects are rarely needed.

.1 Purpose. The attainment of Branch objectives requires deliberate and orderly advance planning of Branch activities. This planning and programming process consists of consideration, review, evaluation, and development of a premeditated course of operations. Program formulation, as a part of this process, can be described as the identification, description, selection, and scheduling of projects and investigations that conform to established objectives and policies. Its purpose is to assure close relationship between objectives and program accomplishment.

.2 Responsibility.

A. Branch. The Branch Chief has the responsibility and will take whatever action is necessary to assure utilization of the full potential of the Branch in sound planning and development of projects and programs. This responsibility includes application of firm technical and administrative standards in the formulation of projects and preparation of work plans. The Branch Chief must control Regional programs for consistency of objectives, conformance with regulations and policy, and balance of funds and personnel between Regions. However, he does not define specifically how policies and objectives are carried out by Regional offices, each of which has special problems as well as special skills.

B. Region. Regional Hydraulic Engineers have the responsibility to prepare programs which further Branch classification policies and regulations, keep classifications and records current, promote closer ties to programs of water resource planning and public land administration organizations, and provide sound engineering planning and continuity of operations which take due regard of funds and personnel available. Regional Hydraulic Engineers are expected to encourage participation of their employees in program formulation.

.3 Priorities. Throughout program formulation there is need for project and program priority, or an index of importance. This evaluation of importance provides a basis for making selections when such action is necessary. Priority depends upon program policy, the urgency of the work, and the availability of funds and qualified personnel to carry on the work.

In general, priority in Branch program development shall be in the following order:

- requests for action or reports by other agencies;
- original classification studies, including preparation of maps and reports;
- special investigations and reports;
- reviews of classifications;
- related activities.

Chapter 3 Long-Range Program Plans 638.3.1

.1 Purpose. Careful planning is essential for orderly and successful operations, and its development must be in accordance with the established and specified objectives of the Survey, Division, and Branch. Long-range program plans provide continuity and are required for orderly development of yearly plans. They establish the broad pattern for future Branch activities by identifying areas where investigations are needed, appraising possible needs, and proposing programs to fill investigative requirements. Long-range plans serve as a proposed course of action within certain projected circumstances rather than a rigid prescription of what is to be done.

.2 Basis. Long-range plans are based on present knowledge and forecasts of probable water resource requirements, and Branch capabilities to meet them. Such plans should be flexible in order to provide for inclusion of new concepts and adaptability for changes in assumptions on which plans are based. Long-range planning is general in scope and based on broad requirements. As the goals of the Branch cannot be considered finite except in a very broad and general sense, or in relation to limited and specific operations, plans are keyed to various indices in efforts to identify levels of operation believed to be necessary to provide appropriate support to long-range programs of both public and private organizations. The rapid growth and expansion of water resource development and the emphasis on Federal land stewardship require current information on land classification. Thus, plans emphasize better techniques of classification, more frequent revisions, improved methods of record keeping, and closer liaison with planning and land-administering bureaus.

.3 Submission. Long-range program plans are prepared at Branch headquarters under the direct supervision of the Branch Chief for submission to the Division headquarters. Information, ideas, and estimates are to be obtained from Regional offices whenever needed. Such plans must be reviewed and revised periodically. The Branch aim is to prepare and review long-range plans every 3 to 5 years so that they will represent the latest theory and knowledge as to policy and program needs.

.4 Content. A narrative report is prepared using the following general outline:

Branch of Waterpower Classification
LONG-RANGE PROGRAM
19__ to 19__

A. Engineering Program.

(1) River Basin Studies (original classifications)
(2) Reviews of Classifications
(3) Field Surveys
(4) Map publication
(5) Special studies and reports

B. Continuing Services.

(1) Reports to the Federal Power Commission
(2) Actions and reports in aid of public land administration
(3) Formal orders proposed
(4) Continuing annual investigations and/or projects

C. Program Support.

(1) Personnel and personnel requirements anticipated
(2) Office space and other space requirements anticipated
(3) Capital expenditure estimates

.1 Purpose. Annual program plans are estimates of activities for the forthcoming fiscal year. Such plans bring into focus each successive year those program details which are dependent upon prior work programs and accomplishments, availability of funds and personnel. This process of annual submission of short-term plans brings programs and projects up-to-date in accord with the latest knowledge and estimates of future requirements.

.2 Relationship to Long-Range Plans. Projects and annual program plans are the interior segments of long-range plans. They are formally proposed and revised prior to the beginning of each fiscal year.

.3 Submission. Annual program plans are to be submitted by Regional Hydraulic Engineers to the Branch Chief no later than May 15th of each year.

.4 Content. Annual program plans shall be submitted in accordance with the following outline:

Branch of Waterpower Classification
ANNUAL PROGRAM

Fiscal year (Region)

A. Engineering Program.
(Estimate number of man-days for each item listed in each category; show percent of accomplishment expected for projects which will have but segments completed annually; give acreage estimates when generally defined; and give numbers of map sheets or report illustrations to be prepared. All projects (See SM 638.5) listed are to be submitted individually for approval, and not later than the date of submission of this annual estimate.)

(1) River Basin Studies (original classifications)
Investigations
Projects by titles
(2) Reviews of classifications
Projects by titles
(3) Field Surveys
Projects by titles
(4) Map and report illustrations preparation
(5) Special studies and reports

Chapter 5 Project Planning Procedures 638.5.1

.1 General. A project is a definitely formulated work unit or activity of research that has a distinctive objective. As stated in SM 638.1, investigations requiring more than one month to complete, including office drafting and secretarial support, are to be classed as projects and must have approval of the Branch Chief before activation. As the objectives and justification of projects must be carefully outlined in order to gain approval, it is expected that preliminary examination or investigation both in the office and in the field will often be necessary prior to submission. River basin studies with a view to original classification, field mapping, reviews of existing classifications, and special studies will normally be considered projects.

.2 Duration. To the extent practicable, each project should be conceived, planned, programmed, and presented with the aim of completion within a reasonable time after activation. Those projects conducted annually on a continuing basis, as certain glacier studies, shall be resubmitted for approval each year.

.3 Project Record Card. The form in Exhibit 1 is to be used in initiating formal projects. Prepare card and duplicate - one for headquarters and one for field office.

.4 Submission. Project Record Cards may be submitted for approval of the Branch Chief, or accepted by a Regional Hydraulic Engineer upon initiation by Branch headquarters, at any time. However, efficient administrative practice is indicated when all projects listed in the Annual Program submitted to the Branch by May 15th of each year have previously been submitted and approved.

.5 Review and Approval. Project Records are reviewed for compliance with existing policy, use of Regional potentialities, objectives, and expected results. Corrections and revisions are to be made when necessary at Regional offices. When the Branch Chief is satisfied as to the goals set forth and the general applicability of the project, it is approved, and may then be activated.

(Front)

Project title	Region

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY-CONSERVATION DIVISION
Branch of Waterpower Classification
PROJECT RECORD CARD

Location sketch State	Cooperation
	Objectives

Justification

Support

(See Instructions NWC Manual 638.5, Exhibit 1)

(Back)

PROJECT RECORD CARD

Project title	Region

Reports	Est. start (No/Yr)	Actual start	Est. completion	Actual completion
Administrative				
Open-file				
Published				

Mapping	No. sq mi or sites	Contour interval	Scale	Est. start	Actual start	Est. completion	Actual completion
River Survey							
Lake/Res. Survey							
Dessite Survey							

Date recommended	Date accepted	Date approved (assigned)
Regional Engineer	Regional Engineer	Branch Chief

Results actually attained

.1 Purpose. Reports on the regular program of the Branch are required from each Regional office and the Washington headquarters in order that the next higher level is able to gage achievement and to keep all offices informed of significant activities. Reports from field offices serve as a basis for the Branch headquarters report which is included in the Division report to the Director.

.2 Regional. A report is prepared monthly by each Regional Hydraulic Engineer at his region office, and must be received at Branch headquarters not later than the fifth day of each succeeding month. Copies shall be distributed to all other Regional offices.

A. Content. A narrative report of activities shall be submitted to the Branch Chief and shall be substantiated by statistics. The following outline shall be used:

I. Highlights and items of interest

(include any newsworthy items relating to proposed projects or water resource developments in the region, contacts Regional Hydraulic Engineer or his staff may have had and the subject they pertained to, management improvements, and any other items considered pertinent)

II. Field trips, conferences and scientific meetings

(include dates and location)

III. Projects (started, in progress, completed)

(self-explanatory except projects in progress (including map preparation): A review in progress, for instance, could be reported with a brief statement on progress, special problems encountered, etc.)

IV. Personnel

(self-explanatory)

V. Summary of statistical data

Land Classification
(SM 632.2) Requests for classifications
(SM 632.4) Requests for revocations

Site Conservation; interim and multiple uses
(SM 636.2) Petitions for determinations by FPC
(SM 636.5) Rights-of-way
(SM 636.8) Disposal Screening

BLM
USFS
Other (specify)

List all cases with BLM serial number or BWC number and specify stream basin.

B. Allotment Status Report: Use Conservation Division format for reporting monthly expenditures and total expenses to date for current fiscal year (see SM 639.4.2C for sample format). All expenditures chargeable to the field allotment are shown. The four-digit system of codes to be used in this report are explained in SM 332.7.

.3 Branch. This report is prepared by the Branch Chief and is submitted to Division headquarters not later than the 9th day of each succeeding month. Copies of the Division report as submitted to the Director are distributed to all field offices.

A brief narrative report of significant activities substantiated by a limited amount of statistics is prepared from Regional monthly reports and from Branch activities. Content is indicated by the following general outline:

Tabulation of reports and actions taken in and for public land administration
Field trips, conferences, and scientific meetings
Projects started or completed
Personnel
Items of interest

.4 Other Reports. The requirements for these reports are listed in SM 362.1.

.1 Purpose. An annual review of accomplishments for the Fiscal Year shall be submitted to the Branch Chief by each regional office. The purpose of this report is to encourage a realistic appraisal of achievements during the year, with emphasis on ideas for new methods and improvements to existing systems which may be applied to future operations.

.2 Submission. Regional Engineers are responsible for the submission of the Annual Review to the Branch Chief no later than July 10th of each year. The report shall cover achievements for the fiscal year just completed.

.3 Content. The Annual Review shall consist of a narrative discussion of each item of the Annual Program submitted the previous year. The discussion should include a summary of achievements, comparison of accomplishments with original estimates, and suggestions for improving procedures. Evaluation of programmed activities is a necessary and useful tool to economic and efficient management, and this Annual Review is designed for that purpose.

Chapter	Subject
.3	Correspondence
	A. Sample letters prepared in a field office
	(1) General subjects
	(2) Cooperative classification with Forest Service
	B. Sample memorandum prepared in a field office
	C. Specifications for initiating classifications
	D. Specifications for requesting classification orders
	E. Specifications for requesting cancellations and restorations
	F. Specifications for determination reports to FPC
	G. Specifications for right-of-way reports to BLM
.4	Reports
	A. Bi-weekly
	(1) Time and attendance report
	B. Monthly
	(1) Report of outstanding obligations
	(2) Public affairs activities relating to minorities
	(3) Monthly progress report
	C. Quarterly
	(1) Postage sample count
	(2) Equal Employment Opportunity
	D. Semi-annual
	(1) Employee addresses and telephone numbers
	E. Annual
	(1) Annual program plans
	(2) Financial operating plans
	(3) Safety inspections
	(4) Space use
	(5) Summary of records holdings
	(6) Inventory of controlled property
	(7) Performance rating and position review
	(8) Priority requests for topographic mapping
	(9) Travel authorizations
.5	Ordering
	A. Administrative forms and supplies
	(1) Forms, envelopes, letterhead
	(2) Fedstrip
	(3) Purchase orders and invoices
	B. USGS maps, books, and technical magazines
	(1) Maps
	(2) Book reports, etc.
	(3) Subscriptions to technical magazines

Chapter	Subject
.6	Files
	A. General subject files
	B. Technical files
	(1) River Basin
	(2) Federal Power Projects
	C. Map files
	(1) Quadrangle maps
	(2) AMS maps
	(3) River survey maps
	D. Miscellaneous files

.1 Policy. The Branch headquarters and Regional field offices, as "official stations", shall maintain records of their activities in a logical and organized manner. As stated in SM 432.1.1, the "Standard Filing System for Correspondence Records" has been established for use in all Geological Survey offices and shall be the basic scheme for filing. Data assembled as technical working records shall be logically classified and filed in a manner which encourages ready reference. Records periodically found to be no longer useful shall be disposed of in accordance with SM 433.

.2 Objectives. In exercising its basic mission of reservoir and power-site identification and protection, and forestalling encumbrances of sites, the Branch collects data on water resources planning and development resulting from its investigations and from the work of other agencies, both public and private. The importance of these records, as well as the history, policies, programs, procedures, and administrative experience of the Branch documented by correspondence and other papers, cannot be over-emphasized. They are essential to efficient and continuing operation. As the usefulness of recorded intelligence is largely dependent upon logical arrangements of records, the Branch utilizes organized plans for filing material so that "Keys" to records are always available.

.3 Definitions.

A. Records, as defined in the Act of July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380, as amended; 44 U.S.C. 336), include "all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by any agency of the United States Government in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data contained therein."

B. Files are orderly collections of papers, arranged and classified for preservation and reference.

C. National Archives are a Federal record depository for records having sufficient historical value to warrant preservation. Refer to SM 433.1.4.

D. Federal Records Centers are depositories for storage, processing, and servicing of inactive records of Federal agencies. Branch records are sent to such centers in accordance with instructions in SM 433.1.5.

.1 General. For purposes of this manual, "general subject files" are termed "administrative files". They are arranged and classified according to the Geological Survey instructions "Standard Filing System for Correspondence Records" issued in 1953 and to be used in accordance with SM 430-433. Such files are essential to efficient management and are maintained at each Regional field office as well as at Branch headquarters.

.1 General. By cooperative agreement, all applications to acquire land filed with the BLM are screened in the BMC regional offices for mineral values (SM 612.2) and, if required, BLM State Directors, District Managers, or the Manager, Eastern States Land Office, requests waterpower reports from the appropriate Regional Hydraulic Engineer (SM 636.8; 637.4). These cases are filed by BLM serial numbers. File data is examined five years after processing and those presumed to have no further value are destroyed.

.2 Formal Orders of Land Classification or Revocation. In the past these have included Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders, and District Geological Survey orders; however, such formal orders are now issued only as Public Land Orders by the Secretary of the Interior under Bureau of Land Management regulations. Formal orders through July 1952 are bound in volumes by States, and orders therein are segregated by types of actions. A complete set is kept at Branch headquarters, and a duplicate set has been distributed portioned to the appropriate Regional field offices. Files of formal orders since that date are maintained at Branch headquarters and in Regional offices affected. These files contain the transmittals proposing preparation of a Public Land Order (PLO), and a copy of the PLO as published in the Federal Register.

.3 Minutes. Minutes are detailed accounts of the basis for specific classification actions. Such records contain summaries of investigations, and all correspondence and documents relating to that particular action. The Branch headquarters maintains these files. A Minute file is maintained in each Regional field office for those actions originating in that Region.

.4 Index Cards of Classification. For ready reference and control purposes, a 4 x 6-inch index card is prepared for each classification order. These cards indicate type and number of the classification, State, stream, total acreage, subsequent actions, dates, and affected acreage. The status cards are maintained at Branch headquarters with duplicates maintained in the Regional office having area responsibility.

.5 Area ledgers. In order to have a continuing record of the amount of Federal lands affected by reservoir and power withdrawals, the Branch headquarters maintains ledgers showing current acreages. Ledgers are prepared on Form 9-1074 for Powersite Reserves, Waterpower Designations, Reservoir Site Reserves, Powersite Classifications, and Federal Power Projects. These records are detailed inventories of the acreage involved in all withdrawal actions and subsequent changes; and are entered in a fashion to avoid duplication of areas for overlapping actions, as for instance - emplacement of Federal Power Projects over earlier Geological Survey classifications. Form 9-500 is used to report the changes in outstanding acreage by States for annual periods. Form

9-506 is used to report annually outstanding water resource withdrawals and classifications by types of action and States. Audits of specific classification orders, to insure accuracy of acreage recorded, have been initiated in recent years as time will permit. Such audits are prepared on Form 9-1534. Ledgers are not maintained in field offices.

.6 Graphic Township Cards. Branch headquarters maintain graphic township cards which show current status of reservoir and power withdrawals and classifications by public land subdivisions. The 5 x 8-inch cards show a township diagram about 4.35 inches square (approximate scale 1:87,400) and provide room below for indicating color coding, type of action and number, remarks, and dates. Where applicable, a set of 5 cards is used for each township. Card 1 contains a plot of Powersite Reserves and Powersite Classifications, and subsequent Interpretations, Restorations, and Cancellations. Card 2 contains a plot of Waterpower Designations and subsequent Cancellations. Card 3 contains a plot of Reservoir Site Withdrawals under the Act of 1888 and Reservoir Site Reserves, and subsequent Restorations. Card 4 contains a plot of Federal Power Project Withdrawals and subsequent Vacations. Card 5 contains a plot of Section 24 Determinations by the Federal Power Commission. Sets of township cards are filed by Meridians and Base Lines, and are segregated by States. Duplicate cards are maintained for their areas of responsibility by the Regional offices.

Larger scale (1:62,500) township cards prepared from standard USGS 15' topographic maps should be used, when appropriate, for plotting withdrawals and classifications. This activity is carried on in conjunction with the review of classifications and withdrawal programs.

In those States where the Bureau of Land Management has converted to its new record-keeping system, copies of Master Title Plats and Historical Indexes are obtained for all townships having reservoir or power withdrawals and classifications. These land records will, after careful checking, become the basic records in Regional offices, complementing Graphic Township Cards. Reservoir and power withdrawals are color-coded on the Master Title Plats in a manner similar to that used on Graphic Township Cards.

.7 Federal Power Projects. The Branch keeps records of all Federal Power Project Withdrawals of Federal lands made pursuant to the filing of projects under the Federal Power Act. This material is furnished by the Federal Power Commission. A complete file of active permits and projects is maintained at Branch headquarters. Supplemental files of active projects are also kept in Regional field offices, but the information in these files does not contain complete records of data developed before 1954. Inactive Project files are forwarded to and maintained in Regional offices having area responsibilities for the

land affected since the land withdrawals for most of these inactive projects are still in effect. Project files are considered technical working files and are physically separated from the general subject files. Project files contain documentary information relating to the proposed power development plan, Commission reports, judgments and orders, notices of Federal land withdrawals and subsequent changes, construction descriptions, evaluations, and other related data, including maps. Files are kept by consecutive Project numbers assigned by the Commission.

.8 Section 24 Determinations. As Determination ~~Actions~~ Applications under Section 24 of the Federal Power Act (SM 636.2) are findings or orders directly affecting lands in power withdrawals or classifications, files of such determinations, called "DA's" are maintained in the Branch headquarters and in Regional offices having area responsibility. Copies are furnished by the Federal Power Commission. Findings of the Commission often require Branch action, and orders affecting withdrawn lands require plotting on township cards and cross-filing to the withdrawal or classification affected.

.9 River Basins. Regional field offices maintain technical working files in which are placed a wide variety of material categorized by river basins. Data collected in these files include other agency water resource planning; status of plans; examination, investigation, and reports of the Region; site geologic reports, construction descriptions and status; water rights and land status data; map control; correspondence relating to "DA" requests and reports; and related material classified in a manner most useful to the requirements of that particular field office.

.10 Rights-of-Way. Case files, physically separated from the general subject files, are maintained for all right-of-way report requests (SM 636.5) received in Regional field offices. These files are arranged by BLM Land Offices and serial numbers assigned by them. Every three years cases which do not affect withdrawn or classified lands are destroyed. Documents in right-of-way case files include copies of serial register page requests for reports, information furnished by applicant, Branch reports, Federal Power Commission reports ("EPR's"), BLM decisions and grants, and maps. Branch headquarters does not maintain a file of right-of-way reports.

.11 Land Disposal Requests ("Co-ops"). By cooperative agreement, all applications for land acquisition filed with the Bureau of Land Management are screened in both the Branch of Mineral Classification (SM 612.2) and in the Branch of Waterpower Classification (SM 636.8). Screening is carried on in Washington, D. C. headquarters, thus a file of such cases which includes the combined reply of both Branches is maintained there by the Conservation Division. These files are categorized by BLM Land Offices and serial numbers, and file data is examined five years after processing is completed, and those presumed to have no further value are destroyed.

.12 Map Files. Maps are a necessary and useful tool to classification operation, therefore extensive map files are maintained at all Regional field offices as well as at Branch headquarters. The method of filing maps varies according to the special requirements of each office; however, the following maps are kept current in each general category, for areas of responsibility:

- USGS River, Dam, and Reservoir Site Surveys.
- USGS Topographic Maps.
- USGS State Base Maps.
- National Forest Maps.
- Dam and Reservoir Site Maps by other Agencies.
  (Any affecting Federal lands.)
- Water Resource Planning Maps.
  (Any affecting Federal lands.)

.1 Purpose. The purpose of these instructions is to provide a convenient summary of secretarial procedures peculiar to field offices of the Branch of Waterpower Classification. It is a general guide for present employees and should be especially helpful to new or temporary secretaries and clerks, as well as to other BWC personnel. Procedures are described for accounting, correspondence, reports, supply orders, and files. The descriptions and illustrations of BWC work do not diminish the need for secretaries to follow Survey and Departmental instructions and to rely on the U.S. Government Correspondence Manual and other guides to effective written communication and recordkeeping.

.2 Accounting and related activities. Account authorization numbers, appropriation symbols, and organization code numbers are used in connection with the accounting system. For referral purposes a list setting forth these numbers for BWC offices follows:

BWC offices	Location	Organization Code Number	Work Unit Account Number
Calif.-Nevada Region	Sacramento	600350	*0-636920
Oregon-Idaho Region	Portland	600380	0-636620
Northwestern Region	Tacoma	600360	0-635520
Rocky Mountain Region	Denver	600340	0-635220
Eastern Region	Wash., D.C.	600310	0-630820

*The digit "0" in the prefix indicates the fiscal year: 0 being for 1970; 1 for 1971; etc.

The Symbol for the Division appropriation or fund is 1400804 which is the identifying code number for conservation of lands and minerals. The third digit of this appropriation symbol changes to indicate each fiscal year. The employee salary account number for permanent employees is 0-630010, and is the same for all BWC offices. The first digit in this account number indicates the fiscal year. Permanent employees salaries, long distance calls made under the Federal Telecommunications System, and postage costs are all controlled at the Division level.

An accurate record by single-entry posting of the miscellaneous expenditures is used. The procedures in which actions are taken relative to this type of accounting are handled in the following order: Obligation Register; Report of Outstanding Obligations; Allotment Status Report; and A-16 Report. A discussion showing the operation of each action follows.

A. Obligation Register (SM 332.5.3B) and illustrated use. The Obligation Register, form 9-810 is a single-page form and is usually kept in a 3-ring binder for the current fiscal year, and retained in the files thereafter. All obligated amounts are recorded as they occur in the column headed Amount Obligated. A 4-digit object classification code is used to explain the item for which the amount is obligated. For example: 11-00, the major code 11 indicates the main subject - Personal Services; the minor code 12 indicates the part of the major subject - WAE. Some of the most frequently used codes are:

Object Class	Description of account
11-12	Intermittent - WAE
11-13	Field Assistants
21-01	Travel - subsistence
21-03	Travel - common carrier
21-07	Rental of passenger vehicles
21-09	Travel - all other
22-09	Transportation of things
23-02	Long distance telephone service
23-04	Local telephone service
23-10	Rental of space
24-01	Printing and reproduction
25-10	Other contractual services
26-01	Supplies and materials
31-01	Equipment
60-00	Bureau reimb. accounts - Publications
61-00	Bureau reimb. accounts - Administrative
62-00	Inter and Intra-Division billings

B. Report of outstanding obligations (Form 9-803)(SM 332.2). It is the purpose of this monthly report to list all unpaid obligations incurred through the end of the month which were not preceded by formal obligating documents such as purchase orders, transportation requests, etc. Inter- and intra-division billings are not included. Examples of obligations are: WAE salaries, field assistant salaries, travel - per diem, GSA vehicle rental, local telephone service, supplies and materials. These obligations will be temporarily recorded in the bureau's accounts, and will appear on the A-16. A sample report follows:

9-803
(Revised Nov. 1959)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

REPORT OF OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS

Organization Code
6038 4355

AS OF January 31, 1970

ACCOUNT AUTHORIZATION	OBJECT CLASS	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
0-636620	21-01		120.00
	21-09		8.00
	23-24		33.00
	24-01		10.00
	26-01		20.00
		To the best of my knowledge the estimated amounts for the services and materials listed hereon are legal obligations of the Geological Survey under the provisions of Section 1311, 68 Stat. 330 (31 USC 200). Regional Hydraulic Engineer	

34891

A complete list of the object class codes are described in Attachment 1, Part 332, Chapter 7, of the Survey Manual. Use of the Obligation Register for object classification 26-01 is illustrated, as follows:

FORM 9-810
(REV. JULY 64)

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OBLIGATION REGISTER

Page No. 1

ACCOUNT AUTH. (No. & Title) 26-01 Supplies and materials - Commercial
Date July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970

DATE	DESCRIPTION	IDENTIFYING NUMBER	AMOUNT OBLIGATED	A-16 (6/) OBL	A-16 (6/) EXP
July 23	Pacific Builder - magazine subscription	PO 65733	6.00		
July 24	Idaho Statesman - newspaper subscription	PO 65734	30.00		
Sept. 9	Meier and Frank - film order	25309	3.00		
Oct. 10	IBM - carbon ribbons	PO 65735	7.88		
Nov. 19	Kilhams Stationery Co. (Liquid Paper)	Inv. 3481	10.00		
Dec. 5	Oregon Stamp & Stationery Co.	PO 65736	23.50		
Jan. 10	J.K. Gill Co.	4128	8.50		
Feb. 14	Meier and Frank - misc. supplies	34890	5.05		

C. Allotment Status Report (SM 332.7 and 638.6). This report is a tabulation of monthly expenditures and total expenses to date for the current fiscal year. Its purpose is to serve as a fund control device and is used as a practical tool in the management of fiscal operations and as an aid in budget preparation. Two copies go to the Central Office (one marked "copy for Administrative Officer"). A third copy is retained for the file. A sample of this report is illustrated below.

OREGON-IDAHO REGION
Allotment Status Report
0-636620, W&P Oregon-Idaho Misc.

Allotment to date - $8,500

Object Class		December 31, 1969	Total to date	
12-91	Health Benefits Contribution	$ -	$ 42	
21-01	Travel - per diem	-	742	
21-03	Travel - common carrier	-	122	
21-07	Rental of pass. vehicles from GSA	-	55	
21-09	Travel - all other	-	13	
23-01	Post office box rent	-	48	
23-20	Rental of space	259	1,546	
23-24	Local telephone service	39	222	
24-01	Printing and reproduction	5	9	
25-10	Other contractual services	-	25	
25-20	Reimb. to other Federal agencies	-	25	
26-01	Supplies and materials	20	91	
		$ 323	$2,940	2,940

Balance December 31, 1969 $5,560

Regional Hydraulic Engineer

D. Statement of Condition of Available Funds (A-16) (SM 330.2 and 332.5). The A-16 is the official financial statement received from the Branch of Budget and Finance. It lists all the transactions in detail and furnishes cumulative totals to date by object class. It also furnishes the amount available and cumulative totals of expenditures, obligations, and the unobligated balance of the account. The A-16 is usually received around the 15th of each month. As the expenditures appear on the A-16, they are checked against the accounts kept in the obligation register and noted in the columns provided on the extreme right side of the page. After the A-16 has been reconciled with the Obligation Register, it is readily observed which bills have been paid and which are still outstanding. If expenditures have been posted to the A-16 for which the branch office has no supporting documents, a memorandum requesting verification of these amounts should be sent to the Branch of Budget and Finance immediately. Reference number, date posted, and description should be included in the request. A sample A-16 follows.

E. Travel vouchers (SM 340.12). All travel occurring in a one-month period is included in a single voucher. An original (white) and one yellow copy are prepared for all regular employees. The employee and supervisor sign the original and it is forwarded to Budget and Finance. The yellow copy is kept in the file. The Regional Hydraulic Engineer's travel voucher requires the signature of the Chief, BWC, and is sent to the Central Office accompanied by an extra yellow copy. After signing the original is forwarded on to Budget and Finance.

F. Travel advances (SM 340.4). Advance of funds for anticipated travel expenses is applied for on form SF-1038. The request must be approved by the employee's supervisor and submitted to Budget and Finance about two weeks before the advance is needed. The amount advanced is noted on travel vouchers and is deducted from amounts claimed by the traveler. The final travel voucher relating to the advance should liquidate it.

G. Transportation requests (form SF-1169)(SM 340.5.4 and Exh. 1). Transportation requests are used to obtain official transportation by common carrier. They are made out in duplicate -- the original is given to the carrier, certified by the carrier, and submitted by them to Budget and Finance. The copy is sent immediately by the issuing office to Budget and Finance. A copy of the ticket may be made and maintained in the office as a protective measure. Information

FORM 9-404 (REV. 1-66)
STD

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF AVAILABLE FUNDS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ORGANIZATION 60354355 ACCOUNT NUMBER 636620 ACCOUNT TITLE WRP OREGON IDAHO MISC PERIOD ENDING 03/31/70

DATE POSTED NO.	DAY	YR.	TRANS. CODE	DESCRIPTION	SCHEDULE NUMBER	PAY PER.	REFERENCE OR J.V. NUMBER	SOURCE	OBJECT CLASS	ACCT. OR OPER. REG.	FUND CODE	AVAILABLE	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	UNOBLIGATED
				AS OF DEC							70	9 500 00			
					TOTAL							8 500 00			
				AS OF DEC					2101		70		746 50	746 50	
					TOTAL								746 50	746 50	
				AS OF DEC					2103		70		122 00	122 00	
					TOTAL								122 00	122 00	
				AS OF DEC					2107		70		55 19	55 19	
					TOTAL								55 19	55 19	
				AS OF DEC					2109		70		10 00	10 00	
					TOTAL								10 00	10 00	
				AS OF DEC					2301		70		48 00	48 00	
					TOTAL								48 00	48 00	
1	02	0	0	FRW 9803 DEC			J2362	39	2304		70			39 00CR	
				AS OF DEC					2304		70			39 00	
					TOTAL										
1	02	0	0	FRW 9803 DEC			J2362	39	2310					25 00CR	
				AS OF DEC											
					TOTAL										
					IAN									48	
									2520		70			43 47	
														43 47	
				AS OF DEC					2601		70		62 14	62 14	
					TOTAL								62 14	62 14	
				AS OF DEC					2621		70		7 52	7 52	
					TOTAL								7 52	7 52	
				AS OF DEC					6100		70		2 00	2 00	
					TOTAL								2 00	2 00	
				AS OF DEC					6200		70		25 20	25 20	
					TOTAL								25 20	25 20	
				AS OF DEC							70	8 500 00	2 771 62	3 105 12	5 377 88
				PROJECT	TOTAL							8 500 00	2 771 62	3 122 12	

OBSOLETE

4-30-71 (Rev. No. 3)

639.4.2D

regarding these T/R's is typed in the space provided on the face of the travel voucher. T/R's are accountable property issued to designated employees and are obtained from the Regional Management Officer. Care should be taken to ensure their safety.

H. Rental of GSA vehicles (SM 409.5). GSA form 312, Daily Motor Vehicle Trip Tickets are made out by GSA upon return of a vehicle, showing license number of car issued, length of time used, and mileage. The account authorization number must be shown in the space provided. Cost is computed per mile plus a charge for each day. There is a minimum charge for one day or less. GSA submits the trip tickets to Budget and Finance for payment.

I. Rental of other vehicles (SM 340.7.3). If the traveler is in an area where GSA vehicles are not available it may be necessary to obtain the services of a "drive-your-self" vehicle such as Avis or Hertz. The hire of these vehicles shall be authorized in Item 18 of the Travel Authorization. Hertz Rent A Car Co. allows a 20 percent discount when authority for Government travel is provided. Claims for reimbursement of charges are made on the travel voucher in accordance with SM 340.7.3. If the use of these vehicles is frequent, some offices may want to obtain credit cards from the rental company.

J. Bills of lading (SM 341.1). These forms (SF-1103) are prepared for any freight shipments to other offices or agencies.

.3 Correspondence. Most correspondence written in BWC offices consists of letters and memorandums. The U.S. Government Correspondence Manual (1968) is a general guide and provides certain standards of appearance and style for such written communication. Besides the correspondence manual each field office is supplemented with instructions from the Washington, D.C., office as to format on all official correspondence such as Classifications, Restorations, Cancellations, Determination Applications, etc., requiring the signature of either the Director, Division Chief, or Branch Chief. These directives from the Central Office on revisions, changes, or additions are received whenever a change of policy or procedure occurs.

In addition to the correspondence manual, other valuable reference books are:

(a) Suggestions to Authors, Fifth Edition (1958), is a manual designed to aid authors in preparation of manuscript reports. It is also a valuable aid to the clerk. It covers such subjects as: form and content of reports; abbreviations; punctuation; and manuscript typing.

(b) GPO Style Manual (1967), covers many subjects as a guide to compounding; spelling; capitalization, and tabular work.

(c) Specifications for Descriptions of Tracts of Land, General Land Office (Bureau of Land Management), Revised 1942, gives instructions for typing land lists used with withdraws and restorations, and all other correspondence.

(d) Complete Secretary's Handbook by Lillian Doris and Bessie May Miller, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Revised Feb. 1964.

(e) Effective Revenue Writing by U.S. Treasury Dept., Internal Revenue Service, Training No. 82-0 (Rev. S-61).

The standard for all Government correspondence is block style, and must meet acceptable appearance standards as well. Letters and memorandums should be well balanced on the page and all copies clear and legible.

Letters are used for correspondence with addressees outside the Department and for formal correspondence with officials of other Federal agencies. Letters are prepared on agency letterhead. The usual number of copies are: an original; a courtesy (or shadow) copy on letterhead tissue for those addressees who have need for such a copy; and 2 file copies for the originating office (one filed with the subject matter, and one for the chronological file, usually yellow). File copies

for letters may be on hard bond or plain tissue (white or colored) depending upon the office preference. Central Office file copy is on hard bond and is surnamed.

Mineral and waterpower reports (Co-ops) are technical reports and are typed as letters to the Forest Service and as memos to the Bureau of Land Management. See SM 636.8.

Memorandums are used for correspondence within and between Departmental agencies. They are typed in the usual block style and may be typed on pre-printed memorandum stationery or agency letterhead.

All correspondence to be signed either by the Director or Division Chief is typed on Washington letterhead and must be mailed in a large airmail envelope marked "Do Not Fold." Format for this official correspondence is found in SM 632 and 636, and in the following samples. If correspondence relates to official business and is of a confidential nature, the envelope should be marked "Administrative Confidential", and "To be opened only by (Name)." A blue envelope marked "Personal", and stating "To be opened only by (Name)" may also be used.

A. Sample letters prepared in a field office.
(1) General subjects

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Conservation Division
P. O. Box 3202
Portland, Oregon 97208

February 24, 1969

(7 spaces below heading address)

Mr. John H. Peebles
Research Associate
Professor of Civil Engineering
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho

Dear Mr. Peebles:

As requested in your letter of February 10, 1969, we are enclosing two additional copies of "Water Resources of Idaho" and one copy each of open-file reports, "Review of waterpower classifications in Payette River basin" and "Review of withdrawals in Weiser River basin." Two copies of a list of potential reservoir sites in Idaho are also enclosed. The reports and list of sites will bring you up to date as far as our studies in Idaho are concerned.

Two circumstances have slowed our work in Idaho since 1965; we were awaiting topographic quadrangle maps now in preparation and it seemed advisable to withhold studies in the areas being considered for wild and scenic rivers.

Sincerely yours,

(5 spaces)

Loyd L Young
Regional Hydraulic Engineer

(2 spaces)
Enclosures 6

(2) Cooperative classification with Forest Service

639.4.3A(2)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OR-4996

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Conservation Division
P. O. Box 3202
Portland, Oregon 97208

May 21, 1969

Mr. Douglas R. Leisz
Assistant Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Portland, Oregon 97208

Dear Mr. Leisz:

This is a reply to your request of May 14, 1969, for a report on lands in the J. H. Baxter & Co. exchange application on Willamette National Forest (OR-4996).

The selected lands as shown on the attachment to your memorandum have no value for waterpower or reservoir development purposes and are not withdrawn for these purposes.

Some of the offered lands, those in sec. 32 and the N½N½ sec. 36, T. 13 S., R. 4 E., are within the potential Patterson reservoir site on the South Santiam River. A dam in the NE¼ sec. 36, T. 13 S., R. 3 E., that would raise the water surface 400 feet would create a reservoir with a capacity to store about 300,000 acre-feet of water. This is a little more than the average annual runoff estimated for the drainage area upstream from the damsite and the reservoir site has such valuable regulating capabilities that it may be necessary to construct it at some future time. There are no known plans for constructing this reservoir but public ownership of the lands within the damsite would appear to be in the public interest whether or not the dam is constructed.

Sincerely yours,

Loyd L Young
Regional Hydraulic Engineer

4-30-71 (Rel. No. 3)

B. Sample memorandum prepared in a field office.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Conservation Division
P. O. Box 3202
Portland, Oregon 97208

February 10, 1969

Memorandum

To: Chief, Branch of Waterpower Classification

From: Regional Hydraulic Engineer

Subject: Review of withdrawals, Deschutes Basin, Oregon

The subject report is transmitted for your approval.

This report has been reviewed by all BWC field offices, by the Portland office of Water Resources Division, by interested Federal, State, and county agencies, and by the local private utility companies. Your office has also reviewed it provisionally. The report was favorably received by the reviewers and many of them made suggestions for changes or more complete coverage in some of the discussions. We have considered all comments and made the improvements suggested.

All the reviewers outside the Branch requested copies of the final report. We request, therefore, that it be placed in the open file. Drafts of a memorandum transmitting the report to the Director and a Geological Survey press release opening the report are enclosed.

When the report has been approved we will request a powersite restoration number and a powersite cancellation number and prepare requests for the necessary revocation orders.

Loyd L Young

Enclosures 3

C. Specifications for initiating CLASSIFICATIONS

(7 spaces below address in letterhead)

Memorandum

To: Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Proposed Powersite Classification No. 460, Snake River, Idaho

(Stream and State applicable should be used.)

(After concurrence by Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources, the original copy of the justification memorandum, the waterpower minutes, and the proposed classification are forwarded to the appropriate State Director, BLM, by a memorandum requesting promulgation of the classification as provided in part 603.1.2a of the Departmental Manual.)

(5 spaces after last line)

Director

(2 spaces after Director)
Enclosure(s) 1/

(3 spaces between these)

MUST BE PERFECT
DO NOT ERASE
DO NOT STRIKEOVER

I concur:

(5 spaces between these)

Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources

Distribution required: 2/

cc:
Survey General Files *(white tissue - for surnaming)*
Director's Chron. File *(green tissue)*
Conservation Division Files *(hard bond - for surnaming - Central Office copy)*
Secretary's Central File *(letterhead tissue)*
Secretary's Reading File (2) *(letterhead tissue)*
Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources (2) *(letterhead tissue*
Regional Hydraulic Engineer, City State *(white tissue)*

11 or 12 copies required, as follows:

1 - letterhead original
5 - letterhead tissue
1 - green tissue
2 - white tissue (1 to be returned to F.O. when signed)
1 - hard bond
2 - Field office chron. & case files retained in field (distribution not shown on copies sent to C.O.)

1/ Need 10 copies (land list, minutes, maps)
2/ Distribution, dictator's name, typist's initials and date on all but original.

D. Specifications for requesting CLASSIFICATION orders.

(7 spaces below address in letterhead)

Memorandum

To: State Director, State
Bureau of Land Management, City, State

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Proposed Powersite Classification No. ___,
Stream, State

(This is the memorandum to BLM after concurrence by the Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources.)

(5 spaces after last line)

Chief, Conservation Division
For the Director

(2 spaces)
Enclosure *(or Enclosures and number)*

Distribution required:

cc: *(type on all but first two in this order)*
*Survey General Files *(white tissue) (for summaring)*
*Director's Chron. Files *(green tissue)*
*Conservation Division Files *(hard bond - for summaring - C.O. copy)*
Federal Power Commission *(letterhead tissue)*
Assistant Secretary--Mineral Resources (2) *(letterhead tissue)*
*Regional Hydraulic Engineer, City, State *(white tissue)*

**Dictator's name, typist's initials and date on file copies. There should be a land list for each copy.*

10 copies required as follows:

1 - letterhead original
4 - letterhead tissue (1 for BLM, 1 for FPC, 2 for Asst. Sec.-MR)
1 - green tissue
2 - white tissue (1 to be returned to F.O. when signed)
1 - hard bond
**1 - white or colored tissue for F.O. Chron. file*

E. Specifications for requesting CANCELLATIONS AND RESTORATIONS

(7 spaces below address in letterhead)

Memorandum

To: State Director, State
Bureau of Land Management, City and State

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Powersite Cancellation No. ____, River, State

OR Powersite Restoration No. ____, River, State

(As shown in the subject this pertains to both Powersite Cancellations and Powersite Restorations.)

(These are to be signed by Mr. Wayland for the Director.)

(5 spaces below last line)

Chief, Conservation Division
For the Director

(2 spaces)
Enclosure *(if there is one)*

Distribution required:

cc: *(type on all but first two in this order)*
Federal Power Commission *(letterhead tissue with enclosure, if applicable)*
*Conservation Division Files *(hard bond - for surnaming - C.O. copy)*
Powersite Cancellation or Restoration No.____ *(white tissue - C.O. copy)***
*Regional Hydraulic Engineer, City, State *(white tissue)*

**Dictator, typist's initials, and date on file copies*
There should be a land list for each copy.

6 or 7 copies required as follows:

1 - letterhead original
2 - letterhead tissue (1 for BLM, 1 for FPC)
1 - white tissue to be returned to F.O. when signed
1 - white hard bond
**1 - white or colored tissue for F.O. Chron. file*

*** - This copy necessary only if subject involves both Cancellation and Restoration.*

F. Specifications for DETERMINATION REPORTS TO FPC.

D.A. #
State

(7 spaces below address in letterhead)

Mr. T. A. Phillips
Chief, Bureau of Power
Federal Power Commission
Washington, D.C. 20426

Dear Mr. Phillips:

(2 spaces after last line of body of letter)

Sincerely yours,

(space 5)

Chief, Conservation Division
For the Director

(2 spaces)
Enclosure *(if needed)*

cc: *(on all but original)*
Federal Power Commission *(with enclosures - if any)*
Other applicants as needed (BLM, USFS, etc.)
Regional Hydraulic Engineer, City, State

Dictator's name, typist's initials, and date on file copies only

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Distribution of copies:

Forward to D.C. *(1 - letterhead original - for FPC*
(1 - letterhead tissue - for FPC
(letterhead tissue if needed for applicants - BLM, USFS, etc.
(1 - hard bond with enclosures (to be surnamed and retained in C.O.)
(1 - tissue to be mailed to F.O. when signed

1 - tissue copy retained in F.O.

G. Specifications for RIGHT-OF-WAY REPORTS to BLM

Right-of-way #
State

(7 spaces below address in letterhead)

Memorandum

To: State Director, State
Bureau of Land Management, City, State
Through: Federal Power Commission

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Application for right-of-way

(5 spaces below last line)

Chief, Conservation Division
For the Director

(2 spaces)
Enclosure *(type on all but original and first tissue copy)*

cc: *(type on all but original and first tissue copy)*
Federal Power Commission (w/enclosures) *(listed if not mentioned in text)*
State Director, BLM, City, State
Regional Hydraulic Engineer, City, State
Others as appropriate

On last 3 copies type dictator's name, typist's initials and date

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Distribution of copies:

Forward to D.C. *(1 - letterhead original*
**(3 - letterhead tissue (1 for affected BLM Land Office, 2 for FPC with enclosures)*
(1 - hard bond (to be surnamed) To be returned to F.O. in 3 months after signing.
(1 - white tissue - to be returned to F.O. after signing

1 - white tissue - retained in F.O.

** more if other agencies will get copies.*

.4 Reports. The reports discussed below are common to all BWC offices. They are varied in nature and their preparation follows a definite form and time schedule. A report calendar is a helpful tool in assisting the secretary and other personnel to know which reports are due and their due date. The secretary may also find it helpful to note these items on her desk calendar as a further reminder of reports requiring attention.

There are other miscellaneous administrative reports not discussed here that are prepared only in those offices who have special need.

A. Bi-weekly.

(1) Time and attendance report (SM 344.9 and DIPS Manual). A report of each employee's time worked and leave taken is submitted to Budget and Finance, Payroll Unit, at the close of each pay period on form 9-1800 (white for regular employees), 9-1800A (salmon for new employees), or 9-1800B (yellow for corrections). Time worked and leave taken shall be posted daily. The account number chargeable to salaries common to all BWC offices is 630010 and is the preprinted fixed account number on the reverse side of the card. Exception to this rule is WAE, field assistants, or other temporary employees. This account number would be the miscellaneous field allotment used for the field office concerned (see section on account authorizations), and would be hand written in the left-hand column headed "Account number to be charged." Each employee may keep his own leave record on a "Record of Absence from Official Duty", card which is distributed by the Administrative Officer, Wash., D.C., at the beginning of each calendar year, or this duty may be assigned to the secretary.

B. Monthly.

(1) Report of outstanding obligations (SM 332.2 and .3). This report (form 9-803) lists all unpaid obligations incurred or to be incurred through the end of the month which were not preceded by formal obligating documents such as purchase orders, transportation requests, etc. It is prepared around the 25th of every month - July through May - and must be mailed so that it will be received in the Branch of Budget and Finance by the 3rd working day before the end of the month. The June report contains a detailed listing of all outstanding obligations and is prepared in duplicate according to instructions contained in SM 332.3. The original goes to the Central Office in an airmail envelope and the words "Report of outstanding obligations" are typed in

the lower left-hand corner. The Central Office then sends it on to Budget and Finance. The second copy is retained for the files.

(2) Public affairs activities relating to minorities. One copy of this report is submitted at the end of the month to the Regional Administrative Officer, Conservation Division, to inform him whether any conferences, or speeches have been made to minority groups and general audiences such as a part of recruiting and training activities. and important announcements involving minorities.

(3) Monthly progress report. This report is prepared for signature of the Regional Hydraulic Engineer and must be received at Branch headquarters not later than the 5th of the following month. Five copies are prepared. Original goes to D.C. office, one copy to each field office, and one copy is retained by the originating field office. See SM 638.6 for format.

C. Quarterly.

(1) Postage sample count (SM 313.1). All outgoing mail is counted for the 4th week of January, 1st week in April, 2nd week in July, and 3rd week in October. Results are compiled on form 9-1592. One copy goes to the Administrative Officer in the Central Office and one copy is retained for the file.

(2) Equal Employment Opportunity. This report is prepared for the periods ending September 15, December 15, March 15, and June 15. It is sent to the appropriate Regional Administrative Officer, Conservation Division. An original and one file copy are prepared. Since BWC offices have few employees the reporting material for these reports is negligible. A sample of this report follows.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Conservation Division
P. O. Box 3202
Portland, Oregon 97208

December 18, 1969

Memorandum

To: R. E. Bareither, Regional Administrative Officer
Los Angeles, California

From: Regional Hydraulic Engineer

Subject: Equal Employment Opportunity - Quarterly Report for period ending December 31, 1969

All equal employment opportunity materials and instructions received during the quarter have been carefully studied by this office and we are complying with the letter and the spirit of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program.

Loyd L Young

D. Semi-annual.

(1) Employee address and telephone numbers. This report is a list of the current addresses and telephone numbers of employees and offices. It is due in May and November of each year, and is prepared in the form of a memorandum. Refer to Mr. Varan's memo dated January 29, 1960. Two copies are prepared --the original is sent to the Administrative Officer, Conservation Division, and the second copy is retained for the file.

E. Annual.

(1) Annual Program Plans are estimates of activities for the forthcoming fiscal year. Annual reports are submitted by the Regional Hydraulic Engineer to the Branch Chief according to SM 638.4.

(2) Financial operating plans are requested by the Administrative Officer approximately April 1. This report is an estimate of all financial requirements for the forthcoming fiscal year.

(3) Safety inspections (SM 370.791.3.3A). A safety inspection is made during the month of October and a written report with recommendations is prepared in triplicate. An original and one copy are forwarded to the Administrative Officer, Conservation Division, and one copy is retained for the file.

(4) Space Use (SM 429.3.2B). Report of space is made on form SF-123 and is sent to the appropriate Regional Management Officer by October 10. One copy is sent to the Administrative Officer, Washington, D.C.

(5) Summary of records holdings (SM 433.2). This report is an inventory of filing cabinets and related equipment and record material statistics in cubic feet. It is prepared at the end of every fiscal year on form 9-1594. Field offices submit the report in duplicate to the Administrative Officer, Wash., D.C. An information copy is sent to the Regional Management Officer.

(6) Inventory of controlled property (SM 408.2.4). Upon receipt of form 9-067, a physical inventory is made of all controlled property. This form is received from Property Control and is returned within 30 days.

(7) Performance rating and position review. These reports are made in accordance with SM 370.430 and 370.511.

(8) Priority requests for topographic mapping. This report is prepared annually at the request of the Division Chief. Three copies of form 9-1521 are prepared. Two copies together with a covering memorandum are forwarded to the Chief, Conservation Division through the Chief, Branch of Waterpower Classification.

(9) Travel authorizations (SM 340.1 and CD supplement) must be prepared for any employee who travels on government assignment. Heads of field offices receive their travel authorizations from Washington, D.C. Travel authorizations (form DI-1020) for all other field office employees are prepared annually for the signature of the Regional Hydraulic Engineer. They are dated July 1 and are mailed to Budget and Finance Branch approximately July 15. See SM 340.1.7 for distribution of copies. The green copy is sent to the Administrative Officer, Washington, D.C. Travel authorization numbers are assigned in the field office and employees retain these numbers for subsequent years.

.5 Ordering.

A. Administrative forms and supplies (SM 402.1).

(1) Forms, envelopes, letterhead. Most standard forms, printed airmail and regular envelopes, Geological Survey forms, and letterhead paper are ordered on Form DI-1. In general, the orders are addressed to the Area Management Officer, Administrative Division.

(2) Fedstrip (SM 403.3). Supplies from the GSA catalog are ordered on form 9-1379 (Standard Form 344), Multiuse Standard Requisitioning/Issue System Document. Instructions and distribution of copies are found in SM 403.3.

(3) Purchase orders and invoices (SM 403.5). Supplies and materials not available through GSA are ordered on purchase order form 9-1134. See SM 403.5 for a sample form and distribution of copies. When merchandise is received the yellow receiving copy is signed and sent immediately to Budget and Finance. Purchase orders are formal obligating documents and are not included in the report of outstanding obligations. A copy of all purchase orders must be sent to the Administrative Officer, Wash., D.C. (See Mr. Varan's memo dated August 2, 1963.)

Purchases may also be made without a purchase order. When these invoices are received they must be certified for payment (SM 403.6 and .7) before being forwarded to Budget and Finance. The certification must include the account authorization number. Two copies of the invoice must be sent to Budget and Finance and one copy is retained for the file.

The above procedures may not apply to those BWC offices who are located in the same city as the Administrative Division.

B. USGS maps, books, and technical magazines.

(1) Maps. Maps published by BWC are sent to field offices automatically. Other new maps are ordered from the monthly bulletin "New Publications of the Geological Survey", which lists all the maps, book reports, etc., published during the month. A map label form 9-1017 must accompany all map orders. Address the top portion of the form

and send it with the request to the Denver Distribution Section, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 41, Denver, Colorado, 80225. Map requests may also be submitted on form 9-1190b, a form distributed by the Denver Map Distribution Center, or the order may be typed in duplicate on a plain sheet of paper listing the maps needed by States. The extra copy of the order may be used as a check list when the maps arrive.

(2) Book reports, etc. Book reports (water-supply papers, circulars, professional papers) are ordered from U.S. Geological Survey, Washington Distribution Section, 1200 South Eads St., Arlington, Virginia, 22202. Requests for these publications must be submitted on a book label form 9-1015. A large order may be typed on a separate sheet of paper and submitted following the same procedure as with map orders. An extra copy is kept in the file. Refer to Mr. Varan's memos of May 24, 1964, and April 28, 1965.

These are non-chargeable items, and require no obligation record.

Leaflets and other publications of the Geological Survey may be ordered in the same manner as book reports and are ordered from the Denver Distribution Section or the Information Center, Washington, D.C.

(3) Subscriptions to technical magazines (SM 403.1.5B and C). Magazines such as, Water Power, Engineering News-Record, and Electrical World are procured by purchase order directly from the publisher. Bills for renewal are certified, "Subscription to be renewed, Charge Account #_____." Date and sign.

.6 Files (SM 432.1, 639.2 and .3). Although the needs of every office vary, the Standard Filing System for correspondence records, established for use in all Geological Survey offices, is the basic scheme for filing. This standard classification system is an adaptation of both the simple subject and the numerical coding system. The primary subjects are arranged alphabetically. The subdivisions are also arranged alphabetically under each primary subject and are assigned simple numerals for easy file coding.

A. General Subject Files, or Administrative Files as they are more commonly called, include correspondence, reports, and other related documents which may be classified under the primary subject headings: Accounting, Budget, Committees, Equipment and Supplies, Organization and Management, Personnel, Transportation, etc. An index of these files may be kept in a folder in front of the first drawer for referral. Other employees may also want a copy of this index for their convenience and use.

Periodically, the files are reviewed for disposition. Files are screened for material no longer needed and are disposed of according to instructions in SM 433.1.

B. Technical Files (SM 639.3) such as River Basins, Federal Power Projects, may be included as a part of the Administrative Files or they may be located physically apart from these files. As a general rule, the volume and use made of these records should dictate their arrangement.

(1) River Basin files. These files contain detailed information on all correspondence, DA's, rights-of-way, reports, and investigations of all rivers in the Region.

(2) Federal Power Projects. Active and inactive projects in the Region are filed by project in the Regional offices.

C. Map Files. Maps are an essential tool in land classification work. Each BWC Regional office keeps up-to-date files of many types of maps.

(1) Quadrangle maps are generally the greater portion of the map files, and consist mainly of 7½- and 15-minute series. State index maps are brought up to date and printed periodically to show all the latest maps published. Offices who receive advance quads may keep track of them by recording in pencil the names of the quads on the proper State index. The maps are then filed. When the

final print is received, the pencil notation is replaced with ink and the final print replaces the advance quads in the file.

(2) Army Map Service. AMS maps (scale 1:250,000) are kept for the Region. They are useful especially in those areas where no other maps are available.

(3) River survey maps. A file is kept for all river survey maps. This file may also contain dam and reservoir site surveys.

D. Other miscellaneous files. Use of the following files is governed by the need for such information and preference of the Regional Hydraulic Engineer.

(1) Waterpower cards. A 5 x 8 waterpower site card file (form 9-1503) is maintained listing the developed and potential waterpower sites for the Region in downstream order. The information is kept up to date with newspaper and magazine clippings and investigation reports of other agencies.

(2) Waterpower illustrations. A map inventory file is used in conjunction with the card file of developed and potential waterpower. All sites are plotted on quadrangle maps showing the locations of dams, powerhouses, conduits and pipelines. The maps are filed by site number in downstream order.

(3) Reservoir sites. Information on non-power reservoir sites is assembled on 5 x 8 cards (green).

(4) Miscellaneous maps. Files are maintained for National Forests, National Parks, aeronautical charts, BLM maps, State base maps, and maps by other agencies.

(5) Photographs. A photograph file is kept of developed projects showing various phases of development -- dam, reservoir, diversion, etc.

(6) Graphic record card file. Maintained on form 9-570, revised July 1963, the card shows withdrawals and subsequent actions by township. This file may be supplemented with larger-scale township cards prepared from standard USGS 15-minute topographic maps showing withdrawals and restorations in colored pencil.

(7) Active Projects (SM 638.5). A file of authorized projects such as river surveys, damsite surveys, review of withdrawal reports is kept on 5 x 8 record cards.

(8) Acreage cards. Original area and acreage changes for each Powersite Reserve, Reservoir Site Reserve, Powersite Classification, Waterpower Designation, and Federal Power Project are recorded on 4 x 6 cards in order to keep acreage balances current.

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