



Seneca Nation of Indians

Keeper of the Western Door
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<i>Events</i>	<i>Dates</i>
Flood of 1902 in Pittsburgh, PA. Flood height = 35.6' (10.6' above flood stage)	1902
Flood of 1907 in Pittsburgh, PA. Gage height = 38.7' (12.7' above flood stage)	1907
Flood Commission of Pittsburgh, PA is established.	1908
Studies and surveys on flood control are conducted by Pittsburgh Flood Commission.	1908 - 1911
Flood of 1913 in Pittsburgh, PA. Gage height = 34.5' (9.5' above flood stage)	1913
USACE conducts surveys of the upper Ohio River Basin for flood control and power generation.	1924-1928
Chief of Army Engineers concludes that proposed flood control reservoirs upstream from Pittsburgh do not warrant construction wholly at federal expense.	1933

St. Patrick's Day Flood in Pittsburgh, PA. Gage height = 46.0' (21' above flood stage). 60 people die and 500+ are injured.	1936
Congress authorizes construction of Allegheny Reservoir with the Flood Control Act of 1936	
DOI Office of Indian Affairs meets with federal and state officials concerning potential impacts of Kinzua Dam on SNI.	
U.S. involvement in WWII begins. Construction of Kinzua Dam loses priority.	1939
1940 - 1945. DOI expresses concern about proposed dam's impacts on SNI; Corps estimates costs for land, resource acquisition to build Kinzua Dam.	1940-1945
Congress authorizes expansion of Allegheny Reservoir.	1941
Department of the Interior expresses concern about proposed dam's impacts on SNI's treaty rights and need for special congressional action; SNI oppose Dam.	1945

WWII Ends.	
<u>Pittsburgh business leaders lead renewed campaign for flood control (see Dam Building and Treaty Breaking by P.C. Rosier).</u>	
Corps presents completed plans for Kinzua Dam to SNI.	1956
The SNI hire Dr. Arthur Morgan as an advisor.	
May - Jun. 1957. Congressional hearings on Kinzua Dam appropriation.	1957
SNI Opposes Kinzua Dam - 1957 documents.	
White House directs staff to analyze Kinzua Dam Alternatives.	
<u>Congress passes 1958 appropriation bill which funded Kinzua Dam (see Dam Building and Treaty Breaking by P.C. Roesner)</u>	
1957 - 1958. The SNI fight the construction of Kinzua Dam in Federal Courts.	
Corps recommends against inclusion of hydropower facilities in Kinzua Dam.	1958

D.C. District Court dismissed injunction suit (SNI v. Brucker). Court held that Congress authorized the project in the appropriation act of Aug. 26, 1958.	
Allegheny Electric Cooperative urges support of Kinzua Dam for flood control, stream regulation, and hydroelectric power production.	
U.S. Supreme Court declines to review District Court ruling in <i>SNI v. Brucker</i>.	1959
Congress enacts Public Works Appropriations bill including \$1.4 million for Kinzua Dam; initially vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower, but reinstated in new bill Aug. - Sept. 1959.	
April, 1959 Congressional Hearings on Kinzua Dam Alternatives.	
1959 - 1962. Pennsylvania Electric Company actively pursues hydropower license.	
Jan, 1960. U.S. Condemns SNI Land to begin survey work for dam construction.	1960
Jun., 1960. Congress considers but does not enact H.R.703 (Rep. Haley, Fl.), which would delay funding Kinzua Dam until all reasonable alternatives are investigated.	
Dec. 23, 1960. Corps notifies BIA that construction has begun.	

<u>Kinzua Dam construction begins (Linked to USACE history of construction).</u>	
Jan. 10, 1961. Corps and SNI representatives meet to discuss condemnation details.	1961
Feb. 22, 1961. Request to President Kennedy to intercede in construction of Kinzua Dam.	
<u>May 13, 1961. Senate Public Works Committee adopts resolution favoring investigation of hydroelectric facilities at Allegheny Reservoir</u>	
May 31, 1961. Senate Committee on Public Works requests Corps feasibility report regarding government installation of public power generating facilities at Allegheny Reservoir.	
Jul. 18, 1961. Members of 13 rural electric cooperatives from PA meet with administrators of USACOE and DOI to advocate for installation of power facilities at Kinzua Dam.	
June 1, 1962. Corps "General Information" document mentions only flood control and water supply purposes of project.	1962
Aug. 20, 1962. Corps concludes that conventional power installation is not feasible	

1962 - 1963. BIA works with Corps, SNI to identify and quantify damages and appropriate compensation. Analysis includes "tangible and intangible damages."	
1962 - 1965. Allegheny Electrical Cooperative intervenes in licensing process for SPSP, arguing that public power should be considered.	
Apr, 1963. Several parties argue for installation of public power facilities at Kinzua Dam instead of private utilities.	1963
Jul. - Aug. 1963. Congressional hearings on H.R.1794, Providing reparations for construction of Kinzua Dam.	
Oct. 23, 1963. Corps reports on status of negotiations with SNI on damages.	
Aug. 31, 1964. Congress enacts H.R. 1794 (Pub. L. 88-533) authorizing compensation for taking of SNI land for Kinzua Dam.	1964
SNI appeal the right of Congress to take lands.	
May 26, 1965. Penelec and Cleveland Electric sign agreement with U.S. Forest service for operation of pumped storage project and impacts on national forest resources.	1965
<u>Dec. 28, 1965. Federal Power Commission issues permit for for Seneca Pumped Storage Project (FPC Project No. 2280).</u>	

Construction of Kinzua Dam completed.	
Seneca Pumped storage project construction begins.	1966
Court case on just compensation of inundated SNI lands.	1970
Seneca Pumped Storage Project is completed.	