

INCODEL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

PORT JERVIS, NEW YORK
September 27-28, 1946

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY OF MINUTES

INCODEL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946

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An Incodel Executive Committee business meeting was held in Port Jervis, New York, September 27-28, 1946 in conjunction with a special luncheon conference at the Hotel Minisink on Friday, September 27, sponsored by the Executive Committee for the purpose of informing governmental officials and residents of the upper Delaware Basin of the Commission's activities and accomplishments in the following fields:

1. The advancement of time for the completion of the Port Jervis sewage treatment plant in accordance with an agreement entered into by the City of Port Jervis and the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York resulting from the program initiated for this purpose by the Commission a year earlier.
2. The status of the program being prepared by the offices of the Attorneys General of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for requesting the Supreme Court to clarify its position in respect to the retention of jurisdiction over water supply diversion projects in the watershed.
3. The status of the Incodel program on soil and forest conservation, particularly as related to the upper basin.

The luncheon meeting, at which Chairman Turner presided, was attended by the following representatives of Incodel: Messrs. Beckett, Catherwood, Paul, Pitkin, and staff members Allen and Boardman. Also in attendance were approximately forty governmental officials from the States of New York, New

Jersey and Pennsylvania, whose names and associations are given on a list appended to this report.

Participating in the meeting were Mayor Lester M. Warner, who welcomed the group; Irving V. A. Huie, President of the New York City Board of Water Supply, who briefly explained the nature of the agreement negotiated by Port Jervis and the Board for the construction of the Port Jervis sewage treatment plant, and the general purport of the petition being prepared by the City of New York to secure the Court's permission to substitute the Incodel formulae for water supply diversion projects for those contained in the Court's decree in the New York--New Jersey Delaware Diversion case. Mr. Huie stated that New York City would also ask the Court to approve the agreement between Port Jervis and the Board of Water Supply relative to the sewerage program. Mr. Richard H. Burke, Secretary and Counsel for the Board of Water Supply, supplemented Mr. Huie's explanation of the Board of Water Supply's program. Mr. Harry Silvers, Corporation Counsel for Port Jervis, complimented Incodel for its efforts in prodding Port Jervis and the Board of Water Supply into negotiating the agreement on sewage treatment.

L. Dean Haag and Howard Mason, representatives of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, spoke briefly on the programs of that agency in the respective States. Robert E. Thornton, District Conservationist, Millbrook, New York and C. C. Davis, of the Agriculture Extension Service in Orange County, New York, spoke briefly about the problems in the area immediately surrounding Port Jervis, while Arthur Bevan and George P. Kramer, of the U. S. Forest Service emphasized the great need for improved forest practices in the upper Delaware watershed.

MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING

At the Executive Committee's business meeting, the minutes of the preceding meeting, the Commission's annual business meeting at Shawnee-On-Delaware, were ordered to be received and filed, upon motion made by Messrs. Pitkin and Paul, and agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The report of the Executive Secretary was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Beckett and Catherwood, and agreed to, after the Committee had agreed that it would hold its next meeting in Wilmington, Delaware after the November elections and would center its attention around matters concerning the Incodel membership and organization.

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Considerable attention was given to the informal staff report on stream pollution abatement summarizing the status of the Commission's activities in this field, particularly as they related to Philadelphia, Camden and Port Jervis.

The Committee instructed the staff to make a special study of the Philadelphia situation to determine reliably what materials, if any, which are necessary for the Philadelphia sewerage program, might be difficult to secure because of the present market conditions. The survey will be made with the view of finding out whether it will be advisable to initiate a campaign to press Philadelphia to start construction of this work. Such a campaign, it was believed, would be desirable not only from the viewpoint of the Philadelphia situation but also in lending support to New Jersey governmental officials in pushing for the early completion of the Camden program.

Upon motions made by Messrs. Pitkin and Paul and agreed to, the Committee authorized its Chairman and Executive Secretary to attend a Council of State Governments conference in Washington on October 21, 1946, for discussion of water resources and stream pollution programs. A motion similarly sponsored and agreed to authorized the Executive Secretary to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Division of the Izaak Walton League in Franklin, Pennsylvania, October 5-6, 1946.

The Executive Committee approved the staff's plan for compliance with the request of Mr. Henry C. Beck, Editor of Rutgers University Press, for information relative to the stream pollution situation in New Jersey, and instructed the staff to proceed with that work.

The report on stream pollution abatement was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Pitkin and Catherwood, and agreed to.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER DESILTING PROJECT

The Executive Committee considered and discussed the informal staff report of the Schuylkill River desilting project with great thoroughness. As a result it was agreed that the staff, for the time being, should not devote any more attention to this problem than was absolutely necessary in order to prevent it from being unduly neglected or improperly guided. The Committee agreed that Messrs. Allen and Boardman should confer with Chief Engineer Batley, acting Project Engineer Marple, and such others as might be properly included, with the view of bringing about an agreement upon a policy to be followed for the prosecution of work from this date on. Briefly stated, such policy would recommend, among other things:

1. The employment of necessary technical and legal consulting services.
2. The appointment of a Project Engineer.
3. The building of an adequate organization by the State to handle the

Schuylkill project.

4. The adoption of a definite work program.

Tentatively it was agreed that the proposed five year program which had been prepared by Incodel would still be applicable.

The staff was also instructed to make a survey and prepare a report upon budgetary requirements for the Schuylkill project for the 1947-1949 biennium.

The report on the Schuylkill River Desilting Project was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Pitkin and Paul, and agreed to.

WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION PROBLEM

The informal staff report on water supply diversion problem, which referred to the program being developed by the Attorneys General offices to determine the extent of the Supreme Court's retention of jurisdiction over water supply diversion projects, was ordered to be received and filed on motion made by Dr. Catherwood and Mr. Pitkin, and agreed to.

SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION

The report on soil and forest conservation, in addition to presenting a general picture of the status of this work item as of September 27, specifically recommended that the staff should offer its assistance in the preparation of plans for newly established soil conservation districts. This recommendation was approved. The staff was instructed to confer with Secretary Horst in this matter.

The Executive Committee was pleased to learn from the staff report that a soil conservation district has been recently authorized for Berks County, and also, according to information gained at the Port Jervis Luncheon Conference, in Lehigh County as well.

The Executive Secretary was instructed to find out whether Dr. Patrick, of the Soil Conservation District, would lend the Commission the assistance of one of his men for a short period for the purpose of completing a general map of the basin showing the present status of soil and forest conditions in the watershed.

The Executive Secretary was also instructed to see whether somebody should be secured to fill in for Mr. Powell during his leave of absence due to illness.

The staff report on soil and forest conservation was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Catherwood and Pitkin, and agreed to.

FEDERAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

The staff report on Federal projects and programs made special reference to pending projects in the Lehigh watershed and to the annual meeting of the Water Conservation Conference and the National Reclamation Association, in Omaha, Nebraska, October 9-12, 1946. Upon motion made by Messrs. Pitkin and Paul, the Executive Secretary was authorized to attend these meetings.

Upon motion made by Messrs. Pitkin and Catherwood, the report on federal projects and programs was ordered to be received and filed.

EDUCATION, PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Committee read with great interest and discussed at length the staff report on education, publicity and public relations. It requested Dr. Catherwood and Mr. Pitkin to explore the possibility of securing a moving picture regarding the Delaware watershed and complimented the Commission and its staff for the splendid work which it had done in the field of public relations. The Committee deferred taking any action upon the specific recommendations made in the report until a later meeting.

FINANCES

Upon motion made by Messrs. Paul and Pitkin and agreed to, the report showing the financial status of the Commission as of August 31, 1946 was approved as were the Incodel accounts, current and payable for the months of July and August, 1946, in the amounts of \$4,582.33 and \$2,431.72, respectively.

* * * * *

LUNCHEON CONFERENCE
PORT JERVIS, NEW YORK
SEPTEMBER 27, 1946

LIST OF PERSONS ATTENDING

Allen, James H., Incodel
Armstrong, Roger W., Chief Engineer, New York City Board of Water Supply

Beckett, R.C., Incodel Executive Committee member
Bevan, Arthur C., Northeast Forest Experiment Station
Boardman, John, Incodel
Boyer, E. Albert, Northampton County Commissioner
Burke, Richard H., Counsel, New York City Board of Water Supply

Catherwood, Dr. M. P., Incodel Executive Committee member
Clark, H. A., County Agent, Liberty, N.Y.
Conrad, F. X., City Engineer City of Port Jervis
Cramer, W. J., Commissioner Wayne County
Critchlow, Howard T., Engineer in Charge, N.J. Water Policy & Supply Council

Davis, C. C., Orange County Extension Service
Davis, W. H., Pike County Extension Service

Grossman, Max, N.J. Water Policy & Supply Council

Haag, L. Dean, U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Hick, R. Milton, N.Y. State District Forester
Holmquist, C. A., Director, Division of Sanitation, N.Y. State Dept. of Health
Howe, A. B., Burgess, Milford, Pa.
Hjorth, George G., Alderman-at-large, City of Port Jervis, N.Y.
Huie, Irving V. A., President, New York City Board of Water Supply

Jadewine, Frank, Middletown, N.Y.

Kramer, George P., U. S. Forest Service

Littell, Alfred B., N.J. State Senator

Martin, Robert N., Burgess, Honesdale, Pa.
Mason, Howard, U. S. Soil Conservation Service
Millsbaugh, Henry, City Editor, Port Jervis Union-Gazette
Murray, Earl W., N.Y. State Assistant Attorney General

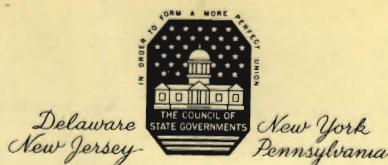
Paul, Joseph C., Incodel Executive Committee member
Peacock, Robert, N.Y. State Deputy Attorney General
Peters, John J., Northampton County Clerk
Piel, Norman A., Northampton County Commissioner
Pitkin, F. A. Incodel Executive Committee member

Riland, Arthur S., Northampton County Commissioner

Schroeder, Jay, Chairman Pike County Commissioners
Silvers, Harry, Corporation Counsel, City of Port Jervis

Thornton, Robert B., District Conservationist, Millbrook, N.Y.
Turner, Ellwood J., Chairman Incodel

Warner, Lester M., Mayor, City of Port Jervis
Wymard, N.L. Pennsylvania Deputy Attorney General



INTERSTATE COMMISSION

on the Delaware River Basin

BROAD STREET STATION BUILDING

• PHILADELPHIA 3 • PENNSYLVANIA

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
CHAIRMAN

DR. M. P. CATHERWOOD
VICE CHAIRMAN

JAMES H. ALLEN
SECRETARY-TREASURER

INCODEL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

DELAWARE

MR. R. C. BECKETT
STATE SANITARY ENGINEER

HON. GEORGE R. CLARK
MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. GEORGE P. EDMONDS
MEMBER OF THE SENATE

HON. BURTON S. HEAL
RECORDER OF DEEDS,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY

MR. W. B. MCKENDRICK
STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON
STATE TREASURER

HON. DUANE E. MINARD, JR.
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH C. PAUL
COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE
COOPERATION

HON. HAROLD W. HANNOLD
MEMBER OF THE SENATE

MR. WILLIAM T. VANDERLIPP
DEPT. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK

HON. FLOYD E. ANDERSON
MEMBER OF THE SENATE

HON. M. P. CATHERWOOD
COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HON. GEORGE W. FOY
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

HON. NATHANIEL L. GOLDSTEIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

HON. JOHN S. THOMPSON
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

PENNSYLVANIA

HON. FLOYD CHALFANT
SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HON. WELDON B. HEYBURN
MEMBER OF THE SENATE

HON. FRANKLIN H. LICHTENWALTER
MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MR. F. A. PITKIN
DIRECTOR, STATE PLANNING BOARD

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER
MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Port Jervis

New York

September 27-28, 1946

- I. Minutes of Preceding Meeting.
- II. Report of Executive Secretary.
- III. Stream Pollution Abatement Programs.
- IV. Schuylkill River Desilting Project.
- V. Water Supply Diversion Problems.
- VI. Soil and Forest Conservation.
- VII. Federal Projects and Programs.
- VIII. Education, Publicity and Public Relations.
- IX. Finances.

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Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER I.

Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting.

By Executive Secretary.

ACTION REQUIRED:

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY OF MINUTES

INCODEL ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Shawnee-On-Delaware, Pennsylvania
July 10-12, 1946.

The annual business meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin was held in conjunction with its Tenth Anniversary Conservation Conference at Shawnee-On-Delaware, July 10-12, 1946.

The Incodel conference convened Wednesday evening, July 10, with an opening address of welcome by its Chairman, followed by the showing of a picture concerning soil conservation, entitled "THIS IS OUR LAND," and one on stream pollution abatement called "CLEAN WATERS." The program for Thursday, July 11, was divided between the morning session on conservation of water resources and the afternoon session devoted to soil and forest conservation. The session held on Friday morning was centered around the subject Federal-State Relationships which was participated in by Commissioner Lichtenwalter, Colonel F. F. Frech, District Engineer of the United States Army Engineers, Philadelphia, and Colonel William F. Heavey, District Engineer of the United States Army Engineers, New York City. A printed copy of the program for the meeting is appended hereto and made a part of these minutes.

The Incodel conference was preceded on Wednesday, July 10 by a conference devoted to the nation-wide aspects of water resources utilization and conservation, participated in by Incodel, the Potomac River Basin Commission and the Council of State Governments. A copy of this program is also appended.

Present at the business sessions were: Chairman Turner, Messrs. Chalfant, Heyburn, Lichtenwalter and Pitkin from Pennsylvania, Senator Anderson and

Vice Chairman Catherwood from New York, Commissioners Minard, Paul and Vanderlipp from New Jersey, and Mr. R. C. Beckett from Delaware. Messrs. Allen, Boardman and Powell, and Misses Moore and Tropp represented the staff.

MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING

The report of the Executive Secretary was ordered to be received and filed on motion made by Messrs. Pitkin and Heyburn and agreed to, after the Commission took or authorized the following actions:

1. Approved the Executive Committee's action in having 3500 copies of the Tenth Anniversary Booklet printed at a cost of \$1,425 summarizing the activities of Incodel for the 1936-1946 decade.

2. Instructed the office to send a letter of appreciation to Mr. David W. Robinson for his assistance to the Commission and staff in making preparations for the Commission's Tenth Anniversary meeting.

3. Instructed the office to send a letter to Senator Hannold of New Jersey welcoming him to the membership of Incodel.

4. Instructed the office to send a letter to State Treasurer Robert C. Hendrickson welcoming him back to the Commission and expressing the Commission's disappointment over the fact that he was unable to attend the Annual Meeting due to conflicting engagements.

5. Instructed the office to send a letter to Duane E. Minard, Jr. congratulating him on his appointment as prosecutor of Essex County, New Jersey.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHAIRMAN

After complimenting the Chairman for his outstanding leadership, the Commission, upon motion made by Messrs. Pitkin and Paul, ordered that the Chairman's Annual Report be received and filed.

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAMS

The informal staff report on stream pollution abatement programs which referred particularly to progress being made in Philadelphia, Camden, and Port Jervis in the advancement of construction programs for sewage collection and treatment facilities was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Heyburn and Paul. The Commission paid its compliments to the Executive Committee and staff in promoting arrangements for the apparent consummation of negotiations between the representatives of the City of New York and New Jersey regarding the construction of the Port Jervis sewage treatment plant.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER DESILTING PROJECT

The informal staff report on the Schuylkill River desilting project indicated that progress leading to the initiation of actual construction operations was being accelerated due to the prodding and assistance given to the State by the Incodel organization. Despite this encouraging development, and in consequence of the discussion of the Schuylkill project during the conference session, the Commission, upon the recommendation of its Chairman, to whom the matter had been earlier referred, agreed that a letter should be directed by the office to Hon. James A. Keill, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board, advising him that Mr. Boardman, of the Incodel staff, would have to return to Incodel activities by August 15, 1946.

The report of the Schuylkill River project was ordered to be received and filed on motion made by Messrs. Vanderlipp and Pitkin, and agreed to.

WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION PROBLEM

The informal report on water supply diversion problems referred to the work being done by Attorney General Goldstein in preparing a petition to be joined in by Attorneys General Duff and Van Riper requesting the Supreme Court to inform the interested States whether, in retaining jurisdiction in the New York-New Jersey diversion case, it intended that such retention should apply only to that case or to any future water supply diversion project. The report also made reference to the Philadelphia water problem indicating that this situation added to the compelling reasons for an early determination of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in the subject of water diversion.

SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION

The informal staff report on soil and forest conservation which presented a brief explanation of the Incodel publicity and educational program in this field was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Lichtenwalter and Heyburn.

FEDERAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

The report considered by the Commission on Federal projects and programs included a progress statement relative to the following subjects:

1. Congressional approval of the Schuylkill River project.
2. Pending Congressional approval on the Lehigh and Lackawaxen River Flood Control projects.
3. Authorization of Forest Service surveys in the Delaware basin relative to upstream flood control, timber resource inventory, and watershed management research activities.

4. Indefinite postponement of further consideration of Congress on bills for the creation of regional watershed agencies patterned after TVA.
5. Status of measures providing for Federal control over stream pollution abatement.

The recommendation of the staff to develop a special program designed to secure a united front for the protection of States' responsibilities and the importance of Federal-State relations in the matter of Federal stream pollution activities was approved by the Commission, upon motion made by Messrs. Vandervliet and Pitkin.

The report on Federal projects and programs was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Beckett and Paul.

SHAD SURVEY

The agenda item on shad survey included a copy of report from Elmer Higgins, Chief of the Division of Fishing Biology, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to Mr. Wayne D. Heydecker, Secretary-Treasurer, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, and copy of Mr. Heydecker's reply. Specifically, the Fish and Wildlife Service expects to report, before January 1947, its findings as to whether the Incodel standards for the abatement of stream pollution will be sufficient to bring about the restoration of the shad industry.

After the staff had been instructed to express its appreciation to Mr. Heydecker for the report and for his cooperation with Incodel, the report on shad survey was ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Turner and Paul.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The report on public relations which simply referred to the friendly working arrangements between Incodel and other agencies interested in conservation and recommended that efforts be continued to strengthen these relations, was ordered to be filed upon motion made by Messrs. Vanderlipp and Turner.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Nominations submitted to the Commission for the election of the member-at-large from each of the States consisted, upon the recommendation of the respective State delegations, of the following: Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Pennsylvania, Hon. Joseph C. Paul, New Jersey; Hon. Nathaniel Goldstein, New York; Hon. W. B. McKendrick, Delaware. Each candidate was unanimously elected upon the closing of nomination and the subsequent casting of ballots by the Secretary.

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner was unanimously elected Chairman of the Commission for the year 1946-1947 after his name had been placed in nomination by Commissioner Chalfant. Hon. M. P. Catherwood was similarly unanimously elected as Vice Chairman, his name having been placed in nomination by Mr. Paul.

Mr. James H. Allen was unanimously elected Secretary-Treasurer being nominated by Commissioner Minard.

FINANCES

The reports on finances were ordered to be received and filed upon motion made by Messrs. Paul and Beckett after the Commission had taken the following action:

1. Approval of bills current and payable for the month of June as of the close of business on June 30, 1946.
2. Approval of the Executive Committee's action in approving bills paid for the months of January 1946 through May 1946.

ANNUAL AUDIT

The annual audit made by Ellwood B. Revell & Co., Philadelphia, after being carefully reviewed, was approved by the Commission upon motion made by Messrs. Chalfant and Paul.

The office was instructed to send a copy of the annual audit to the Chairman of the Interstate Cooperation Commissions of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Upon motion made by Messrs. Vanderlipp and Chalfant and agreed to, the appropriation account payable by Delaware, of \$121.67 for 1944-1945, and of \$100.00 for 1945-1946 was ordered to be written off the books. This action was taken after Mr. Beckett explained that the monies would not be available, having been expended to pay expenses of members of the Delaware Commission on Interstate Cooperation for expenses on business meetings related to Incodel activities.

PROPOSED 1946-1947 PROGRAM AND BUDGET

The Incodel proposed program for 1946-1947 as set forth in the agenda item on the subject, consisting of specific work items on Stream Pollution Abatement, Water Supply Diversion, Soil and Forest Conservation, Surface and Ground Water Supplies, Public Relations, Federal-State Relationships, State-Local Relations and General and Miscellaneous Activities, was approved upon motion made by Messrs. Vanderlipp and Pitkin.

Upon motion made by Messrs. Chalfant and Paul, a budget amounting to \$40,000 for 1946-1947, detailed in accordance with the tabulation included with the agenda item on Program and Budget, was unanimously approved. This action included approval of the payment of \$25.00 per month to Chairman Turner for

partial reimbursement of office, traveling and other expenses normally incurred by him in connection with his activities on Incodel business.

Upon motion made by Messrs. McKendrick and Paul and agreed to, the following request for appropriations from the states for 1946-1947 was approved.

Delaware	\$2,500.
New Jersey	8,750.
New York	8,750.
Pennsylvania	<u>15,000.</u>
	\$33,000.

Meeting the \$5,000 excess of budget over appropriations by drawing upon the unexpended operating reserve for 1945-1946 was also approved by the same motion.

STAFF SALARIES FOR 1946-1947

Upon motion of Messrs. Paul and McKendrick and agreed to, the salaries of the members of the Incodel Staff for the year 1946-1947 were increased by \$1580, classified in accordance with the schedule included in the agenda item on Program and Budget. This schedule on file has been corrected by changing the figures shown for "Present Salary" and "Proposed Salary" of Henry Rowan from \$2700 to \$2640 and from \$2940 to \$2880, respectively. The corresponding correction of the "Totals" also has been made.

ADJOURNMENT

The Incodel business meeting was adjourned, subject to call of the Chairman, Friday, July 12, 1946 at 1:30 P.M.

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Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER II.

Report of Executive Secretary.

STATEMENT:

See Attached Copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussions, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Incodel Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946.

Last year the Executive Committee adopted the policy of holding a meeting in the Upper Delaware Basin in the early Fall following the Commission's Annual Business Meeting. This is the second of such meetings. It appears that it probably will be advisable to continue the practice. Such a meeting has the advantage of keeping local interests alive in this area, and it also gives the Executive Committee a splendid opportunity to review the program and decisions of its annual business meeting and to more definitely formulate policies and working schedules for the current operating year.

The meeting last year was held for the special purpose of assisting representatives of the cities of New York and Port Jervis in negotiating an amicable agreement for the earliest possible construction of the Port Jervis sewage collection and treatment plant. Under the terms of the Supreme Court decree, such construction would not have to be started until New York City is about to commence to divert water from its Delaware River project, which will be four or five years in the future. Incodel decided that it was unwise to defer such work until that time because present conditions seriously affect many interests not only in Port Jervis but in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as well. Its suggestions to the representatives of New York and Port Jervis to this effect at the meeting last September were almost immediately approved and adopted. Since then an agreement between the two municipalities has been effected and was subsequently approved by the New York State Legislature.

You learned yesterday that New York City proposes to petition the United States Supreme Court to get its stamp of approval of the agreement and at the same time to secure the Court's permission to substitute the Incodel formulae for water supply diversion projects for those contained in the Court's decree in the Delaware Diversion Case.

The meeting this year was held to mark the progress made on these two subjects - water supply diversion legislation and the Port Jervis sewage program - and to sit around the table with local representatives for the specific purpose of considering ways and means of developing and putting into operation programs for the conservation of waters and of land and forest resources of the upper basin.

AGENDA ITEMS

Reports on the various Incodel activities to which the Executive Committee should give particular attention at this meeting are included in appropriate sections in this agenda. No further mention to any of these subjects will be made in the Executive Secretary's report.

OFFICE PERSONNEL

The Committee undoubtedly will wish to extend special greetings of welcoming Jack Boardman, who is with us today, back to the office after having been with the State on the Schuylkill River project since the first of May.

Mr. Amos Powell, the staff representative who was assigned to the Commission's programs on soil and forest conservation, has been granted a leave of absence because of illness.

INCODEL ORGANIZATION

Your Chairman and Executive Secretary are of the opinion that an effort should be made to strengthen the membership of Incodel, wherever possible, by bringing to it members who will take an active interest and part in the Commissions programs. It is felt that a deficiency in this respect exists in several cases. It is suggested that the Commission, or its Executive Committee, should hold a meeting shortly after the November elections, to discuss this problem further, with the view of coming to some decision as to how Incodel can assist the States in their selection of future members to the Incodel organization.

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Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER III.

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAMS.

STATEMENT:

See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussion, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

STREAM POLLUTION ABATEMENT

IncodeI Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946.

Reference was made in the report on stream pollution abatement given at the Annual Meeting to the substantial progress which had been made in this field during the past year. Particular note was given to the situation in Philadelphia, Camden, Port Jervis and the Basin generally. This report is intended to supplement that information.

PORT JERVIS

The present status and the probable future outcome of the Port Jervis sewage collection and treatment problem was discussed at considerable length at the luncheon conference in Port Jervis, and the Executive Committee now should be able to judge for itself from first-hand information what, if anything, Incodel can do to bring this project to an early completion. Information obtained by the writer in advance of the Port Jervis meeting indicates that the probability of commencing construction next year appears good.

PHILADELPHIA

Your Executive Secretary is convinced that the time is at hand or very close when the Commission should institute another campaign to prod the officials of the City of Philadelphia into initiating construction on that City's sewerage program. It is quite apparent that the City is going to set aside any plan for securing a new source of water supply from the upper region of the Delaware for the next few years and concentrate attention upon the construction and installation of equipment to improve its present source of supply.

Without doubt, this is a wise decision. But, the sewage collection and treatment project is an integral part of any program for the improvement of its present water supply. City Council, however, and apparently the administrative heads of the Public Works Department as well, are prone to neglect this phase of the water project and to give almost all attention to works for water purification improvement.

This situation was discussed briefly with Mr. Edward L. Hopkinson, Chairman of the Philadelphia Planning Commission at a luncheon conference on river pollution sponsored by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on September 12. Hopkinson attempted to excuse the City from being particularly active on its sewerage project because of prevailing high prices for labor and material. But this same situation applies to water works improvement and the City is going right ahead on such work.

Incode1 always maintained that the sewage program should proceed immediately regardless of whether the City decided to secure a new source of water supply or improve the existing system. It is obvious, of course, that the sewage program is more imperative under the latter alternative. It would seem that to be consistent the least that the City should do at the earliest possible moment would be to advertise for bids for a part of its sewerage program. An Incode1 program advocating this step is suggested for the consideration of the Committee. Probably this should be deferred until after the November elections.

CAMDEN

You may recall that the City of Camden was granted an extension of six months' time, from May 1, 1946 to November 1, 1946, for the submission of

final plans to the New Jersey State Department of Health for the construction of the Camden sewage collection and treatment project. It has been reported by Mr. Harry Croft, Chief Engineer of that agency, that the consulting engineers representing the City officials of Camden are making an effort to meet this schedule and have been submitting progress reports and preliminary plans to the Department at periodic intervals. It is believed, however, that Camden will ask for a further extension of time in November and this request will be granted as well as will similar requests until such time as Philadelphia has made a start on its program. The Camden situation is another reason why Incodel should attempt to hasten the Philadelphia program.

BASIN-WIDE PROGRAMS

No check has been made recently by Incodel on the status of stream pollution programs in the Basin region outside of the immediate influence of Philadelphia and Camden, excepting at Port Jervis.

It is understood that the situation is well in hand, and most municipalities are pretty well prepared to begin construction of necessary work as soon as the labor and material market becomes satisfactory. This is a situation upon which it is planned to have Jack Boardman look into in the early future.

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM

At the Commission's Annual Meeting at Shawnee-on-Delaware in July, Mr. Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, promised to have the Council undertake a study of the pollution problem from the point of view of its national significance. It was understood that the objective of this work would be to secure, as far as possible, a united stand on the part of interested parties in the matter of Federal stream pollution legislation to be submitted for the consideration of Congress at its next session.

Mr. Bane has advised Chairman Turner that a meeting of the Council's Water Resources Committee will be held in Washington on October 21st for further consideration of this subject and of the other programs of the Committee. Your Chairman and Executive Secretary request the Committee's approval to attend and take part in this meeting.

Apropos of the Council of State Government's programs and the question of Federal stream pollution legislation, your Executive Secretary and Commissioner Lichtenwalter have been invited to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Division of the Izaak Walton League to be held in Franklin, Pennsylvania, October 5-6, 1946. Provided his schedule permits, your Executive Secretary, with the Executive Committee's approval, will plan to attend this meeting. If it is at all possible, it would seem advisable that Mr. Lichtenwalter also should be present. One of the major reasons for inviting representatives of Incodel to this meeting was to have them discuss the situation with Directors of the Izaak Walton League, particularly its President, Kenneth A. Reid, and its Philadelphia Director, Grover C. Ladner. If further controversy on this subject is to be avoided in Congress, every effort should be made to coordinate the thinking of these two agencies.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

A special situation in reference to stream pollution in New Jersey has recently arisen.

Under date of September 6, your Executive Secretary received a copy of a letter from Edward M. Gilroy, Secretary to Governor Edge, to Mr. Henry C. Beck, Editor of Rutgers University Press, in reply to a request by Mr. Beck for information as to the status of river pollution in New Jersey, in which the Governor's secretary stated that that problem was largely in the hands of

Incode1 and the Interstate Sanitation Commission.

A few days later, your Secretary received a letter from Mr. Beck requesting the office to prepare a statement on the subject for publication in the Rutgers Almanac for New Jersey to be published as of January 1947.

Your Secretary, while highly pleased at the recognition given to Incode1 by the Governor's Secretary, could not understand why the New Jersey State Department of Health apparently had not been consulted. As a result, he wrote to Mr. Harry Croft, Chief Engineer, explaining the circumstances and suggesting that he believed that the proper procedure would be to have the statement desired by Mr. Beck prepared by the New Jersey State Department of Health with the assistance of Incode1 and the Interstate Sanitation Commission.

Mr. Croft has informed the office that he concurs with the suggested procedure.

The office has decided to comply with the request of Mr. Beck after a conference with representatives of the New Jersey State Department of Health, and upon the basis of the results of such conference. It is intended to devote the Incode1 report mainly to the pollution situation in the Delaware River Basin.

The Executive Committee's consideration of and recommendations regarding this situation are requested.

* * * * *

Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER IV.

Schuylkill River Desilting Project.

STATEMENT:

See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussion, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SCHUYLKILL RIVER DESILTING PROJECT

Incode! Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946.

The shameful manner in which Pennsylvania has handled the Schuylkill River desilting problem was given a thorough airing at the Commission's Annual Business Meeting in July. The situation was discussed further at a later business session held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting, as a result of which your Chairman and Secretary were instructed to notify Secretary Kell that Jack Boardman was to return to Incode! by August 15, 1946. Authorization was given to extend this time to a later date if circumstances made it desirable.

It was afterwards decided that the letter withdrawing Boardman would not be sent out until Commissioners Turner and Pitkin had an opportunity to discuss the project personally with Secretary Kell. This was done during a special trip to Harrisburg in July. As a result of this conference, it was agreed that Jack Boardman would be permitted to stay on the job until after Labor Day, and that the State would make every effort to be prepared to advertise for bids for dredging by that time.

About this time it was also determined that the resolving of legal consideration was a major obstacle in advancing the Schuylkill work. This situation was called to the attention of Attorney General Duff in a letter dated July 19, a copy of which is appended. Mr. Duff never replied to this letter.

Shortly after the staff's return to work from vacation after Labor Day, it became obvious that the powers-that-be in the State did not particularly

desire to push the Schuylkill program. During a visit to Harrisburg on September 5, your Executive Secretary learned that the State apparently was not thinking of starting construction until the Spring of 1947. He also happened to hear that a special meeting to be held in the Governor's office was being planned for September 10 to sign an agreement for the turning over of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's properties to the Commonwealth. But, although your Secretary conversed with Secretary Kell about the Schuylkill project and other matters during his visit, the Secretary for some reason did not see fit to inform him of this development.

In addition to these factors, it also became apparent that the Secretary was not making a sincere effort to secure a Project Engineer for the job. Moreover, it was learned that the two representatives to whom the responsibility of working out legal details had been assigned devote much of their time to extra curriculum activities. Mr. Henry seemingly gives a great deal of his attention to personal and social problems, and at the present time is confined to the hospital by an injury apparently sustained in these pursuits. Mr. Gordon Mason, Attorney for the Water and Power Resources Board, is also Chairman of the Republican Party Itinerary Committee, and his attention seems to be greatly occupied in this capacity.

All of these considerations and others led your Chairman and Executive Secretary to conclude that it was foolish and wasteful to permit Mr. Boardman to continue with the State on the Schuylkill project any longer, and a letter to this effect was sent to Secretary Kell on September 7, 1946 by the Chairman, notifying the Secretary that Jack was to terminate his services with the State on September 21. A copy of this letter is appended, as well as a copy of Secretary Kell's reply.

As a result Jack is now back in the office on Incodel work. You will be interested to know that he left the job in good shape. You are also advised that Chairman Turner, in his letter to Secretary Kell, stated that the situation would be reconsidered if the Secretary could give any sound reason why Jack should stay on the job or why the job would be set back substantially because of his withdrawal.

Aside from the organizational problem, there is another phase of the Schuylkill project to which the Executive Committee's attention is desired. The various Departments of the State have been asked to prepare their budget for the next biennium, and in considering this problem, Mr. Boardman was asked to make an estimate of the amount of the appropriation that would be needed for the Schuylkill project during the 1947-1949 biennium. It is believed that Incodel should have a hand in deciding this matter, especially because its Pennsylvania members in the legislature will be called upon either to introduce or give other support to the bill. Furthermore, it should be apparent that no reliable estimate can be made until the Administration decides what its policy will be in reference to pushing the budget during the next biennium. If it only intends to advance the program slowly, there probably will be no need for any additional appropriations for construction. On the other hand, if it should agree to attempt to make up for lost time and double its efforts during the next operating period, it would be physically possible to embark on a program probably involving the expenditure of as much as \$10,000,000.

To assist the Committee in its consideration of this subject, there is appended hereto a copy of a proposed five-year program for the Schuylkill River project which was approved by Incodel several months ago. It will be noted that this program called for construction of this magnitude for that Biennium.

The following material on the Schuylkill project is also appended for the Committee's information and consideration:

1. Chronological Record of Incodel's Efforts to Promote - and Pennsylvania's Failure to Prosecute - A Vigorous Action Program On The Schuylkill River Project.
2. Draft of Statement Covering A Recommended Program For Pennsylvania To Follow On Schuylkill Project, dated September 28, 1946.

* * * * *

C
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Y

July 19, 1946.

Hon. James H. Duff
Attorney General
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Jim:

Our Mr. John Boardman, who has been temporarily loaned to the Water and Power Resources Board to supervise the engineering investigations on the Schuylkill River desilting project, advises us that the engineering work for the dredging of the Black Rock Pool near Phoenixville is advanced to the point where final plans and specifications required for the advertising of bids can be completed within a very few days. We understand, however, that negotiations for the use of lands for spoil areas and for permission to dredge material from properties located along the river channel are not well along. As this appears to be a legal matter, we thought that it should be called to your attention since we know that you are anxious to prosecute this project vigorously.

Sincerely yours,

S/ James H. Allen

James H. Allen
Executive Secretary

JHA:rbt

C
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September 7, 1946

Hon. James A. Kell
Secretary
Department of Forests and Waters
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Jim:

At the July meeting of the Commission, Mr. Allen and myself were authorized to terminate our loan of the services of Mr. Boardman by the 15th of August or such time as we felt was proper.

In view of the situation that existed about the first of August we had determined to permit the situation to remain in status quo until the end of the staff vacation after Labor Day. Mr. Allen and I have conferred this morning and are of the opinion that we should recall Mr. Boardman to the office not later than Saturday, September 21st. If you desire to terminate it any earlier, it would be perfectly satisfactory to us.

Very truly yours,

S/ Ellwood J. Turner

Ellwood J. Turner
Chairman

EJT
NNM

Copy on Letterhead to Governor Martin marked "Copy for your Inf."
cc to Attorney General Duff.

C
O
P
Y

September 11, 1946

Mr. Ellwood J. Turner
Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin
Broad Street Station Building
Philadelphia, 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Ellwood:

I have your letter with respect to the termination of the services of John Boardman at the request of Jim Allen.

I contacted Colonel Frech, U. S. Army Engineer, with the suggestion that he give me likely applicants for a project engineer. He submitted the list, and out of the list I should like to personally confer with Major General Harry B. Vaughan, Jr. I find that I will not be able to personally confer with Major Vaughan until after his retirement from the Army on October 31, 1946.

Jack Boardman has been very fine. However, we do not want to impose on Incodel any longer than possible.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

s/ Jas. A. Kell

JAS. A. KELL

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

A PROPOSED FIVE YEAR PROGRAM

SCHUYLKILL RIVER DESILTING PROJECT
(Based upon Review of Army Engineers 1945 report)
FIRST STEP - ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY, 1947.

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Quantity (Cubic Yards)</u>	<u>Desirable Date of Completion</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
(a) Acquisition of Schuylkill Navigation Co. Properties	-	By May, 1946	\$25,000.00
(b) Preparation of Plans For and Construction of Auburn Desilting Basin	-	By July, 1947	1,803,000.00
(c) Dredging Black Rock (or Norristown) Pool (1 - 15" Dredge)	2,200,000	By July, 1947	2,000,000.00
(d) Repairing Dams Herbines	-	By January, 1947	105,400.00
Poplar Neck	-	By January, 1947	13,300.00
Big Reading	-	By January 1947	143,000.00
Vincent's	-	By January 1947	9,200.00
Norristown	-	By January 1947	6,200.00
(e) Removal of Dams Lords, Hummel, Blue Mt. & Kernsville Felix, Leize, Shepps & Kissinger		By March, 1947	56,000.00
		By March, 1947	60,300.00
TOTAL	2,200,000		\$4,219,200.00

A Proposed Five Year Program
Schuylkill River Desilting Project
Page 2.

SECOND STEP - ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED DURING 1947-1949 BIENNIUM

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Quantity (Cubic Yards)</u>	<u>Desirable Date of Completion</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
(a) Dredging Operations			
Herbines Pool (1 - 15" Dredge)	1,517,000	July, 1948	\$1,437,000.00
Poplar Neck Pool	1,457,000	July, 1949	1,740,700.00
Big Reading Pool (2 - 15" Dredges)	5,868,000	July, 1949	5,756,000.00
(b) Construct Such Temporary Dams in Section of River Between Reading and Vincent's Dam as are Required	-	January, 1949	411,900.00
(c) Reconstruct Catfish and Pawlings Dams, probably as Permanent Structures	-	January, 1949	1,000,000.00
TOTAL	8,842,000		\$10,345,600.00

THIRD STEP - ITEMS TO BE COMPLETED DURING 1949-1951 BIENNIUM

<u>Item Description</u>	<u>Quantity (Cubic Yards)</u>	<u>Desirable Date of Completion</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Construct Kernsville Dam	-	July, 1951	\$ 500,000.00
Complete Dredging in Section of River Between Reading and Norristown	<u>8,458,000</u>	July, 1951	<u>8,144,000.00</u>
TOTAL	8,458,000		\$8,644,000.00

RECAPITULATION

<u>FIRST STEP</u> - Items To Be Completed by July 1947	\$ 4,219,200.00
<u>SECOND STEP</u> - Items to be Completed in 1947-1949 Biennium	10,345,600.00
<u>THIRD STEP</u> - Items to be Completed in 1949-1951 Biennium	<u>8,644,000.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$23,208,800.00</u>

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

A PARTIAL CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD
OF INCODEL'S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE--AND PENNSYLVANIA'S FAILURE TO PROSECUTE--
A VIGOROUS ACTION PROGRAM
FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER

(Note: This record is far from being complete. It only touches the high spots. It makes no reference to the numerous conferences and contacts made by members of Incodel and its staff in their efforts to get the Schuylkill project started.)

May 4, 1945

Pennsylvania Legislature passed and sent to Governor Martin for approval the Brunner-Turner Bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for work to be done in 1945-1947 biennium in cleaning up the Schuylkill River.

May 28, 1945

Incodel submitted a proposed program to representatives of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board (a copy of which is appended to this statement) specifically recommending that the State immediately engage the services of a consulting engineering firm to assist it in the prosecution of the Schuylkill River clean-up project. The further recommendation was made that the State, in the period required for the completion of this phase of the program, should build its own organization to supervise and carry out construction activities.

June 4, 1945

Governor Martin signed Brunner-Turner Bill, Act No. 441, appropriating \$5,000,000 to start work on the Schuylkill project at once. Engineers stated that preparation of construction plans for the project should be completed by January, 1947, leaving 17 months in the 1945-1947 biennium for construction activities.

June 6, 1945

Attorney General Duff at Incodel Victory Dinner at Bellevue-Stratford, told participants that "you now have the law and money to begin a great project in the State."

Colonel Burton announced that a \$15,000,000 federal project for the restoration of the Schuylkill would be recommended to Congress.

June 9, 1945

Hon. James A. Kell, Secretary of Forests and Waters pledged a prompt start on the State's Schuylkill River restoration project stating, "We propose to proceed with this vital project just as speedily as possible."

July 3, 1945

James H. Allen, at the request of Chairman Turner, directed a letter to Attorney General Duff urging him to act promptly in forwarding negotiations for the acquisition of the properties necessary for the prosecution of the Schuylkill project from the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

July 18, 1945

The agenda item for the Schuylkill project referred to the arrangements made by Incodel for conferences between representatives of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board and the Army Engineers and also the Reading Company.

Through Incodel, all survey data and related information of the Army Engineers on the Schuylkill project was made available to the State.

Commissioners Lichtenwalter and Pitkin were requested to press Attorney General Duff to assign a special assistant to the Schuylkill project for the

negotiation of an agreement for the acquisition of properties of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Acting upon the Incodel recommendation General Duff, a few weeks later, assigned Deputy Attorney General William A. Henry to this task. Henry worked in Philadelphia with the Reading Co. officials on this work until October, 1945.

July 27, 1945.

A report upon a "Preparatory Program for the Schuylkill River Restoration Project" prepared by James H. Allen and endorsed by A. F. Damon, Jr., Richard C. Batley and R. J. Gillis of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, emphasized the vital necessity of starting engineering work. This report also recommended the employment of consulting services and the building of the State's engineering organization. The report was discussed with Secretary Kell.

September 13-14, 1945

The agenda item for the Schuylkill project reports that the Chief of Engineers has recommended that the Federal Government participate in the Schuylkill project.

It also reports lack of action on the part of the State in pushing its part of the project stating: "The office still maintains that the State should engage the services of a consulting engineer to speed up the program. Construction and dredging operations should begin not later than immediately after periods of high stream flow next Spring (Spring of 1946)."

September 27, 1945

Secretary Kell was reported by the press to have stated that the Schuylkill River project was being hampered by the inability of the State to secure adequate engineering personnel. The news story related that one of the greatest

drawbacks was the fact that the State paid inadequate salaries.

October 16, 1945

James H. Allen read a strong statement at a special meeting of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board calling upon the State to do everything in its power to make it possible to start construction activities on the Schuylkill project early in 1946.

The statement made the following recommendations:

1. Engage Army Engineers draftsmen to work on their own time after hours on tracing program.
2. Engage services of consulting engineer.
3. Build up State engineering organization, including immediate appointment of project engineer.
4. Adopt a specific work program.

The employment of the part-time services of draftsmen from Army Engineers office was approved, and through Incodel a Philadelphia office in the Waldron Building was established as headquarters for these operations.

A copy of the above mentioned statement is appended hereto.

At this meeting Deputy Attorney General William A. Henry submitted a report covering his study concerning the acquisition of Schuylkill Company properties. Henry stated that in his opinion the State should acquire such properties as speedily as possible.

December 10, 1945

James H. Allen, in conferring with George Bloom, Secretary to Governor Martin, stressed the importance of action on the part of the State in prosecuting Schuylkill project. In letter of confirmation dated December 11, 1945, a

copy of which is appended, further emphasis was given to the need of the State to take immediate action on the following steps:

1. Approval of appointment of Project Engineer.
2. Adjustment of salary schedule for technical personnel required on State's Schuylkill River engineering organization.
3. Consummation of negotiations for acquisition of properties from Schuylkill Navigation Company.
4. Employment of consulting engineer.

January 9, 1946

In interview with the press, Secretary Kell announced that the Schuylkill project will get under way within a "week or ten days." He added; "We are now ready to roll. Governor Martin has given us the green light to proceed with the project and we don't intend to waste any time."

January 10, 1946

The press reported that a number of cement companies asked the State to allow them to dredge culm and silt deposits from the Schuylkill in order to reclaim coal for industrial use. The proposal was said to have been advanced at a luncheon meeting attended by Governor Martin, Secretary Kell and Dr. Weest, Secretary of Health.

January 11, 1946

In statement given to the press, Incodel Chairman Turner warned the State to go slowly on plans to let private industry dredge the Schuylkill for the recovery of coal. He said: "It (the State) must be careful not to be led astray by swapping the certainty of a fixed program of its own for the uncertainty of indefinite and vague proposals to dredge the river."

January 25, 1946

The press reported that Secretary Kell had announced that the properties of the Schuylkill Navigation Company had been given to the State. This turned out to be a false report. An agreement had only been made giving the State right of entry for surveys. Actually, negotiations for acquisition of Schuylkill Company properties were not consummated until September 10, 1946, a full fourteen months after the beginning of this assignment.

January 25, 1946

At an Incodel business meeting at Philadelphia, the Commission again made special reference to the need for further stimulation of representatives of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board to get moving on the Schuylkill program.

In a prepared address, a copy of which is appended, Senator Myers warned the State that it was responsible for setting the pace on the Schuylkill job.

The agenda item on the Schuylkill project called attention to the fact that progress was being impeded by the State's refusal to take positive steps in advancing the Schuylkill project. Pennsylvania members of Incodel were called upon to prod the authorities into action.

March 4, 1946

The Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board opened a field office at Reading under the direction of Thomas Hodges who, a few weeks earlier, was appointed project engineer. Hodges, however, was given no working organization and his principal assignment was to secure engineering personnel under the difficult handicap of inadequate salaries and of political sponsorship requirements.

Without any effort to secure Incodel advice which would have been against the policy, the State closed the Philadelphia office simultaneously with the opening of headquarters at Reading.

March 15, 1946

At an Incodel Executive Committee meeting, the Commission expressed its disappointment at the woeful manner in which the State was handling the Schuylkill project. It decided, however, to mark time temporarily in regard to the State work and to concentrate its efforts for a while upon assisting in securing Congressional approval for Federal participation in the work.

April 16, 1946

James H. Allen conferred with Attorney General Duff and Secretary Kell about State's failure to make progress on the Schuylkill project. A practical five-year program prepared by Incodel was submitted to both officials, each of whom indicated that they would press for its fulfillment.

April 23, 1946

James H. Allen, John Boardman, Secretary Kell and Richard C. Batley visited Reading Schuylkill River project office and found that personnel of about fifteen were badly disorganized due to lack of supervision by reason of Project Engineer Hodges' illness.

Secretary Kell requested Incodel to lend him the services of John Boardman until State secured a new Project Engineer to fill Hodges' place during his absence.

April 30, 1946

At Chairman Turner's insistence, Secretary Kell, Commissioner Pitkin and staff representatives Allen and Boardman conferred with Governor Martin to secure his approval of arrangements to let Boardman work on the Schuylkill project for the State for a period not to extend beyond June 1, 1946. The conditions under which Boardman was to work on this temporary assignment called upon the State to eliminate red tape and other barriers to progress. By implication, at least, Governor Martin approved these arrangements by specifically telling Secretary Kell to go ahead with the work on the basis upon which it was being discussed with him. A copy of the letter to Secretary Kell regarding Boardman's services with the State is appended.

Boardman started on the State program Monday, April 29, 1946.

June 3, 1946

James H. Allen conferred with Secretary Kell and R. C. Batley in Harrisburg in reference to the employment of Professor E. H. Uhler, as Project Engineer. Professor Uhler was recommended by Mr. Robert A. Harrier, Managing Director of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council.

June 11, 1946

James H. Allen directed letter to Governor Martin calling his attention to rumblings of criticism regarding the State's failure to push the Schuylkill work. It was pointed out in blunt language that the reason for the State's difficulty in securing adequate personnel was because "the salaries set by the State are entirely inadequate and way out of line with those which are paid by industry and business to persons having proper qualifications for the work involved."

June 13, 1946

Chairman Turner and Commissioner Pitkin, in consequence of a discussion of the Schuylkill project during an Incodel Executive Committee Meeting June 7-8, conferred with Attorney General Duff and Secretary Kell about the employment of Professor Uhler. It was understood that they were given assurance that the State would find ways to meet the \$6000 per year annual salary requested by Professor Uhler and also certain other conditions concerning expenses in traveling from his home in Ardmore to Reading until he could secure living headquarters at Reading; all providing, of course, that Professor Uhler's qualifications were satisfactory.

June 15, 1946

James H. Allen directed a letter to Secretary Kell calling attention to Incodel's desire to have John Boardman relieved of the State's assignment by July 1, 1946, if possible.

June 21, 1946

James H. Allen directed a letter to Secretary Kell enclosing material relative to Professor Uhler's experience and qualifications for Schuylkill job.

June 25, 1946

James H. Allen, by 'phone, arranged an interview for Professor Uhler, who returned from vacation several days early for the specific purpose, with Secretary Kell at Harrisburg on Friday, June 28, 1946.

July 1, 1946

Professor Uhler reported to James H. Allen that Secretary Kell was only willing to pay \$5500 salary for the position of Project Engineer; and consequently he was going to start work the next day with the United Engineering Corporation. He added that he was filling out application for the State position, however, and probably could obtain his release if the State should see fit to employ him at the \$6000 yearly rate which he desired.

July 11, 1946

Chairman Turner criticized State for its dilly-dallying and its penurious policy in handling the Schuylkill job at Incodel's Tenth Anniversary Conservation Conference at Shawnee-On-Delaware. The Commission instructed its Chairman and Executive Secretary to recall Boardman on August 15, 1946 unless, in their opinion, extenuating circumstances indicated that he should remain longer.

July 23, 1946

Pursuant to Incodel's insistence from the time that Boardman was loaned to the State that the State augment its survey corps, the Water and Power Resources Board signed contract with Damon and Foster, Consulting Engineers, to assist the State on its field work surveys.

July 24, 1946

President Truman signed River and Harbor Bill, HR 6407, in which Federal participation in the Schuylkill River project was authorized in accordance with Report of Chief of Engineers dated May 7, 1946. This development was called by Incodel to the attention of State officials in Harrisburg.

August 7, 1946

Secretary Kell assigned O. Benn Gipple, Chief of Division of Management, Department of Forest and Waters, as land agent on the Schuylkill job.

August 21, 1946

The State, through its land agent, reached an agreement with the Reading Company for the purchase of Mingo Creek spoil area required for dredging operation in the Black Rock pool.

September 7, 1946

Chairman Turner informed Secretary Kell that Incodel would terminate Jack Boardman's services with the State on or before September 21, 1946.

September 21, 1946

Secretary Allen informed Secretary Kell that Boardman was making arrangements to return to Incodel on September 23, 1946.

September 23, 1946

Jack Boardman returned to work with Incodel.

* * * * *

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR THE CLEANUP OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER
May 28, 1945

BACKGROUND

Two measures specifically designed to clean up the Schuylkill River, the largest tributary of the Delaware River, of waste deposits resulting from industrial and mining operations were enacted during the 1945 Pennsylvania legislative session.

One of these, a preventive measure, makes unlawful the further discharge of coal deposits into the Schuylkill system from mining operations. This law will be administered and enforced by the State Sanitary Water Board.

The other law, a corrective measure, provides for the physical removal and proper disposal of an estimated 20 million tons of coal culm and silt now lying on the beds and banks of the Schuylkill River by reason of the past 140 years of unregulated mining practices. The program upon which this measure was based was sponsored by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. The Commission's plan also calls upon the federal government to dredge approximately 10 million tons of silt from the channel of the Schuylkill River between Norristown and Philadelphia at a cost of at least \$10,000,000. The Philadelphia District and the New York Division Office of the Army Engineers on May 23rd announced the filing of a report recommending federal government should participate in this part of the program.

The Water and Power Resources Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the State program.

It is estimated that the cost of the State project will be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000 and five million dollars was appropriated to cover work to be done in the biennium extending from June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947. This will consist of the acquisition of properties, construction of desilting basins in the headwater section of the river and the initiation of dredging and disposal operations.

The purpose of this statement is to suggest a program for the prosecution of the legislative objectives embodied in the second statute, the dredging act, namely: "to carry into effect as soon as practicable an act to prevent the future accumulations of (coal) wastes in the Schuylkill River.... and to dredge and dispose of the existing accumulations in the River above Norristown, Pennsylvania".

At the outset it should be emphasized that no extensive detailed surveys nor the final design of the over-all state project or any of its component items have yet been made. The plans and estimates of costs, and the legislation referred to above, were based upon preliminary investigations of the Office of the United States Army Engineers and additional surveys made by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin and the Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board.

PROPOSED PROGRAM

The starting point therefore in any program for the prosecution of the State's project will be to review and extend the scope and detail of existing studies. In order to do this it is suggested that the first step which the State should take will be either to create immediately, if possible, an organization, or to engage the services of a consulting engineering firm, for the following purposes:

1. To determine upon and definitely establish the over-all Schuylkill River clean-up.
2. To make surveys for the acquisition of properties required to carry out the project, and to acquire such properties.
3. To commence the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of desilting basins and for dredging and disposal operations.

It is suggested that the general administrative supervision of the program should be shared by the Department of Forests and Waters with the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. The latter agency being the originator of the program is particularly suited to serve as the liaison agency between the Commonwealth and the Federal Government and the Commonwealth and other Delaware Basin States.

Because of the probable difficulty and consequent delay in quickly securing the necessary personnel to form an independent State organization to get things started, it is believed that the services of a consulting engineering firm should be engaged to carry out the above items. Such procedure will have the additional advantage of providing a report containing impartial and specific recommendations for the physical execution of the State project. It also will give the State an opportunity to build an effective organization to direct and supervise construction activities.

In case it should be decided to undertake the State project from the beginning with State forces a general plan and a working organization of the following order will be required.

The program should be directed from Harrisburg headquarters. Here, the following persons should be engaged to work under the administrative supervision of the Chief Engineers of the Water and Power Resources Board and Incodel.

- 1 Project Engineer
- 3 Assistant Executive Engineers
- 8 Draftsmen, Calculators and Clerks
- 2 Stenographers
- 1 Accountant
- 1 Attorney

Concurrently, there should be operating out of field headquarters, probably in Reading, the following:

- 1 Resident Engineer
- 3 Survey Parties of 5 Men Each
- 4 Real Estate Abstractors and Appraisers
- 1 Clerk
- 1 Draftsman
- 1 Stenographer

It will be necessary to rent a field office equipped with light, heat, telephone, and other utility and miscellaneous services and to purchase or lease surveying equipment, office furniture and supplies, transportation equipment and other facilities.

Allowance also will have to be made for traveling and subsistence expenses.

In some cases the personnel indicated above probably would operate from either or both headquarters and be interchangeable in that respect.

It is possible that the field survey work in the beginning might be contracted for with privately operated engineering or surveys offices in the region.

The total estimated annual cost for the above organization will be approximately \$125,000. A breakdown and classification of these services is shown on Table I on the following page.

The immediate tasks to be carried out in prosecuting the initial stages of the Schuylkill project, briefly stated, would be about as follows:

1. To review all available data and information on file in the offices of the Army Engineers, the Schuylkill Navigation Company and other public and private agencies to determine the scope, extent, detail and reliability of existing data and reports, the gaps in existing information, and to formulate a final, over-all project.

Under a state organization this work would be done primarily by the Chief Engineers and their executive assistants.

2. To make the necessary surveys for the acquisition of spoil areas, to determine upon the manner of acquisition, and to acquire such properties.

If done by the State organization the surveys would be made by one or two of the three field parties. The field notes would be compiled and plotted in the final form by the draftsmen and calculators in the Harrisburg office. The Real Estate Abstractors and Appraisers would secure basic information from the offices of Recorder of Deeds and other sources, and would develop the plans and methods for the actual acquisition.

3. To make the necessary field surveys at the proposed desilting basin site or sites and at the sites of dams acquired from the Navigation Company in order to carry out the dredging program.

Under a state organization this work would be carried out by one or two of the three field parties and the survey notes would be compiled and plotted in final form by the draftsmen in Harrisburg.

4. On the basis of information collected in the field, the office force of draftsmen, calculators and engineers in Harrisburg would commence the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of desilting basins and for dredging operations.

All of the above activities could be prosecuted concurrently, or nearly so.

Upon the completion of the above preparatory activities and the commencement of construction the work of the field survey forces could be shifted to construction activities. Also, at that time, the executive engineers located in Harrisburg could be transferred to the field to assist the resident engineer in the general supervision of construction.

SUMMARY

To assure an early start in the Schuylkill River Project and substantial progress in the 1945-1947 biennium it is recommended that the preparatory investigative work be contracted promptly to a reputable and competent consulting engineering firm. In the period required for the completion of this phase of the program, estimated to involve about six months, the State should build its own organization to supervise and carry out construction activities.

* * *

Oct. 11, 1945

A REPORT UPON
THE PREPARATORY PROGRAM FOR THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT

FOREWORD

Five months ago--in May of this year--the General Assembly of Pennsylvania concluded a session marked by the enactment of the most progressive legislation in the history of the Commonwealth. Foremost among the many far-sighted measures were those approved in order to carry out the Administration's comprehensive program for abatement of stream pollution and conservation of the natural and human resources of the State.

Most publicized and important of these--certainly as it concerns and affects the great metropolitan region in the eastern part of the State centering around Philadelphia--were the measures enacted for the restoration of the Schuylkill River. These have been supplemented within the past few weeks by the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers of the Office of the United States Engineers that the federal government participate in the Schuylkill project on a cooperative basis with the Commonwealth.

The State's responsibility in the Schuylkill program rests upon the administration of Act No. 177 and Act No. 441 of the 1945 session.

The first statute directs the Sanitary Water Board to require industry to install such facilities as are necessary to prevent the further discharge of unreasonable quantities of culm and solid mine wastes into the streams of the Commonwealth.

Act No. 441 delegates the responsibility for the physical removal and disposal of an estimated 20,000,000 tons of accumulated coal culm and silt deposits from the channel of the Schuylkill River above Norristown to the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters. This work is estimated to cost about \$15,000,000 and to require six years

to accomplish. Five million dollars was appropriated for work to be done during the period between July 1, 1945 and June 30, 1947.

Federal participation in the project involves the dredging of an estimated ten million tons of material from the river between Norristown and Fairmount Dam in Philadelphia at an estimated cost of \$13,000,000. The Chief of Engineers has recommended that the federal project be conditioned upon assurance of the completion of the State's program in the upper river.

One short year from now the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to weigh and evaluate the accomplishments of the present administration. It is well known that in this day and age such appraisals are judged by performances, not by the terms of laws which have been passed nor upon good intentions to administer them.

The people want action; they want to see the dirt fly! In the Schuylkill River, they want to see the silt removed! And regardless of all other considerations this will be the primary basis upon which the 3,000,000 persons in the Philadelphia-Schuylkill River Valley region, in 1946, will evaluate progress being made in the Schuylkill River program.

It follows then that if the people are to be favorably impressed it is imperative that the Water and Power Resources Board must do everything within its power to make it possible to start construction activities on the Schuylkill project immediately after the spring floods of next year. This part of the program, it is generally agreed, should include the building of the Auburn and Kernsville desilting basins and the initiation of dredging operations.

But it will not be possible to start any of these items unless legal

and engineering preparatory programs now under way are greatly accelerated.

The purpose of this report is to set forth recommendations for the accomplishment of this objective.

LEGAL PREPARATIONS RELATING TO ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES

The first requisite in the Schuylkill program is the consummation of negotiations for the acquisition of properties of the Schuylkill Navigation Company by the Commonwealth. This is primarily a legal matter and the authors of this report, being engineers, do not presume to state how this should be done. But engineering preparations depend upon this phase of the program. Consequently it is essential, if there is to be ample time available for the preparation of the necessary engineering plans and specifications, that the question be resolved as speedily as possible.

It is understood that Deputy Attorney General William L. Henry will submit a separate report on this subject at this meeting. The Board is urged to take whatever action is required to bring this phase of the work to an early completion.

ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

It is hardly necessary to point out that before construction of any item of the State project on the Schuylkill can be started, it is necessary that detailed construction plans and specifications shall have been completed. These must be based on the results of field surveys to determine the location, topography, foundation conditions and other physical factors at the site of proposed dams, desilting basins and disposal areas.

The Commonwealth is extremely fortunate in this respect in that the office of the Army Engineers has cooperatively made available to the State a great wealth of information respecting field surveys. This consists of

topographical maps plotted on brown paper, scale 1 inch equals 100 feet, covering areas immediately adjacent to the entire length of the Schuylkill River from Philadelphia to its headwater reaches. There are over 450 of these maps but no tracings or reproductions of them are available. In addition to the topographical sheets the Engineers likewise have made available to the State many sheets, also on brown paper showing cross sections of the river.

This is invaluable data. It would take the state many months, even years, to collect and assemble this information. It is the foundation upon which the designs, contract drawings and specifications for construction projects will be based. But, in order that it may be useful it is necessary that tracings be made of these sheets. It requires approximately two days to make a tracing of each map and to date the single draftsman in the Board's organization assigned to the work has completed about twenty sheets. It only requires a little arithmetic to show that it would take years to have all the tracings made under the present arrangement. The obvious solution is to assign more persons to this phase of the work. A minimum of ten, preferably fifteen or twenty draftsmen, are required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Draftsmen for Tracing Program

Because of the heavy demand for their services, it is virtually impossible at the present time to secure draftsmen for full time employment with the State. However, from eight to ten draftsmen now employed with the Army Engineers are willing to work on their own time - evenings, Saturdays and Sundays - in Philadelphia on the State tracing program. The rate of compensation will be \$1.50 per hour plus \$3.00 per hour for one supervisor. Authorization for the employment of such personnel is recommended.

The tracing program should be so arranged as to be completed within three or four months. It is estimated that it will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000, if carried out in full. The initial phase of this work, however, could be limited to those surveys which pertain particularly to the first steps in the construction program, and the cost thus reduced accordingly.

2. Contract for Advisory Services of Consulting Engineering.

It also is recommended that the Water Power Resources Board should engage the services of an engineer to work with and advise the Board's engineering organization relative to the need of additional surveys and data for the location, design and specifications for the two desilting basins - one up-stream on the main river at the so-called Auburn site, and the other down-stream from the junction of the Schuylkill and Little Schuylkill Rivers, at the site of the old Kernsville Dam in the vicinity of Hamburg. The purpose of these desilting basins is to intercept silt remaining in the headwater streams which cannot be removed by dredging and to collect future deposits that will be washed into the streams from existing culm banks, abandoned mine workings and active mining operations. There is no question about the necessity of these basins.

Such engineer also should assist the Board in its examination of the entire restoration program with the view of fixing upon a clear-cut and definite policy for its execution.

3. Formation of Engineering Organization

It is also recommended that the Board establish a field office as early as possible, probably at Reading, with the following personnel, at the following approximate salaries:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Annual Cost</u>
Project Engineer	\$5,000	\$5,000
Office Engineer	4,000	4,000
Draftsmen (2)	3,000 (each)	6,000
Chiefs of Party (3)	3,000 (each)	9,000
Transit Men (3)	2,400 (each)	7,200
Stenographers & Clerks (2)	1,800 (each)	3,600
Rodmen, Chairmen (9)	1,600 (each)	<u>14,400</u>
		\$49,200

It would also be necessary to supply field and office equipment, furniture and supplies, three station wagons or carry-alls and one passenger automobile. Concurrently, an attorney, an accountant, four stenographer-clerks, and one draftsman should be engaged in the Harrisburg office.

A list of the qualifications for the above personnel is available for your consideration.

Both the field organization in Reading and the Harrisburg staff, when completed, can immediately start work involved in the preparatory phase of the State project. When construction activities are begun, duties concerning supervision of construction would be carried out by the same organization.

DREDGING

It is the opinion of the authors of this report that it will be possible to commence dredging operations during the summer of 1946; that the initiation of such work will be most desirable. Every effort should be made to bring this about. Such operations can be started promptly in the Norristown Pool upon completion of the necessary specifications and the awarding of contracts. The proposed schedule will be in accordance with the recommendations of the Army Engineers, and the effect of starting work will be particularly advantageous. It will be a most effective answer to the public's demand for action.

It will also permit the state to get a prompt answer to another important question. The claim has been made that the coal in the river accumulations can be recovered and marketed at a cost which would make the project either self-supporting or materially reduce its cost. The quickest and surest way to find out whether these claims have merit is for the state to commence dredging in the vicinity of a community such as Norristown. This would give anyone interested in the recovery of the coal an opportunity to present to the Commonwealth a definite proposal for the purchase of the dredged material. It is better to follow this procedure than to give heed to and be delayed by generalities and indefinite propositions advanced by promotional interests.

SUMMARY

The specific recommendations of this report are summarized as follows:

1. Immediate arrangements should be made either to engage draftsmen in the State organization to complete the tracings of the several hundred maps showing basic topographical and other physical information furnished by the Army Engineers or to let a contract to a responsible engineering office for this work.

2. To engage the services of an engineer to work with and advise the Water and Power Resources Board's engineering organization as to the need of additional surveys and data required in order to determine upon a fixed policy for the execution of the State project, and to prepare contract plans and specifications for those items in the program which should be started at the earliest possible date.

3. To consider the desirability of establishing the following items as the first steps in the construction program:

- (a) The preparation of plans for the removal, repair or reconstruction of the existing dams in the river and the construction of necessary temporary dams.
- (b) The preparation of plans for the construction of desilting basins in the vicinity of Auburn, Pa. and of the old Kernsville Dam near Hamburg, Pa.
- (c) The preparation of specifications to permit the initiation of dredging operations in the Norristown Pool as quickly as possible after the spring floods of 1946.

Respectfully submitted, .

/s/ James H. Allen
James H. Allen
Ex. Sec. Incodel

/s/ A. F. Damon, Jr.
A. F. Damon, Jr.
Engr. Member- W.&P.R. Board

/s/ Richard C. Batley
Richard C. Batley
Chief Engr.- W.&P.R. Board

/s/ R. J. Gillis
R. J. Gillis
Chief, Div. of Engr., Dept. F.&W.

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December 11, 1945

Hon. George I. Bloom
Secretary to Governor Edward Martin
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear George:

This is to confirm the results of our conversation of Monday about the Schuylkill River desilting program.

The point which should be stressed most is that unless more progress is made on the preparatory phases of the Schuylkill project, it will not be possible to carry out any construction activities in 1946. Such a situation would be most annoying to the Administration, to say the least, during the campaigns of next year. As you well know, the opposition would make a big issue of this.

As I see it there are four steps which should be taken in order to get things moving with the view of making it certain that the "dirt will fly" next Spring or Summer. They are:

1. Approval of the appointment of a Project Engineer.
2. Adjustments in salaries for technical personnel in order to permit the State to build its working organization.
3. Consummation of negotiations for the acquisition of properties of the Schuylkill Navigation Company by the State.
4. Employment of a consulting engineer to assist the Water and Power Resources Board in the preparation of construction plans and specifications.

Trusting these suggestions will be helpful and assuring you of our desire to assist the State in the furtherance of its conservation programs, I am

Sincerely yours,

James H. Allen
Executive Secretary

JHA:rbt

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1946, 7:00 P.M.

SPEECH BY SENATOR FRANCIS J. MYERS AT THE DINNER MEETING OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN HELD AT THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER RESTORATION PROGRAM

The keystone around which I am going to build my talk with you concerning programs for the restoration of the Schuylkill River can be described by a simple and homey word. Successful progress in any and all fields of endeavor depends, in my judgment, upon the sensible application of that word more than any other factor. The word to which I allude is; Teamwork.

The advancement of programs for the restoration of the Schuylkill River which has taken place in the last two or three years is an example of teamwork in the field of public works and governmental administration which would be pretty hard to beat. I say this without fear of contradiction. I am sure our good friend Grover Ladner, who unquestionably has worked longer and more earnestly for its accomplishment than any other person, will agree with me.

Unfortunately for the River, Incodel was only a fledgling when Grover and I were connected with State government in Pennsylvania. But it is fortunate today when Incodel has grown up that someone like Attorney General Duff occupies a position in public life to convince industry and government of the fallacy of their reasoning that "rivers are just places to throw stuff into." Too often have both industry and government seemed to search for ways to shirk their responsibility.

With Incodel's help and the assistance of the Schuylkill River Restoration Association, things changed rapidly. The program has been moving forward at an encouraging pace ever since it announced in October 1943 that the practice of the pot calling the kettle black was leading nowhere; that the solution of the problem involved a three-way teamwork

attack by industry, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania rightly was called upon to take the first step. Both parties in both branches of the Legislature responded splendidly and, working as a team, passed a law during the 1945 session specifically outlawing the practice of using Pennsylvania streams as the dumping grounds for mine wastes. A companion act, No. 441, authorized the execution of a \$15,000,000 project for dredging an estimated twenty million tons of accumulated coal culm and silt from the section of the river above Norristown. Five million dollars was appropriated to cover the cost of work to be accomplished during the present biennium, which ends July 1, next year.

While concentrating its efforts on getting Pennsylvania to take the initiative, Incodel also gave attention to that part of the project which it deemed should be handled by the Federal Government, namely the dredging of the River from Norristown to Philadelphia. By means of good teamwork with representatives of the Schuylkill River Restoration and of other conservation agencies, it succeeded in securing the authorization of a review survey of the problem by the Army Engineers. Based upon new factors, of which the most important was the adoption of the project by Pennsylvania to clean the upper river, all of the officers of the United States Engineers, from the District Engineer to the Chief Engineer, reversed their previous conclusions that the project was the sole responsibility of Pennsylvania, and concurred in a new recommendation calling upon the Federal Government to dredge the lower river of silt deposits, at an estimated cost of \$13,000,000,000.

In the case of both the State project and the Federal project, the estimated time required for completion of the entire job is six years. The people are expecting that it will be accomplished within

that schedule. It will take teamwork of the highest order to do this. I assure you that I shall be happy to carry out my part in this endeavor.

Progress in the immediate future, in my judgment, depends chiefly upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One reason I say this is because the Army Engineers have recommended that Federal participation in the program should not be started until the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has completed at least 50 per cent of its job. That, it seems to me, is a reasonable condition. There certainly would be no object in having the Federal Government commence dredging the lower part of the river unless there is definite assurance that the State will meet its obligation upstream. The faster the State moves, the quicker the River will be redeemed. It is up to Pennsylvania to set the pace.

Personally, I do not know how much progress has been made in this direction. I do know, however, that while the program was being discussed during the legislative session in which it was passed, the press reported that engineers had estimated that preparatory plans could be well advanced in six months. Time flies. That period and an additional month already have elapsed. If work has proceeded in accordance with the calculated schedule, construction and dredging operations should soon get underway. And indeed they must, if the schedule is to be met. Twenty million tons of silt is a lot of material. If it is to be dredged within the next five and one-half to six years, it will have to be taken from the river at a rate of more than three and one-half million tons a year. That is a sizeable job.

According to recent reports in the press, I note that the State is giving consideration to requests that private interests be permitted to dredge silt from the river. Apparently such dredging is to be undertaken in conjunction with programs for the recovery of coal, as it was stated that the removal of the silt would involve no cost and possibly

result in a profit to the State. I also noted that Ellwood Turner, ever alert, sounded a word of caution regarding such proposals. He is reported to have stated that industry should be encouraged to take all of the material from the river which it can use, provided it is required to dispose properly of the unused wastes. But he also warned the State not to get itself into a position where the overall program would be hampered or drawn out unduly on the prospect of getting part of the job done for nothing.

That is sound advice. I would like to supplement it by pointing out that the State's interest and industry's interest in the desilting program, of necessity, are different, although not necessarily conflicting. The State's primary responsibility is to clear and properly dispose of deposits from the River within a period of six years, at the least possible expense. Industry's main objective, to the contrary, is not centered upon the redemption of the river. Its interest is to secure from the River those deposits from which usable coal and other material can be recovered most economically.

As far as actual dredging is concerned, it will cost money no matter who does it. If, therefore, such operations can be done, in whole or in part, at no cost or a possible profit to the State it is because of the value of the materials which can be reclaimed. That this is a prospect is splendid news.

I understand that the act which authorizes the project gives power to the administrative agency to sell the deposits taken from the River. In view of this provision, it would seem to me that the State should retain as complete control as possible over dredging operations throughout the prosecution of the program. It certainly should not allow the program to be hamstrung on the uncertainty of an indefinite policy.

Like Ellwood, I am 100 per cent in favor of having industry participate with the State in the Schuylkill program. But such participation must be on a teamwork basis. All participants must pull in the same direction and towards the goal of relieving the River of its choking mess before the next six years have elapsed.

The necessity of enforcing laws which require coal operators to keep solid coal wastes from getting into the River in the future is another important State responsibility. Everyone realizes, of course, that it is not economically feasible to keep out the last grain of coal dust. I am sure no one expects this result. But it is common knowledge that it is now practicable to keep from streams a very high percentage of the wastes being plopped into them. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is building plants to accomplish this result and I understand, that the reclaimed fuel will be marketed at a profit. If one Company can do this there is no obvious reason why the industry as a whole cannot follow suit. Certainly, if the coal which now lies mixed with mud and dirt in the channel of the Schuylkill River can be reclaimed profitably, as seems probable, it follows as a common sense deduction that the wastes at the point of operations must be even more valuable.

Now to get away from the State's part of the program and on to the Federal Government's responsibility for a while.

The Army Engineers' recommendations regarding this phase of the program have not yet been filed with Congress. Following the new policy for Federal-State cooperation as established in the recent Flood Control and River and Harbor Acts, the Chief of Engineers has first submitted his report to the Governors of the States affected by the project-- Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware--for a statement of their views. In each case, the Governor filed a report approving the Engineers' recommendations.

It is hardly necessary to tell you that I shall be most happy to sponsor the necessary legislation for authorization of the federal project and to do everything in my power to secure Congress' approval. Many of you know that during the Congressional session of 1945, I attempted to secure an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for this program in the then pending omnibus flood control bill. As a definite project had not been formulated at that time the effort proved to be premature. Now that a fixed program has been developed, which has received endorsement from all sides, it will be a privilege and an honor to head up efforts to secure its authorization. This is another part of the overall program for the development of the Delaware River watershed which can be successfully consummated by effective teamwork.

I am sure that I can count on the assistance of all interested conservation agencies. Incodel's help will be particularly effective.

The project for the restoration of the Schuylkill River is a vital part of an overall program for the unified development of the Delaware watershed and for the basinwide abatement of stream pollution. Completion of the Schuylkill project, supplemented by the construction of adequate sewage collection and treatment facilities in Philadelphia and Camden will do more, in my judgment, to advance this broad objective and the related problem of the development of the Port of the Delaware River than almost anything else that could be done.

The abuse to which the rivers and streams in this country have been subjected in the past is a national disgrace. It is gratifying to know that agencies in the Philadelphia metropolitan region are finally taking steps to end such practices. The program, however, in my judgment, is nation-wide. It is for this reason that I have sponsored one of the stream pollution measures now before Congress. While I am in favor of the principle of the States and their local subdivisions assuming the initiative,

I believe that it is time for the Federal Government to step into the picture after the States have had a reasonable opportunity to meet their responsibility and have failed. That is the underlying purpose of the bill which I have sponsored for putting an end to the defilement of our rivers.

There are many extremely pressing and important issues confronting this country today. Aside from the part which we must play in taking the leadership in securing an enduring world-wide peace and in devising plans for the establishment of friendly relationships between capital and labor, none is more important, in my opinion, than working out practical procedures for the conservation of our natural resources.

Incode1, by demonstrating effective teamwork, is setting an outstanding example in this field.

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April 26, 1946.

Hon. James A. Kell, Chairman
Water and Power Resources Board
Department of Forests and Waters
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
State Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Secretary Kell:

This is intended to be a memorandum of understanding in reference to your request that Incodel lend you the services of its Mr. John Boardman to assist the Water and Power Resources Board in the prosecution of the Schuylkill River Desilting project. The particular task to which you desire Mr. Boardman to direct attention concerns the supervision of field surveys necessary for the preparation of plans and specifications to permit the securing of bids for dredging the section of the Schuylkill River between Black Rock and Vincent Dams. It is understood that the Board will arrange to secure assistance in the actual preparation of such plans and specifications by the employment of consulting engineers.

Subject to certain conditions set forth below, this Commission is agreeable to have Mr. Boardman assist your Board in carrying out the field survey work referred to above. The Commission insists that these conditions shall have the approval of both the Governor and yourself. It will not authorize Mr. Boardman's assignment to the work unless this has been given.

In the first place, it is understood that Mr. Boardman's services are being provided to you in order that the work may be initiated immediately, and also in order to give the Board an opportunity to find a project engineer of its own for permanent assignment to the Schuylkill River project. This means that Mr. Boardman's services will be temporary and will be terminated as soon as possible, in any event not later than May 31, 1946. It is also to be understood that the State will pay for Mr. Boardman's services at a rate equivalent to a salary of \$5,000.00 a year and

April 26, 1946.

will also pay him for automobile transportation to and from his home in lower Merion Township and the site of survey operations. The rate for such transportation shall be 5¢ per mile. Mr. Boardman's hotel and subsistence expenses also will be paid by the State in cases where he is required to stay on the job overnight.

Mr. Boardman will start on the work Monday, April 29, and in order to eliminate confusion, it will be satisfactory to have him paid by the State beginning May 1st.

It is also agreed and understood that all "red tape" relative to the employment of members of surveying corps and relative to the securing of the necessary tools, equipment and supplies will be cut to an absolute minimum. An effort will be made, of course, to comply with the usual State procedures, but if it is apparent that the supplies cannot be provided under such procedures as to be fully useful, Mr. Boardman is to be given authority to secure them directly from established and reputable dealers. It is to be further noted that the men now employed by the State for this project and to be assigned to the work which Mr. Boardman is to supervise will be expected to give a reasonable full day's work to the project. In case of any dissention or disinclination to work on such a basis, Mr. Boardman is to have authority to terminate the services of such person, and if it becomes necessary because of such terminations, to have authority to secure the services of a private engineering firm on a contract basis to carry out the survey work.

It is also understood that Mr. Boardman is to have the authority to secure the temporary services of additional assistants on a per diem basis rate of compensation, where it is necessary and desirable to accelerate the progress of the work, for application to duties such as securing deed descriptions from records at County seats and other sources of information.

Authority is also to be given to Mr. Boardman to arrange for the copying of necessary deed descriptions and for the payment of such services by the State.

The whole intent of these conditions is to make it possible to prosecute this survey work with reasonable dispatch and to eliminate sources of delay.

I, personally, am confident that if the work can be carried out on the above basis, and if the employees assigned to this work in the field under Mr. Boardman's direction will cooperate, the surveys can be completed within the next three or four weeks.

Please confirm these understandings by personal letter before May 1, 1946.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Allen
Executive Secretary

JHA:rbt

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO EXPEDITE PROGRESS ON THE SCHUYLKILL
RIVER DESILTING JOB

Incodel Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946.

Some of the recommendations proposed by Incodel in its report of May 28, 1945, "Proposed Program for the Cleanup of the Schuylkill River," have been put into effect, but indecision and lack of coordination has materially retarded the program. To compensate for time lost, it will be necessary to revise and expand the previous construction programs.

Recently the field survey corps of the State have been expanded and as a result there are now seven field parties obtaining basic data necessary to make detail studies, plans and specifications.

However, an office force to develop the results of these expanded field activities has not been made available; in fact, it does not even measure up to the estimated requirements for the original program which called for a project engineer, three assistant engineers, a resident engineer, nine draftsmen, calculators and clerks and four abstractors and appraisers. Of this recommended personnel of eighteen, only six positions have been filled.

One of the first things that the State should do is to increase the office engineering force to at least the original estimated requirements. It is also imperative that properly qualified persons be selected.

The administrative force consists of a land agent, a special deputy attorney general and a stenographer-secretary. Originally, it was proposed to have in addition to those named two stenographers and an accountant. These

jobs should be filled immediately and the appointees assigned to full time application to the Schuylkill work. Only by augmenting the office force can the results of the field crews be reduced promptly and put to effective use.

In addition to the above needs it has become necessary to secure several additional office engineers to design, supervise and direct work. At least one of these men should be assigned to compile, review and investigate and make detail studies of the existing reports on the results to be obtained in the Auburn Desilting Basin.

The Water and Power Resources Board again should be urged to engage an outstanding consulting engineer specializing in the design of dams and reservoirs to review the State plans and particularly those relating to the design, repair and construction of dams and the proposed desilting basins. Sites for disposal of the waste material should have his study and approval particularly in regard to flood flows in the river. His recommendations could be carried out by an adequate staff employed by the State.

INITIAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The actual procedure or schedule for the execution of the dredging must be worked out in detail before a complete organization program can be put into effect.

It has been agreed that the construction of the Auburn Desilting Basin is one part of the project upon which initial construction activities should be centered. It also has been decided that dredging operations can be started more quickly in the Black Rock Dam pool than in any other section of the river. This will permit that pool to act as a sedimentation basin and prevent silt from moving into the river below Norristown Dam and thus provide an incentive and good reason for an earlier start on the Federal project than would otherwise obtain.

Plans and specifications for the Black Rock Dam Pool project are completed and the acquisition of the necessary lands, easements and rights of way are about to be consummated. Every effort should be made to advertise for bids as quickly as possible. There appears to be no reason why this cannot be done before the first of 1947.

When construction on this project begins, it will require the services of two field survey parties, one on the disposal areas and the other on the river sections. Three river inspectors will be required for dredging, two draftsmen will be required for plotting and estimating, and a field engineer will be necessary to supervise the work. After the disposal areas are completed, one field party and a draftsman can be released for other duty.

AUBURN DESILTING BASIN

The field survey work incident to the preparation of plans and specifications for the Auburn Desilting Basin have been completed and the mapping is about ready to be turned over to the engineers for design studies. Property acquisition is now under way.

Now is the time for the Water and Power Resources Board to appoint a Consulting Engineer to assist with the preparation of the plans and specifications for these structures. Also a capable engineer employee of the Board should be assigned to work with him in developing the necessary studies of previous reports, data, etc. as has been previously mentioned.

It is believed that with the proper cooperation and capable personnel this project could be ready for bids by the end of March 1947.

At that time the field force will have to be augmented by the addition of a construction engineer and assistant, two engineer inspectors, a field draftsman and a field surveying corps - together with the personnel released

from the Black Rock Pool project consisting of a survey corps and draftsman.

This project should be completed by September 1948.

From this point in the general program, it is proposed to concentrate dredging operations in the section of the river above Reading as set forth in the suggested five year program prepared by Incodel and discussed with Attorney General Duff and Secretary Kell.

When the Black Rock Pool has been dredged, the Auburn Desilting Basin constructed and dredging operations started above Reading, there is no good reason why the U. S. Engineers should not start their program for dredging the river from Norristown to the Delaware River, provided the State will give assurance that it will complete the job with proper dispatch.

The Pennsylvania part of the job can be done on schedule in an efficient and workmanlike manner, if competent engineering and legal service are made available to accomplish the desired results. It is a big job to be done by good men and good big men don't come cheap.

* * * * *

Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER V

WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION PROBLEM.

STATEMENT:

See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussion, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

WATER SUPPLY DIVERSION LEGISLATION

Incode Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946.

The water supply diversion problem was one of the subjects scheduled to be discussed at the Port Jervis luncheon conference. This informal report was prepared before that meeting, and consequently, the subject matter no doubt will be supplemented by the information made available at the luncheon conference; also some of the material may be superseded thereby.

The office's understanding of the situation was that the City of New York, in behalf of the Board of Water Supply, was preparing a petition to the United States Supreme Court asking the Court's permission to substitute the formulae contained in the legislative agreement recently enacted by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the technical conditions announced by the Court and incorporated in its decree. New York State apparently would be agreeable to this procedure. The program called for the holding of conferences with representatives of the agencies in Pennsylvania and New Jersey that would be interested or affected by the proposed modification.

At the same time that the City presented its petition, the State of New York plans to present a separate petition seeking to get the Court to definitely state its policy in regard to retention of jurisdiction over water supply projects.

Based upon these understandings and upon the information given at the Port Jervis luncheon conference, it is in order for the Executive Committee to review the whole general subject and to formulate such plans as are indicated to be desirable.

PHILADELPHIA WATER PROBLEM

The Sunday, September 21 edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer carried a news story on the Philadelphia water problem, indicating that City Council, for the time being, had abandoned any idea of proceeding with a project for securing a new source of water from the upper Delaware basin.

This development was not unexpected. It is believed that the program which the City will follow will be a three-step affair involving the following:

1. Construction of improvements designed to eliminate objectionable tastes and odors in the present supply.
2. Construction of improvements for the general rehabilitation and extension of the present water works system.
3. Construction of a project for a new source of water supply provided that the completion of items 1 and 2 do not bring about a satisfactory improvement of the present source.

In addition, the Water Commission will make a recommendation which City Council probably will approve, that the City Solicitor and his advisor should take such legal steps as may be necessary to protect and preserve the City's interests and rights to proceed with the construction of an upland source of water supply, if, when, and as such project may become advisable. This is mentioned because of its relation to the program for petitioning the United States Supreme Court in the matter of water supply diversion legislation and in making the Incodel legislative program on this subject fully operative.

* * * * *

Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER VI

Soil and Forest Conservation.

STATEMENT:

See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussion, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

VI

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SOIL AND FOREST CONSERVATION

Incode Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946.

Previous reports have set forth the program which the Commission has adopted for the purpose of advancing its work on soil and forest conservation.

Stated briefly, it includes:

1. The establishment of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Forest Conservation.
2. Concentration upon a program of publicity and education to emphasize the value and importance of conservation.
3. The gradual development of a practical program for the watershed and its principal subdivisions.

Mr. Amos L. Powell, who was employed to handle this assignment, was making substantial progress but unfortunately has recently taken ill and is now on leave of absence.

As the result of developments at the Annual Business Meeting, it was concluded that less attention should be directed to the apparently futile job of reconciling the opposing philosophies of the United States Soil Conservation Service and the Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension Service in favor of concentrating greater efforts toward assisting agencies, such as the Brandywine Valley Association and the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council, in formulating definite and practical conservation programs for the regions in which such agencies operate. It was further concluded that the problem of water, soil and forest conservation probably could be better approached and solved by breaking the Basin down into its important tributary watershed areas. It was deemed

wise to concentrate our work in this regard in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Brandywine Valleys, and in the regions drained by the east and west branches of the Delaware River in New York State, where considerable interest has recently developed in the matter of soil and forest conservation.

To this end, Mr. Powell, before he was taken ill, spent a week in Delaware County in New York State, and several days with Mr. Hoff, Executive Vice-President of the Brandywine Valley Association. Mr. Hoff was impressed with the suggestion and agreed to participate with Incodel in a mapping program for the Brandywine Valley. This project is now being followed up by Messrs. Allen and Boardman, who will make an inspection trip with Mr. Hoff in the Brandywine for the purpose on September 30, 1946.

As soon as the work has been advanced in the Brandywine sufficiently to judge its value, and assuming that the procedure proves to be meritorious, it is planned to initiate a similar undertaking in the Lehigh Basin in cooperation with the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council. Later on, this approach will be extended to other subdivisions, such as the Schuylkill, which in view of the river reclamation project now under way, seems to require special consideration.

The effort in this work will be to bring two or more states into each assignment wherever possible. For example, the Brandywine involves Pennsylvania and Delaware. A project for the upper Delaware watershed would involve New York and Pennsylvania. Another region has been selected in which the interests of New Jersey and Pennsylvania would be involved.

It is pleasing to report that the accelerated progress in establishing soil conservation districts, which has resulted since the passage of the new conservation law, continues. Recently, a district was authorized for Berks County, and there is now, for the first time, a conservation district in the Delaware basin section of Pennsylvania.

Among his other activities, Mr. Powell secured information regarding the conditions under which the United States Soil Conservation Service would lend assistance to conservation districts when established. There are many who claim that the price for such service is the delegation of the responsibility of control of the district to the Federal Government. This is not so. The memorandum of understanding which the Conservation Service insists upon before it will operate in a district, is drawn with the intent of assuring the Service that there is a sincere desire for its assistance and to make it possible to make its facilities available to areas that the need is great and the work will be effective.

Another requirement calls upon the newly created District to prepare a general plan for that District before the Soil Conservation Service will participate in its activities. That is desirable procedure. In view of this requirement, and the fact that Berks County is now in a soil conservation district, it is suggested that Incodel should offer to assist the proper authorities in formulating its basic plan. This offer first should be made to Secretary Horst as Chairman of the State Conservation Committee.

In order that the members of the Executive Committee can see for themselves what is involved in the memorandum of understanding between the Soil Conservation Service and the representatives of an established soil conservation district, there has been appended hereto a copy of such memorandum. There is also included a copy of the memorandum of understanding which has been adopted by the Soil Conservation Service and the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Commission.

One of the major purposes of the Port Jervis luncheon conference was to arouse the interest of local representatives in the upper Delaware Basin region

in the program being advanced by Incodel for soil and forest conservation. It is believed that the Committee can now advantageously discuss this project as it relates to the upper Delaware with the view of determining whether it desires to establish a specific program for the area.

A copy of a letter from Mr. Thompson, which strongly urges the establishment and operation of effective forest practices is appended for the consideration of the Committee.

* * * * *

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Between
THE _____ SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
and
THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The _____ Soil Conservation District, hereinafter referred to as the district, has been organized pursuant to the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Law (General Assembly Act No. 217, approved May 15, 1945) to exercise public powers in connection with work "for the conservation of the soil and soil resources of this Commonwealth, and for the control and prevention of soil erosion, and thereby to preserve natural resources; assist in the control of floods; prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs; assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors; preserve wildlife; preserve the tax base; protect public lands; and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth," within the district. The creation of the District is evidenced by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners, a copy of which is attached.

The Pennsylvania State Soil Conservation Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, is authorized by the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Law to cooperate with and assist soil conservation districts in achieving conservation objectives and to secure for the districts the cooperation and assistance of governmental agencies. The Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as the Service, is authorized under the terms of the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 (Public No. 46 - 74th Congress, 49 Stat. 163), and other Acts, to cooperate with and assist soil conservation districts and persons, agencies and organizations within such districts in achieving soil and water conservation.

Since its organization the District has adopted a program, approved by the Commission, outlining in general its long-time objectives and a work plan as a guide to show how it will carry on its activities, both of which it will keep current. Inasmuch as the work of the District will be furthered by the assistance which the Commission and the Service may be in a position to make available to it, the District, the Commission, and the Service enter into this Memorandum of Understanding, in order to establish an enduring basis for such cooperation and assistance.

A. What the District Will Do

1. Promote all reasonable measures for achieving conservation of soil and soil resources and control and prevention of soil erosion within the District.
2. Make available to land occupiers - land owners and operators - individually or in groups, within the District, for carrying on conservation operations, such services, materials and equipment as are available for such use.
3. Determine priorities for (a) work areas, (b) formulation of conservation plans for individual farms and other units within such areas and (c) follow-up work essential to the carrying out of such plans.
4. Be responsible for determining the kind and amount of erosion control and soil conservation work to be performed by it on individual farms and other units of land and for assisting in the fulfillment of the provisions of agreements it enters into with land owners and operators.
5. Use agreements or other arrangements between it and land owners and operators the form of which is mutually acceptable to the District, the Commission and the Service, in extending assistance made available by the Service for carrying on soil and water conservation work.

6. Utiliz e assistance made available by the Service only on (a) land under cooperative or working agreement or other arrangement with the District, or (b) on land owned or leased by the District for which a plan of conservation operations has been adopted by the District. The District will use Service assistance on lands leased by it only where the term of the lease is long enough to make the effectiveness of the work reasonably certain.
7. Keep current records of all materials made available to it by the Service, showing the kinds and amounts used on lands covered by each cooperative or working agreement or other arrangement and on lands owned or leased by the District and obtain receipts for all such materials delivered to cooperato. Such records and receipts will be available for examination at any reasonable time by accredited representatives of the Service and the District will submit to the Service, through the District Conservationist, within thirty days after December 31 of each year, reports of the distribution of such materials for the year ending December 31.
8. Maintain all field equipment made available by the Service in good operating condition by making necessary repairs and by properly servicing it. The District will submit a plan for the use of such equipment to the District Conservationist, prior to delivery by the Service of any field equipment. The District Conservationist and other accredited employees of the Service shall have free access to Service equipment for purposes of inspection. Any field equipment loaned to the District will be returned to the Service (a) upon termination of this Memorandum of Understanding, (b) after thirty days' written notice by the Service to the governing body of the District, asking for the return of the equipment, (c) after thirty days' written notice by the District to the Service expressing a desire to return the equipment, or (d) at any time upon mutual consent

in writing.

9. Within thirty days after December 31 of each year the District will submit to the Commission, with a copy to the Service, a report on the District's activities and accomplishments for the year ending December 31.
10. Provide for the execution of surety bonds that may be required with respect to funds or property entrusted to District directors or employees.
11. Keep a full and accurate record of all its proceedings and formal actions.

B. What the Commission Will Do

1. Assist both the District and the Service in carrying forward the principles of this Memorandum.
2. Encourage the District to discover and put into action local resources including those of owners and operators of lands towards solving their soil conservation and erosion control problems.
3. Cooperate with the District in developing suggestions concerning the nature of District directors' duties and effective methods for administering District work.
4. Assist the District in every practicable manner through resources available to the Commission and in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding or other appropriate arrangements between it and the District, and endeavor to obtain for the District assistance from local, state and other federal agencies.
5. Provide the District with summaries and analyses of annual reports of districts throughout the State concerning their activities and accomplishments.
6. Foster cooperation between districts in the interest of the maximum quantity of effective work throughout the State.

C. What The Service Will Do

1. The Service will make available to the District the services of a staff member, to be known as District Conservationist, and the services of other staff members if needed and available, together with the clerical assistance, transportation and facilities which such staff members may require.
2. In addition, there are other types of assistance which the Service may from time to time be in a position to make available to the District for carrying on soil and water conservation work. This additional assistance may include (a) field equipment, of a kind not generally owned by operators and owners of lands within the District; (b) materials, including planting materials, either (1) improved or uncommon, or (2) not generally within the economic reach of owners and operators of land within the District, or (3) not generally available in regular trade channels to owners and operators of land within the District; (c) labor, when needed and available.
3. The amounts of assistance which may be furnished to the District will depend upon (a) the mutual understanding of the District and the District Conservationist as to need for the assistance and (b) the determination by the Service as to the availability thereof.
4. The Service will make available the assistance herein provided for in accordance with a schedule which will be furnished by the Service to the District within a reasonable time after this memorandum goes into effect, and at least annually thereafter on or before July 31, to cover the period ending June 30 of the following calendar year. This schedule may be changed from time to time when the Service deems a change necessary, but, before making such a change, the Service will consult the District.

D. It Is Further Understood

1. Service staff members, clerical assistants, and facilities shall be under the supervision of the Service. The headquarters of such Service personnel shall be at such places as the Service, after consulting the District, determines will be most effective for carrying on the work in which the Service is assisting the District.

Service staff members may assist the District (1) in making necessary surveys; (2) in helping owners and operators of lands within the District to prepare soil and water conservation plans for farms and other units; (3) in explaining cooperative and working agreements and obtaining signatures thereto; (4) in aiding land owners and operators to perform operations which require technical skill beyond the experience of the individuals involved; (5) in preparing soil and water conservation plans for land owned or leased by the District, and in applying such plans; (6) in determining the adequacy of soil and water conservation practices which have been put into operation pursuant to such plans; (7) in recommending necessary revisions in such plans; (8) in checking the carrying out of such plans; (9) as consultants in improving the District's program and in keeping its work plan current; (10) by serving, upon request, on such advisory committees as the District may establish; (11) in keeping records and preparing reports; and (12) in other related activities.

2. Any assistance made available by the Service to the District for carrying on its educational work will conform with existing or future agreements between the Department or the Service and State agencies.
3. The Service will be furnished through the District Conservationist with receipts for all field equipment made available, at the time of delivery of the equipment, and receipts for all materials made available, at the time of delivery of the materials or by the end of each schedule period.

The Service will furnish receipts for any equipment and materials returned, at the time of their delivery to the Service.

4. Assistance made available by the Service will be furnished in accordance with any Departmental regulation making the types of assistance to be furnished in any State depend upon the adequacy of the State Soil Conservation Law in authorizing a well-rounded conservation program.
5. This Memorandum shall not be construed to affect the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, or any agencies thereof, over Federally-owned lands, or of the State Government, or any agencies thereof, over State-owned lands, which may lie within the boundaries of the District.
6. Neither the Service, the Commission nor the District is bound by any obligation in this Memorandum which will involve the expenditure of funds in excess of the amounts made available to it, or for a period in excess of that authorized by law.
7. All matters that may require administrative action or approval by the Service, the Commission, or the District will be handled through the established administrative procedures of the Service, the Commission, or the District as the case may be.
8. This Memorandum shall be effective when signed by the three parties. It may be terminated or modified at any time by agreement of the parties, and may be terminated by any party by giving sixty (60) days' notice in writing to the others.

THE _____ SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

By _____ Date _____
Chairman, District Governing Body

The signing of this Memorandum of Understanding was authorized by a resolution of the District Governing Body adopted at a meeting held on

_____, 194_____.

By _____ Date _____
Secretary, District Governing Body

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

By _____ Date _____
Chairman

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
H. H. Bennett, Chief

By _____ Date _____
Regional Conservator

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between the

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA

and the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Law (General Assembly Act No. 217, approved May 15, 1945) established the Pennsylvania State Soil Conservation Commission and provided for the creation and operation of soil conservation districts "for the conservation of the soil and soil resources of this Commonwealth, and for the control and prevention of soil erosion, and thereby to preserve natural resources; assist in the control of floods; prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs; assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors; preserve wildlife; preserve the tax base; protect public lands; and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth." The Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Commission is authorized to encourage formation of soil conservation districts where their organization is desirable, to offer such assistance as may be appropriate to organized districts and to otherwise administer and represent for the state of Pennsylvania the state-wide aspects of soil conservation districts which may be established under the provisions of that law.

Soil conservation districts organized pursuant to the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Law are authorized, among other things, to accept contributions of any character from any source whatsoever, with the consent and approval of the State Soil Conservation Commission, and to use or expend such contributions in carrying on work in furtherance of the purposes of the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Law.

The Secretary of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, is authorized, under the terms of various statutes administered by the United

States Department of Agriculture, to cooperate with and assist soil conservation districts and persons, agencies, and organizations within such districts in achieving soil and water conservation.

The State Soil Conservation Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and the Secretary of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as the Department, adopt the following principles in order to establish an enduring basis upon which both the Commission and the Department may be of maximum assistance to soil conservation districts organized pursuant to the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Law:

1. When a district is organized and desires the assistance of a Departmental Agency, the Commission will so notify the head officer for the state of that agency.
2. Departmental agencies may make assistance available to a soil conservation district for use by it in carrying on soil and water conservation work after the district has prepared and adopted: (a) a program, approved by the Commission, outlining in general its long-time objectives and (b) a work plan as a guide to show how it will carry on its activities. If the district and the Commission so desire, representatives of Departmental agencies may assist in the development of such a program or work plan.
3. Assistance made available to a soil conservation district by any Departmental agency for carrying on soil conservation and erosion control work will be in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding or other appropriate arrangement acceptable to the Commission, the Departmental agency, and the district.
4. Through resources available to it, the Commission will assist districts in every practicable manner in accordance with

a Memorandum of Understanding or other appropriate arrangements satisfactory to it and respective districts.

5. In the interest of the most effective distribution of resources, the Commission, and each Departmental agency that is furnishing assistance to districts will discuss with each other the assistance that each plans to make available to each district.
6. The provisions of this Memorandum will in no way affect existing agreements between the Department or its agencies and State agencies that are consistent with existing law.
7. Any assistance made available by a Departmental agency to a district for carrying on its educational work will conform with existing or future agreements between the Department or the agency and State agencies.
8. This Memorandum shall not be construed to affect the jurisdiction of the Federal government, or any agencies thereof, over federally-owned lands.
9. All matters that may require administrative action or approval by any agency of the Department or by the Commission will be handled through the established administrative procedures of the agency, the Department, or the Commission, as the case may be.
10. Neither the Department nor the Commission is bound by any obligation in this Memorandum which will involve the expenditure of funds in excess of the amounts made available to it, or for a period in excess of that authorized by law.
11. This Memorandum shall be effective when signed by both parties. It may be terminated or modified at any time by agreement of the parties and may be terminated by either party by giving sixty (60) days' notice in writing to the other.

The Pennsylvania State Soil Conservation Commission

By /s/ Miles Horst
Chairman

Date Jan. 29, 1946

The United States Department of Agriculture

By /s/ Charles F. Brannan
Assistant Secretary

Date March 8, 1946

C
O
P
Y

POCONO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
(Incorporated November 1902)

Charles N. Thompson, Pres.

Buck Hill Falls
Monroe County, Pennsylvania

September 18, 1946

Mr. James H. Allen
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin,
Broad Street Station Building,
Philadelphia, Penna.,

Dear Mr. Allen:

It is with very keen regret I find I shall not, on account of meetings previously planned, be able to attend your meeting in Port Jervis, the 27th of this month.

At the expense of being charged with having a one-track mind, I'm going again to tell you the whole and complete solution of your problems is forests, and more forests.

Soil erosion and destructive floods (and forest fires) are the only real enemies you have to combat. Soil erosion can only be prevented by the matting of roots in the soil, and floods can only be permanently prevented by the rainfall reservoir tree roots furnish.

Some of you will argue that dams must be built to store excess rainfall, but they are good for only a comparatively few years, when they will become silted up and will no longer be reservoirs. Each year a forest covered area becomes a better and better reservoir - as the roots penetrate deeper and deeper.

In fifty years your dams will no longer be reservoirs, but filled with silt. In that same period of time your forests will furnish an ever-increasing income to the State and the Nation, and they will be a boon to mankind from the day they are planted (and protected). They will cost not ten per cent of what the dams would cost. And they would be ten times as effective.

Very truly,

S/ Chas. N. Thompson

Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER VII

Federal Projects and Programs.

STATEMENT:

See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussion, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

VII

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

FEDERAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Incodel Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946.

A comprehensive report covering the question of Incodel's activities in the field of Federal programs and legislation for the past year was presented at the Commission's annual business meeting in July.

At that time, members of the Executive Committees of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council and Incodel held an executive session at which the Council urgently requested Incodel's assistance in securing approval of several projects in which Federal agencies would operate in the Lehigh Basin. These included:

1. Early initiation of an up-stream watershed flood control survey.
2. Early initiation of a forest resource inventory.
3. Program to secure a united front on the part of representatives in Congress in the Delaware basin for the establishment of an experimental forest research center in the region.

Items 1 and 2 call upon Incodel to prevail upon the Congressmen representing the Delaware watershed to influence the Department of Agriculture to give these problems early priority. In addition, Incodel was asked to determine whether adequate aerial photographs of regions in the Delaware basin were available. Such photographs are a prerequisite to a forest inventory survey.

Item 3 will require a campaign designed to inform representatives of Congress of the desire of Incodel and other agencies, particularly the Lehigh

Valley Flood Control Council, for an experimental forest station.

The office has followed up on this request since the Annual Meeting. It was determined that most of the aerial photography for the Delaware Basin was made several years ago before the war, and that it will be necessary for new pictures to be flown in those regions in which a forest inventory survey is started. Mr. Pitkin has been asked to give careful consideration to the question as to how such pictures can be secured for the Lehigh Valley.

As to the contacts with Congressmen, it has been agreed that this work should be postponed until after the elections in November. At that time, according to present thinking, it is planned to have a member of the Incodel staff make a special trip for the purpose of visiting with members of Congress at their home offices to inform them of the needs for the Delaware Basin.

WATER CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

Your Executive Secretary has been invited to attend a meeting of the Water Conservation Conference, of which he is a charter member, to be held during the annual meeting of the National Reclamation Association at Omaha, Nebraska, October 9-12, 1946. As you are aware, it was through the efforts of these organizations and Incodel and other water resources agencies, particularly those in New England, that so much progress was made in recent sessions in Congress in providing safeguards to the interests of States and local governments in the development and planning of Federal flood control and navigation projects. Also through the same agencies the effort of centralizationists to blanket the nation with federal regional authorities has been temporarily thwarted.

While at the moment quiescent, these are all lively issues and will be

revived again in the next session of Congress, as will the problem of Federal stream pollution abatement legislation. All these matters will be considered thoroughly and a program formulated for the protection of States' interests in regard to them at the Water Conservation Conference meeting and the meeting of the National Reclamation Association.

The Executive Committee's approval of your Secretary's acceptance of the invitation to attend these meetings is requested.

* * * * *

Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting.

NUMBER VIII:

Education, Publicity and Public
Relations.

STATEMENT:

See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussion, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

EDUCATION, PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Incode1 Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946.

It is believed that the Incode1 office probably does not give sufficient attention to the matter of education, publicity and public relations.

This has been discussed at several previous business meetings and the office has been authorized to explore the question and to give consideration to whether Incode1 should employ someone who could give particular attention to such an item of activity.

In considering this subject it has been decided that the first requisite is to develop a somewhat definite plan concerning the kind of program which the Commission probably should have in mind. From that point, the next step, the matter of organizational set-up, then could be better determined.

Based upon the results of an analysis of the problem, it has been concluded that it probably would be advantageous to devote more time and effort to publicity, education and public relations, particularly in reference to the following classification.

PUBLICITY

I - The Press

- (a) Obtain greater coverage in news articles in the press and special stories in magazines and other publications of direct interest to the residents of the basin and its subdivisions and to the general public.

- (b) We have done well in this field, but probably can do even better. The full or part-time services of a newspaper man or a person talented in writing would be helpful in accomplishing this objective.

II - Addresses and Lectures

- (a) Expand our activities in participating in meetings of civic clubs, technical societies, business associations, industrial agencies, educational institutions, farmers' organizations and other groups.
- (b) As is the case with newspaper and magazine coverage, we have fared well in this field but without doubt, there is much room for expansion and improvement. This applies particularly, in the judgment of the staff, to educational institutions - the schools and colleges in the basin - and to clubs and associations located outside of the influence of the Philadelphia metropolitan region.
- (c) Regarding this item, it probably would be worth while for Incodel to take an example from the Brandywine Valley Association, which has prepared a lecture illustrated with colored slides depicting a visual story concerning that region. That association is now formulating a new lecture which it will call, "From the Headwaters to the Sea" and is seriously considering ways and means to make a movie which it intends to entitle, "The Second Battle of the Brandywine." An associate of Lewis and Gilman, advertising counsellors, who is also a Director of the Brandywine group, now is guiding the Association on an informal basis. It is anticipated that the present arrangement may lead to a more formal working arrangement

between the two agencies.

- (d) It is believed that the Commission could afford to make a cautious start in the matter of taking pictures of interesting features in the Delaware watershed. In the course of a year the Brandywine Association took and put into their files approximately 1000 pictures at a cost of about \$1500 for camera, films, projector, screens and time. The Commission's consideration of the advisability of embarking on a program on such a modest basis is requested. It should also determine whether it would wish to authorize one of its staff members to take a course of instruction in photography. Such courses are included in the curricula of the Philadelphia evening schools which have just started new Fall and Winter sessions. The charge is negligible.

As to movies, this job, if undertaken, obviously should be handled by a commercial outfit. The Brandywine people think that they can interest Pathe in making a movie of general national interest in conjunction with which a movie of special interest to that region could also be made. Obviously the Delaware would be better adapted to such an arrangement.

The office thinks that it might be possible for an industry to collaborate with Incodel in the making of a picture as was done in the making of "Clean Waters" by the General Electric Company and the U. S. Public Health Service. Wallace & Tiernan Co., manufacturers of chlorinators which are used at practically every water works and sewage treatment plant would be one possibility. The American Water Works Association, the

Federation of Sewage Works Association, the Water Works and Sewage Manufacturers Association, and the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturers are others who might be interested.

III - Radio

- (a) There would seem to be an opportunity for Incodel to take greater advantage of the radio. Such facilities were made available during the Commission's 1942 Water Conservation Program and proved to be very effective. Chairman Turner later participated in a radio round table discussion on Federal-State relationships in water resources control.
- (b) If the staff were equipped to work on this item, it is believed that numerous opportunities would be found to publicize the work of the Commission.

IV - Public Relations

- (a) The establishment of good public relations is always desirable. This is a big field. One phase of it alone, the visiting with governmental officials and representatives of industry, business and civic agencies in the basin, could be almost a full time undertaking.

CONCLUSIONS

It has been concluded from the above exposition that Incodel could advantageously use the services of an additional staff representative to improve and expand its educational, publicity and public relations work. Such a person should be a combination of a good will man, writer and advertiser.

However, it is unlikely that a person with all these qualifications could be found at a price we could afford to pay. The next best bet would seem to be a man of the good will and promotor type. Possibly such a person could be located.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

1. That the Commission authorize the purchase of a good camera; a good projector adaptable for both slides and 16 mm movies, if such equipment is available; otherwise, a separate projector for each purpose; screens; and photographic film; also that it authorize John Boardman to take a course in photography.
2. That, if the proper person can be found that the Chairman and Secretary be authorized to employ, on a conditional basis, a person, preferably on the young side, who has training in public relations and can be further trained in this field in specific reference to Incodel activities.
3. That the Chairman and staff be authorized to make a special study to determine whether a sponsor can be found to make a move on the Delaware Basin in collaboration with Incodel. Such a study will also determine what other alternatives might be utilized for the making of such a movie.

* * * * *

Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER IX.

Finances

STATEMENT:

See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussion, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

FINANCES

IncodeI Executive Committee Meeting
Port Jervis, New York
September 27-28, 1946

The financial status of the Commission as of August 31, 1946, is given in a table separately appended hereto. Also enclosed are statements of bills, current and payable, for the months of July and August, 1946, which the Commission is asked to approve.

* * *

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF

AUGUST 31, 1946

July 1946 to June 1947 Budget

<u>Budget Classification</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Salaries	\$27,200.00	\$3,073.33	\$24,126.67
Rent	3,000.00	340.00	2,660.00
Equipment	750.00	0.00	750.00
Supplies	750.00	167.42	582.58
Printing	1,800.00	1,659.25	140.75
Telephone and Telegraph	700.00	132.84	567.16
Postage and Express	300.00	89.49	210.51
Travel	2,200.00	253.07	1,946.93
Conferences	2,500.00	910.30	1,589.70
Miscellaneous	500.00	63.35	436.65
Financial Audits	300.00	325.00	- 25.00
	<u>\$40,000.00</u>	<u>\$7,014.05</u>	<u>\$32,985.95</u>
Budget Interim Operating Reserve			6,195.40
Accounts Payable			792.58
			<u>\$39,973.93</u>

1946-1947 APPROPRIATIONS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Balance Due</u>
Delaware	\$ 2,500.00	0.00	\$ 2,500.00
New Jersey	8,750.00	0.00	8,750.00
New York	8,750.00	0.00	8,750.00
Pennsylvania	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00
			<u>\$ 35,000.00</u>
BANK BALANCE:			
Account No. 1			225.20
Account No. 2			4,748.73
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			0.00
			<u>\$ 39,973.93</u>

July, 1946

INCODEL ACCOUNTS

CURRENT AMT PAYABLE
(except where noted)

Classified in Budget Form

I. Personal Services:

1. Executive Secretary	\$ 575.00*
2. Agronomist	275.00*
3. Technician	240.00*
4. Office Secretary.	170.00*
5. Assistant Office Secretary.	160.00*
6. Stenographer.	<u>116.67*</u>
	\$ 1,536.67

* These amounts include Income Taxes, totaling
\$153.40, which were withheld.

II. Other Expenses:

1. Rent (Due July 1)	\$ 170.00
2. Equipment	
3. Supplies:	
Royal Typewriter Company, Inc.	1.25
A. Pomerantz & Company	17.70
Danzig & Bowers	11.35
A. B. Dick Company	1.60
4. Printing:	
The Drake Press	1,518.50
Danzig & Bowers	3.50
Photo-Illustrators	6.00
5. Postage & Express:	
John Boardman	1.99
Henry A. Rowan	87.50
6. Telephone & Telegraph:	
Ellwood J. Turner.	5.75
Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania	77.62
Western Union Telegraph Company	3.36
7. Travel:	
James H. Allen:	
June 12, Harrisburg	13.48
June 17, Trenton	6.37
June 18, Local80
June 21, Allentown.	16.15
June 24, New York City.	12.00
June 27-29, New York City	30.36
July 2, Shawnee-on-Delaware	14.40
July 5, Schuylkill River Inspection Trip	13.95
July 8-9, New York City	20.97
July 16-17, Franklin and Montague, N.J.	27.86

Travel (continued)

Amos L. Powell:

June 19, Doylestown	\$	5.08
June 20, Kutztown		6.30
June 25, Centerport		6.75
June 26, Local.		2.10
July 13, Topton		7.05
July 16, Easton		9.60

8. Conferences:

Tenth Anniversary Conservation Conference,
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., July 10-12, 1946.

Ellwood J. Turner	58.00
Francis A. Pitkin	36.95
Franklin H. Lichtenwalter	43.00
Weldon B. Heyburn	54.15
Duane E. Minard, Jr.	44.35
Joseph C. Paul.	65.00
William T. Vanderlipp	36.00
Richard C. Beckett.	44.30
W. B. McKendrick, Jr.	32.50
James H. Allen	128.30
John Boardman	50.75
Amos L. Powell.	40.60
Norma Moore Rementer	50.45
Reba B. Tropp	37.20
Shawnee Inn (Guests and Picnic)	182.00
J. M. Valentine	6.75

9. Miscellaneous and Contingent:

Ellwood J. Turner	25.00
James H. Allen.	9.72
Peerless Union Linen Service.	1.30

TOTAL: Incodel Accounts Current and Payable \$4,562.33

August, 1946

INCODEL ACCOUNTS

CURRENT AND PAYABLE
(except where noted)

Classified in Budget Form

I. Personal Services:

1. Executive Secretary	\$ 575.00*
2. Agronomist	275.00*
3. Technician	240.00*
4. Office Secretary.	170.00*
5. Assistant Office Secretary.	160.00*
6. Stenographer.	116.66*

\$ 1,536.66

* These amounts include Income Taxes, totaling
\$153.40, which were withheld.

II. Other Expenses:

1. Rent(Due August 1)	\$ 170.00
2. Equipment	
3. Supplies:	
Fitch Carbon and Ribbon Company.	37.80
J.R. Howarth Paper Company	66.76
A. Pomerantz and Company	30.96
4. Printing:	
The Inter-Borough Press.	131.25
5. Postage & Express	
6. Telephone and Telegraph:	
The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania . . .	43.60
Western Union Telegraph Company.	2.51
7. Travel:	
Amos L. Powell:	
July 28-August 3, Delaware County, New York . .	59.85
8. Conferences	
9. Miscellaneous and Contingent:	
Ellwood J. Turner.	25.00
Amos L. Powell	1.03
Peerless Union Linen Service	1.30
10. Financial Audits:	
Ellwood B. Revell and Company.	325.00

TOTAL: Incodel Accounts Current and Payable \$ 2,431.72