

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

The Delawarw River Basin

1958

974.90
D343
1958
Copy 3

974.90

D343

1958

copy 3

974.90

D343

1958

copy 3

Interstate Comm. on the
Del. River Basin

De. River Basin 1958

DATE	ISSUED TO
8/27/64	Mr. Elgot X8355
5-14-62	Peck X8355



THE DELAWARE RIVE

CONTROL AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES

PROPERTY OF
RECEIVED
DEC 22 1958
DIVISION OF LIBRARY,
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
TRENTON, N.J.

974.90
D343
1958

copy 3

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN
Suburban Station Building Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DELAWARE
NEW JERSEY



NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA

INTERSTATE COMMISSION
ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

Mr. Francis A. Pitkin
Chairman

Mr. Clayton M. Hoff
Vice Chairman

Hon. Elisha T. Barrett
Vice Chairman

Dr. Joseph E. McLean
Vice Chairman

James H. Allen
Secretary-Treasurer

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

DELAWARE

NEW YORK

Dr. Ralph E. Hall

Member of the Senate

Mr. Clayton M. Hoff

*Executive Vice President,
Brandywine Valley Association*

Hon. Elwood F. Melson, Jr.

Member of the Senate

Hon. Raymond B. Phillips

*Member, Commission on Interstate
Cooperation*

Hon. Joseph B. Walls

Member, House of Representatives

Hon. Elisha T. Barrett

*Chairman, Joint Legislative
Committee on Interstate Cooperation*

Mr. Earl Devendorf

*Director, Bureau of Environmental
Sanitation*

Hon. Edward T. Dickinson

*Commissioner, Department of
Commerce*

Hon. MacNeil Mitchell

Member of the Senate

Mr. John C. Thompson

*Executive Engineer, Water Power and
Control Commission*

NEW JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA

Hon. George B. Harper

Member of the Senate

Hon. Robert E. Kay

Member of Assembly

Mr. James Kerney, Jr.

*Chairman, Delaware River Basin
Advisory Committee*

Dr. Joseph E. McLean

*Commissioner, Department of
Conservation and Economic
Development*

Hon. Grover C. Richman, Jr.

Attorney General

Hon. Maurice K. Goddard

*Secretary, Department of Forests and
Waters*

Hon. Hugh J. McMenamin

Member of the Senate

Mr. Francis A. Pitkin

*Director, Bureau of Community
Development, Department of
Commerce*

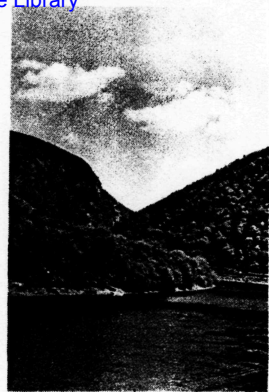
Hon. Joseph J. Yosko

Member of the Senate

vacancy

THE COVER

A view of Delaware Water Gap where the Delaware River cuts through the Kittatinny Range of the Appalachian Mountains. The gorge, about two miles long and 1500 feet deep, ranks among the scenic wonders of the United States and, in fact, has been acclaimed by one authority as "The Eighth Wonder of the World."



C O N T E N T S

Foreword	1
U. S. Engineers Function	3
The Delaware River Basin	4
Location, Size and Value	4
Above Trenton	6
Trenton to Wilmington	8
Below Wilmington	10
Interstate Cooperation	11
Incodel	12
Water Pollution Control Program	16
Background	16
Current Status	17
Planning for the Future	20

F O R E W O R D

At the time of publication of this report, the Philadelphia District, U. S. Army Engineers, is in the middle of a three-year, \$2,000,000 survey of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin.

Authority for the survey is derived from a series of four Resolutions adopted by the U. S. Senate Committee on Public Works. *The initial and basic Resolution, adopted April 13, 1950, was offered to the Committee at the request of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin (Incodel).* It called upon the Engineers to review its "308" report of 1934 and supplementing reports on the Delaware in the light of the water con-

servation plan then being formulated by Incodel. The other three Resolutions were introduced in the Committee in consequence of the Hurricane Diane flood of August, 1955.

The Army Engineers defines its mission under these Resolutions as: "To report by September 1959, through the Division and the Chief of Engineers, for transmittal to the Congress of the United States, the best plan for the conservation, control and use of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin."

Cooperating in the survey are 17 federal agencies in six departments and two independent agencies; the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania; the Cities of New York and Philadelphia; the Delaware River Basin Advisory Committee and the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.

Appropriately this survey is concerned mainly with the *quantity* aspects of our water resources—flood control, and storage for water supply and low-flow augmentation. This concentration of interest is no denial of the importance of the *quality* of our water resources, but rather is a tacit recognition of the fact that water pollution is no longer the number one problem it was a short two decades ago.

In this report, which in part is historical review and in part prophesy for the future, Incodel wishes to congratulate the citizens of the Basin on the virtual accomplishment of the stream pollution abatement program, to commend the many local, state and federal legislators and administrative officials who made this accomplishment possible, and to reemphasize Incodel's conviction that only through further and even greater exercise of the vital force of inter-governmental cooperation can we solve in the years immediately ahead what is now our major problem—having enough, but not too much, water at the right place at the right time.

The Army Engineers' survey is the first step—and, in itself, is a demonstration of inter-government cooperation. But still ahead are the planning reviews, the patient negotiations, the submerging of sectional differences or partisan interests, the recognition of the paramount importance of long-term general welfare as contrasted with short-term personal gain, and finally after long, involved and time-consuming legislative action at local, state and federal levels the probable emergence of a new agency authorized to finance, build and operate certain of the needed water control facilities. Only thus, through the fullest utilization of inter-governmental cooperation, can the Delaware River truly become the "treasure" which Mr. Justice Holmes declared it to be in the historic Supreme Court decision of 1931.

U. S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS FUNCTION

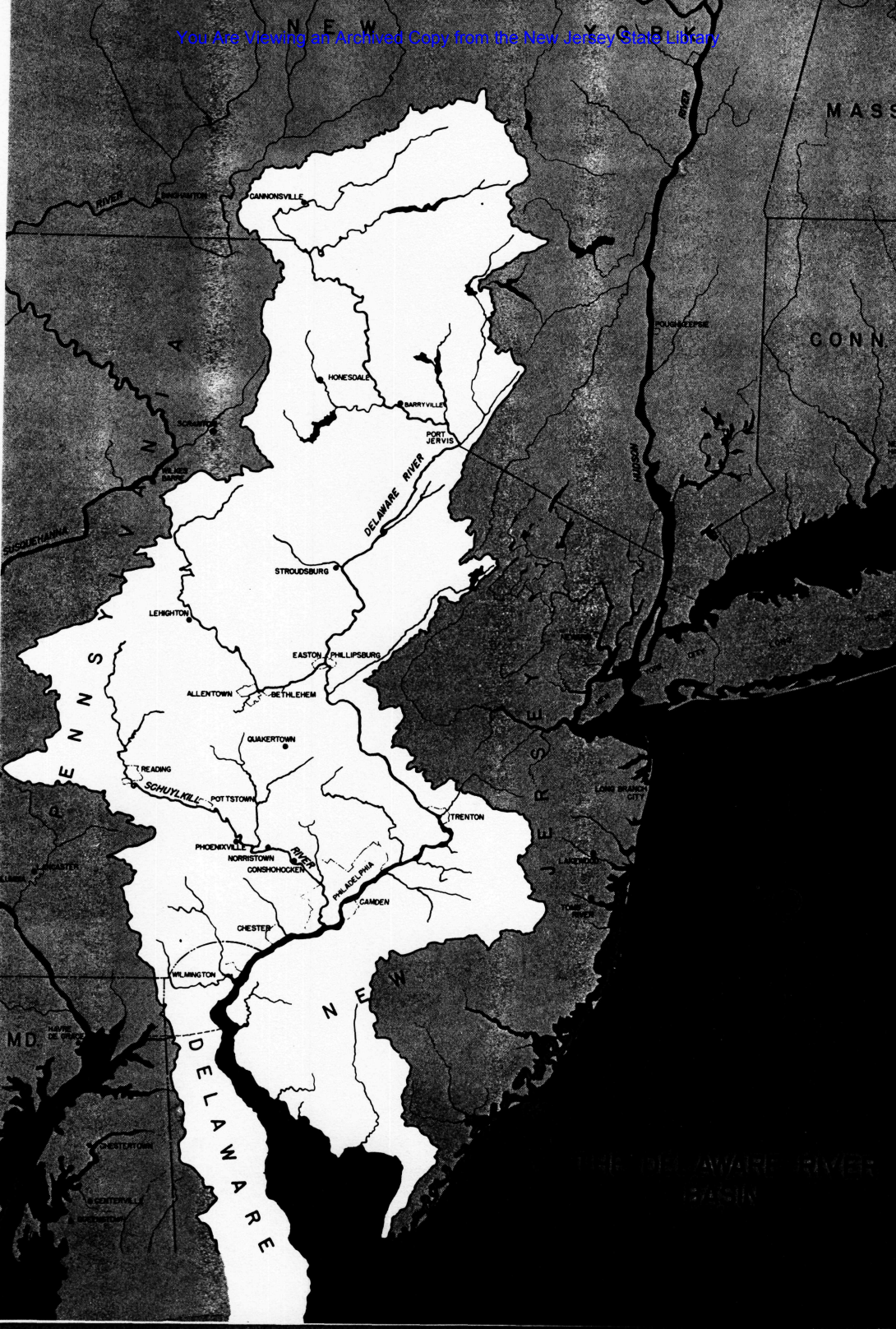
“Our approach to the water resources task reflects the fact that Americans dislike centralized authority and, with good reason, desire to apply in the water resources field the same principles of free, individual initiative and local responsibility that have made possible the growth of other phases of the economy.”

Thus stated Major General E. C. Itschner, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, in an address before the Natural Resources Law Committee of the Federal Bar Association at Washington, D. C., May 23, 1958.

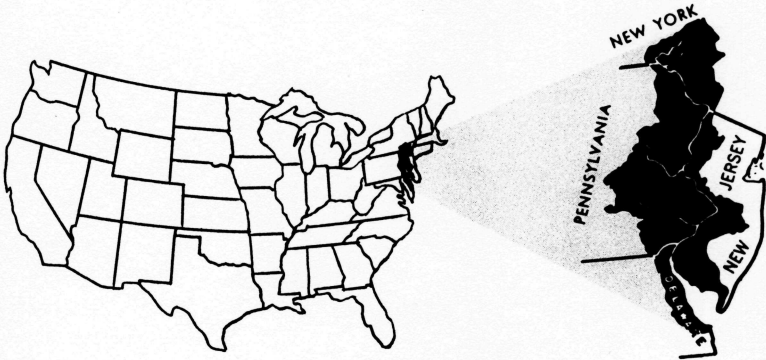
By their actions during recent years, the citizens of the Delaware River Basin have clearly endorsed such procedure for water resources planning and execution.

It was in 1936 that the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin was established through the elected representatives of the citizens of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. One of its purposes, among others, was to eliminate any need for centralized authority in water resources development. This step has been followed throughout the Basin by the growing movement to organize small watershed associations at the grass-roots level. These associations, patterned after the eminently successful Brandywine Valley Association, are citizen-controlled and citizen-supported. Their aim is the exercise of “individual initiative and local responsibility” in attaining the formulation of water resources programs.

A prime function of the Corps of Engineers, as stated repeatedly by its ranking officers, is to serve, upon request, as consultant to the local citizenry in planning for the control and utilization of their water resources.



THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN



NOWHERE in the nation is there a River Basin more serviceable and valuable than the Delaware.

The Basin is situated in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, four of the most populous and industrialized states of the Union. The River, a common boundary, is a tie which has banded these States together throughout their history. The present population of these four States is estimated to be about 35 million persons, or approximately 20 percent of the country's population.

The Delaware River is only 326 miles long. It drains but 13,000 square miles, less than one-half of one percent of the area of continental United States. Compared to other river systems such as the Tennessee, Missouri, Colorado and Columbia, the Delaware is a midget in size.

BUT THE MIGHTY DELAWARE IS A GIANT IN SERVICE.

Among many other beneficial uses, the River and its tributaries now provide the domestic and industrial water requirements for more than 10 million people, about one-half of whom live outside of the boundaries of the Basin. It is estimated that this single use will be more than doubled by the year 2000.

THE MIGHTY DELAWARE

SIZE 

SERVICE 

A MIDGET IN SIZE - A GIANT IN SERVICE

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN ABOVE TRENTON

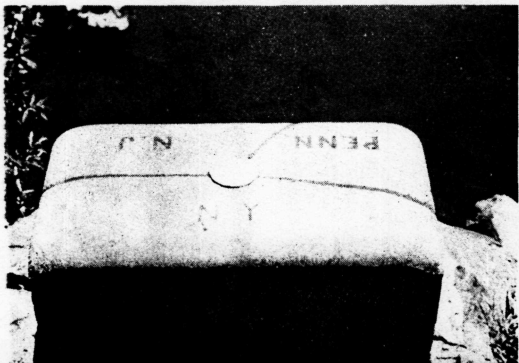
From rolling to rugged topography, heavily forested, sparsely populated and replete with sparkling streams. This, with the major exception of the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton industrial axis in the Lehigh River Valley, is a generally fitting description of the Delaware River Basin above Trenton.

The New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania tri-state region is a source of water supply and a year-round recreational area that lies within 100 miles of an existing population of over 20 million persons, a figure which it is estimated will be twice as great by the year 2000.

In this area, particularly above Delaware Water Gap (see cover), are the best sites for the construction of reservoirs to capture flood waters and high-stream flows. Storage and release of these waters in accordance with an enlightened plan will result in enormous benefits to present and future generations by providing:

- (a) adequate sources of water supply for domestic, industrial and agricultural requirements;
- (b) convenient and attractive lakes and streams for boating, fishing and other recreational activities;
- (c) protection against devastating floods;
- (d) many other allied advantages.

A water shed in which a monument in the Delaware, near Port Jervis, marks common boundary point of N. Y., N. J. and Penna.



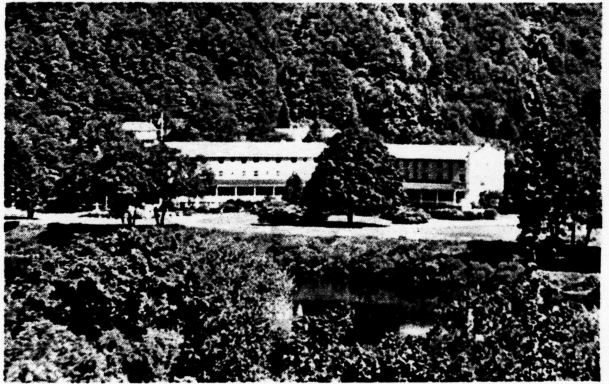
A tri-state region, rugged, largely forested, and replete with sparkling streams.



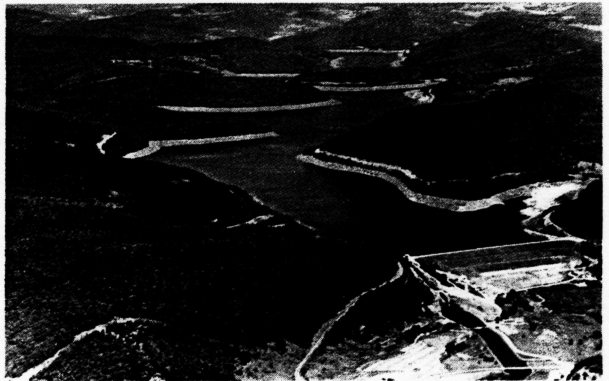


An area with numerous year-round recreational spots for the more hardy and the young . . .

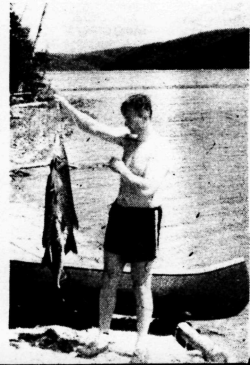
. . . and many havens for the tired business man and family.



A river basin in which, in its up-land section, are many fine sites for the construction of reservoirs such as New York City's Pepacton Reservoir on the East Branch of the Delaware River.



A land with a variety of paradises for the hunter—and fisherman too.



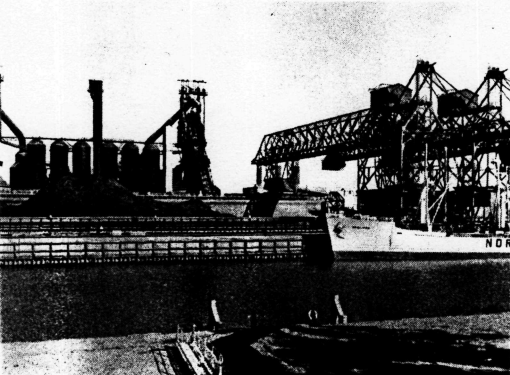
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN TRENTON TO WILMINGTON

The Delaware River Basin between Trenton, New Jersey, and Wilmington, Delaware, is the fastest growing industrial area in the United States.

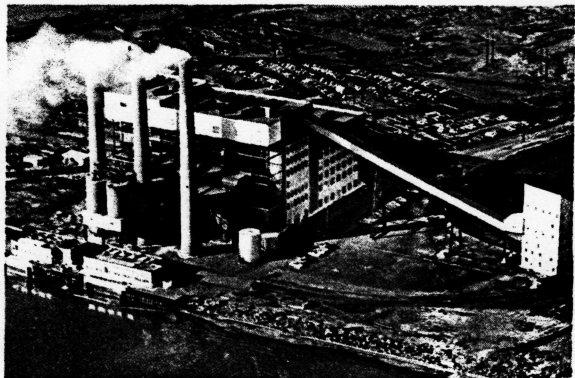
It is also one of the finest places in the country in which to work, live and play.

The port, around which this Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware section of the Basin has grown and prospered, is the largest fresh water harbor in the world. Raw materials and goods are shipped to and from this tri-state facility to over 250 ports in 75 foreign countries.

At the opposite terminals of the Port of the Delaware are two largest-in-the-world industrial plants. At the northern end is the five-year-old Fairless Works of U. S. Steel, the largest integrated steel plant ever built at one time. At the southern end (actually a few miles below Wilmington), is the new Delaware Refinery of the Tidewater Oil Company, the largest refinery ever built. Between these "largests", industry has invested billions of dollars in the construction of plants along and adjacent to the River for the production, (in addition to steel and oil) of power, chemicals, electronics, ships, food and fibre and other essentials necessary for the maintenance of national defense and the general welfare of the region and the nation.



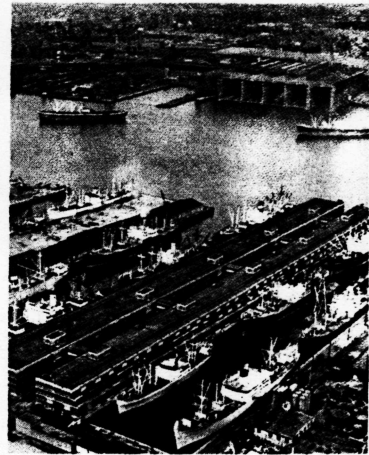
*Steel and steel products
Fairless Plant—U. S. Steel Corp.*



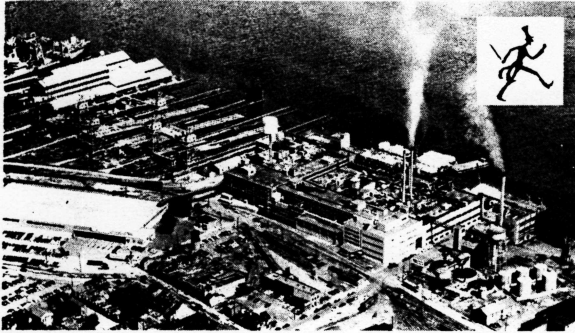
*Electric Power
Delaware Power and Light Co.*



*Fiber and fabrics
American Viscose Co.*



America's Fastest Growing Port



*Paper products
Scott Paper Company*

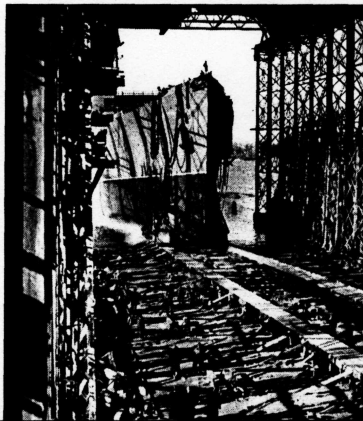


*Chemicals and chemical research
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)*

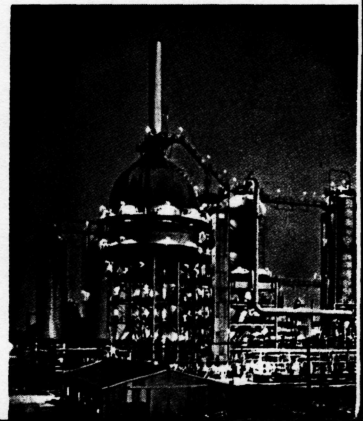
*Food products
Campbell's Soup Co.*



*Ship Building
N. Y. Ship Building Co.*



Gasoline and Oil

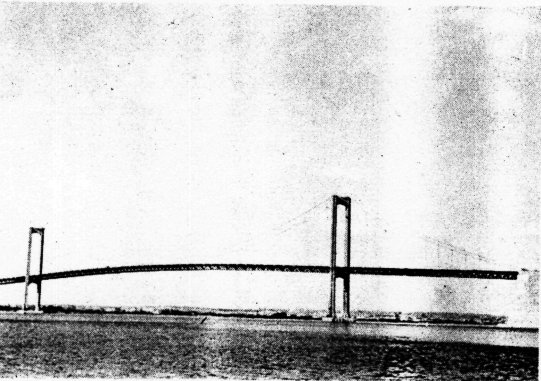


DELAWARE RIVER BASIN BELOW WILMINGTON

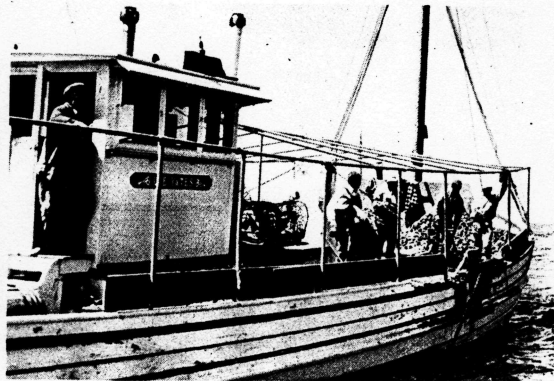
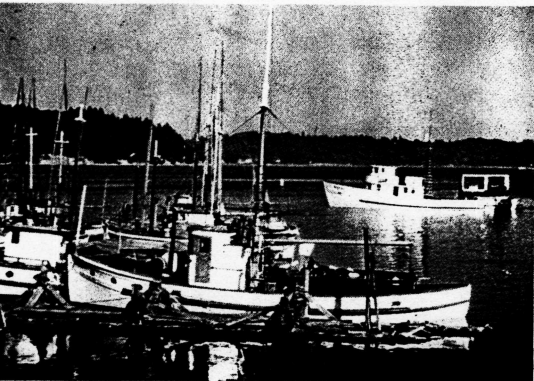
The Delaware River and the Bay, bordering along the lowermost section of the Basin below Wilmington in both New Jersey and Delaware, have been noted, until very recently, primarily as a locus of a multi-million-dollar oyster industry, a refuge for migratory fowl and wildlife and for their valuable centers of recreation.

These uses are occasionally endangered by the illegal discharge of oil in water ballast pumped from tankers, despite efforts of the U. S. Engineers and Coast Guard to prevent such occurrences.

As indicated by the construction of the Tidewater Refinery, the extension of industrial development into this most southerly section of the Basin appears to offer great promise in the future, provided that adequate sources of suitable water supply can be obtained.

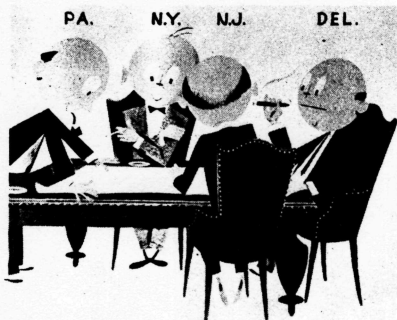


South of the Delaware Memorial Bridge (left), the Delaware River and Bay are noted for their multi-million dollar oyster beds and their centers of recreation.



INTERSTATE COOPERATION

New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware were among the first states in the Nation to create Interstate Cooperation Commissions.⁽¹⁾



In 1936, members of these four Commissions, together with other officials—federal, state and local—met in Philadelphia to decide to which programs of mutual interest the Commissions should direct their attentions and efforts.

At that time, parts of the Delaware River and many of its tributaries were shamefully polluted; three of the Basin states—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—had barely recovered from the effects of the bitter 1929–1931 legal controversy in the U. S. Supreme Court over their respective rights to the use of the waters of the Basin⁽²⁾; and the Congress, three years earlier, had established the federally controlled Tennessee Valley Authority.

These circumstances, coupled with a sincere realization of the urgency of protecting and improving the natural advantages of their region of common concern, caused the delegates of the Philadelphia Convention to agree that the four states should immediately organize an advisory instrumentality of government to formulate programs for the conservation and wise use of the water and related land resources of the Delaware River Basin.

THUS WAS BORN THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN, POPULARLY KNOWN, SINCE INCEPTION, AS INCODEL.

⁽¹⁾ Today, as the result of the activities of the Council of State Governments, all 48 states by legislative action have created Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. The Commissions are usually composed of an equal number of members of the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Executive branch of State Government. They generally are empowered to operate in a wide field of governmental problems, including water resources development, with the objective of attaining better understanding, harmony and cooperation among the states.

⁽²⁾ 283 U. S. 336—*N. J. vs. N. Y.—Delaware River Diversion Case.*

I N C O D E L

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN.

INCODEL is the contracted name for the "Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin."

INCODEL was organized in 1936 by the then newly formed Commissions (or Committees) on Interstate Cooperation of the States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware as an interstate governmental agency "for the purpose of entering upon a program . . . to develop integrated plans to conserve and protect the waters and other resources of the Delaware River Basin."

INCODEL's major function is to formulate programs for its four supporting state governments for the effective development, utilization and conservation of the waters of the Delaware River Basin, an interstate watershed of approximately 13,000 square miles with a present (1958) population of about 6,000,000 persons.

INCODEL is essentially a planning and advisory agency. It has no administrative powers. All Incodel programs are referred to its supporting state governments for approval, adoption and determination of procedures for their execution.

INCODEL has twenty members, five from each of its supporting states. Of each group of five, one is a State Senator; one, a member of the House of Representatives; one, a State official representing the Governor; one, a member or an official of a planning or administrative agency of the State; and one, a member-at-large. The first four members are appointed by the respective parent Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. The members-at-large are elected by Incodel's sixteen state government officials.

INCODEL's initial objective was to develop a program for coping with pollution of the Delaware River and its tributaries. Such a program was perfected in 1939 after two years of intensive study. The program was subsequently embodied into reciprocal legislation and upon the recommendation of Incodel was enacted into law by each of the four states. The four-state pollution abatement program is administered on a concurrent

and cooperative basis by the health departments of the respective states. Incodel is the coordinating agency.

INCODEL's basin-wide pollution program, according to a recent nation-wide survey made by the U. S. Public Health Service, has progressed further and faster than any comparable program in the entire country. At the present time virtually all major sources of pollution are under reasonable control.

INCODEL, about 1940, began to extend its activities into other fields of natural resources development. It devised and gained the acceptance of the now widely acclaimed \$35,000,000 U. S. Government-Commonwealth of Pennsylvania project for the restoration of the Schuylkill River, the Delaware's largest tributary.

INCODEL pioneered the investigations and efforts of 1942-44 which led to the rejection of the proposal to construct a ship canal across the State of New Jersey and to utilize the water resources of the upper Delaware River Basin for its operation.

INCODEL, in 1947-48, made the special survey of port and harbor organizations along the Eastern seaboard which culminated in the enactment of compact legislation by Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1949 creating the Delaware River Port Authority.

INCODEL encouraged and actively sponsored the formation of the Lehigh Valley Flood Control Council after the flash floods of May 23, 1942, for the purpose of securing the "enactment of enabling legislation, the appropriation of necessary funds and the completion of essential flood control and prevention projects in the Lehigh River Watershed," the Delaware's second largest sub-drainage area. The Bear Creek flood retention reservoir and local protective works at Allentown and Bethlehem, which are now nearing completion, are end products of these efforts.



INCODEL similarly encouraged and participated with the small group of conservationists in the prosecution of the campaign which culminated in the chartering of the Brandywine Valley Association in 1945. Continuance of these efforts has resulted in the subsequent establishment of a now steadily growing number of similar small watershed associations in the Delaware River Basin.

INCODEL has played a major role in many other accomplishments in the field of water resources development and the protection and conservation of the soil, forests, fish and wildlife and recreational potentialities of the Delaware River Valley.

INCODEL, in 1949, was directed by reciprocal legislation enacted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the States of New Jersey and New York to make a special survey to determine the advisability of carrying out an integrated project for the mutual utilization of the waters of the Delaware River Basin by the authorizing States. Complying with a provision in the directives, Incodel filed a report covering its recommendations with the Governors and Legislatures of its four supporting state governments on January 15, 1951.

INCODEL recommended that the three States should enact a compact creating a Delaware Basin Water Commission to construct and operate a water conservation program consisting, in its first stage, of a series of four reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Delaware River Basin. Three of the reservoirs would have been located in New York State. The fourth reservoir would have been on the main stem of the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey near Wallpack Bend. Acts embodying the proposed compact were enacted by the Legislatures and signed by the Governors of New Jersey and Delaware in 1951 and by the Legislature and the Governor of New York in 1952.

INCODEL's plan hit a serious snag in February 1953 when a committee appointed by the then Governor of Pennsylvania recommended the rejection of the Incodel project by Pennsylvania claiming it was primarily for the benefit of New York and New Jersey. In place of the Incodel plan the Governor's committee recommended that Pennsylvania should meet its future water problems by the development of the Lehigh River and of tributaries of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania.

INCODEL's plan, when it became apparent was probably about to be sidetracked in Pennsylvania, was withdrawn from regretfully by the City and State of New York. In place of the Incodel plan, because of urgency, these two governmental units filed a petition with the Supreme Court of the United States seeking the right to proceed unilaterally with the construction of a reservoir on the West Branch of the Delaware River near Cannonsville, New York, for the purpose of securing an additional supply of 360 million gallons of water a day for the City of New York. After a long and hotly contested hearing before a Special Master, the Supreme Court issued an order on June 7, 1954 permitting the additional diversion requested.

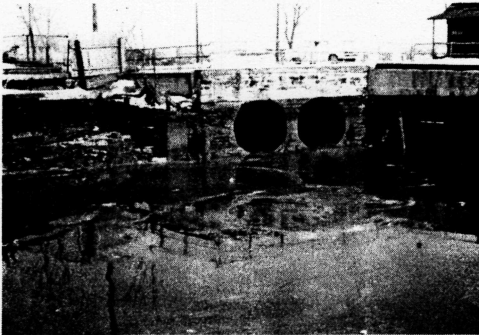
INCODEL's plan for the control and utilization of the waters of the Delaware River Basin was brought back into the picture again as an aftermath of the Hurricane Connie and Diane floods of 1955. While designed primarily as a water supply and a dry weather stream flow augmentation project, the Incodel plan would also have provided for significant benefits to flood control, recreation and other allied purposes. Hurricane Diane and the Supreme Court decision thus belatedly aroused general interest and completely vindicated the timeliness and validity of the principles underlying the water conservation program which Incodel had espoused.

INCODEL today is cooperating wholeheartedly with the Army Engineers and the numerous other agencies now engaged in an intensive survey for the purpose of formulating a fully comprehensive plan for the control, utilization and conservation of the waters of the Delaware River Basin.

INCODEL, since inception, has considered that its duty and responsibility, as presently constituted, is to prepare broad-brush programs for the development and utilization of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin. Jurisdiction over the future execution of the projects comprising a comprehensive water resources plan probably can best be exercised, in the opinion of many experts in the field of governmental administration, by the enactment of a compact establishing an interstate agency empowered, subject to appropriate legislative sanctions, to determine which projects of a comprehensive plan should be built by whom—and when and where.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

BACKGROUND



In 1937, Incodel announced that its first objective would be to undertake a cooperative venture with the Health Departments of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware for the purpose of formulating a unified program for the control of pollution in the Delaware River Basin.

At that time the Philadelphia-Camden section of the Delaware River was characterized as "the most grossly polluted stream in the world"; the Schuylkill River, the Delaware's largest tributary, was in deplorable condition as the result of more than a century's use as a depository for refuse from coal mining and other industrial operations; and many sections of the Delaware River system were fouled and degraded.

Incodel reasoned that none of the many appropriate existing and prospective uses of the waters of the Delaware River Basin which are inherent in a comprehensive plan could be developed beneficially if these conditions were permitted to continue unchecked.

In two years, by 1939, as the result of this joint effort, New Jersey and New York had enacted the Incodel comprehensive pollution control plan which established interstate standards for the abatement of pollution. And, in Pennsylvania and Delaware, the administrative Health Departments had adopted the Incodel plan as their official guide for coping with pollution in the Delaware River Basin. The plan also was placed on the statute books of these two states a few years later.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

CURRENT STATUS

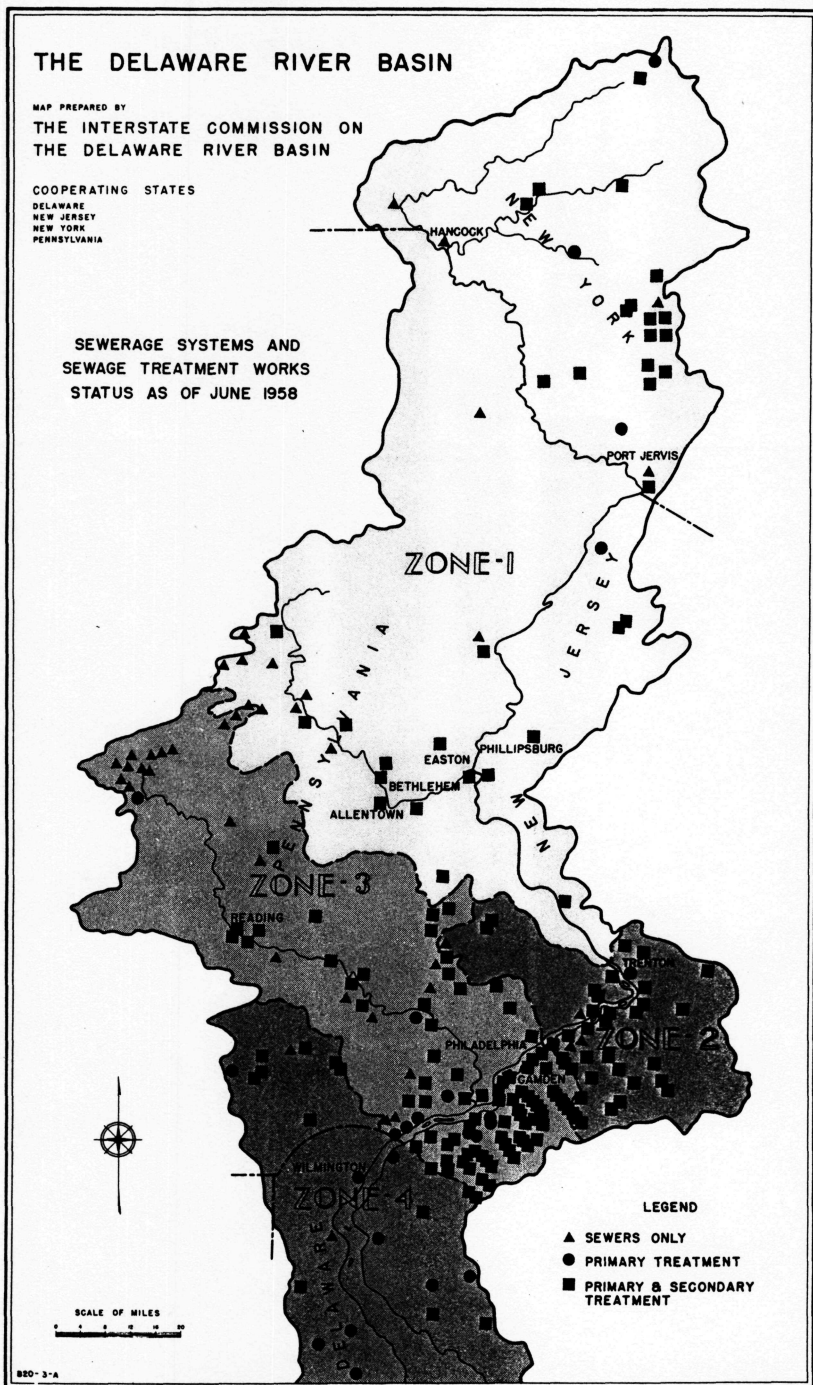
Today, in 1958, virtually every municipality, industry and institution in all four of the Delaware River Valley states has met, or is fully prepared to meet, its responsibility in complying with the requirements and standards of Incodel's comprehensive basin-wide water pollution abatement program.



In the light of this accomplishment (most of which of necessity was delayed until after the end of World War II in 1945), it is generally agreed that greater progress has been made in controlling water pollution in the Delaware River and its tributaries than in any comparable river basin in the country.

Removed from the picture of yesteryear are the blotches of shameful pollution in the Delaware River in the vicinity of Port Jervis, Easton-Phillipsburg, Philadelphia-Camden, and Wilmington. The Schuylkill River has been converted into a respectable and useful stream as the result of the Pennsylvania-Federal Government clearance project. Elsewhere, throughout the length and breadth of the Delaware River Basin, the sore spots of a decade ago have been healed.

Truly it may be said that the basic prerequisite of a quality of water suitable for the various most appropriate uses of water as may be recommended in a comprehensive water utilization plan is about to be attained in the Delaware River Basin.



On the facing page is a map showing the Zones which comprise the Incodel comprehensive water pollution control plan for the Delaware River Basin. Also shown is the status of municipal sewage collection and treatment facilities as of June 30, 1958.

At this date, it is estimated that the Basin's population is about 6,000,000. Of this total population, approximately 4,000,000 people reside in 318 urban communities served by public sewerage systems. The remaining population lives either in rural areas or in communities here, because of limited size, unfavorable location or other extenuating circumstances, only on-site facilities are presently feasible.

Currently, 236 of the 318 communities, or 75 percent, have provided sewage collection and treatment projects which fully comply with the requirements of the Incodel basin-wide water pollution control plan. These projects process the sewage of about 3,300,000 persons, or more than 80 percent of the population serviced by municipal facilities. An additional 38 communities, with a population of about 500,000, have collection and treatment facilities which require extensions and improvements. Forty-four communities, with a population of about 200,000, have collecting sewers but no treatment plants. Most of these communities have prepared construction plans and specifications, and are expected to build their plants in the near future.

This picture of 1958 is a striking contrast to the situation which existed at the time of Incodel's inception in 1938. There were then only 63 communities, serving less than 400,000 persons, which had provided adequate sewage and collection facilities.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

“The policies we adopt (today) for the development of our water resources will have a profound effect in the years to come upon our domestic, agricultural and industrial economy.”

Thus stated President Eisenhower in a message of January 17, 1956, transmitting the report of his Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy to the Congress.

These words ring true and clear. Never in the history of our country has it become more imperative than now to choose wisely those policies which will assure the maintenance and expansion of our national strength and well-being.

An adequate supply of water suitable and available for appropriate purposes at all times where and when needed is absolutely essential in order to produce food and fiber, the sinews and mechanisms of national defense and the amenities of living that build health, happiness and character in our people. At the same time it is equally important to protect our citizens against the ravages of floods.

It is estimated that by the year 2000 the number of people in the continental United States will probably be in the order of 300 million. Of this number, based upon existing ratios, the population residing in the Delaware River Basin would be about 11 million persons, while the population in bordering “service” areas, mainly in New Jersey and New York, would approximate another 27 million people.

A main purpose of the Army Engineers’ current review survey is to define a comprehensive plan for the development of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin in order to meet the future water supply requirements of such of the estimated 38 millions of people in these two areas who, logically and feasibly, may be served by projects in the Delaware River Watershed.

The projected 11 million persons who are expected to be residing in the Basin by the year 2000 obviously would meet this test of logic and feasibility. To what extent the waters of the Delaware should be shared with others is a matter to be determined.

It is to this task of planning now for the purpose of meeting the water supply requirements of the future that Incodel has been continuously dedicated. This has been and is the underlying objective of all of its activities.



PHILADELPHIA'S CLEAN STREAMS AWARD

A symbol of comparable progress by over 300 other municipalities in the prosecution of the Incodel Delaware River Basin program for the control of stream pollution.

Gaylord
PAMPHLET BINDER
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.



September 1