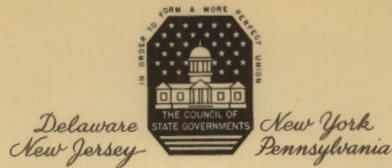


INCODEL ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
July 25, 1941

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# INTERSTATE COMMISSION

" on the Delaware River Basin

BROAD STREET STATION BUILDING • PHILADELPHIA • PENNSYLVANIA

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER  
CHAIRMAN

SENATOR ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON  
VICE CHAIRMAN

DAVID W. ROBINSON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

## MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

### DELAWARE

MR. R. C. BECKETT  
STATE SANITARY ENGINEER

HON. HENRY M. CANBY  
MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MR. CHARLES H. GANT  
MANAGER AND SECRETARY,  
WILMINGTON BOARD OF HARBOUR  
COMMISSIONERS

SENATOR HAROLD W. T. FURNELL

### NEW JERSEY

SENATOR ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON

DR. CHARLES P. MESSICK  
CHAIRMAN OF STATE PLANNING BOARD

HON. JOSEPH C. PAUL  
MEMBER, COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE  
COOPERATION

MRS. MARY G. ROEBLING  
MEMBER, COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE  
COOPERATION

### NEW YORK

HON. MARIO J. CARIELLO  
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

DR. M. P. CATHERWOOD  
CHAIRMAN OF STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

SENATOR BENJAMIN F. FEINBERG

HON. JOHN S. THOMPSON  
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY

### PENNSYLVANIA

HON. RICHARD P. BROWN  
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

SENATOR WELDON B. HEYBURN

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

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER  
SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

WAYNE D. HEYDECKER  
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

## INCODEL ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 25, 1941

- I. Minutes of the Previous Meeting.
- II. Annual Report of the Chairman.
- III. Annual Report of the Executive Secretary.
- IV. Annual Report of the Treasurer.
- V. Election of Officers.
- VI. Committee Reports.

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Incode1 Calendar  
Business Meeting

NUMBER I:                    Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting.  
By: The Executive Secretary

ACTION REQUIRED:

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY

of

MINUTES OF INCODEL MEETING

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 28, 1941

A business meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin was held on Friday, March 28, in the Commission offices, Philadelphia. The following Commissioners were present: from Delaware: Messrs. Beckett and Gant; from New Jersey: Mr. Hendrickson and Mrs. Roebeling; from New York: Messrs. Cariello and Catherwood; from Pennsylvania: Messrs. Heyburn, Pitkin, and Turner. The following members of Incodel Advisory Committees were present: Messrs. Black, Critchlow, Forbes, Heacock, Heydecker, Pardoe, Rudolfs, and Ryder. Mr. Dean G. Edwards, representing the National Resources Planning Board, was in attendance, as was Mr. Seth Van Loan, Chief of the Philadelphia Water Bureau.

Calendar of Business

With Mr. Pitkin presiding, the meeting convened at 10:35 A.M. with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting held in Philadelphia, December 13, 1940. Upon motion made by Dr. Catherwood, seconded by Mr. Gant and agreed to, the minutes were approved as read.

There followed a reading of the report of the Executive Secretary which included explanatory remarks pertaining to the calendar of business for the day and which also reviewed the activities of the office staff in connection with the various features of the Incodel work-program. In connection with a statement submitted in this report in reference to Incodel

appropriations for the fiscal year 1941-42, it was suggested that the Secretary get in touch immediately with Mr. Ostertag of New York to establish the present status of Incodel appropriation request from that state. Upon motion made by Mr. Gant, seconded by Mr. Cariello and agreed to, the report of the Executive Secretary was approved for filing.

Report of Consulting Engineer

Chairman Turner, now presiding, called for a review of the final report of the Incodel Consulting Engineer. Mr. Carl A. Bock presented his report by reading the more important sections and by orally discussing in detail his major findings and recommendations. Various members of the Commission and its Advisory Committees participated in an open discussion of the report; the suggested program for a study of multiple purpose possibilities in the Delaware River Basin received particular attention. Dr. Rudolf's suggested that a more detailed statement covering the need and scope of such an investigation be prepared in time for submission to the Commission at its next business meeting. The budget proposed by the Consulting Engineer for a proper carrying out of his recommended future program for Incodel was carefully considered by the Commissioners present and the Chairman suggested that individual members make inquiry from their Cooperation Commissions as to the possibility of securing additional funds for the next fiscal year which would permit a work program along the lines recommended by the Consulting Engineer. The Commissioners expressed a desire to study this report with some care: upon motion made by Mr. Pitkin, seconded by Dr. Catherwood and agreed to, the report was received and laid over until the next business meeting of Incodel.

Quantity Committee Report

"A Survey and Report to the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin Relating to Rules Governing the Operation of Water Supply Projects which Involve the Diversion of Delaware River Waters" was next presented by Messrs. Charles E. Ryder and Howard T. Critchlow, members of the Commission's Advisory Committee on Quantity of Water in the Delaware River Basin. Mr. Ryder presented a statement of background relating to the development of the study and read to the Commission the Summary Statements of Major Findings and Major Recommendations. Mr. Critchlow presented a statement in which he cited his reasons for opposing the recommended "control rate of flow" for projects involving a complete diversion for a development on the main Delaware River. Following a discussion of the non-technical features of this report, the Commission expressed a desire to study it in more detail and the Advisory Committee on Quantity was thereupon requested to proceed with its proposed study covering rules governing diversions from the main stream and the development of any suggestions that the committee may have as to interstate administrative machinery to control diversions in accordance with the rules they have formulated. The report is to be taken up as a part of the regular calendar for the next business meeting of the Commission. The above suggestions constituted a motion made by Mr. Gant, seconded by Mr. Heyburn and agreed to.

Finances

Financial statements covering Incodel Accounts Current and Payable for the months of November and December, 1940, and January, 1941, were then reviewed by the Commission. Upon motion made by Mr. Pitkin, seconded by Mr. Gant and agreed to, these expenses totalling \$2,013.36 for the month

of November; \$3,061.88 for the month of December; and \$2,227.89 for the month of January were approved. A Summary of Finances for the period July 1, 1940 - March 28, 1941 was reviewed by the Commission.

There being no further business, the meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin adjourned at 1:15 P.M. subject to call by the Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INCODEL CHAIRMAN

by

Hon. Ellwood J. Turner  
Chairman, Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin  
Member, Pennsylvania General Assembly

Incode1 Annual Business Meeting  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
July 25, 1941

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INCODEL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

by

David W. Robinson

Executive Secretary

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin

Incode1 Annual Business Meeting  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
July 25, 1941

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

By David W. Robinson, presented at the  
Annual Business Meeting of the Commission  
July 25, 1941, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

It is becoming increasingly necessary to preface these annual reports on the activities of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin with statements summarizing the present position of the Commission (as the representative of the four state governments in this area) in relation to the federal government.

This year is no exception.

Federal jurisdiction and control over the interstate water resources of the nation has been so greatly extended during the course of the past eight years that it seems desirable frequently to remind ourselves and our supporting agencies--the Joint Legislative Committees and Commissions on Interstate Cooperation--of the very real part Incodel is playing in forestalling a complete surrender of state rights and responsibilities over such interstate waterways as the Delaware River.

Two recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court and two legislative actions or ratifications proposed and pending before the Federal Congress illustrate this continuing trend under which the control of interstate river systems is looked upon as a federal function, to be directed by federal appointees, to be paid for by federal funds.

The Court decisions in the New River Case and the Oklahoma Power Case have informally amended the commerce clause of the Constitution. To be

clothed with a federal interest and susceptible of development by federal agencies, the Supreme Court now holds that it is no longer necessary for a river to be navigable, in fact, to be navigable, in law. As the dissenting opinion in the New River Case states, with the adoption of the Supreme Court's new viewpoint, "every creek in every state of the Union which has enough water, when conserved by dams and locks, or channelled by wing dams and sluices, to float a boat drawing two feet of water, may be pronounced navigable because, by the expenditure of some enormous sum, such a project would be possible of execution." Congress can now create navigability by determining to improve a non-navigable stream.

While navigation, in the Delaware River Basin above Trenton, New Jersey, has not been considered an important water use up to this time, there is no assurance that a project combining water supply, power, flood control, navigation, sanitation or some similar set of multiple-purpose possibilities might not be suggested as feasible for federal construction and operation. In this connection, a later section of today's calendar, directs your attention to one specific multiple-purpose project in the Delaware River Basin as proposed by the United States Army Engineers.

#### Congressional Action

Two matters are now pending before the Congress which illustrate, still further, this trend toward federalized water resources control. Evidence is at hand that the present national administration is seeking to achieve its objective of a few years ago--a blanketing of the nation with federal regional planning or conservation authorities--by a slower but seemingly surer process of steady encroachment. In addition to the developments now under way in the Tennessee Valley and in the Columbia Basin of the Pacific Northwest, a bill is now pending in the Congress, under the

sponsorship of the administration, to establish an Arkansas Valley Authority. And still closer to us is the pending plan for the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway Project.

I have emphasized this continuing trend toward federal centralization and control since the possibility is always present that the states in the Delaware River Basin, as elsewhere, may be doing "too little, too late." At the same time, it is our conviction that the continuance and extension of interstate cooperative efforts toward regional conservation and control of these natural resources is the soundest insurance available against the loss of more and more rights and responsibilities by the state governments.

#### Survey of Accomplishments

Most of you know of the progress Incodel has made over the course of the past few years toward the development of regional water plans and policies.

The recent report of Carl A. Bock, Consulting Engineer, to which allusion is made in the concluding section of this statement, summarized this progress and analyzed our work-program of the past year in relation to the consultant's estimate of future needs.

It would therefore be repetitious for me to sketch our activities and to summarize our progress. Today's Calendar includes two reports submitted in behalf of the Advisory Committees on the Quality and Quantity of Water in the Delaware River Basin which should serve to bring you up-to-date on more recent Commission-staff operations.

#### Commission Personnel

Appointments to Incodel for the year 1941-42 have been made by the Delaware Committee on Interstate Cooperation and the New York Joint Legislative Committee. From Delaware, the Commission retains Messrs. Beckett

and Gant, acquires Representative Conway and Senator Heal, continues-as advisors-with the services of Major Holcomb and Senator Purnell, and adds Speaker Rhodes to its membership, also in an advisory capacity.

Messrs. Cariello, Catherwood, and Thompson are retained from New York. Senator Warner is a new appointee. Messrs. Holmquist, Neufeld, and Suter continue as advisory members.

IncodeI Certificates, awards for service to retiring commissioners, have been prepared for Richard P. Brown of Pennsylvania, Benjamin F. Feinberg of New York, and Henry M. Canby of Delaware. They will be suitably framed and delivered, at the pleasure of the Commission.

#### Commission Publications

The two major publications of the past year were: (1) The Bock Report; and (2) "A Survey and Report Relating to Rules Governing the Operation of Water Supply Projects Involving A Diversion of Delaware River Waters." In addition, two bibliographies, one a compilation of IncodeI printed and executive-administrative publications, and the other a listing of original maps, charts, and graphs prepared by the Commission, were issued.

All newly elected legislators in the four states, serving their first terms in January of this year, received copies of "Physical Facts", "Planned Progress in Pollution Control", and the Bibliographies.

Just as the volume of IncodeI correspondence, particularly inquiries, has materially increased during the past year so has the demand for all of the printed publications issued by the Commission stepped ahead of normal supplies. Re-runs of all publications have been periodically required.

Quarterly issuance of a bibliography of Recent Publications on public administration policies and practices touching the general field of land and water resources control was continued.

Special Meetings: Conferences

In addition to the scheduled business meetings of Incodel held in the Philadelphia offices, a special meeting was held at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, August 15-16 of last year, during the course of which an inspection trip of the Pennsylvania Section of the Upper Delaware Valley was conducted. At Honesdale, Pennsylvania, the Commission met with some 25 representatives of local governments in Wayne County and discussed tentative plans for organizing a local group to conserve, protect, and develop the resources of this area.

Extensive plans were developed during the months of September and October of 1940 for the holding of a Philadelphia Pollution Conference as a means of focusing public attention on the proposed sewer rental ordinance-bond issue. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held the municipal ordinance unconstitutional; plans for the Philadelphia conference were thereupon canceled.

The Commission was represented in the proceedings before the Supreme Court and submitted a brief, amicus curiae, in support of the validity of the ordinance.

Recent developments which may bring about a renewal of Incodel's efforts in this enterprise are outlined in another section of today's calendar.

A conference with Governor James of Pennsylvania and members of his cabinet was held in Harrisburg November 25, 1940. Discussion related chiefly to Incodel's water supply proposals as developed through the work of the Quantity Committee.

A special legislative conference on stream pollution legislation pending in Pennsylvania during the recent session was organized through the Incodel offices and was held in Harrisburg on March 26.

Commission Finances

Detailed financial statements covering our complete operations will be presented to the Commission for review in the Annual Report of the Treasurer. Those of you who recall our many difficulties in drafting and administering sound fiscal procedures during our early years, 1936-38, due to the varying requirements and practices of the four states, will be pleased to learn that this year Incodel appropriation requests were included for the first time in the Executive Budgets of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In each case, these requests were given legislative approval.

In New York, Governor Lehman applied his annual veto to the Incodel appropriation of \$7,500, as approved by the legislature, with the following statement: "This is a sub-committee of the Committee on Interstate Cooperation. I am approving an item in this bill of \$35,000 for such committee. This amount is \$10,000 more than the state appropriated last year. I suggest that if the committee approves an allocation of \$7,500, or some other amount, it may be made from its appropriation of \$35,000. An allotment would follow precedent already established. I consider the sum of \$42,500 for these two items: \$35,000 for the main committee and \$7,500 for the sub-committee, excessive. I am disapproving the item for \$7,500."

At the annual executive meeting of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation held at Loon Lake, New York, July 2-3, an allocation of \$7,500 from the Committee funds to Incodel was considered and approved.

The Bock Report

In his independent appraisal of Incodel's past, present, and prospective work-program reviewed at the March meeting, Carl A. Bock, Consulting

Engineer and Vice-President of the Dayton-Morgan Engineering Company, summarized his findings and recommendations as follows:

"The stated functions and objectives of your Commission are to promote and assist in the formulation and execution of policies and programs for the wise use, development and control of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin.

"I believe these functions are a fundamental right and responsibility of the several interested states. I believe the states can effectively, economically, and democratically exercise these functions and accomplish these objectives by means of interstate cooperation through a pooling of their interests, facilities, and efforts.

"For such interstate action Incodel, as the coordinating agency of the states, with its technical advisory committees to guide and supervise its programs, is a practical and effective form of organization.

"Since its creation in 1936, Incodel has made remarkable progress toward its primary objective, and has produced most valuable results, demonstrating clearly the soundness, economy, and effectiveness of its methods.

"Incodel has performed a valuable service in attacking and directing attention to specific problems. This attack has resulted in the determination of guiding principles and policies which are important and essential to orderly development.

"The plan devised and adopted for the correction and control of water pollution is a notable achievement. Incodel should urge its complete ratification by the additional requisite legislation, and should study procedures for making its operation continuously effective.

"The principles and rules evolved for the control of water supply diversions are sound and equitable, and furnish a satisfactory foundation

for future water supply planning. After a reasonable period for review by members of its advisory committees, they should be formally adopted by Incodel, and every effort should be made to secure suitable legislative ratification.

"The present programs and facilities for collecting hydrologic data, by existing federal and state agencies, are in general satisfactory and adequate. Studies of specific water problems may indicate from time to time further needs for particular purposes.

"Incodel should continue its present policy of study and analysis of basic data and the usefulness of this data.

"Incodel has issued a number of printed publications dealing with major water problems. These are attractive, dependable in content, and timely in making available the significant information regarding such problems, and in presenting policies and procedures designed for their solution. This is a valuable service.

"My review has convinced me that Incodel has made a wise and effective approach to its problems. It is my considered opinion that a so-called comprehensive plan is not a pre-requisite to individual and current determinations as undertaken by your organization. These determinations, together with results of the work of various other agencies, have developed many of the essential elements of a general plan and program. To this extent a regional plan has been shaped and is in existence."

#### Conclusion

Those of us who have been working, day by day, in the direction of achieving a uniformly high standard of capacity and achievement for a responsible organization whose membership has consistently provided more interest and support than is usually contributed to public agencies, welcomed that independent appraisal.

Intent on the ideal we occasionally overlook the very real progress already made under your direction and may, in fact, have delayed our mutual aims by over-impatience.

If I may be permitted an impersonal observation I should emphasize that in order to estimate Incodel's capacity and achievement it is necessary to note both what it has done and the conditions under which it has done it.

If Incodel--operating in a modest manner, largely without the benefits of precedents, wholly without the benevolence of great appropriations, and simply, without substantial grants of political, legislative, or administrative power and authority--if, in view of these and attendant circumstances, Incodel meets the "results" test it measures up as an organization worthy of your continuing support.

Without such support, effective effort would be impossible.

Respectfully submitted,

David W. Robinson  
Executive Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INCODEL TREASURER

by

David W. Robinson  
Executive Secretary and Treasurer  
The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin

Including a summary of receipts  
and expenditures for the period  
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941;  
anticipated receipts for 1941-42;  
and a proposed budget for 1941-42  
based on expenditures of previous  
years.

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Incodel Annual Business Meeting  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
July 25, 1941

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INCODEL TREASURER

Incode Annual Business Meeting  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
July 25, 1941

Gentlemen:

You will find, appended, an analysis of Incode financial receipts and expenditures--comparative, when such statements seemed to be desirable--for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

The statements appear in the following order:

- Table I:      Total Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year 1940-41.
- Table II:     Comparative Analysis of Receipts by Fiscal Years.
- Table III:    Comparative Analysis of Disbursements by Fiscal Years.
- Table IV:     Anticipated Receipts, 1941-42.
- Table V:      Proposed Budget, 1941-42, with a supplementary break-down of expenditures for Personal Services.

The Treasurer requests the usual authorization to arrange for an independent audit of the Incode books covering our financial operations for the fiscal year 1940-41.

Respectfully submitted,

David W. Robinson,  
Treasurer.

TABLE I

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

BALANCE AVAILABLE, 1939-40.	
Total Balance Available, June 30, 1940 . . . . .	\$ 6,273.81
RECEIPTS, 1940-41.	
Delaware . . . . .	\$ 2,500.00
New Jersey . . . . .	7,500.00
New York . . . . .	7,500.00
Pennsylvania . . . . .	<u>12,500.00</u>
	\$30,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS, 1940-41.	
Salaries . . . . .	\$20,524.65
Rent . . . . .	1,800.00
Equipment . . . . .	-----
Supplies . . . . .	583.14
Printing . . . . .	483.15
Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	616.17
Postage and Express . . . . .	290.96
Travel (staff) . . . . .	1,347.78
Conferences, Committee meetings, etc. . . . .	1,921.97
Miscellaneous and Contingent. . . . .	<u>837.36</u>
	\$28,405.18
BOOK BALANCE . . . . .	\$ 7,868.63
Accounts Payable . . . . .	475.91
ACTUAL BALANCE, June 30, 1941 . . . . .	7,392.72

TABLE II

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS

By Fiscal Years

States	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Delaware			\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
New Jersey	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 6,145.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
New York	7,500.00	6,145.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Pennsylvania	<u>12,500.00</u>	<u>10,250.00</u>	<u>12,500.00</u>	<u>12,500.00</u>
TOTALS	\$27,500.00	\$22,540.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00

TABLE III

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS

By Fiscal Years

Budget Classification	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Salaries	\$ 11,882.75	\$ 16,974.58	\$ 17,025.00	\$ 20,524.65
Rent	1,020.00	1,300.00	1,625.00	1,800.00
Equipment	1,188.00	891.20	305.38	-----
Supplies	730.67	643.02	739.40	583.14
Printing	625.12	1,149.92	2,377.04	483.15
Telephone and Telegraph	786.57	650.94	419.97	616.17
Postage and Express	305.83	437.84	190.33	290.96
Travel: staff	772.35	2,500.60	1,683.42	1,347.78
Conferences and Meetings	1,836.74	1,362.07	1,433.73	1,921.97
Contingent and Miscellaneous	165.40	446.81	1,316.22	837.36
Accounts Payable from Previous Year	-----	-----	754.46	-----
TOTALS	\$ 19,313.43	\$ 26,356.98	\$ 27,869.95	\$ 28,405.18

TABLE IV

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS

1941-42

BALANCE AVAILABLE	
Balance Available, June 30, 1941 . . . . .	\$ 7,392.72
ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS, 1940-41	
Delaware. . . . .	\$ 2,500.00
New Jersey. . . . .	7,500.00
New York. . . . .	7,500.00
Pennsylvania. . . . .	<u>12,500.00</u>
	\$ 30,000.00
<b>TOTAL, BALANCE AVAILABLE AND ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 37,392.72</b>

TABLE V

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

PROPOSED BUDGET\*

July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942

Budget Classification	1939-40 Actual Expenses	1940-41 Actual Expenses	1941-42 PROPOSED BUDGET
Salaries	\$ 17,025.00	\$ 20,524.65	\$ 22,620.00*
Rent	1,625.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Equipment	305.38	-----	500.00
Supplies	739.40	583.14	1,000.00
Printing	2,377.04	483.15	2,000.00
Telephone and Telegraph	419.97	616.17	700.00
Postage and Express	190.33	290.96	500.00
Travel: staff	1,683.42	1,347.78	2,000.00
Conferences, etc.	1,433.73	1,921.97	2,000.00
Miscellaneous and Contingent	1,316.22	837.36	1,272.72
Accounts Payable from Previous Year	754.46		
Budget Interim: Operating Reserve . . . . .			3,000.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 27,869.95</b>	<b>\$ 28,405.18</b>	<b>\$ 37,392.72</b>

\* Personal Service break-down on following pages.

TABLE V - A  
SUPPLEMENTARY  
PERSONAL SERVICES: SALARIES  
ACTUAL, 1940-41

.... Indicates Temporary Services

Name	Position Classification	Total Salary: Fee
David W. Robinson	Executive Secretary	\$ 4,200.00
James H. Allen	Chief Engineer	4,200.00
Henry A. Rowan	Assistant Engineer	1,800.00
Jesse Merrill	Chief Draftsman	2,400.00
William A. Walker	Assistant Draftsman	1,800.00
Betty Calder Luff	Office Secretary	1,468.75*
Norma Moore Rementer	Stenographer	1,320.00
Carl A. Bock	....Engineering Consultant	3,000.00
John V. Diggins	....Legal Consultant	200.93
Elwood B. Revell	....Certified Public Accountant	135.00
TOTAL		\$20,524.65

\* Adjustment from \$1,500.00 Base Rate: Temporary Leave.

TABLE V - B

SUPPLEMENTARY

PERSONAL SERVICES: SALARIES

PROPOSED, 1941-42

Position Classification	Current Rate Per Annum (for regular employees)	Proposed Rate Per Annum 1941-42
Executive Secretary	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 4,200.00
Chief Engineer	4,200.00	4,200.00
Assistant Engineer	1,800.00	2,100.00*
Chief Draftsman	2,400.00	2,700.00*
Assistant Draftsman	1,800.00	2,100.00*
Office Secretary	1,500.00	1,500.00
Stenographer	1,320.00	1,320.00
Engineering Consultant		3,000.00**
Legal Consultants		1,500.00**
TOTAL	\$17,220.00	\$22,620.00

\* Minimum Recommended Increase.

\*\* Recommended For Temporary Consulting Work  
Throughout Year.

ELECTION OF INCODEL OFFICERS FOR 1941-1942

The Incodel Articles of Organization,  
Article II, Section A, provide:

"Annually, at the meeting in July, the  
Commission shall select a Chairman and  
a Vice-Chairman from its own members,  
who shall serve until their successors  
are elected and qualify."

Incodel Annual Business Meeting  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
July 25, 1941

Incodel Calendar  
Business Meeting

NUMBER VI: Report of Committee on "Quantity"

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review, discussion, suggestions, and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

INFORMAL STAFF REPORT

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON QUANTITY OF WATER

Incodel Meeting, July 25, 1941  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The most important project in Incodel's past year--and the most significant contribution we can make to the perfection of interstate relations--was incorporated in "A Survey and Report Relating to Rules Governing the Operation of Water Supply Projects Involving a Diversion of Delaware River Waters."

This report, prepared with care, at the expense of considerable time and effort by the members of Incodel's Advisory Committee on the Quantity of Water in the Delaware River Basin, after more than two years of investigation and research by the Incodel staff, was reviewed at the March Business Meeting.

As suggested by Carl Bock, Consulting Engineer, the report received wide distribution and critical comments have been solicited from a variety of public and private agencies.

The New York City Board of Water Supply, for example, has been reviewing the findings and recommendations of this report with the greatest care since official adoption of these interstate principles and rules, by departmental agreement, by statute, or both, will affect the 350 million dollar project, now under construction by the City of New York, to supplement existing sources of water supply for the metropolitan area by tapping tributaries of the Delaware River in New York State.

Incidentally, one relatively minor but nevertheless constructive result has already accrued from the publication of this report: additional stream gaging stations have been built and placed in operation by the City of New York in order to obtain more complete records of stream flow in the New York portion of the Upper Delaware Valley.

The Incodel staff has begun preliminary work on the development of an interstate agreement to cover the principles and rules agreed upon by the water supply officials of the four states. This agreement will include, also, administrative procedures for executing the adopted policies and programs.

Many questions of an administrative nature which would arise as soon as New York City's augmented supply from the Delaware River Basin is available should thus be cleared away in advance of the project's operation. This agreement will be submitted to interested state departments for formal approval; it will then be put in legislative form for adoption by the four states.

Incodel Study of Multiple Purpose Developments

"I believe that the next logical step for Incodel is to undertake a study of the most promising possibility for multiple purpose developments. This would require consideration of all possibilities of conflict or use. The choice of project, or particular combination of developments to be considered, would comprise a preliminary part of the study."

--The Bock Report  
March, 1941.

Acting upon this recommendation, the Incodel staff is now spending a considerable portion of its time on a preliminary study of multiple purpose developments in the Delaware River Basin. A report outlining the results of this study, to date, is appended for review.

The "308" Report of the Army Engineers, as well as the basic data used in the drafting of that report, is being reviewed in detail; the testimony on power possibilities in the Delaware River Basin presented in the Delaware River Case of 1931, and the Exhibits prepared for that case, are being critically analyzed; construction cost estimates are being checked; comparative power production estimates are being determined; the value of a multiple-purpose project for a variety of uses is being determined as accurately as possible. These and other preliminary efforts are reported upon in the appended statement.

With the present defense program demanding peak power loads, and with actual or imagined power shortages in industrial areas of the nation commanding increased attention from federal agencies, this study--again--should provide some insurance to the state governments in the Delaware River Basin. At the present time no state in this area has critically examined federal proposals for multiple-purpose developments in the Delaware River Basin. Incodel, as the representative of the four state governments, is attempting to remedy that deficiency.

July 25, 1941

PRELIMINARY REPORT

A STUDY OF MULTIPLE PURPOSE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

Foreword

Pursuant to the recommendation of Carl A. Bock in his assignment as consulting engineer for Incodel, the staff has begun a study of the possibilities of a combined-use development of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin. This first preliminary report outlines the results of the study as developed up to this time.

In the past, various reports have suggested the construction of dams and reservoirs on the Delaware River. The most comprehensive of these documents is the so-called "308" Report of the United States Engineers Office of the War Department, published in 1934. The proposals advanced therein have been used as the basis for the present Incodel investigation.

In its report the Army Engineers Office arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The improvement of the Delaware River for navigation above Trenton, New Jersey, is not economically justifiable under present or prospective conditions.
2. The Delaware River is of great value as a source of water supply for New York City and probably, at a future date, for cities in northeastern New Jersey and for Philadelphia.
3. Existing and potential hydro-electric values are substantial and power developments may be combined advantageously with storage and regulation for municipal water-supply projects.
4. Federal participation in any present or prospective project above Trenton, New Jersey, does not appear justifiable.
5. Any development of the Delaware River, above Trenton, should be controlled by an interstate agency, competent to coordinate and supervise work under a comprehensive plan formulated in the interests of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

This Incodel report consists primarily of an analysis of the economics involved in the possible development of three water power sites on the Delaware River between Easton, Pennsylvania, and Port Jervis, New York, constituting a proposal designated as "Power Project Group No. 1." advanced by the Army Engineers in their "308" Report on the Delaware River.

It represents, incidentally, the first and only review and analysis of the Army Engineers proposal to be made by any state, interstate, or federal agency.

#### Methods

There are various ways in which these power projects could be operated. One method might utilize storage to a large extent for the production of power by drawing down the reservoirs considerably during periods of drought. This would have the advantage of producing greater amounts of power and of providing larger releases into the river below. A disadvantage would result to recreational uses by reason of the depletion of the reservoirs. Another method might be to use the reservoir principally for pondage involving only very slight variations in water surface elevations. The amount of power produced in this manner would be less than under the previous method but there would be considerable advantage to recreation. While consideration has been given to both of these possibilities, and to others, detailed study has advanced only upon the first (which was contemplated by the Army Engineers) sufficiently to make a report.

The results set forth in this report are tentative, and subject to revision.

### Conclusions

1. The firm capacity of the proposed project, as reported by the Army Engineers, is too high as stream flows in 1930-1931 were lower than any year used in making their estimates. The records for 1930-1931 were not available at the time the Army Engineers study was made.
2. The continuous firm capacity of the proposed project under the method of operation herein considered is 32,500 kilowatts.
3. In order to determine reliably the feasibility of the proposed dam sites, borings and foundation investigations, involving a large preliminary expense, would be required.
4. The proposed project is estimated to cost approximately \$41,000,000.
5. The proposed project is economically unattractive as far as its development and control by private interests is concerned. Existing utility companies could produce the same amount of power by steam at a cost between \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 per year less than by the proposed project.
6. The project would not be economically justified for the production of power even if undertaken by a public body, such as the federal government, or an Authority representing the Delaware River Basin states. Under conditions much more favorable than probably could be realized, public operation of the power project would result in a deficit of about \$500,000 per year.
7. For the next twenty-five years, the project would have little or no value for domestic water supply purposes.
8. The project would have value for flood control, for the maintenance of higher flows during periods of drought, and for recreation. Under public ownership and control, benefits to these uses could be charged against the cost of the project.
9. The operation of the proposed project would result in the displacement of the use of approximately 400,000 tons of coal a year.

### Water Supply

It has been definitely established by the United States Supreme Court, in the Delaware River Diversion Case, that the highest use of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin is for domestic water supply purposes. Such use, having precedence over all others, must be given

first consideration in connection with any study of multiple-purpose developments.

For approximately the next twenty-five years, the development of a multiple-purpose project on the Delaware River would have little or no value for water supply purposes. New York City, Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia, around which the most important water supply problems center, now have underway works, or plans for works, the completion of which will meet the requirements of these metropolitan areas for a quarter of a century.

In the more distant future it is very probable that these large urban centers again will be confronted with the problem of providing additional or more suitable sources of water supply. At such time a multiple purpose project may have appreciable value for domestic water supply purposes.

In view of these circumstances, the present study was divided into two parts; the first covering the probabilities for a period extending about twenty-five years ahead; the second covering the subsequent future. The studies, as now advanced, have been confined solely to the first period, and devoted principally to question of water power.

#### I.

#### WATER POWER

#### POWER PROJECT GROUP NO. 1

#### Its Development By Private Interests

#### The Proposed Plan

The potential use of water for power from a multiple-purpose project is given high ranking in importance by the U. S. Engineers Office. According to its "308" Report, Power Project No. 1, consisting of three

hydro-electric plants, designated as Tocks Island, Belvidere and Chestnut Hill, would develop a portion of the fall in the river between Port Jervis, New York, and Easton, Pennsylvania.

The Tocks Island project would be located at a site on the river about five miles above Delaware Water Gap. The dam, 2400 feet long and 150 feet high, would back water up to Port Jervis, New York.

The Belvidere plant is located about one mile above Belvidere, New Jersey. During maximum floods, this dam, 90 feet high and 950 feet long, would back water up to the Tocks Island dam.

The Chestnut Hill dam, 65 feet high and 900 feet long, is located about two and one-half miles above the highway bridge connecting Easton, Pennsylvania, and Phillipsburg, New Jersey. It would back water up to the Belvidere Dam during high floods.

The general location of the proposed plants are shown on Plate I.

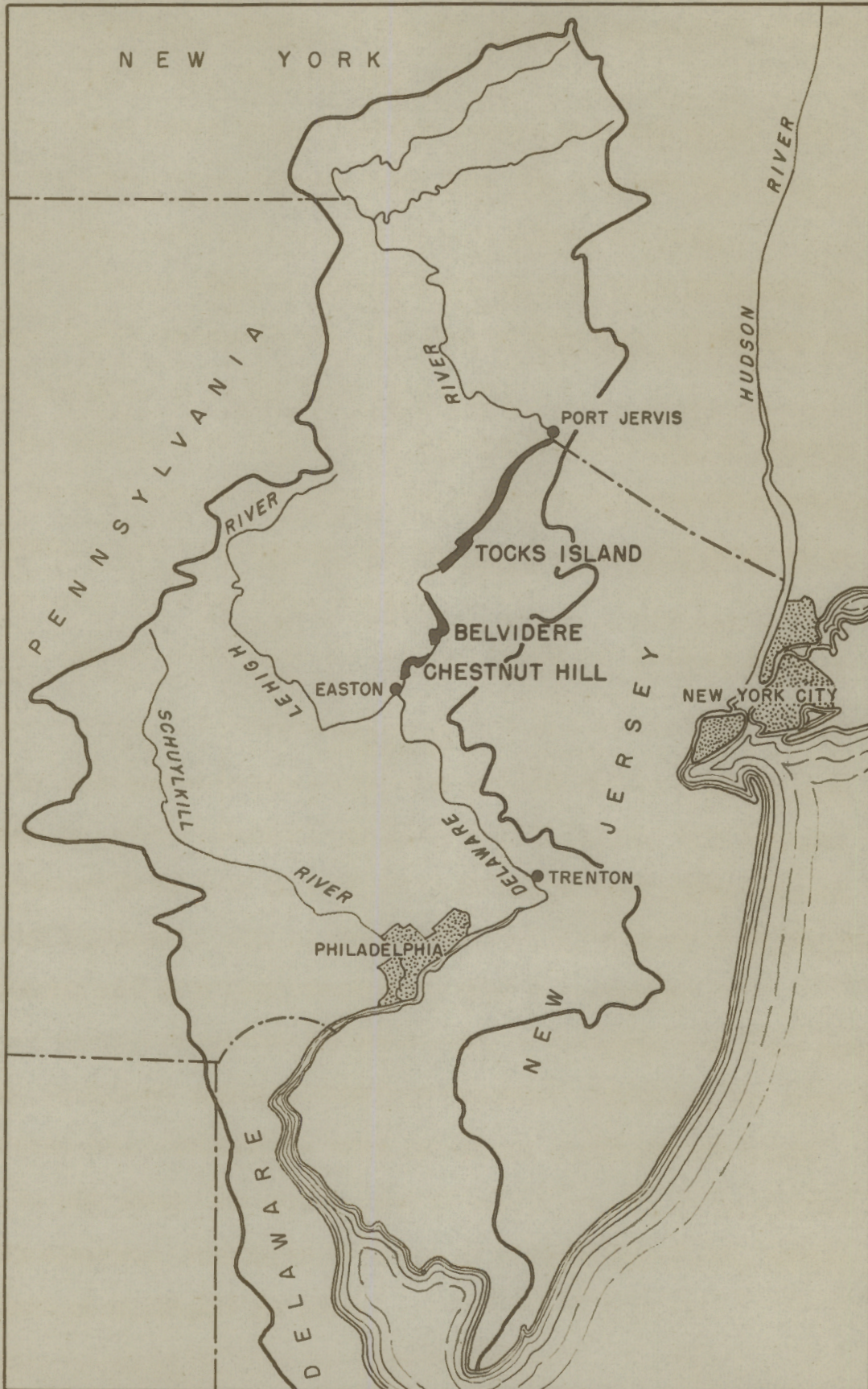
#### Economics

The Army Engineers state that this combined project could be constructed by private interests and operated at a profit. They estimate the power which could be so produced would have a total average annual value of \$3,839,800. Against this would be annual charges of \$3,197,600. An apparent profit of \$642,000 annually thus is indicated.

The results of the Incodel staff study do not agree with these estimates. We believe that under the most favorable conditions, the value of power from such a development would not exceed \$3,339,000 and likely would be much less. The annual costs of such a project, if constructed by private agencies, would probably amount to at least \$4,337,000, leaving a deficit of \$1,000,000 per year.

PLATE I

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN  
LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS  
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER'S POWER PROJECT NO.1



Our estimate has been determined by comparing the cost of the proposed hydro-electric plants with the cost of producing the same amount of power and energy by steam. It accepts the Army Engineers' estimate of the amount of power and energy which could be produced, although these are obviously too high since the water conditions in 1930-1931, which were not available at the time of Engineers' study, were lower than for any year used making the forecast. The estimate also has been premised upon the assumption that it would be necessary to construct complete, new steam stations. This is favorable to the hydro-development as it must be realized that the only markets for the output of the proposed project--New York City, northeastern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania--are now being adequately served by existing power systems. Two of these districts, northeastern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, are closely interconnected by transmission facilities, and their peak demands are supplied by the existing hydro-electric developments on the Susquehanna River. New York City also is interconnected by a transmission line to hydro-electric developments in northern New York State and its peak demands are being skimmed off by these existing hydro-projects.

As the demand load of these areas grows, the first additional requirements would be met by the serving utility companies through the installation of additional generating capacity in existing steam plants or in existing hydro-electric plants. Such extensions would require a considerably less outlay of funds than to supply the additional capacity by constructing entirely new steam generating plants, as was assumed for the purpose of arriving at the above estimate. The cost differential, between providing additional power by the construction of the proposed Delaware River project versus the construction of additions to existing plants, would, we believe, approximate \$2,000,000 per year.

Under such conditions it is obvious that the Delaware project is economically unattractive as far as its construction and control by private agencies is concerned. The three water power sites suggested in this group, by the Army Engineers, have been considered by representatives of the utility companies engaged in supplying electricity in the Delaware watershed and by many other interests for a long period of time. Their development never has been deemed economical.

It is also understood that there are storage reservoir sites on the upper branches of the Susquehanna which could be developed for power at materially lower costs than those on the Delaware.

## II.

### POWER PROJECT GROUP NO. 1

#### Its Development By Public Agencies

The development of a hydro-electric project on the Delaware River by a public agency--the Federal Government, an Authority created by the Delaware River Basin states, or by any of the individual states constituent to the Basin--presents a somewhat different economic picture. In contrast to a private corporation, a public agency could secure capital at more favorable interest rates; it might be exempted from a portion of taxes; it could apportion a part of project costs as benefits to other uses; it would not have to show a profit.

The results of our analysis regarding the development of Power Project Group No. 1 by a public body are presented in the following sections.

#### Construction Costs

##### Dams and Reservoirs

An authoritative scientific estimate of the construction costs of the three water power projects involved in Army Engineers' proposal

cannot be made without the expenditure of much time and money for a study of geological conditions at the dam sites and for the preparation of design plans based upon such information. Some borings have been made but not enough to give reasonable assurance as to sub-surface conditions. The character of the surface strata at the proposed site of the dams and reservoirs consists of sandstones and limestones--in which there may or may not be cavernous conditions. It is possible that some of the dam sites would be entirely unsuitable.

For the purpose of this preliminary study, however, it has been assumed that the sub-surface conditions are such as do not involve unusual conditions which require undue expenditures. On this basis, we are of the opinion that the Army Engineers' estimate of \$19,807,000 for the construction of the three dams and reservoirs is reasonable.

#### Power House and Equipment

The next item is the construction of Power House and Equipment. The Army Engineers, on the basis of a 176,000 K.W. installation, have allowed \$9,817,000 for this construction. We have compared this cost with expenditures for similar facilities incurred in the development of other hydro-electric projects and believe it to be insufficient. In our opinion \$12,672,000 would be required for the construction of Power House and Equipment.

#### Transmission and Switching Station Facilities

To the cost of the hydro-electric plants must be added the cost of transmission and switching station facilities necessary to bring the energy to its markets. Our estimate for this item (for a 176,000 K.W. project) is \$8,249,000. The Army Engineers made no provision for these facilities.

Our total estimated cost of the proposed hydro project (176,000 K.W. installation) is \$40,728,000.

#### Annual Costs

The total annual cost of the hydro-electric development, including transmission facilities, is estimated to amount to \$3,362,400 distributed as follows:

#### Fixed Charges

Dams and Reservoirs	: 7% of \$32,479,000	--	\$2,273,500
Transmission	: 8% of \$ 8,249,000	--	659,900

#### Operating Charges

Hydro Plant	: 176,000 K.W. @ \$1.50	--	264,000
Transmission	: 2% of \$8,249,000	--	<u>165,000</u>

<u>TOTAL</u>			\$3,362,400
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The seven per cent fixed charges on dams and reservoirs is made up of 4% for money, 2% for insurance and taxes and 1% for retirement. In the case of transmission lines and switching stations, 2% has been used for retirement.

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#### Annual Value of Power

The value of the hydro-electric power would depend upon what the utility companies are willing to pay for the quantity and quality so produced. For the purpose of the following analysis it has been assumed that this would be equivalent to what it would cost the companies to produce the same power by steam. Actually this gives a value somewhat too high as there would be no incentive or reason for the utilities to purchase the hydro-power unless the cost were less than the amount for which they could produce it.

Based upon an extensive study of the stream flows which occurred during the period between July, 1930 and February, 1931,--the lowest of available record--it is estimated that 32,520 kilowatts of continuous 24 hour power could be developed by the proposed Delaware River hydro-project. In order to accomplish this, the storage of the Tocks Island reservoir would be drawn down to a maximum of approximately 38 feet during periods of drought such as existed in 1930-1931. The draw down on the Belvidere and Chestnut Hill reservoirs would be relatively slight as it has been assumed that these reservoirs would be utilized principally for pondage to meet daily fluctuations in demand for power.

The Army Engineers provide for an installation of 176,000 kilowatts. Such an installation, allowing 20 per cent for reserve capacity, could produce a dependable maximum of 146,500 kilowatts of power. Allowing for transformation and transmission losses this would be equivalent to approximately 132,000 kilowatts delivered to the load centers. This represents a maximum output equal to almost five times the average and, if it could be utilized by the utility companies, would be extremely favorable to the proposed hydro-project.

On the above basis it is estimated that the hydro-project would produce an average 566,600,000 kilowatt hours of energy, of which 241,300,000 would be primary energy. The balance, 325,300,000 kwhrs, would be secondary energy. It is believed that the utility companies would have a market for approximately two-thirds of the latter.

#### Steam Plant Costs

An installation totalling 151,600 kilowatts would be required to provide the same amount of power by steam, assuming 15 per cent for reserve capacity and for station use. The capital cost for the construction of such capacity would be approximately \$13,200,000.

The annual cost of this equivalent steam station installation would be about \$2,832,000, distributed as follows:

Fixed Charges

Steam Station :  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  of \$13,200,000 -- \$1,650,000

Operating Charges

Fixed Component : \$2.00 x 132,000 K.W. -- 264,000

Fuel : 459,000,000 kwh @ 2 mills -- 918,000

TOTAL \$2,832,000

The  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  per cent fixed charges is made up of 6% for money, 2% for insurance and taxes,  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  for retirement, and 1% for general expenses.

The above analysis indicates an average annual value for power and energy not exceeding \$2,832,000. The average annual cost to produce and deliver such power probably would not be less than \$3,362,400, (see page 9.). The net result therefore, as far as the development of power by a public body is concerned, would be a deficit of at least \$530,000 per year.

Value of Project For Other Uses

The development and operation of the proposed hydro-electric project (Power Project Group No. 1) would have value, however, for purposes other than power. Thus far, no study has been made to appraise such values except in a very general way.

Navigation and Irrigation

The Army Engineers report that improvements in the river above Trenton for navigation are not justified and that there is no need for irrigation water. We believe the proposed project would have no value for these purposes.

### Flood Control

Flood Control values would accrue but it is believed they would be relatively insignificant.

### Recreation

The Delaware River is an important source of recreation. The construction of the proposed project, it is believed, would enhance its value for this purpose considerably. At the present time, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board is assisting Incodel in a study to appraise this factor.

### Maintenance of Higher Low Flows During Droughts

The construction and operation of the proposed project will result in a better regulated stream flow in the river below the lowest point of development, and the average daily summer flows at Trenton will seldom, if ever, fall below 3500 cubic feet per second. Such flows, it is believed, will practically eliminate the troublesome problem of salinity invasion which now occurs periodically in the tidal section of the river bordering the industrial areas between Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line. Incodel has been promised the assistance of industrial interests in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in making an economic analysis of this problem.

### Other Uses

Until the related studies concerning flood control, recreation, salinity, and other uses have advanced to a further stage, any estimate of the value of the proposed project for these purposes, would be a hazardous guess. At the risk of being entirely in error, we venture a guess (for comparative purposes) that such values will not be found to exceed \$1,000,000 per year. Using this estimate, the total value of

the proposed project (under public development and control) would become about \$3,800,000 annually. With annual charges against the project (including an allowance of \$138,000 for operating charges incurred in connection with recreational utilization) amounting to \$3,500,000 per year, the project would appear to be economically attractive, providing that no consideration is given to its effect upon another great natural resource which hydro-power would displace--coal.

The proposal under consideration, as already pointed out, would produce approximately 566,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy per year. This load, if unnecessarily taken away from steam plants, existing or in prospect, would displace the use of coal fuel amounting to approximately 430,000 tons per year.

Further examination of the possible effects of this displacement is necessary.

Incoel Calendar  
Business Meeting

NUMBER VI-A:                    Report of Committee on "Quality"

STATEMENT:                    See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED:                Review, discussion, suggestions  
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

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THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

INFORMAL STAFF REPORT

INCODEL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON QUALITY

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
July 25, 1941

The Incodel Pollution Act, comprising the Reciprocal Agreement for the Correction and Control of Pollution in the Waters of the Interstate Delaware River Basin, having been approved by the legislatures and Governors of New Jersey and New York in 1939 was submitted during the 1941 sessions in Delaware and Pennsylvania.

This bill was approved by the legislature and signed by the Governor of Delaware; it was approved by the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania; it was allowed to die in the Senate.

No purpose would be served by reviewing the extensive Incodel campaign in support of this legislation. It may be said, however, that every effort was made to determine the source of opposition and to explain to representatives of such opposing interests the purposes and possible effects of the Delaware Pollution Bill.

It should also be said that as far as could be ascertained by the Incodel office staff, one State Senator in Pennsylvania succeeded in blocking action on this bill despite the fact that, with a single exception, no municipality and no industry in the Lehigh River Valley was concerned with the legislation or registered objection to it.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, cited as the exception, was originally opposed to the enactment of this bill. However, a series of conferences with various officials at the Bethlehem offices, including the Secretary-Treasurer of the Company as well as its General Manager,

led them to withdraw their objections and release interested Senators from previous commitments.

By his action, one individual was able to deny Pennsylvania the privilege and the right to work cooperatively with her neighboring states on a progressive program of water pollution abatement and control mutually agreed upon by the respective State Departments of Health.

In the Pennsylvania legislative sessions of 1939 and 1941, bills providing for cooperative action among the states of the Delaware, Ohio, and Potomac River Basins were submitted for consideration. Not one of these bills was approved at either session of the legislature. In each area cited, participation by Pennsylvania is essential to effective action.

That is the record.

#### Philadelphia Pollution

On Monday of this week the City of Philadelphia filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County seeking to exclude the existing bonded debt for the city's sewerage facilities and an additional outlay of 42 million dollars for the same purpose from the city's net debt limitation. Such exclusion and deduction of the city's indebtedness is sought by reason of a sewer rental ordinance passed by the City Council which will, if approved by the Courts, yield sufficient revenue to offset operating expenses and to pay interest, sinking fund and other charges.

Thus another step has been taken toward the completion of Philadelphia's comprehensive plan of sewage collection and treatment.

The Court has set August 14 for a hearing on the petition, after which a test case on the validity of the new sewer rental ordinance will be instituted and carried to the State Supreme Court.

If favorable opinions are rendered by the Courts, a proposal authorizing the City to borrow 42 million dollars for the completion of its sewage collection and treatment system will be placed on the ballots in November.

An unofficial request for Incodel to enter the Court test on the validity of the sewer rental ordinance has been made through the City's law department.

You will recall that the Commission has followed the practice of participating in previous court actions relating to the Philadelphia pollution program.

The Commission may also be disposed to prepare plans for a Philadelphia Pollution Conference, such as was contemplated and in prospect last fall; the basic elements of a window display, for public purposes, in support of the Philadelphia program are also available for use.

