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THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN WATER PROJECT

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*"A river is a treasure. It offers
a necessity of life that
must be rationed among those
who have power over it."*

U. S. Supreme Court—1931

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MONUMENT

INTERSTATE COMMISSION
ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

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To men of great vision who do
not fear to order vast undertak-
ings which are the foundation of
our ever-rising standard of living.

A MESSAGE TO THOSE WHO C

THE UNITED STATES is the youngest major nation in the world. It is also the most progressive, prosperous and powerful.

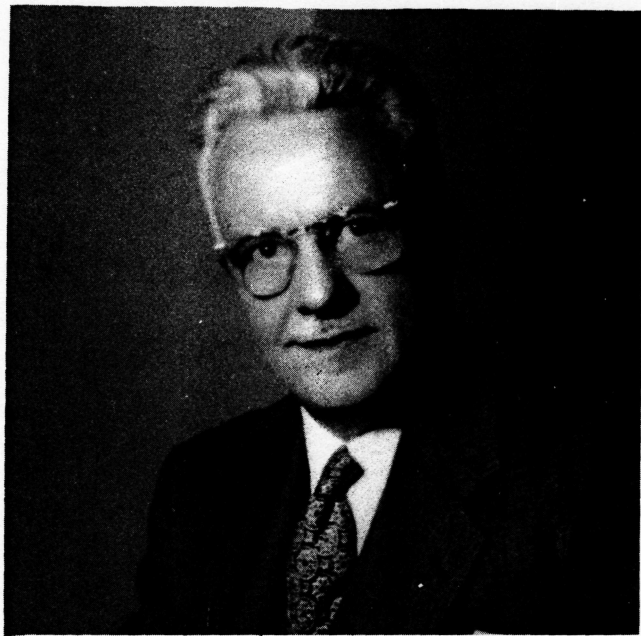
When broken down to fundamentals, our country's rise to its position of prominence can be traced to two attributes, one God-given, the other, man-controlled: (1) an abundance and diversification of natural resources; (2) a Constitutional system of self-government that has no peer.

How long can the United States continue to occupy its pinnacle of prominence? The answer depends upon how effectively it utilizes and conserves its natural resources from this point on and upon how tenaciously it clings to the principles of government which have served it so well. It is generally agreed that both of these assets are now being imperiled.

There is presented in this document a specific project for the utilization of the waters of the Delaware River Basin which embraces both of these essentials for keeping our country strong. The project is a highly important item of an overall program for the conservation of the replenishable resources of the Valley—its waters, soils and forests.

It is recommended that the project be financed, constructed and controlled by an administrative agency representing and directly responsible to the people of the States in which the project is located and which the project will serve—Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

This is a marked departure from the course being generally followed in other sections of the country, particularly the South and West,



**Francis A. Pitkin, Chairman
INCODEL**

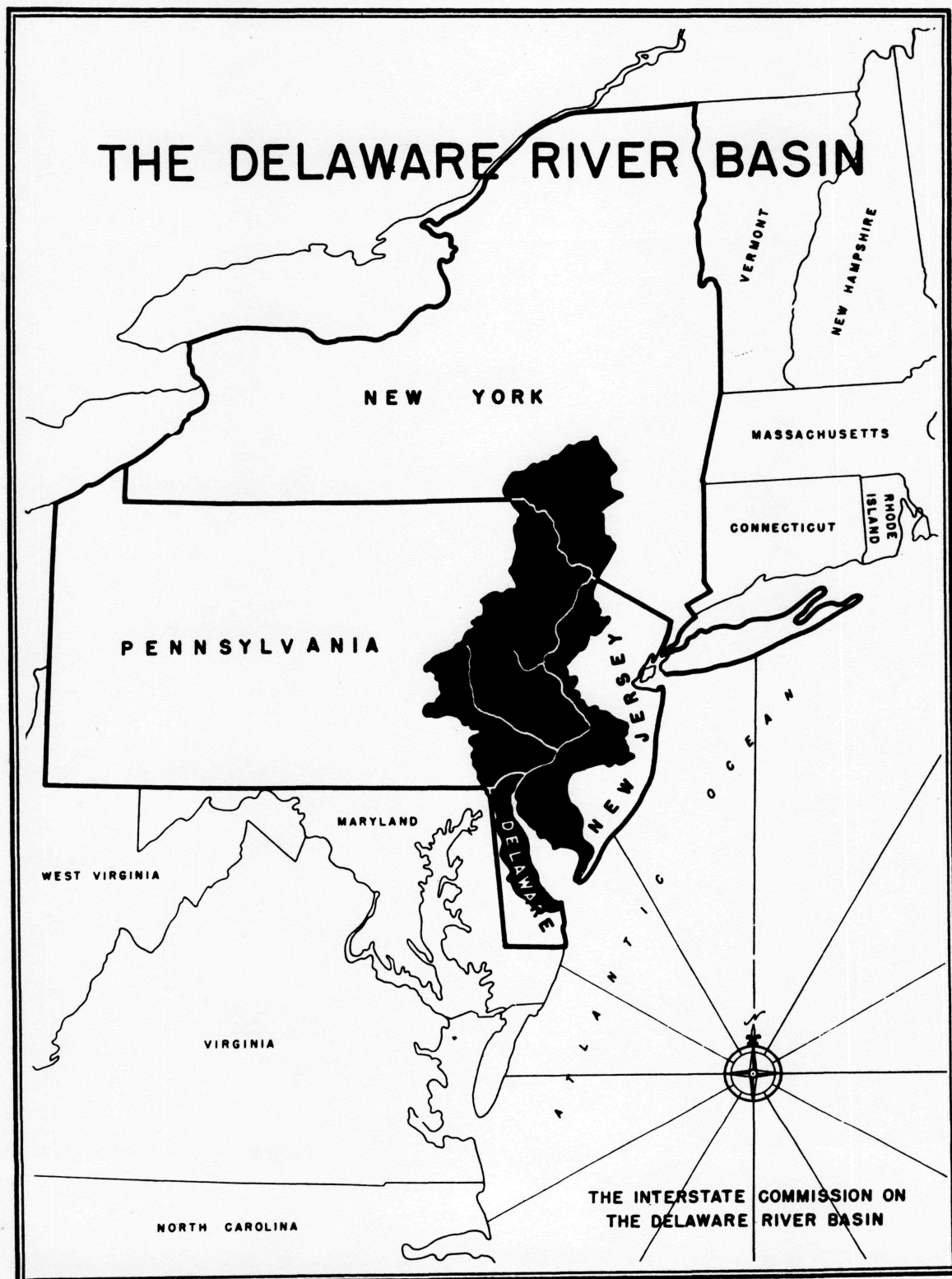
of handing jobs of this kind over to Federal Government, a practice which is gradually destroying the doctrine of self-government and is grossly inequitable to the East.

This undesirable situation should be promptly corrected. Adoption of the proposed water project by the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware would be a long step toward the attainment of that objective. By such action the "Delaware Basin" states would not only be providing a tremendous public service for their own citizens but, at the same time, would be setting a splendid pattern for a sound water policy for the entire nation.

It is a brave challenge. I am firmly convinced that the States will exercise the kind of selflessness and political sagacity required to meet it.

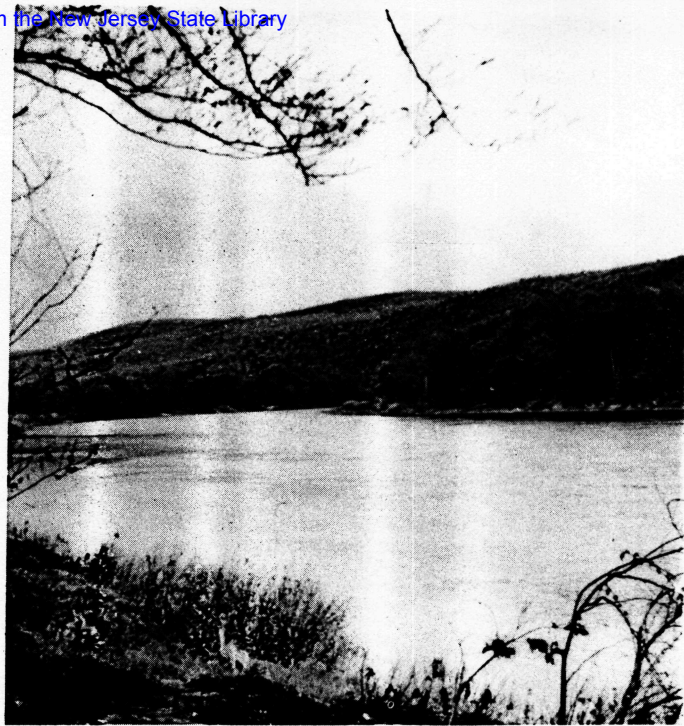
—FRANCIS A. PITKIN

- **NOWHERE** in the United States is there a river system more important and valuable than the **DELAWARE**. It serves and is the common property of four of the foremost states in the nation—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware—having a combined population of 30 million, 20 per cent of the entire country.



- Above Trenton, New Jersey, the Delaware and its tributaries are a potential source of high grade water supply for over 15 million citizens of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

The region is also one of the finest and most easily accessible recreational areas known to man.



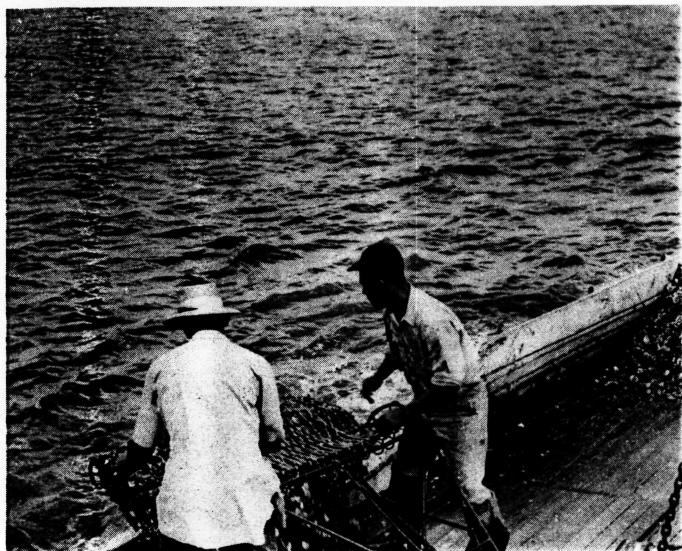
- From Trenton, New Jersey, to Wilmington, Delaware, the River constitutes the largest fresh water port in America.

Here is located the Philadelphia Naval Base.

Industry and commerce have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the region.

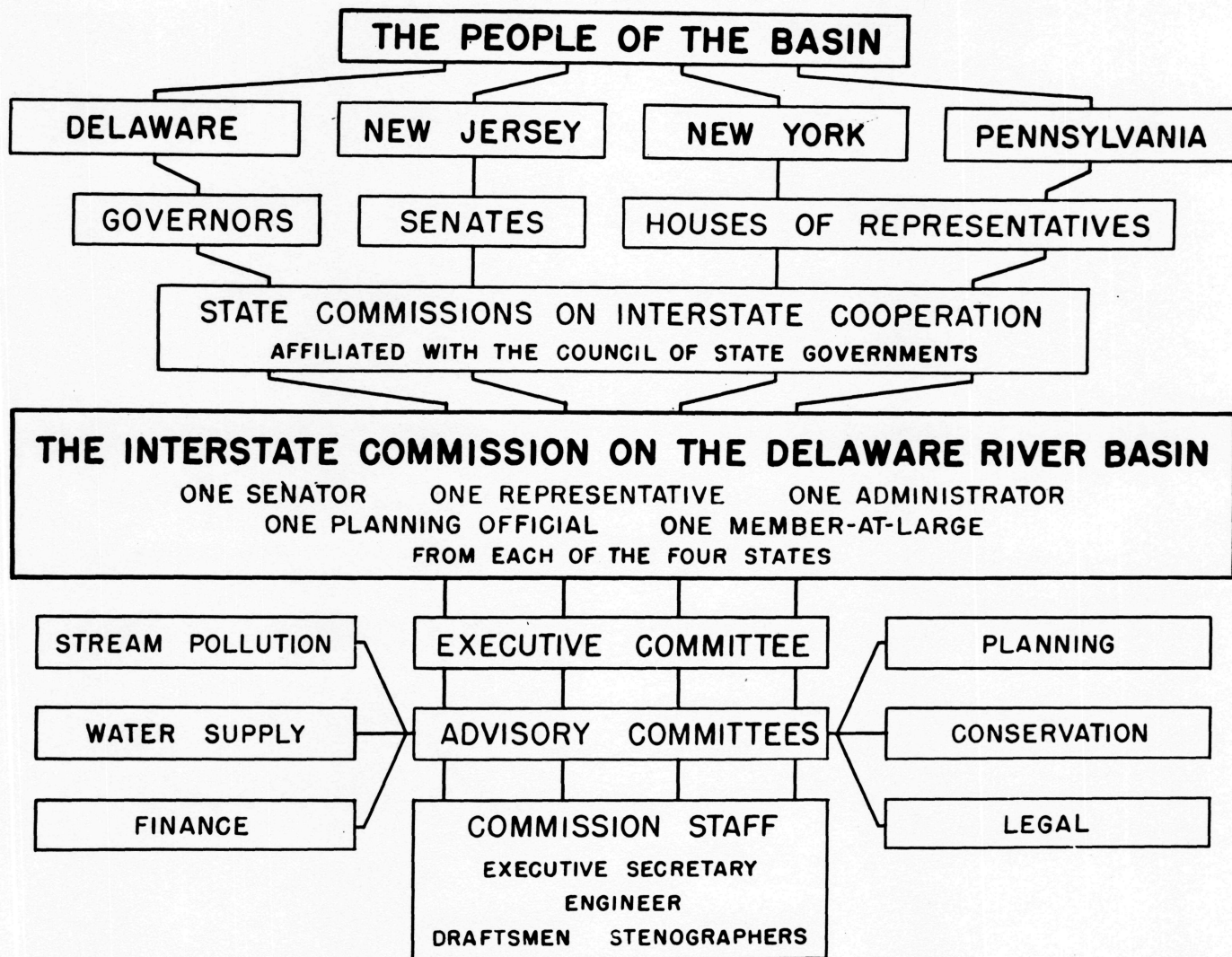


- In its lowermost reaches, the River and the Bay, on both the New Jersey and Delaware shores, is the focus of a \$50,000,000 oyster industry and a valuable center of recreation.



ORGANIZATION CHART

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

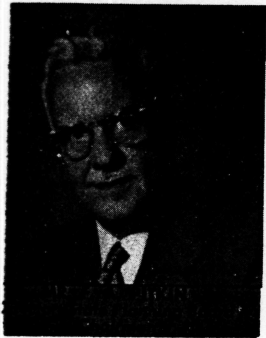


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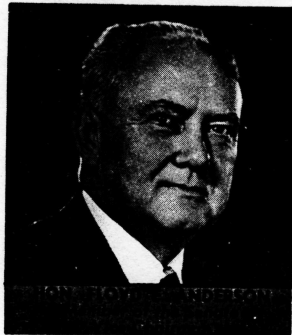
COMMISSION MEMBERS



PENNSYLVANIA



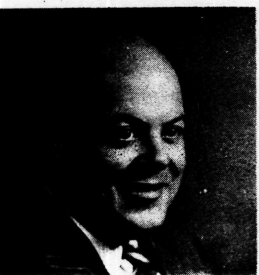
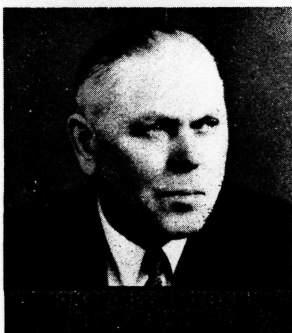
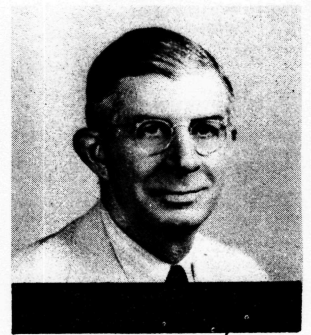
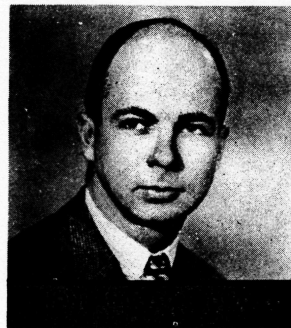
NEW YORK



NEW JERSEY



DELAWARE



BACKGROUND OF DELAWARE

BECAUSE of rapidity of municipal growth, each of the great metropolitan regions centering upon New York City, Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia, in independent searches, has been eyeing the upper region of the Delaware River watershed since 1920 as a future source of water supply. Incodel has devoted considerable attention since its inception toward formulating policies and programs under which these and other areas in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware might advantageously utilize the water resources of the Delaware River Basin.

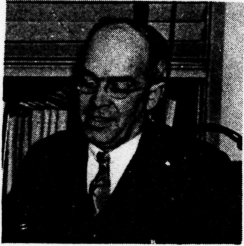
Before 1931, it was believed that the "common law doctrine of riparian rights" applied to such projects. This meant that no state could operate a water project involving a diversion of stream flows which would affect another state without the consent of that state. Because of that impression, and because it was clear that the metropolitan areas in each of the three states could best secure a future water supply from the headwater reaches of the Delaware Basin, the States, in 1923, appointed commissioners for the purpose of negotiating a compact for the allocation of the flow of the waters of the Delaware River system among them. Recommendations made by these commissioners, first in 1925 and again in 1927, were approved each time by the Legislature in New York, but were not acted upon in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This did not indicate any lack of desire on the part of the states to resolve the problem. The efforts were unsuccessful principally because, at that time, lacking an Incodel, each state tended to view the problem in a competitive spirit and to stand rigidly upon its own theories of rights and responsibilities in the subject matter. Also the approach was wrong. The effort was to divide the water like so much booty among the three sovereignties without regard to the necessity for its use.

Two years later, in 1929, the water situation

with its plans for the development of a new source of water supply from tributaries of the Delaware within New York State. It proposed to operate its project in accordance with the conditions which had been formulated by the compact commissioners and accepted by New York State two years earlier.

This decision led to the now famous Delaware River Diversion Case before the United States Supreme Court (283 U.S. 336). After two years of litigation, conducted by an array of legal and technical experts, whose services cost the states well over a million dollars, the Court issued its decree on May 25, 1931. The outcome was a validation of the claim of the City and State of New York to the right to divert water from the Delaware River Basin into another watershed. "The removal of water," the Court said, "to a different watershed obviously must be allowed, unless states are to be deprived of the most beneficial use on formal grounds." The Court, however, did reduce the amount of the diversion then requested and established certain conditions under which it could be made.

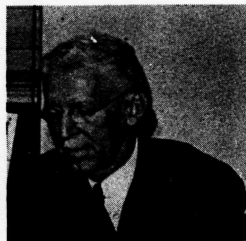
Having received the Court's decision, it appeared as if the question had been settled. But not for long. When the participants recovered from the effects of their long session in the Court, each found, as is usually the case in controversies, that none had profited. True it was, the Court had established certain guiding principles. It announced that the highest use of the water of the Delaware River was for water supply. It also told the states that the waters of the river must be rationed equitably among them in accordance with their needs and requirements. But, it pointed out that it was restricted by constitutional limitations to consideration of actual projects and actual controversies, and refused to set forth the conditions under which Pennsylvania or New Jersey could obtain similar water supplies from the



other states), that can be best resolved by cooperative action.

It is significant to make note of the reactions of the chief engineers of the principal water resources agency of New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the outcome of this case. At a meeting of the New England Water Works Association in September, 1931, Mr. Howard T. Critchlow, Engineer-in-Charge, Division of Water Policy and Supply of New Jersey, in a written statement said, in part, "Decisions of the Supreme Court are fundamental rather than specific. Therefore, the interesting thing now is to speculate how the decision will affect and control the other states when they come to divert and use their share of the Delaware River. The writer believes the logical outcome will be, or at least should be, the adoption of interstate compacts which will enable interstate streams to be used as public necessity demands and thus forestall litigation and delay."

Mr. Charles E. Ryder, recently retired chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board, had this to say:



"Prior to the first compact negotiations, in 1923, a study was made in the writer's office of the possibility of developing the main Delaware River as a source of future gravity water supply for the City of Philadelphia by the construction of a dam across the river at or near Wallpack Bend. The investigation seemed to show that the scheme had considerable merit and was superior in many respects to previous plans for developing tributaries of the upper Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.—Such development is not possible under the recent Supreme Court decision and, the writer believes, could only be accomplished through compact between New Jersey and Pennsyl-

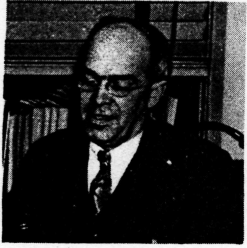
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At its annual meeting, June 6, 1949, Incodel suggested that the time had come for the states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware to determine, once and for all, whether an integrated water project in the upper Delaware River Basin could be developed to their mutual advantage. It pointed out that the states could get nowhere in viewing the problems on an independent basis and that, if they failed to evaluate the situation as a unit, they might wake up when it was too late to find that they had forfeited their inherent rights to the enjoyment of the highest use of the waters of the Delaware River Basin. It cited the federal government and private promotional interests as two possible threats.

This suggestion was met with favor. As a consequence, the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, in 1949, directed Incodel to be responsible for the conduct of such surveys as would be necessary to determine the feasibility and advisability of the future construction of an integrated water project within the Delaware River Basin above Trenton for the mutual use and benefit of the Basin states. The authorizing legislation is as follows: Pennsylvania Act 475, Laws of 1949; Chapter 610, Laws of New York, 1949; Chapter 105, New Jersey Laws of 1949.

The engineering investigations are now completed and have definitely established the fact that "the construction of an integrated interstate water project in the Delaware River Basin above Trenton is necessary, feasible and advisable."

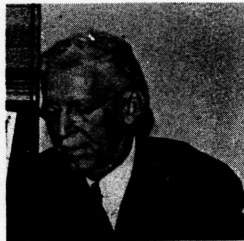
Incodel will file with the Governors and the Legislatures of the three states a full report of its proceedings together with its findings, conclusions and recommendations on or before January 15, 1951. A brief summary of the results of the investigation is set forth in the following pages of this brochure.



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Driscoll In Parley On Water

Calls Aides After Plea to Halt Overflow

Governor Driscoll went into conference today with officials of the State Water Policy and Supply Council in an effort to determine means of alleviating the water shortage.

City Below Limit
Newark, with a right to 44½ per cent or 44,500,000 gallons daily, is drawing from 30,000,000 to 34,000,000 gallons. The city's additional needs are taken from its Pequannock watershed where all but one of four reservoirs are dry lake beds.

The Passaic Valley Water Commission, serving Paterson, Passaic and Clifton, draws about 34,000,000 gallons daily, instead of its allotted 37,750,000, and for a week took as little as 19,000,000 to 26,000,000 gallons, supplementing its daily needs with Passaic River waters.

Wanaque's dwindling storage could be halted by ceasing the 10,000,000-gallon escape flow now required by state law, but Wilensky said such a move would be only a stop-gap. For example, he said, on Nutley, industry alone uses from 1,000 to 2,000 gallons daily of drugs and chemicals. Person dye works in Newark but is not working out well, he said.

'No Bath, No Shave' Friday Is City's Plea to New Yorkers

New York, Dec. 13.—(UP)—Friday will be "no bath, no shave" day in New York.

Dramatizing the city's water shortage, city officials announced today that New York's 8,000,000 citizens will be asked to skip their Friday bath, that men will be asked to skip their Friday shave, and that everyone will be asked to drink one less glass of water.

The "no bath, no shave" request was part of the 24-hour "water holiday" which the Water Supply Department has asked New Yorkers to observe Friday. The department announced the holiday would be "a test of the public," adding that it worked out well, he said.

June. With light, steady rains falling on the watersheds and with temperatures melting snow, the total storage had increased since A. M. yesterday by 1,026,000,000 gallons. The total supply now stands at 85,589,000,000, which is 33.8 per cent of capacity.

Edward J. Clark, chief engineer of the Bureau of Water Supply, announced that in the last 24 hours enough had fallen in the watersheds to produce a potential run-off of 5½ billion gallons, which he said was about five days supply. However, Clark said it is problematic how much of this potential run-off the reservoirs could store.

Clark asked the public to concentrate effort on Friday, which he called "a 24-hour water holiday."

Rain Follows Prayer In New Brunswick

City's Drought Eased; North Jersey Hit by Water Shortage

New Brunswick, Dec. 5.—In 31 churches throughout drought-stricken New Brunswick Sunday morning prayers were offered for rain. Several inches of rain fell.

Sheehan Cautions Camden Not Waste Water

Camden, which uses an average of 22,000,000 gallons of water daily, has not been affected by the drought being felt by drought-stricken Central and North Jersey. Edward D. Sheehan, Camden's water superintendent, said that Camden's supply from the Delaware River is not affected by the drought.

Driscoll Declares Emergency In North Jersey Water Crisis

TRENTON, Dec. 8.—Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll placed six drought-stricken counties in North Jersey under a state of emergency today and called for strict conservation measures throughout the area. State water experts told him reservoirs were two-thirds empty.

His action followed conferences with officials of the State Division of Water Policy and Supply, the Department of Conservation, the municipalities in the affected region and water companies serving many of the communities.

N. Y. FACES RATIONING

Meanwhile, the entire New York metropolitan area may be forced to ration water within a few weeks.

New York City's water supply dropped today to a point where, without adequate rain, rationing might be started in 37 days.

Squads of "water wardens" cruised New York City to check on leaky faucets and report all incidents of water wastage to the nearest police station.

The New Jersey Governor's proclamation of an emergency in Essex, Bergen, Hudson, Passaic, Union and Middlesex counties directed State and municipal officials to take steps to insure public response to the urgent need for strict water conservation.

COOPERATION ORDERED

The Water Policy Division was directed to cooperate with municipalities in the affected region.

considered as a result of discussions at the conference today.

Conservation efforts have been only partly successful. Driscoll said at the conference with State and municipal officials. In Newark and Jersey City, they said, the response was fairly good. In some other places the public appeared indifferent.

Rationing was discussed as a last resort measure should all voluntary efforts fail.

BELIEVES PENALTIES FEASIBLE

In his proclamation the Governor incorporated a warning to communities where there was indifference to the emergency.

"No community can expect help from its neighbor," he set forth, "unless it has put into operation conservation measures which have shown satisfactory results."

After the conferences the Governor said he believed municipalities had authority, if not already legislated in ordinances, to impose penalties for wasteful use of water.

The Water Policy Division and the Conservation Department, with which it is affiliated, were commissioned by the Governor to press the campaign for water conservation.

DENTISTS HALT USAGE

In New York City, dentists volunteered to turn off their chairside water spouts to save an estimated 6,000,000 gallons a day. Railroads were ordered to stop washing their cars. Automobile washing was banned yesterday, threatening idleness for 2500 car washers.

With the water supply diminishing at the rate of 1,000,000,000 gallons a day, city officials studied the situation.

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Dewey Orders Water Confab

o. Camden ees Peril in Water Lack Residents Charge Shortage Causes Health Hazard

A water shortage which has existed in central and North Camden for more than a week is termed a health hazard by the area's chief drinking-water sources.

By Frank Ross and Harry Schlegel
Declaring that he was "gravely concerned" over New York City's water crisis, Gov. Dewey yesterday summoned city officials to an emergency conference at 2:30 P. M. today in his Hotel Roosevelt suite. The parley was announced by the Governor to reporters at the State House in Albany.

Shaveless City Water Wagon

NEW YORK (AP)—Habit proved too strong today for New York City men. They shaved.

Jersey Water Supply Goes Even Lower

Trenton, Dec. 22 (AP) — Critical still is the word for the water shortage in North Jersey. Howard T. Critchlow, chief engineer of the State Water Policy Division, said so yesterday. He said that, despite some rainfall, the supply in the area's chief drinking-water sources continuing to drop. Critchlow also said the 1950 Legislature probably will receive new plans to provide more water for the area. He noted the legislature has been asked before to provide sources.

"Nevertheless," Critchlow added, "there has not been a new major source of supply since 1931 when the Wanaque Reservoir began operations."

Critchlow reported that an intensive campaign is under way in North Jersey to conserve water. He said water departments are posting placards in industries and public places calling upon everyone to save water.

There is no water shortage in the Trenton area and points south, Critchlow said.

In advance of the session, acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri met for 40 minutes with city water officials at City Hall. "We are happy to know that Gov. Dewey is taking an interest in this problem," Impellitteri said. In convening the meeting, Critchlow said he was worried because Dewey had been so long in taking any steps to meet the emergency. He added that the water problem "has been present for months" and he maintained that the situation was "serious."

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no water has reached
ment between 8 a. m. and 11 a. m.

Ford Plans to Haul In Fresh Water Incoel Gives

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**Goes
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**Delaware Grows Saltier
As Dry Spell Continues**

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By FRED ECHELMYER

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W. D. MASON, Industrialist, Before the American Society of Civil Engineers:

“Unfortunately it has never been fully realized and emphasized that users of Delaware River water in the industrial zone are in a precarious position . . .”

SUN OIL COMPANY:

“We in Delaware County are familiar with the fact that during the fall of each year the Delaware River water becomes very salty . . . as the supply of fresh water dwindles. This causes our company a great deal of expense since it is necessary for us to soften over 2,000,000 gallons a day which we take directly from the river. This situation is a great handicap to all of the industries in our area.”

FORD MOTOR COMPANY:

“During the last experience we had with the high salt content in the water, the Chester plant would not have been able to operate had it not been for the co-operation of the City of Chester Fire Department and the Media Water Works, along with the trucking concerns in the area which supplied us with fresh Media water in order to continue and maintain our automobile production. As the result of the very poor quality of water, the Ford Motor Company could have a potential loss of \$400,000 that could be directly traceable to the salt condition of last Fall. Unless we can give our company some assurance that we can expect a satisfactory water supply within a reasonable time, I believe they might be inclined to divert some of their manufacturing operations to some other community . . .”

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY:

“Salt in the water from the Delaware River is presently (July, 1949) running at such a high rate that we are again forced to operate our evaporators to provide sufficient make-up water for our boilers. . . . The evaporators will take care of our boilers but we are extremely concerned about the source of drinking water for our workers. With the salt content in the Delaware as high as it is at the present time, our drinking water at the plant is certainly anything but palatable.”

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION:

“Contamination by sea water is particularly injurious to the viscose process. . . . The solution of the water problem for this community is intimately connected with, and will largely influence the economic life of this community—and this increasingly with the passage of time. We need good water that we can depend on 12 months of the year . . .”

THE PROPOSED INTEGRATED

THE Incodel water project, the first stage of which is shown on the drawing on the facing page, has been aptly described as one of the "greatest conservation programs ever conceived."

The project calls for the early construction, by an administrative agency jointly responsible to the four Delaware Basin States, of a series of four reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Delaware River Valley above Delaware Water Gap. The primary function of these reservoirs is to permit the capture and storage of a part of spring freshets and other excessively high stream-flows which would otherwise rush to the sea unused. Impounded and conserved in this manner, flood flows will be put to work for the benefit of mankind. Under present natural conditions, in contrast, they serve no useful purpose and, indeed, can be damaging.

The project is designed to meet the two "highest" uses of water: (1) to provide adequate and satisfactory sources of water supply to areas of need; and (2) to substantially increase the volume of flow in the Delaware during periods of "drought" which now occur almost every Summer and Fall. There is plenty of water to meet both of these needs for every one of interest, if it is properly developed.

The four-reservoir project will have sufficient storage capacity to conserve 527 billion gallons of flood waters. Of this amount, 111

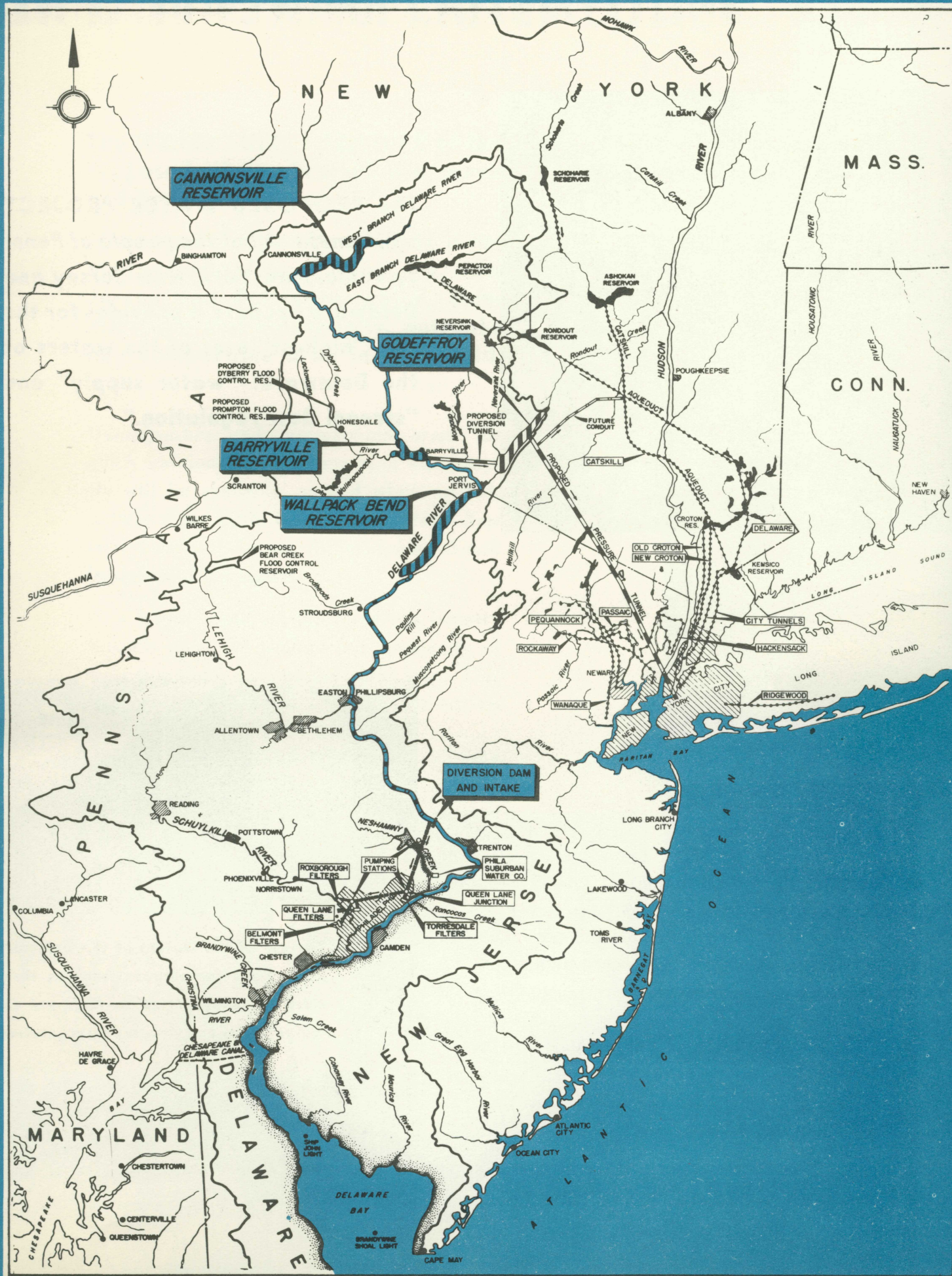
billion gallons would always be kept in reservoirs for their maintenance as recreational lakes for fishing, boating and camping. The remaining 416 billion gallons would be earmarked for use for "water supply" and "stream flow regulation" when urgently needed during critical periods of inadequate rainfall and drought.

It is significant to note that *less than 25 per cent* of the 416 billion gallons of stored water, or *only 100 billion gallons*, is required to provide additional sources of water supply, totaling 465 million gallons per day, to New York City and Northern New Jersey. Over *75 per cent*, or *316 billion gallons*, is to be appropriated for the exclusive purposes (a) of increasing summertime low flows in the entire length of the Delaware from its headwaters to the sea and (b) of making a new source of upland water supply immediately available to Philadelphia and adjoining areas in Southeastern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, when required.

The project is a conservation program of the highest order. Its benefits, the most important of which are summarized on the following pages, are of immense significance to the region and the nation.

The project is described in greater detail in a separately bound document which will be made available upon request.

INTERSTATE WATER PROJECT

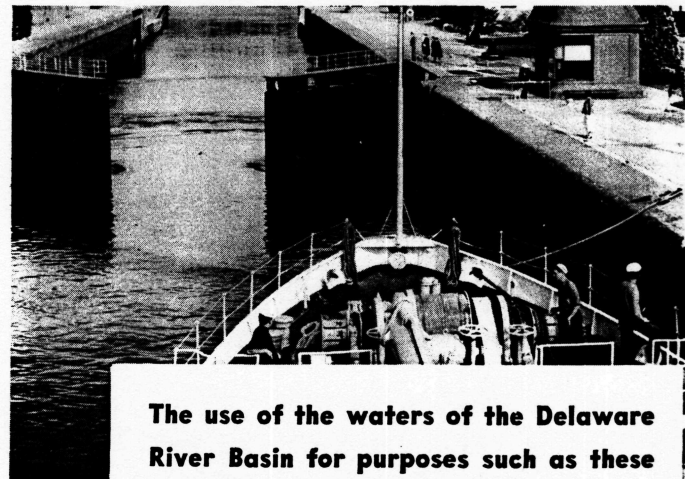


WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM

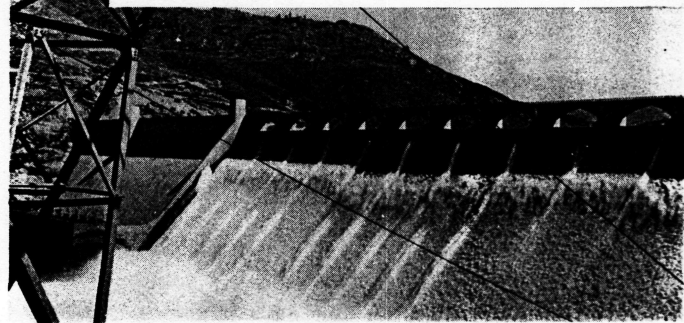


The PROPOSED WATER PROJECT will benefit: *All of the people of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware* because it provides for the two "highest" uses of the waters of the Delaware: "water supply" and "stream flow regulation."

By dedicating the project to these "highest" purposes, the States will effectively protect the interests of their citizens against the possible jeopardizing development of the waters of the Delaware by the Federal Government for the operation of a navigation project such as the "New Jersey Ship Canal"; or, similarly, by the Federal Government or privately organized promotional interests for the major purpose of producing hydro-electric power.



The use of the waters of the Delaware River Basin for purposes such as these must be subordinated to their use for water supply and stream flow regulation.



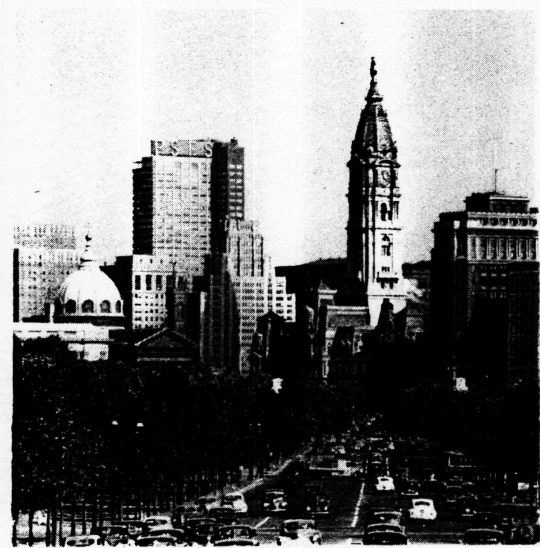
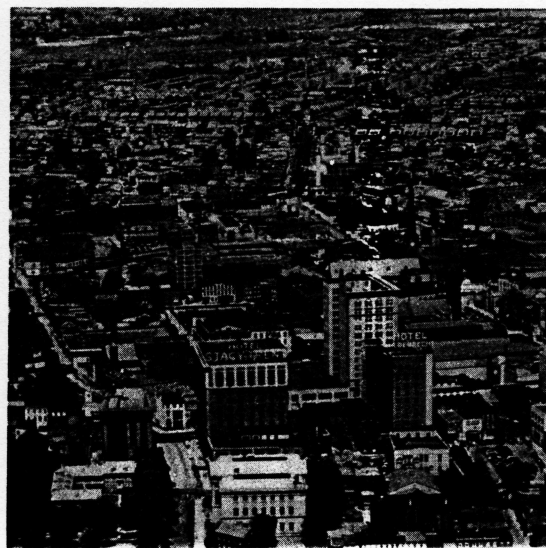
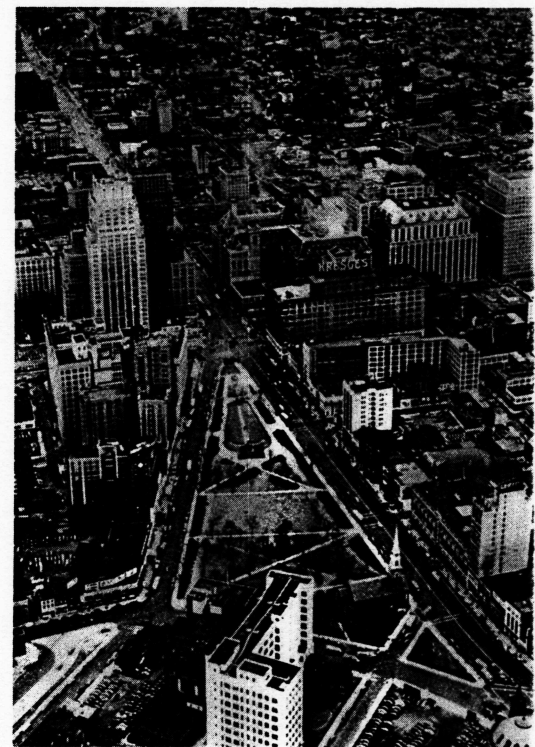
PROPOSED WATER PROJECT

The WATER SUPPLY FEATURE of the Proposed Water Project will serve and benefit:

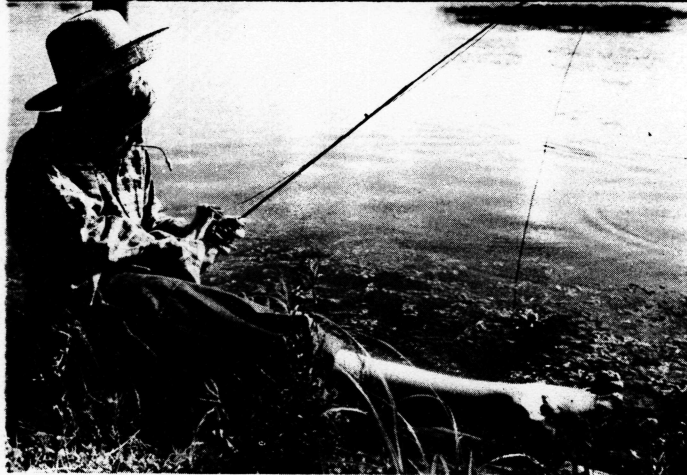
Fifteen million people living in a region of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware which, commercially and industrially, outranks any comparable area in the world.

Municipalities and metropolitan areas for which additional or new sources of water supply will be available, as and when needed, include New York City, Northeastern New Jersey, Trenton, Greater Philadelphia—South Jersey and Wilmington.

To a large extent the future of this country depends upon the welfare and prosperity of the region which encompasses these areas. This region cannot continue to thrive without an adequate source of good water.



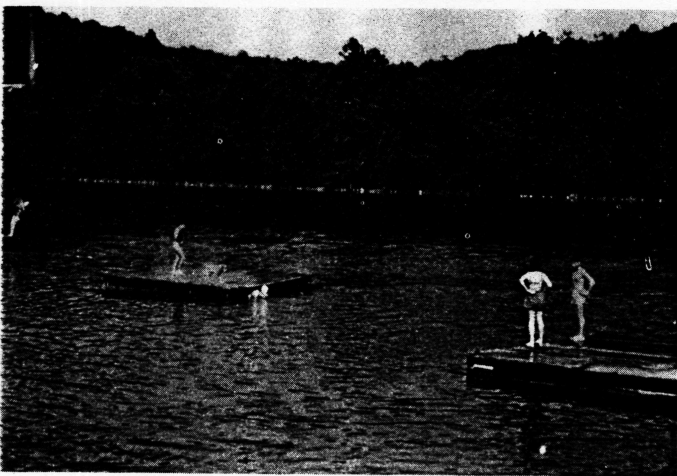
WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM



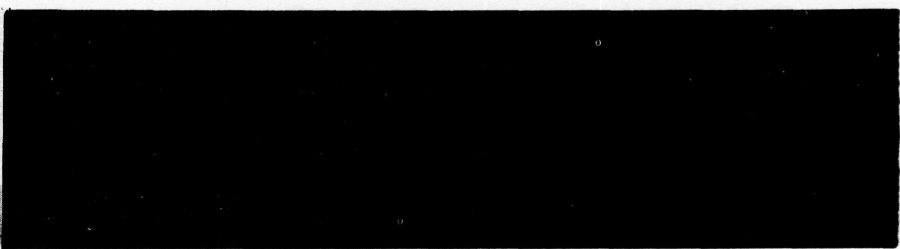
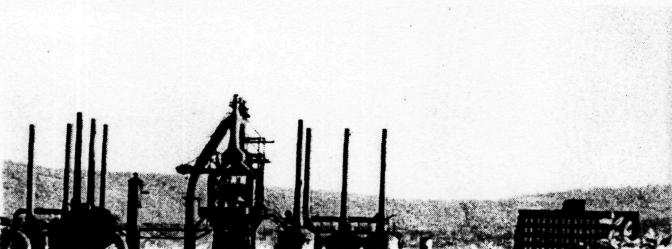
The STREAM FLOW REGULATION FEATURE of the PROPOSED WATER PROJECT will increase the low flows which now occur in the Delaware River above Trenton almost every Summer and Fall by 100 to 300 per cent and thus result in enormous benefits, including those accruing from:



1. The enrichment of the section of the Basin above Trenton, New Jersey—Morrisville, Pennsylvania, as one of the finest and most easily accessible recreational areas in existence. With improved conditions for fishing, boating and camping the region, a sportsman's paradise within less than two hours' driving distance from Philadelphia and New York, will become one of the most exciting vacation lands in the country.

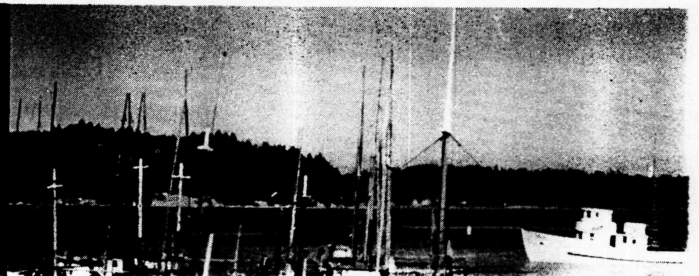
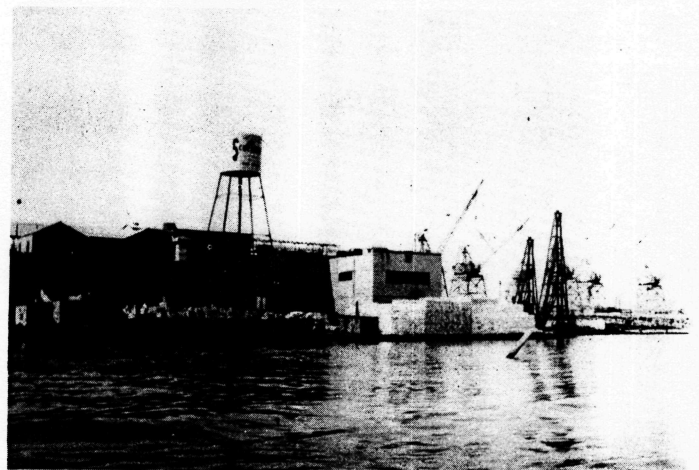
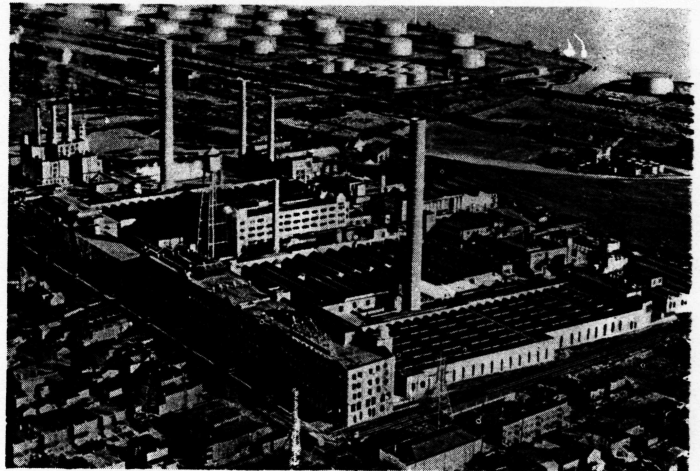


2. The enhancement of the section of the Basin between Trenton, New Jersey—Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia—Camden for its potential development as the No. 1 steel center of the East.



PROPOSED WATER PROJECT

3. The protection of the highly industrialized area centering around the country's greatest fresh water port in the section of the Basin between Philadelphia-Camden and the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line against ravages caused by dry weather invasions of salt water from the ocean.
4. The preservation of the lowermost section of the Basin lying along the New Jersey and Delaware shores of the River and Bay as a center of a multi-million dollar oyster industry and a valuable recreational area.



THIS IS HOW THE PROJECT



“Plans require constructive action if they are to be given life. Our task now is to put the proposed interstate water project into operation as speedily as possible.”

—HON. ALFRED E. DRISCOLL
Governor of New Jersey

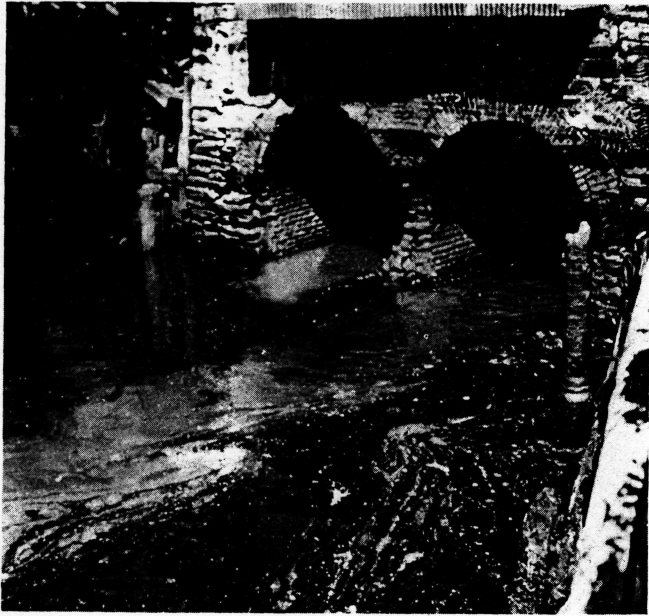
The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware can give life to the proposed water project quickly and constructively by taking the following steps:

1. Approve and adopt the proposed Water Project.
2. Enact an interstate compact creating a Delaware River Basin Water Commission with power to finance, construct and operate the project.
3. Make equitable arrangements for financing non self-liquidating parts of the cost of the project.

CAN BE GIVEN LIFE

The terms of the proposed interstate compact have been carefully designed to protect and safeguard the interests of each state. They include:

1. Equal representation on the Commission from each state, with appointments to be made by the Governor subject to confirmation by the State Senate.
2. A provision prohibiting any action of the Commission imposing an obligation on any State to be binding unless a majority of Commissioners from that State have voted in favor thereof.
3. A mandate to the Commission to maintain at all times an adequate minimum flow in the Delaware River for the protection of public health, for the benefit of industry and fisheries, for recreation, for stream pollution abatement and for the prevention of undue salinity.
4. A provision requiring prior approval by the Legislatures of all signatory states as a prerequisite for proceeding with construction of any project.
5. A provision for the preservation and protection of existing rights and developments.



THE proposed Incodel water project, as already pointed out, is a vital part of an overall plan for the conservation of the resources of the Delaware River Basin . . . its waters, soils and forests.

While of utmost importance, it is, however, only one feature of Incodel's basin-wide conservation program. At no time has the Commission lost sight of the fact that a fully effective program must give careful consideration to prevention and control of pollution, protection of watersheds, modern forest practices, prevention of soil erosion, protection of fish and wildlife, promotion of recreation and other related problems. Incodel was created

and is forwarding practical programs for all of these purposes.

For example, consider the matter of stream pollution control. Before Incodel's creation, the states, municipalities and industries in the Basin were living in a state of factional warfare, continually bickering over their rights and responsibilities in dealing with this problem. Now, however, because of the program which Incodel formulated and the States adopted, the situation has been completely reversed. Responsible agencies are currently operating in unison and harmony in preventing unwarranted and wasteful degradation of the Delaware and its tributaries.

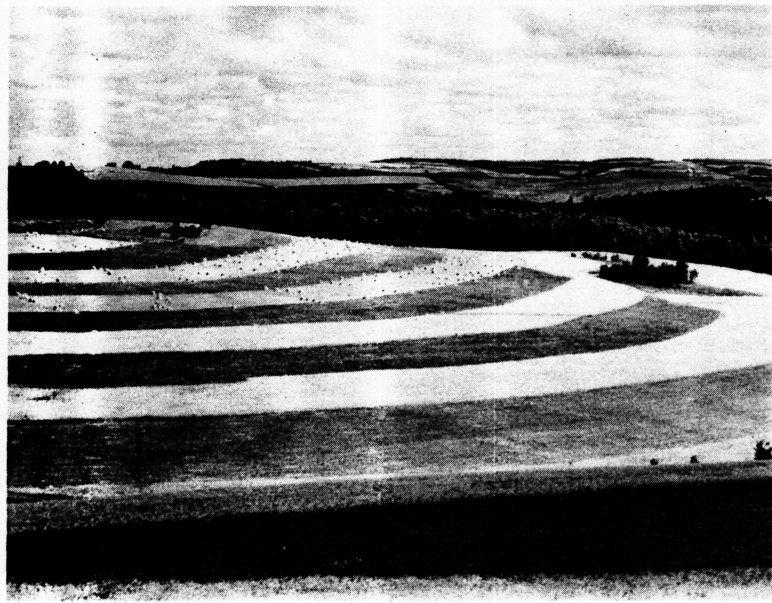
The basic program underlying the great Schuylkill River Restoration Project, which has been so expeditiously prosecuted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was formulated and promoted by Incodel.

Incodel has steadfastly campaigned for the adoption of effective programs for the conservation of soil and forest resources throughout the Basin and is making steady progress in this field. One of its major objectives will

be to help to design and secure approval of an action program for the protection of the watersheds on which the reservoirs comprising the proposed integrated water project will be located.

Similarly, Incodel has provided guidance and leadership in advancing practical programs for the protection of underground water resources, flood control, promotion of port and harbor facilities, restoration of the shad fishery and other undertakings necessary for the unified development of the Delaware River Basin.

There is a marked distinction, however, between the proposed integrated water project and other conservation activities which is generally overlooked. In order to effectuate the water project, it is essential that the states establish an interstate administrative agency because no one of the states could undertake it alone. The other activities, on the other hand, can and should be carried out by appropriate agencies of the respective states, in the same manner as the pollution abatement program is being so effectively prosecuted.



FEDERAL CONTROL OR



IT IS now generally agreed that there is an urgent need in this country for prompt effectuation of unified plans in which all of the component projects for the utilization and conservation of the natural resources of interstate river basins will be properly evaluated, adjusted and carried out.

There seems to be but two methods of accomplishing this objective. The task can be assigned to an agency of the Federal Government such as the Army Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation or a replica of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Or it can be delegated to an interstate agency directly responsible to the states in which the watershed is located.

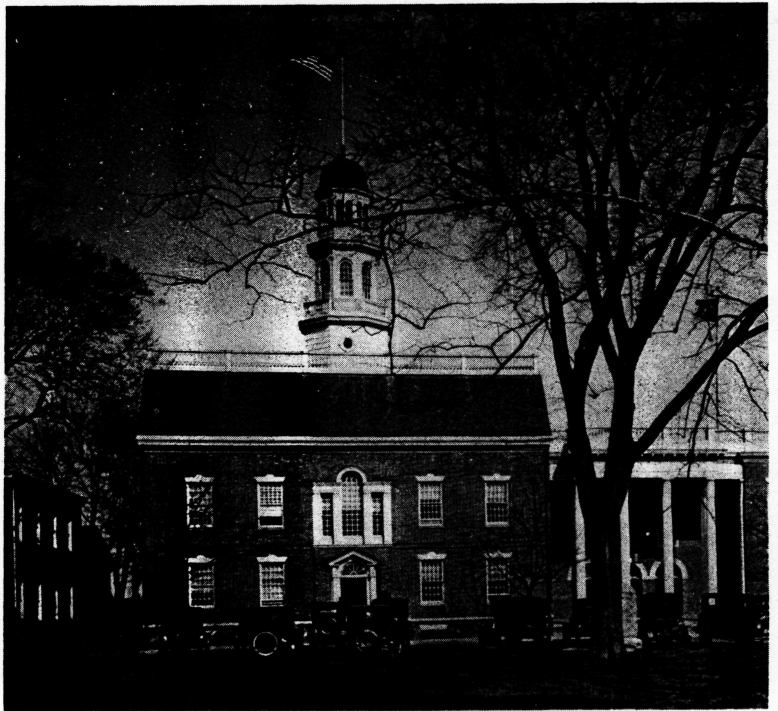
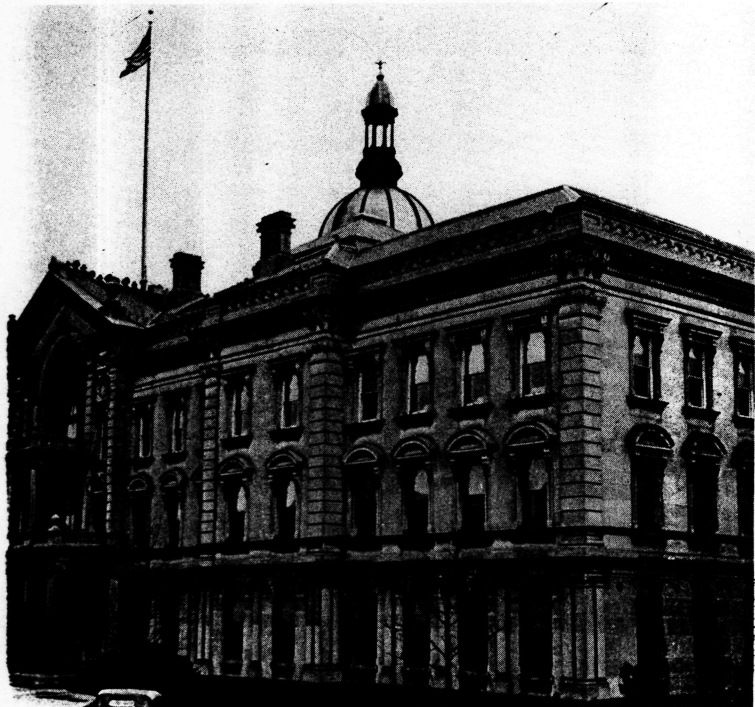
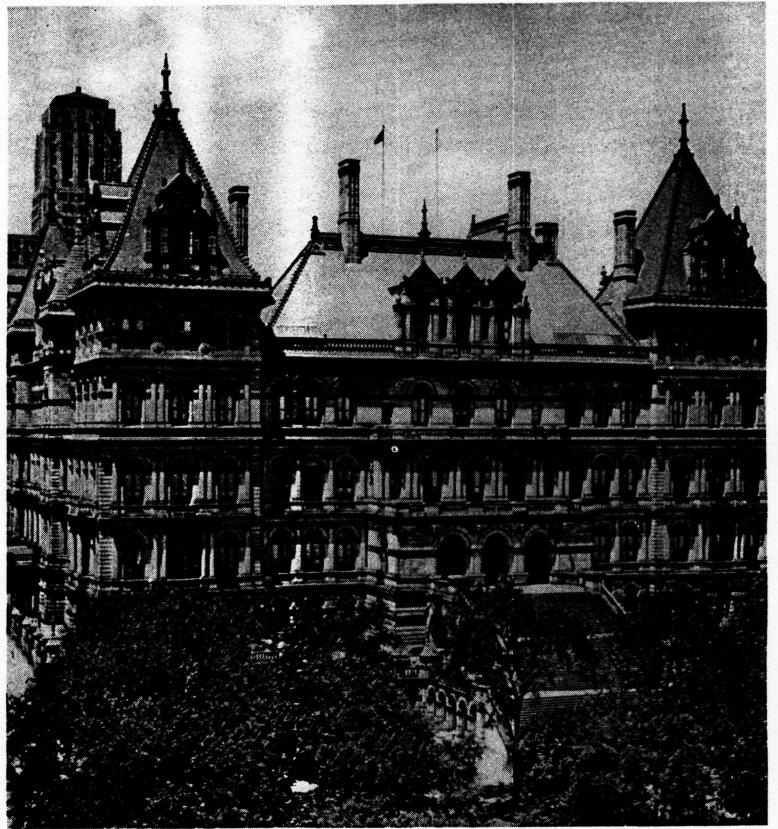
Which of the two procedures is better, both for the short- and long-term pull, poses a question which requires careful and serious consideration.

Federal control may bring quicker results, although this does not necessarily apply. The great weakness in the federal alternative is its effect upon the processes of self-government. There is nothing more completely satisfying than the exhilaration that comes from grassroots participation at state and local levels in jobs well done. If the federal government is to do everything for everyone, the end result will be to smother this sense of well-being and responsibility.

Interstate cooperation, on the other hand, is a democratic process of government which will keep the planning and control of river basins from becoming so concentrated at the National Capitol, so distant from the life of the people of the region, as to wither and deaden the average citizen's sense of participation in governmental affairs.

The method of interstate cooperation should certainly not be discarded until the need for federal control has been clearly established. This has not happened in the Delaware River Basin.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION



A NATIONAL WATER POLICY

THE proposed project for the utilization of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin briefly described in this brochure presents an opportunity to the elected representatives of the people of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware to exercise a quality of statesmanship of the highest order.

The problem is simple; the issue is clear. The United States Supreme Court has decreed that the waters of the Delaware River system are a treasure of life that must be rationed among those who have power over it . . . the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The proposed project constitutes a plan for the equitable sharing of that treasure. It would be operated by a Commission, created by interstate compact among the four states, with equal representation from each of the signatory states. Under the terms of the compact the interests of each of the states are carefully protected and safeguarded.

The project should become a reality. It is feasible, advisable and urgently needed. It would be generally beneficial to everyone it affects with the possible exception of owners of property which would be flooded. The Delaware River Basin will provide plenty of water to meet the reasonable needs of all four states, if it is properly developed and conserved. If

the project is appraised with an open mind and on a constructive basis, it will be found to be sound and advantageous.

The states in which the Delaware River Basin is located are on the threshold of making history in the field of watershed development. If they adopt and make a success of the proposed water project, they will be establishing a pattern for a national water policy which would be of immeasurable value in preserving the principles of self-government.

It is believed that the policy of unity of action through interstate cooperation is far superior to such alternatives as that recommended by the President's Water Resources Commission, calling upon the Congress to create federally-controlled river basin commissions to plan and control river basin programs.

The eyes of the nation are focused upon the four Delaware Basin states to see whether they actually are willing and competent to work out their river basin problems on a cooperative basis.

The opportunity to prove that it can be done rests with the elected representatives of the people of these states. It is a glorious opportunity. Won't you encourage them to make the most of it? It may be the last chance.

INTERSTATE



COMMISSION

**ON THE
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN**