

INCODEL BUSINESS MEETING

Philadelphia, Pa.
June 4, 1943

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INTERSTATE COMMISSION
on the Delaware River Basin

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INCODEL BUSINESS MEETING

Philadelphia, Pa.
June 4, 1943

- A. Minutes of the Previous Meeting.
- B. Secretary's Report.
- I. Articles of Organization.
- II. Annual Report.
- III. Finances.

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Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER A: Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting.

By: Secretary,

ACTION REQUIRED:

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

BY:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY

of

MINUTES OF INCODEL MEETING

New York City, New York
April 10, 1943

A business meeting of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin was held in the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City on Saturday, April 10, 1943.

The following Commissioners were present: from Delaware: Mr. Beckett; from New Jersey: Messrs. Hendrickson, Messick and Paul; from New York: Messrs. Catherwood, Foy, Thompson and Warner; and from Pennsylvania: Messrs. James, Pitkin and Turner. Also attending the luncheon session were the following members of the states' Interstate Cooperation Commissions: from Delaware: Senator Edward P. Abrahams, Jr.; from New Jersey: Representative Duane Minard, Jr.; from New York: Assemblymen Harold C. Ostertag and Wheeler Wilmoë; from Pennsylvania: Hon. Floyd Chalfant, Secretary of Commerce and Representative Thomas B. Stockham. Members of Incodel's Advisory Committees, Messrs. Holmquist, Suter and Williams; Mr. David W. Robinson, Regional Representative of the Council of State Governments; and James H. Allen, Incodel Engineer, also were present.

Conference Session

Articles of Organization

At the luncheon and conference session of the meeting Hon. Ellwood J. Turner explained that he, at the time, was no longer a member of the Pennsylvania Interstate Cooperation Commission by reason of his termination of office in

the legislature and the subsequent appointment (in March, 1943) of the five administrative members to the Pennsylvania Commission. Since no appointments however had been made from the Pennsylvania Commission to the Incodel membership, a question has arisen as to whether his membership on Incodel continued. He desired to call this matter to the attention of the members of the board and its affiliated agencies for their consideration and action.

Upon being informed of the situation it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Turner's inspired leadership on Incodel should not be lost, if it could possibly be avoided. After reference to the Articles of Organization, a motion made by Dr. Messick and seconded by General Thompson to amend Section I - B. Term of Office by striking out the proviso, so as to make the section read as follows, was unanimously adopted:

"Each of the sixteen state members shall serve for a term of two years, from the date of his appointment, and thereafter until his successor is appointed."

At the suggestion of Assemblyman Ostertag a further motion made by Mr. Paul and seconded by Mr. Pitkin requesting the Executive Committee to review and recommend such further revisions of the Articles of Organization as might be necessary and desirable was agreed to.

Water Supply Diversion Bill

Discussion then was directed to the status of the concurrent legislative bills regarding water supply diversions. Assemblyman Ostertag explained that he had made a report to Governor Dewey informing him that bills similar to the bill passed in New York State have been introduced in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The report suggested that the Governor should withhold his

approval until a further statement be made to him as to the probable position of the other two states in regard to the proposed legislation. It was agreed that Chairman Turner and Vice Chairman Hendrickson respectively would advise Mr. Ostertag within a week or ten days as to the probability of the passage of the bill in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

A detailed record of the minutes of the above session was made. It is on file in the Incodel office.

Business Meeting

After a brief recess following the luncheon session the Incodel business meeting convened at 2:30 P.M. with Chairman Turner presiding.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting were dispensed with on motion made by Dr. Messick, seconded by Mr. Paul and agreed to.

Since the Secretary's report dealt with several of the matters disposed of during the earlier luncheon session, its reading was dispensed with on motion made by Senator Warner, seconded by Mr. Pitkin, and approved.

Staff Activities

There followed a reading of the Special Calendar item dealing with Staff Activities. Since certain features of this report were interrelated with the matter of undertaking a post-war stream pollution program which was covered in the Quality Committee report the latter report was next reviewed.

Returning to the questions involved in the special report on staff activities, the Commission took the following actions:

1. Upon motion made by Mr. Pitkin, seconded by General Thompson and agreed to, the employment of an office secretarial assistant was approved.

2. Upon motion made by Dr. Messick, seconded by Mr. Beckett, and agreed to, the Commission authorized its Executive Committee to determine and recommend the method under which a post-war stream pollution program should be undertaken. It was suggested that this should be done after consideration and consultation with Incodel's Advisory Committee on Quality.
3. Upon motion made by Mr. Hendrickson, seconded by Mr. Pitkin and agreed to, the salary of James H. Allen, Incodel's Chief Engineer was increased to \$5,000 per year, effective April 1, 1943.
4. Upon motion made by Mr. Paul, seconded by Dr. Messick and agreed to, the salary of H. A. Rowan, Incodel's Assistant Engineer was increased to \$2400 per year, effective April 1, 1943.
5. Upon motion made by Dr. Messick, seconded by Mr. Paul, and agreed to, the salary of Norma Moore Rementer, Office Secretary was increased to \$1620 per year, effective April 1, 1943.

Quality Committee Report

There followed a reading of the Quality Committee report covering three major items: (1) Camden-Gloucester Case; (2) Post-War Stream Pollution Program; and (3) discussion of Constitutionality of Reciprocal Legislation.

The report was received and filed upon motion made by General Thompson, seconded by Mr. Pitkin, and agreed to. The Commission instructed the office to direct a letter to Mr. Duane Minard expressing its appreciation for the excellent brief which he had prepared for the Commission.

Post-War Program Committee

The informal staff report for Incodel's Advisory Committee on Post-War Programs next was reviewed.

The report was received and filed upon motion made by Mr. Hendrickson, seconded by Mr. Beckett and agreed to. The Commission requested the Committee to proceed with its studies with the view of submitting its recommendations at the next business meeting.

Finances

A summary of finances for the period between July 1, 1942 and March 31, 1943 was next reviewed along with the accounts of the Commission payable for the Months of January, February, and March, 1943. Upon a motion made by Dr. Messick, seconded by Mr. Paul, and agreed to, the accounts for the above named periods in the amounts of \$1281.00, \$1123.76 and \$2,095.76 respectively were approved.

There being no further business, the meeting of the Commission adjourned at 4:30 P.M. subject to call by the Chairman.

* * *

IncodeI Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER B: Report of the Secretary.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

ACTION REQUIRED: Review and approval.

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SECRETARY'S REPORT

INCODEL BUSINESS MEETING

Philadelphia, Pa.
June 4, 1943

We have just learned that our Vice-Chairman Hon. Robert C. Hendrickson has been commissioned a Major in the United States Army. We understand he has not yet been called into active service but may get orders at any moment. The Commission will miss Bob Hendrickson greatly. He will leave with the very best wishes of all of his associates.

Articles of Organization

The principal item on today's calendar is the report of Incodel's Executive Committee concerning its suggestion for the revision of the Commission's Articles of Organization in such a manner as to provide for an increase in the membership of Incodel from sixteen to twenty persons. The primary reason for such a revision is to provide a method by which a better continuity of membership will be assured during periods in which changes in state administrations occur. No formal report is submitted by the Executive Committee. It, however, has prepared a draft of the Articles of Organization in the form in which it suggests they might be revised. Copies of this material are included under Calendar Item I of this agenda. In most instances, the members present have received a copy of this draft in advance of today's meeting.

Annual Report

The second item of business submitted for your consideration concerns the preparation of a report covering the activities and accomplishments of

the organization, particularly during the past fiscal year. The office has been engaged in the preparation of material for this report during the past several weeks and submits under Calendar Item II a summary of the results of its work. Attached thereto also are included quotations for printing this publication.

Annual Business Meeting

In addition to the above items the Commission is requested to decide upon the general arrangements for the holding of our Annual Business Meeting. In the past, this has been held during the month of July at an appropriate location in the Upper Delaware River Basin. The only place at which accommodations will be available to handle this meeting this year is Buckwood Inn at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania.

Annual Audit

The Commission usually has its annual audit made to reflect the completion of its business as of the end of its fiscal year, June 30th. It has been suggested that the Auditor should be engaged this year early in June to prepare a preliminary audit in order that the Commission may clear up all accounts, if possible, before the end of its operating period. After having attended to such details, if any, the auditor would be called back to complete his accounting and to prepare his final audit. The Commission is requested to consider this suggestion and determine the policy which it wishes to adopt.

Reports of Advisory Committees

No reports have been prepared for this session in behalf of any of Incodel's Advisory Committees.

Finances

In their usual place in the Calendar are included a summary of the financial status of the Commission as of May 31, 1943, and bills payable for April and May 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

James H. Allen
Acting Secretary

Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER 1: Articles of Organization.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

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

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

Notes:

The following system has been used to indicate proposed revisions.

1. Material to be deleted is enclosed in double parentheses thus ((chosen by)).
2. New material has been underscored thus The Interstate Commission.
3. All other material remains in the form in which it was previously adopted.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION

Drafted and adopted April 3, 1936
Revised July 30, 1937
Revised September 15, 1939
Showing Suggested Revisions, June 1943

I. Organization

A. Membership

((Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania shall each designate four members of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin.))

The Interstate Commission shall be composed of twenty members, five from each of the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

((The)) Four of the members ((chosen by)) from each state shall be chosen and designated by that state's Commission (or Committee) on Interstate Cooperation. ((in the same manner as each Commission's other subcommittees are selected.)) and at ((At)) least three of ((these)) such members ((from each state)) shall be members of ((the)) that state's Commission (or Committee) on Interstate Cooperation. One of ((these)) such three members shall be from the Senate; one ((of them)) from the House of Representatives; and one ((of them)) shall be an administrative official of the state. ((The fourth member from each state (Delaware excepted) shall be a member or executive of the state's Planning Board.)) The fourth member designated in the above manner, except in the case of Delaware, shall be a member or executive of the state's Planning Board.

The fifth member from each state shall be selected by the members of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by such Commission.

B. Term of Office

Each of the ((sixteen)) twenty state members shall serve ((for a term of two years from)) until the first day of July following the date

of his appointment, and thereafter until his successor is appointed. ((provided, however, that if any of them shall cease to be a member of the state Commission on Interstate Cooperation, or a member or executive of the State Planning Board, his membership upon the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin shall be thereby automatically terminated.))

((C. Appointment of Successor

Whenever the term of office of any member of the Commission shall expire, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation by which he was appointed shall appoint the successor, in the manner outlined under Section I-A, who shall be a member of the state's Commission on Interstate Cooperation or of the state's Planning Board, as the case may be.))

C. Fiscal Year

The fiscal year shall run from July 1 to June 30.

((D. Delaware

Until a State Planning Board is established in Delaware, the requirement that one member of this Commission shall be a member of the State Planning Board shall be waived for that state.))

II. Officers and Staff

A. ((Annually, at the meeting in July)), At its annual business meeting, the Commission shall select a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from its own members, who shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify. Elections may be held at such other times as are necessary to fill a vacancy.

B. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the ((officers,)) Chairman and Vice-Chairman, together with three members of the Commission, one from each state ((other than)) except the state

from which the Vice-Chairman comes, who shall be selected by the members of the Commission from that state. The Executive Committee shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be assigned to it by the Commission.

- C. ((Unless otherwise determined, the Executive Secretary of the Commission shall also serve as the Treasurer of the Commission,))
The Commission shall also elect a Treasurer who shall be subject at all times to the regulations imposed upon that officer by such authorizations and limitations as are, or may be, prescribed by the Commission.
- D. All employees of the Commission shall be appointed and discharged by the Commission, upon the recommendation of the members of the Executive Committee.

III. Funds

- A. Upon assurance of the amounts to be appropriated by the state governments towards its work, the Commission shall draw up and approve a budget for the ensuing fiscal year. ((The fiscal year shall run from July 1 to June 30.))
- B. Since it is the established practice of some states to require receipted bills to accompany applications before payment of state appropriations, or to limit the amount of advances granted to legislative boards and commissions, a reserve fund ((should)) shall be included in every budget ((which will)) in order to enable the Commission to begin operations in the new fiscal year pending the accumulation of receipts.
- C. Applications to the states for the payment of appropriations, or installments thereof, shall be made by the ((Executive Secretary)) Chairman and/or Treasurer.

- D. All funds made available to the Commission shall be delivered to a depository selected by the Commission for deposit in a bank account or bank accounts to be carried in the name of the Commission.
- E. Disbursements from ((this)) bank ((account)) accounts shall be made upon and according to the check, draft, note, or order of ((this)) the Commission when properly signed by ((the Treasurer and the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman, and)) such officer or officers of the Commission as the Commission may designate and authorize. The depository bank is authorized to receive the same when so signed for the credit of, or in payment from, the payee or any other holder without inquiry as to the circumstances of their issue or the disposition of their proceeds, whether drawn to the individual order, or tendered in payment, of individual obligations of the officers above named or other officers of this Commission or otherwise.
- F. Expenditures in an amount of less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) may be incurred by the ((Executive Secretary)) Treasurer with or without approval by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman; expenditures in excess of fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be made by the ((Executive Secretary)) Treasurer with the approval of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman.
- G. All Statements rendered to the Commission shall be submitted, as current and payable obligations, for presentation to the Commission and approval at each monthly meeting, or at such other meeting as is feasible, except that this provision may be waived ((by vote of the Commission for such periods as)) in cases where the Commission meetings fall at longer intervals than four-week periods. In such cases, nevertheless, complete statements of all

accounts paid during the interim periods shall be presented to the Commission for approval at their next regularly scheduled meeting.

IV. Meetings--Quorum--Committees

- A. Meetings shall be held monthly, or upon the call of the Chairman at a time and place designated by him, or upon the written request of any state Commission on Interstate Cooperation.
- B. Seven members, representing at least three states, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.
- C. There shall be such committees, standing, advisory, and special as the Commission shall from time to time create.

V. Amendments

The Commission may at any time amend these Articles of Organization, by a two-thirds vote.

VI. Federal Cooperation

The Commission requests the cooperation of the Federal government, through its appropriate agencies, to the fullest possible extent.

VII. Objectives

The Commission considers that its functions should be:

- A. To serve as a fact-coordinating body and to develop the means and procedure by which the general plans and policies proposed for the development of the ((region)) Delaware River Basin may be carried out;
- B. To sponsor the carrying out of properly developed plans which result from surveys and research concerning population, land and water resources and uses, and other related subjects;
- C. To coordinate the activities of the Commission and Committees on Interstate Cooperation and their joint agency,

the Council of State Governments, with the work of the appropriate state and federal agencies for the prevention and abatement of pollution, for flood control, and for the proper general use and control of the waters of the Delaware River;

- D. To encourage appropriate interstate ((compacts)) legislative policies and the enactment of uniform state laws for the abatement of water pollution, for flood control and for the proper general use and control of the waters of the Delaware River.
- E. To advance, perpetuate, and outline the work recommended by its conferences, and to develop and propose new objectives.

((VIII. Initial Objective

As its first objective, the Commission recommends that a program be evolved for the abatement of pollution of the Delaware River.))

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

PRELIMINARY DRAFT
OF REVISED ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION

June, 1943

I. Organization

A. Membership

The Interstate Commission shall be composed of twenty members, five from each of the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

Four of the members from each state shall be chosen and designated by that state's Commission (or Committee) on Interstate Cooperation and at least three of such members shall be members of that state's Commission (or Committee) on Interstate Cooperation. One of such three members shall be from the Senate; one from the House of Representatives; and one shall be an administrative official of the state. The fourth member designated in the above manner, except in the case of Delaware, shall be a member or executive of the state's Planning Board.

The fifth member from each state shall be selected by the members of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin in such manner as may from time to time be prescribed by such Commission.

B. Term of Office

Each of the twenty state members shall serve until the first day of July following the date of his appointment, and thereafter until his successor is appointed.

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The fiscal year shall run from July 1 to June 30.

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- A. At its annual business meeting, the Commission shall select a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from its own members, who shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify. Elections may be held at such other times as are necessary to fill a vacancy.
- B. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, together with three members of the Commission, one from each state except the state from which the Vice-Chairman comes, who shall be selected by the members of the Commission from that state. The Executive Committee shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be assigned to it by the Commission.
- C. The Commission shall also elect a Treasurer who shall be subject at all times to the regulations imposed upon that officer by such authorizations and limitations as are, or may be, prescribed by the Commission.
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- B. Since it is the established practice of some states to require receipted bills to accompany applications before payment of state appropriations, or to limit the amount of

advances granted to legislative boards and commissions, a reserve fund shall be included in every budget in order to enable the Commission to begin operations in the new fiscal year pending the accumulation of receipts.

- C. Applications to the states for the payment of appropriations, or installments thereof, shall be made by the Chairman and/or Treasurer.
- D. All funds made available to the Commission shall be delivered to a depository selected by the Commission for deposit in a bank account or bank accounts to be carried in the name of the Commission.
- E. Disbursements from bank accounts shall be made upon and according to the check, draft, note, or order of the Commission when properly signed by such officer or officers of the Commission as the Commission may designate and authorize. The depository bank is authorized to receive the same when so signed for the credit of, or in payment from, the payee or any other holder without inquiry as to the circumstances of their issue or the disposition of their proceeds, whether drawn to the individual order, or tendered in payment, of individual obligations of the officers above named or other officers of this Commission or otherwise.
- F. Expenditures in an amount of less than fifty dollars (~~\$~~50.00) may be incurred by the Treasurer with or without approval by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman; expenditures in excess of fifty dollars (~~\$~~50.00) shall be made by the Treasurer with the approval of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman.

- G. All statements rendered to the Commission shall be submitted, as current and payable obligations, for presentation to the Commission and approval at each monthly meeting, or at such other meeting as is feasible, except that this provision may be waived in cases where the Commission meetings fall at longer intervals than four-week periods. In such cases, nevertheless, complete statements of all accounts paid during the interim periods shall be presented to the Commission for approval at their next regularly scheduled meeting.

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The Commission considers that its functions should be:

- A. To serve as a fact-coordinating body and to develop the means and procedure by which the general plans and policies proposed for the development of the Delaware River Basin may be carried out;
- B. To sponsor the carrying out of properly developed plans which result from surveys and research concerning population, land and water resources and usos, and other related subjects;
- C. To coordinate the activities of the Commission and Committees on Interstate Cooperation and their joint agency, the Council of State Governments, with the work of the appropriate state and federal agencies for the prevention and abatement of pollution, for flood control and for the proper general use and control of the waters of the Delaware River;
- D. To encourage appropriate interstate legislative policies and the enactment of uniform state laws for the abatement of water pollution, for flood control and for the proper general use and control of the waters of the Delaware River.
- E. To advance, perpetuate, and outline the work recommended by its conferences, and to develop and propose new objectives.

Incodel Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER II: Annual Report.

STATEMENT: See attached copy.

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

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

Incodel Annual Report

There is included in the following pages a draft of most of the material which it is proposed to include in a report covering the objectives and activities and accomplishments of Incodel.

The material has been prepared with the view of incorporating with it such suitable illustrations as will make the publication interesting and, consequently, one to which the reader will be particularly attracted.

The report probably will occupy about 64 pages, the first 32 of which will be devoted to brief summarizations regarding the Incodel organization and its major activities. Part of this, it is planned, will include graphical material such as portraits of Commissioners and "thought spot" illustrations. The last 32 pages of the report will be in appendices in which will be printed in full, or in considerable detail, such material as the Water Supply Diversion Act recently enacted in New York and Pennsylvania, Duane E. Minard's comparison of the appropriateness and validity of Reciprocal Legislation vs. Interstate Compacts.

Below are quotations from two printing concerns in Philadelphia, The Franklin Printing Company and G. H. McCandless Company, covering services and costs for publishing this work.

	<u>McCandless</u>	<u>Franklin</u>
Printing and Binding	\$ 706.00	\$ 841.50
Engravings	170.00	311.25
Artwork and Consultation	50.00	71.00
Total	<u>\$ 926.00</u>	<u>\$1223.75</u>

The job can be done at a considerably less cost if confined to straight printing.

FOREWORD

By the Chairman

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1943 marks one of the most important milestones in the history of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. During a year in which all of the people of all the great and powerful nations of the world were locked in deadly combat in a terrible global war, the people at home in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, not losing sight of the future, were quietly, but effectively, consummating policies and agreements so that they, and the generations to follow, might mutually and peacefully use, protect and enjoy the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin.

The outstanding accomplishment of the year was the enactment of reciprocal legislation in the States of New York and Pennsylvania whereby litigated controversies over the sharing of the common natural "treasure of life" -- the waters of the Delaware River Basin -- would be virtually outlawed. The same water supply diversion bill awaits the approval of the legislature in New Jersey which is now in recess. Its unanimous adoption by the three states constitutes positive proof of the acceptance of the policy of cooperative interstate negotiation, rather than competitive interstate litigation, for the adjustment of questions regarding the respective rights and responsibilities of the participating states in the use of the waters of the Delaware River Basin.

Although operating with a greatly reduced staff and budget because of the war, the Commission's other accomplishments for the year "measure up" to the standards of previous periods.

In the first quarter it successfully completed the management of the campaign for the conservation of municipal and industrial water supplies in the Philadelphia five-county war production area. This program was initiated in May 1942, during the previous fiscal year. It was keynoted with the slogan, "Water Wins Wars!"

Under date of October, 1942 the Commission issued an impartial and comprehensive report presenting the results of its survey of the proposal which is now before Congress to construct a canal across the State of New Jersey between Bordentown on the Delaware River and Sayreville on Raritan Bay. The Commission takes the position that since this project could not be completed in time to be useful during the present war that it should not be authorized until the states and regions affected are afforded an opportunity to suggest revisions which will overcome certain undesirable features of the proposal as now advanced.

During the year the office brought its investigation regarding the development of multiple purpose reservoirs on the Delaware River to a tentative conclusion. Conferences have been held with representatives of interested water supply and water power agencies and the survey has been favorably received.

The periodic occurrence of salt water in the lower Delaware River during periods of drought with its damaging effect on the sources of industrial and municipal water supplies for the areas lying between Philadelphia and Marcus Hook also was a subject of special attention. A report completed in the latter part of the fiscal year presents a complete analysis of this problem. It suggests a practical method for its correction which may well be adopted for postwar construction.

As the fiscal year ends, the Commission again is actively participating in the war-time extension of its previous year's campaign for the conservation of water.

For the future, the Commission envisages an opportunity to render valuable service in coordinating the activities of the states and their municipal subdivisions in the conservation of the resources of the Delaware River Basin, particularly in preparation for, and during, the period of postwar rehabilitation and development. Because of the "priority" demands for material and manpower for the prosecution of the war, programs for the construction of sewage and industrial waste treatment plants and for the correction of the silt problem in the Schuylkill watershed, of necessity, have been delayed. The Commission now is preparing to develop a construction program for such of these projects as are necessary for the proper control of stream pollution. This work will occupy a prominent position in the postwar development of the Delaware River Basin.

A MORE PERFECT UNION

THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN STATES

IN 1786

The Delaware River Basin states are four of the most progressive states in the entire country. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, out of which the Delaware Basin is formed, always have been the pioneers in movements leading to the creation and the realization of the "More Perfect Union".

History shows that events leading to the adoption of the Constitution, an undertaking which has set the pace for governmental thinking and action throughout the world, were pioneered by these four states. In 1786, three years before the Constitution went into effect, a meeting had been scheduled in Annapolis at which delegates from the thirteen original colonies were to consider methods by which the states could operate with greater harmony. Delegates, however, from only the Delaware Basin States appeared and the meeting could not be carried out as planned. But, undaunted, these delegates set to work and, as a result of their deliberations came the recommendation to hold the convention at Independence Hall, Philadelphia at which the Constitution was framed.

Back in those early days our present means of communication and transportation were unthought of, life was simple, and the problems of government not complex. The latter fell into two major classifications. First, there were those problems primarily local in nature and contained within state boundaries. The Constitution provided that jurisdiction over these should be retained by the individual states. Second, were the problems which affected all of the states. Jurisdiction over these was delegated by the states to the federal government. A third set of conditions involving problems which would concern a group of states also was recognized. The founders of our democracy provided that these matters could be handled by compact or agreement among the states.

A MORE PERFECT UNION

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

IN 1935

State governments functioned reasonably well under the principles of the Constitution for more than a century. Then came, in rapid succession, startling improvements in transportation and communication and the phenomenal growth of community and business units. These developments brought on new times and new conditions under which the states no longer could be relatively independent. Safety and prosperity now, in every state, came to depend more and more upon conditions and practices in other states. Here is where new difficulties began, for it was found that in thousands of instances the laws of states were in conflict; their practices, discordant; their regulations, antagonistic; and their policies, competitive or repugnant.

The result of such disharmony was inevitable. The federal government began to take over more and more control from the states, as evidenced by the almost constant passing of functions from states' government to the federal government during the past fifty years. This trend was particularly noticeable during the years just prior to the outbreak of the present world-wide conflict and, of course, has been greatly accelerated since then.

Many students of government see in this movement toward Federalism a decided danger to American democracy and morale. At the same time, there are others who believe the transfer of functions to the federal government is the only way in which to avoid a "return to horse and buggy days" and chaos.

Return to horse and buggy days versus dictatorship would be a difficult choice. Fortunately we do not have to make it. There is a third alternative -- cooperative action by the states wherever their interests are common. Recognizing this situation and with the view of promoting the policy of interstate cooperation, there was created in 1935 a public administration organization known as the Council of State Governments.

A MORE PERFECT UNION

INTERSTATE COOPERATION COMMISSIONS

IN 1936

As an outgrowth of the activities of the Council of State Governments all of the forty-eight states but four have authorized by legislative action the organization of Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. It is expected there soon will be such a commission in every state of the Union. These commissions operate in a score of broad fields for the development of greater governmental harmony and cooperation among states. To cite a few examples, they are engaged in studying and solving such problems as taxes, criminal law, governmental policy toward social usages, liquor control, trade barriers, the protection and control of natural resources, postwar planning and many other fields.

The Commissions usually are composed of fifteen members, five from each of the two branches of the legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and five officials of the State government appointed by the Governor.

Authority is granted to each Commission to establish such committees, as is deemed advisable, to conduct conferences and to formulate proposals concerning the various subjects of inter-governmental cooperation. State officials who are not members of the Commission may serve on such committees.

New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware quickly visualizing the merits of this movement, were among the first states to create interstate cooperation commissions. In 1936, delegates from these states held a conference in Philadelphia to decide upon a program to which they should direct their attention and energy. They agreed, among other things, that one problem required special and unusual attention--the problem of cooperatively developing a policy and program for the coordinated conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin. As a result of this idea, birth was given to the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin popularly known as Incodel.

INCODEL

ORGANIZATION

The Incodel pattern of organization was adopted with the view of developing, and assisting in the execution of, coordinated and practical policies and programs for the conservation and wise use of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin. It has sought to accomplish this objective efficiently and economically. Essentially, it is a service organization which does not, in any way, seek to usurp the legislative, administrative or executive functions of existing state agencies.

The present organization comprises:

1. The Commission, which is composed of one State Senator, one member of the General Assembly, one administrative official, and the Chairman or Director of the state planning unit from each of the four state governments. The membership, in each state is appointed by the Interstate Cooperation Commissions.
2. Technical Advisory Committees, consisting of officials from each of the states who are expert in such fields as Water Supply, Stream Pollution, Planning, Research, Education, Industry and Finance.
3. A Central Staff, which under normal peace-time conditions, included an executive secretary, a chief engineer, four engineering assistants and draftsmen, and two stenographers.

The staff provides for a continuous correlation of activities, a most important function in the formulation of practical programs. It discloses opportunities for cooperative effort, and provides a clearing house in which existing information and facilities may be correlated and utilized without conflict or duplication.

Working under the general guidance and inspiration of the individual members of Incodel and of its technical advisory committees, the organization has access to the combined facilities and technical resources of the participating states and to those of federal agencies operating within the region.

INCODEL MEMBERSHIP

PENNSYLVANIA

HON. ELLWOOD J. TURNER, CHAIRMAN, born August 9, 1886, was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1924 to 1942. In 1939 he was elected Speaker and in this capacity instituted many outstanding reforms. Mr. Turner has been the author or sponsor for many measures for the improvement of municipal and state government administration. In 1937, he was elected to the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, and served as Chairman of the agency in 1940.

HON. WELDON B. HEYBURN, MEMBER, born March 8, 1903, has been a member of the Pennsylvania Senate since 1936 and now is majority floor leader of that branch of the legislature. A farmer by occupation, Senator Heyburn--a true friend of the land--has taken a keen interest, and been a leader, in all movements for the promotion of progressive and modern measures for the conservation of the soil, the streams, and other natural resources.

HON. MARK S. JAMES, MEMBER, born August 13, 1885, is Executive Director of Pennsylvania's Postwar Planning Commission. Prior to that he was Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce from 1941 to 1943 and Deputy Secretary from 1939 to 1941. An industrial engineer of wide experience, Mr. James, even before Pearl Harbor, was actively engaged in the task of coordinating Pennsylvania's industrial activities with the needs of the national defense program.

MR. FRANCIS A. PITKIN, MEMBER, born June 2, 1899, has been Executive Director of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board since 1936, and before that, Assistant Director since its inception, in 1934. Mr. Pitkin, an engineer by training, is recognized as an authority in the field of practical planning. He is chairman of the Pennsylvania Recreational Council, a member of the Technical Committee of the State Council of Defense and of the Advisory Committee of the Public Service Institute.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Incodel's Advisory Committee on Quantity

To Incodel's Advisory Committee on Quantity of Water belongs the credit for the formulation of the technical conditions for the sharing of the waters of the Delaware River Basin which are incorporated in the Water Supply Diversion Legislation passed this year by the states of New York and Pennsylvania and now awaiting the approval of the New Jersey Legislature. Composed of the engineer from each of these three states who is most familiar with water supply and stream flow and regulation problems, the membership of the Quantity Committee represents over a century of practical experience in the administration of water problems.

Mr. Howard T. Critchlow, the New Jersey member, is Engineer in Charge of the New Jersey State Water Policy Commission. He has been continuously associated in an official capacity with this agency or its predecessor since 1917. Beginning in 1910, after graduation from Cornell University, he was engaged for four years on the Panama Canal project after which he held positions with the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania and with the United States Geological Survey.

Mr. Russell Suter, the New York member, is Executive Engineer of the Water Power and Control Commission of the State of New York. He has been associated with this water resources agency since 1910. Graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1900, Mr. Suter, before his affiliation with the state, held positions with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands, and the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York.

Mr. Charles E. Ryder, the Pennsylvania member, is Chief Engineer of the Water and Power Resources Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, the principal water resources control agency of that state, and with which he has been associated since 1907. Prior to 1907, following his graduation from Lehigh University in 1905, Mr. Ryder held positions with the Pennsylvania Railroad and with the Bell Telephone Company.

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P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

Meetings and Conferences

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin held the following six business meetings during the past fiscal year. Each of these was attended by the majority of its Commissioners, and in several instances by representatives of its advisory committees and of its parent organizations, the Council of State Governments and the Delaware Basin states' Interstate Cooperation Commissions. The meetings were as follows:

July 24-25, 1942	Annual Business Meeting and Conference at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania.
October 6, 1942	New York City, New York.
December 15, 1942	New York City, New York.
January 23, 1943	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
April 10, 1943	New York City, New York.
June 4, 1943	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Commission also sponsored or participated in the following meetings and conferences during the year. As will be noted, the Commission's business meetings were timed to take place in conjunction with most of these sessions.

July 23, 1942 - Bothlehom, Pennsylvania.
Conference with Lehigh River Valley business, industrial and public agencies in regard to stream pollution and water supply diversion programs.

October 6, 1942 - New York City, New York.
Conference with members and administrative officials of the New York City Board of Water Supply.

December 15, 1942 - New York City, New York.
Conference with members and administrative officials of the New York City Board of Water Supply.

January 13, 1943 - Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Conference of Pennsylvania members of Commission with the Pennsylvania Water and Power Resources Board.

January 24-26, 1943 - Baltimore, Maryland.
Sixth Biennial General Assembly of the Council of State Governments.

April 9, 1943 - New York City, New York.
Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments on Post War planning.

Numerous meetings of the several Incodel Advisory Committees also were held during the year.

As further evidence of the wide-scale activities of the Commission, among others, Incodel members or staff representatives participated in the following programs.

Four-state conference of the American Water Works Association in Philadelphia, October 7 - 8, 1942.

Annual meeting of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in Philadelphia, October 22 - 23, 1942.

Seminar of School on Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., February 4, 1943

Annual Meeting of American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City, January 20, 1943.

Annual Meeting of The Friends of the Land, Philadelphia, February 25, 1943.

Engineers Club of Philadelphia Conference on City Planning for Philadelphia, March 3, 1943.

Hearing of United States House of Representatives Committee on Rivers and Harbors in Washington, D.C., March 9, 1943 on New Jersey Canal Bill.

Annual Meeting of New Jersey Sewage Works Association, Trenton, New Jersey, March 26, 1943.

Conference with representatives of New Jersey water supply agencies in regard to New Jersey Ship Canal project.

Conference with representatives of water supply agencies in the Philadelphia five-county metropolitan area in regard to water supply conservation campaign, Philadelphia, May 10, 1943.

Conference with representatives of agencies interested in Incodel's multiple purpose reservoir investigation, Philadelphia, May 14, 1943.

Conference of American Society of Planning Officials, New York City, May 17 - 19, 1943.

Conference with legislative leaders and representatives of New Jersey water resources groups in Trenton, New Jersey, May 11, 1943 in regard to water supply diversion legislation.

Conference with members of the New Jersey State Water Policy Commission, Paterson, New Jersey, June 7, 1943.

Annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Water Works Association and Sewage Works Association in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 8 - 9, 1943.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL

Procedure

The work of Incodel is concerned with problems of interest to many departments and agencies of the participating states and of the federal government, and also to private business and industrial organizations. In view of this general situation, one approach to its broad objective of developing programs for the conservation of the natural resources of the Delaware River Basin might have been to embark upon a survey of the basin for all purposes on the theory that a comprehensive over-all plan is a prerequisite to the satisfactory solution of major problems regardless of their importance and urgency. This would have involved the spending of large appropriations and, no doubt, would have been spectacular.

Instead of such a blanket survey, Incodel adopted the policy of making a direct attack on obvious, important and urgent problems of interstate or regional significance.

Regarding this approach, Mr. Carl A. Bock, nationally recognized consulting engineer, who was engaged for a short period by Incodel to appraise its organization, procedures and programs stated:

"My review of the work of Incodel indicates excellent progress in the development of regional plans and policies. It has adopted a comprehensive plan for pollution control; it has effectively substituted arbitration methods for litigation in water controversies; it is successfully promoting the formulation of guiding principles, regulations and procedures for water supply diversion projects; it has functioned as a clearing house for information, and as a coordinator in fact-finding activities; it has compiled and published valuable factual data important to the solution of planning problems of the basin.....

"I am convinced that Incodel has made a wise and very effective approach to its problems."

Budget

In the years before the war, Incodel operated upon an annual budget of \$30,000 made up of equitably proportioned appropriations from each of the four participating states. Within a few months after Pearl Harbor the Commission agreed to curtail its normal activities in order to make the services of part of its staff

immediately available for full-time application to undertakings more essential for the successful prosecution of the war. In accordance with this policy it voluntarily reduced its budget by one-third. Concurrently the Commission transferred its emphasis, as far as possible, to efforts having a direct bearing on the war and on war production problems.

Staff

Prior to our entrance into the war, the central staff consisted of a personnel of seven. However as the result of the war and the consequent policy of curtailment adopted by the Commission, this now has been reduced to four.

In January of this year, Incodel agreed to relinquish the services of its Executive Secretary, David W. Robinson, for the duration of the war to the Council of State Government in order that he might carry out assignments involving the formulation of war and post-war measures for state government administration.

Earlier, in May 1942, the Commission released its two draftsmen so that they also might take advantage of the opportunity to become engaged in more vital war time activities.

The present staff of four now is headed by James H. Allen, the Commission's Chief Engineer. His assistant is Henry A. Rowan. In addition, the office employs two stenographers.

Future Programs

Now that there are indications that the United Nations are gaining control of the war situation, the Commission has concluded that its policy should be to devote a major and greater portion of its attention and energies in the future in preparing for the period of transition for the era of constructive rehabilitation between the end of the war and the beginning of the peace. As a result, among other projects, the Commission has begun to develop a public works construction program for the Basin, particularly in the field of stream pollution control and related water resources conservation.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

STREAM POLLUTION

IncodeL's announced first objective was to develop a policy and program for the control of stream pollution in the Delaware River Basin. This task was assigned to the Commission's Advisory Committee on Quality of Water. Resulting from its investigations, an agreement was reached in 1938 under which the River with its contributory drainage areas was divided into four zones. For each of these zones appropriate minimum standards were adopted for the treatment of sewage and industrial wastes and for the maintenance of the quality of the water in the receiving stream. The zones and the standards of quality were immediately approved by the four states' departments of health. They since have been used by these agencies as their guiding policy in dealing with stream pollution problems in the Delaware Basin.

The IncodeL standards were subsequently made a part of a concurrent Act which has been officially ratified by the Legislatures and approved by the Governors of the States of Delaware, New Jersey and New York. The measure now is pending in Pennsylvania. Its ratification in this state will mark the attainment of another "first" for the Delaware Basin states in the progress of this nation's constant march to A More Perfect Union.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, IncodeL's Planned Program for Pollution Control had resulted in the expenditure of more than ten million dollars for the construction of necessary sewage collection and treatment works. Additionally, Philadelphia was ready to embark upon the construction of a forty-two million dollar sewage collection and treatment program. The Cities of Camden and Gloucester across the river from Philadelphia also were under orders from the New Jersey Department of Health to cease the discharge of untreated sewage into the river.

Because of the more urgent need for materials and manpower to fight and win the war, these programs had to be set aside for the duration. Unquestionably they will be among the first public works projects to be undertaken in the post-war reconstruction period.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

WATER SUPPLY

A major part of Incodel's resources have been devoted to one of the most troublesome and difficult problems of the basin--water supply diversion.

For more than twenty years this problem was subjected to independent study by a variety of official agencies in all three states. But lacking effective interstate machinery, it was never solved. As a result, in 1929, litigation arose over the right of the City of New York to divert 600 million gallons of water from the tributaries of the Delaware River in New York State. New Jersey, seeking to prevent the proposed diversion, filed a Bill of Complaint in the United States Supreme Court; Pennsylvania intervened to establish and protect her rights.

After more than two years of legal controversy, costing the states about a million dollars, the Court established the principle of equitable distribution of the waters of the Delaware based upon reasonable needs. While it stated that the waters could be utilized under reasonable restrictions, by and for the benefit of all the bordering states, it did not, and obviously could not, determine the manner in which the water could be utilized so as to be mutually beneficial and satisfactory to the interested states.

The formulation of the conditions for the realization of this objective has been the subject of an investigation of Incodel's Advisory Committee on Water Supply. After more than three years of careful, cooperative study, this Committee recommended a series of formulae under which, any state--through its subdivisions--may take the water it needs for water supply purposes, whether it be diverted from the tributaries of the Delaware River or directly from the channel of the river, or whether it constitutes a complete or a partial diversion.

These conditions were incorporated into concurrent legislative bills which were introduced in the 1943 sessions of the New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania legislatures. The measure has been passed in the last two states and awaits the approval of the New Jersey legislature which is now in recess.

A copy of the bill together with other explanatory and supplemental material is contained in an Appendix of this report.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

RECREATION

Most of the 6800 square miles embraced within that portion of the Delaware River Basin above Trenton Falls is a land of fertile farms, forested hills, picturesque streams and scenic beauty; a land which now serves, and which with careful planning may be made to serve much better, as a haven for the sportsman and a restful retreat for the vacationer; a land of limitless recreational possibilities.

Although lying within two hours driving distance of fifteen million people, the area thus far has escaped much of the type of exploitation usually encountered in other areas of similar natural attraction. To protect and conserve the valuable resources of this region the Commission, through its Advisory Committee on Planning, has taken every opportunity to impress upon local and state authorities the necessity of planning and so guiding the physical development of the Upper Basin as to secure to it the full benefit of the advantages with which it has been endowed. The Basin should be a regional and a national asset and not the private play-ground of a relatively few people. However, new and increased occupation of the land, if uncontrolled, would quickly destroy the very assets by which it was attracted.

The Commission has suggested an effective and economically valuable program for the protection and conservation of the Upper Basin's resources. This is set forth in full in its publication "The Upper Valley; Planned Development or Exploitation".

The five major points of this program, under each of which are included detailed recommendations for their attainment, are:

- I. Proper maintenance of the quality of the waters of the Delaware River and its tributaries.
- II. Proper protection of the recreational values of the Delaware River.
- III. Improvement and proper protection of highway and transportation facilities.
- IV. Establishment of official planning and zoning agencies in the region.
- V. Promotion of official and general public interest in, and knowledge of, the value of the natural recreational assets of the Basin.

The Commission strongly feels that the execution of the above program is essential. Local initiative should continue to forward this activity.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

MULTIPLE PURPOSE RESERVOIRS

A congressional report published in 1932 setting forth the results of a survey of the Delaware River made by the United States Engineer Office suggests that the river could be developed advantageously for the combined production of hydro-electric power and water supply, and for such incidental uses as flood control, navigation, and stream flow regulation. The Engineers stated that federal participation in such a project, however, did not appear justifiable. They recommended that any development of the Delaware River, above Trenton, should be controlled by an interstate agency representing the interested states. While the policy for joint control of the Delaware River by the states as suggested by the Army Engineers is logical, it does not necessarily represent the view of the present or future national administrations.

With the view of knowing the facts in order to be prepared to intelligently appraise possible future suggestions for the establishment of a federal authority in the Delaware watershed, as was done in the Tennessee Valley, Incodel has completed an exhaustive investigation of the situation in this basin.

Its major findings include the following:

1. The "highest use" of the waters of the Delaware watershed is for public water supply. This use has precedence over all others.
2. The development of the Delaware for hydro-electric power alone, either under private or public control, would not be economically attractive.
3. While power developments could be combined advantageously, under public control, with a joint water supply project for Philadelphia and northeastern New Jersey there appears to be no need nor reason for such a joint water supply in the near future, and the probability of its ultimate development is questionable.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

THE NEW JERSEY CANAL

At the present time a bill is before the Congress of the United States to authorize the construction of a ship canal, costing \$199,000,000 across the State of New Jersey from Bordentown just below Trenton on the Delaware River to Sayreville on Raritan Bay.

IncodeL has investigated this project carefully, having prepared and issued a report on the subject in October 1942. While the results of this survey indicate that a canal across New Jersey would not be economically justified, the Commission's interest is not primarily concerned with this factor.

IncodeL is interested principally in the probable effect of the operation of the canal upon the quality of the water in the Delaware River. Below Trenton, approximately 2,500,000 persons, in Bristol, Burlington, Philadelphia and Chester, get their municipal water supply from the Delaware. Hundreds of important industries also depend entirely upon the river for their source of water. If the canal were constructed as now proposed at least 150 million gallons of water a day, and probably a much greater quantity, would be diverted from the river during periods of summer drought for its operation. No provision has been made to get this water from a stored supply. Consequently its taking during periods of summer drought would have a serious damaging effect. The reduction of stream flow would increase the pollution load in the river, aggravate salinity conditions in the lower estuary, and generally cause an appreciable deterioration of the quality of the water in the river for municipal and industrial uses.

Also, the claim that locks at each end of the canal can be so constructed and operated as to prevent the admission of any intolerable amount of salt water into the Delaware River from Raritan Bay is questionable. As far as is known no method yet devised has operated successfully in this respect for a canal of the size and type under consideration.

In view of the above circumstances, and because the canal cannot be built for use during the present war, IncodeL takes the position that, as now proposed, the project should not be authorized. At best, its construction, of necessity, must be deferred until after the war. Before then and before authorization, opportunity should be afforded the states and regions affected to suggest revisions to overcome the undesirable features of the present proposal.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

SALINITY IN THE DELAWARE

The area which adjoins the Delaware River between Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania-Delaware boundary line is one of the most important industrial sections in the entire United States. It depends almost entirely upon the Delaware River as its source of water supply.

Usually, the water of the river in this zone is excellently suited for industrial use. But during periods of drought, because of the reduced volume of fresh water flow, ocean water through tidal action progressively pushed itself up the river from the lower bay, changing the source from an acceptable quality into a brackish mixture, unfit for normal uses.

This movement of salinity results in increased costs for water treatment and in other damages to industrial production which have been estimated to amount to a yearly average of more than \$400,000. This is obviously a condition which should be corrected as far as practicably possible.

Several methods have been suggested for the alleviation of this situation, all of which have been investigated by Incodel.

An early proposal advanced the theory that when water supply reservoirs are built they should be required to be of such a size as to contain an amount of water sufficient to release into the stream to make up the deficiency caused by a drought. This has been found to be physically and economically impossible.

At one time, the suggested proposal of the Army Engineers for the construction of a series of reservoirs in the Delaware River (See Section on Multiple Purpose Reservoirs) was viewed by a few as a possible solution of the salinity problem. However it has been ascertained that until such a project would be advisable for other uses it would be entirely impractical for this purpose. Its cost, at least \$20,000,000, would be prohibitive.

In cooperation with the industries in the affected area it has been found that a practical solution lies in the construction of one or more reservoirs on tributaries conveniently located to the industrial centers from which water can be drawn during periods of salinity to supplant the deteriorated supply in the Delaware which normally would have to be used and processed at a great expense. Such reservoirs could be built for a fraction of the cost of the earlier alternatives and would be economically self-liquidating.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

WATER CONSERVATION

Early in May of 1942, Incodel was asked to undertake the planning and management of a Water Conservation Campaign in the Philadelphia Metropolitan District.

The war needs of the five-county area which include the District were increasing at such an alarming rate that unless "water-as-usual" habits were curtailed a serious breakdown seemed inevitable. It was obvious, however, that the situation did not rest in the hands of the management of the several water supply agencies serving the District but rather upon the degree of cooperation on the part of the 2,500,000 users of water to the pleas, "Don't Be A Drip!" and "Use Water Wisely."

To reach the people a concentrated campaign covering a period of three consecutive weeks was conducted through the press, radio, schools, civic organizations and other agencies. Every effort was made to bring home the facts, seriousness and urgency of the threatened water shortage to the people. The voluntary cooperation of each citizen was requested. But the invitation to take part in the program involved no threats, no coercion, no compulsion.

The Mayor of Philadelphia opened the program with a radio address which he keynoted by stating "Here and abroad, on land and on sea, at present as in the past, Water Wins Wars!"

The five County Councils of Civilian Defense in the area cooperated wholeheartedly. Through them and other cooperating agencies 750,000 four-page leaflets outlining the facts of the Campaign were personally distributed to every home in the District.

The patriotic response of the citizens to the request to conserve water for war and essential civilian needs and services was most encouraging. Through them, the District not only met the increased demands brought on by the war but did it with twenty million gallons of water per day less than was used the previous year. This indicates that waste and non-essential water usage which normally comprise about twenty per cent of the entire demands for water had been almost completely eliminated.

INCODEL ACTIVITIES

POSTWAR PREPAREDNESS

At the moment no task is more vital than winning the war. But next in importance is the necessity of being prepared for the period of reconstruction that is to follow. The states of the Delaware River Basin have clearly recognized the mandate for postwar preparedness and are now engaged on many fronts in this campaign.

IncodeL has an important part to play in the work. In particular it has the responsibility of assisting the states in the development and execution of coordinated postwar programs of public works construction in the Delaware River Basin, particularly in the field of stream pollution control and water resources use and conservation.

To be prepared for the resumption of the program for the construction of needed sewage and industrial waste treatment facilities, which had to be suspended during the war, will be of first importance. In magnitude this item of public works will comprise a shelf of projects totaling approximately \$100,000,000 in value. The coal silt problem in the Schuylkill River subbasin also must be corrected. As to this problem the Commission is in a position to render impartial and valuable service in coordinating the conflicting interests and efforts of the various federal, state, municipal and private agencies which must attempt to blueprint the physical and financial arrangements for its solution.

Proposals for broad scale river regulation and control projects in the Delaware Basin by which the real or fancied needs for municipal and industrial water supply, flood control, navigation, salinity control, recreation, water power, and other related or incidental uses may be supplied, must be anticipated and analyzed. Their construction, if found advisable, should be planned for and negotiated by the Commission in order that the interests of the Delaware River Basin states may be properly protected.

The location and construction of other water projects and the development of land programs within the Basin also will require the attention of the Commission, as will the formulation of policies for postwar industrial reconversion and development and for other physical and social problems.

The pattern of the IncodeL organization makes it an ideal agency to provide the necessary liaison services whereby the independent programs of the Basin's governmental subdivisions, the states, and the federal government may be coordinated and carried out in a wise and efficient manner.

Incode1 Calendar
Business Meeting

NUMBER III:

Finances

STATEMENT:

See attached statements.

ACTION REQUIRED:

Review, discussion, suggestions,
and approval.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

By:

ACTION TAKEN:

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

SUMMARY OF FINANCES

July 1, 1942 - May 31, 1943

I. Receipts:

A. Unexpended Balance, June 30, 1942 \$ 10,105.66
B. Appropriations, 1942 - 1943:

	<u>Received</u>	
Delaware	\$ 1,666.67	1,666.67
New Jersey	5,000.00	5,000.00
New York	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pennsylvania	8,853.09	8,853.09
		<hr/>
		\$ 30,625.42

II. Expenditures:

July, 1942, to March, 1943, inclusive \$ 14,529.41
April, 1943 1,772.83
May, 1943 1,486.93

\$ 17,789.17

III. Unexpended Balance, May 31, 1943 \$ 12,836.25

April, 1943

INCODEL ACCOUNTS

CURRENT AND PAYABLE
(except where noted)

Classified in Budget Form

I. Personal Services: (Due April 15 and April 30)

1. Engineer	\$ 416.68 *
2. Assistant Engineer	200.00 *
3. Office Secretary	135.00 *
4. Stenographer	50.00 *
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	\$ 801.68

* These amounts include Victory Taxes, totaling \$29.50 which were withheld.

II. Other Expenses

1. Rent (Due April 1)	150.00
2. Equipment.	
3. Supplies:	
A. Pomerantz & Company.	19.29
W. T. Peck & Company.	20.00
4. Printing:	
5. Postage and Express.	22.02
6. Telephone and Telegraph:	
Bell Telephone Company.	49.10
7. Travel: staff and employees	
Ellwood J. Turner:	
April 9, 10, New York City.	35.48
James H. Allen:	
March 30, Harrisburg	10.36
March 31, Harrisburg	8.03
April 1, Trenton	3.65
April 5, Harrisburg.	9.26
April 8-10, New York City.	20.39
April 12-14, Harrisburg.	27.34
April 19, Harrisburg	9.81
April 20, Chester.	1.31
April 21, Wilmington	6.20
April 23, Washington, D.C.	16.51
April 27, Harrisburg	13.34
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	126.20

8. Conferences; Committee Meetings (Commission and Committee Travel):

April 3, James H. Allen, Incodel Office, Conference re New Jersey Ship Canal.	9.73
April 10, Roosevelt Hotel, Inc., New York City, Incodel Business Meeting.	88.20

9. Miscellaneous and Contingent:

Peerless Individual Towel Supply.	1.25
Hobart, Minard and Cooper	352.75
The New York Times.	12.00
Woodington Mail Advertising Service	38.10
Newark Evening News	12.50
American Planning and Civic Association.	5.00
James H. Allen, Home Telephone.	1.20
James H. Allen, Dinners covering Sunday work on agenda for Incodel meeting	2.50
William A. Walker, Constructing shelves	25.00
James H. Allen, Notary Fee, Subscription to Citizen's Business and Collect Postage83

TOTAL, Incodel Accounts Current and Payable \$ 1,772.83

May, 1943

INCODEL ACCOUNTS

CURRENT AND PAYABLE

(except where noted)

Classified in Budget Form

I. Personal Services: (Due May 15 and May 31)

1. Engineer	\$ 416.68 *
2. Assistant Engineer	200.00 *
3. Office Secretary	135.00 *
4. Stenographer	100.00 *
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	851.68

* These amounts include Victory Taxes, Totaling \$30.40, which were withheld.

II. Other Expenses

1. Rent (Due May 1)	150.00
2. Equipment	
3. Supplies:	
Standard Duplicator & Carbon Crafters, Inc. . .	1.00
A. Pomerantz & Company	37.95
4. Printing:	
J. H. McCandless	8.00
5. Postage and Express	8.01
6. Telephone and Telegraph:	
Bell Telephone Company	49.75
Ellwood J. Turner	10.73
7. Travel: staff and employees.	
Ellwood J. Turner:	
April 20, Harrisburg	8.00
James H. Allen:	
April 30, Trenton	3.95
May 4, Bryn Mawr66
May 5, Harrisburg	12.69
May 11, Trenton	6.00
May 18, New York City	7.85
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	39.15

8. Conferences, Committee Meetings (Commission and Committee Travel):

May 4, James H. Allen with K.M. Irwin	2.40
May 10, James H. Allen.50
Bellevue Stratford Hotel	16.59
(Water Conservation Campaign)	
May 15, James H. Allen with Ellwood J. Turner .	4.80
May 17, James H. Allen (Water Conservation Luncheon).	3.65

9. Financial Audits:

Ellwood B. Revell and Company.	300.00
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10. Miscellaneous and Contingent:

Peerless Individual Towel Supply.	1.25
James H. Allen, Home Telephone.	1.47

TOTAL, Incodel Accounts Current and Payable \$ 1,486.93

