

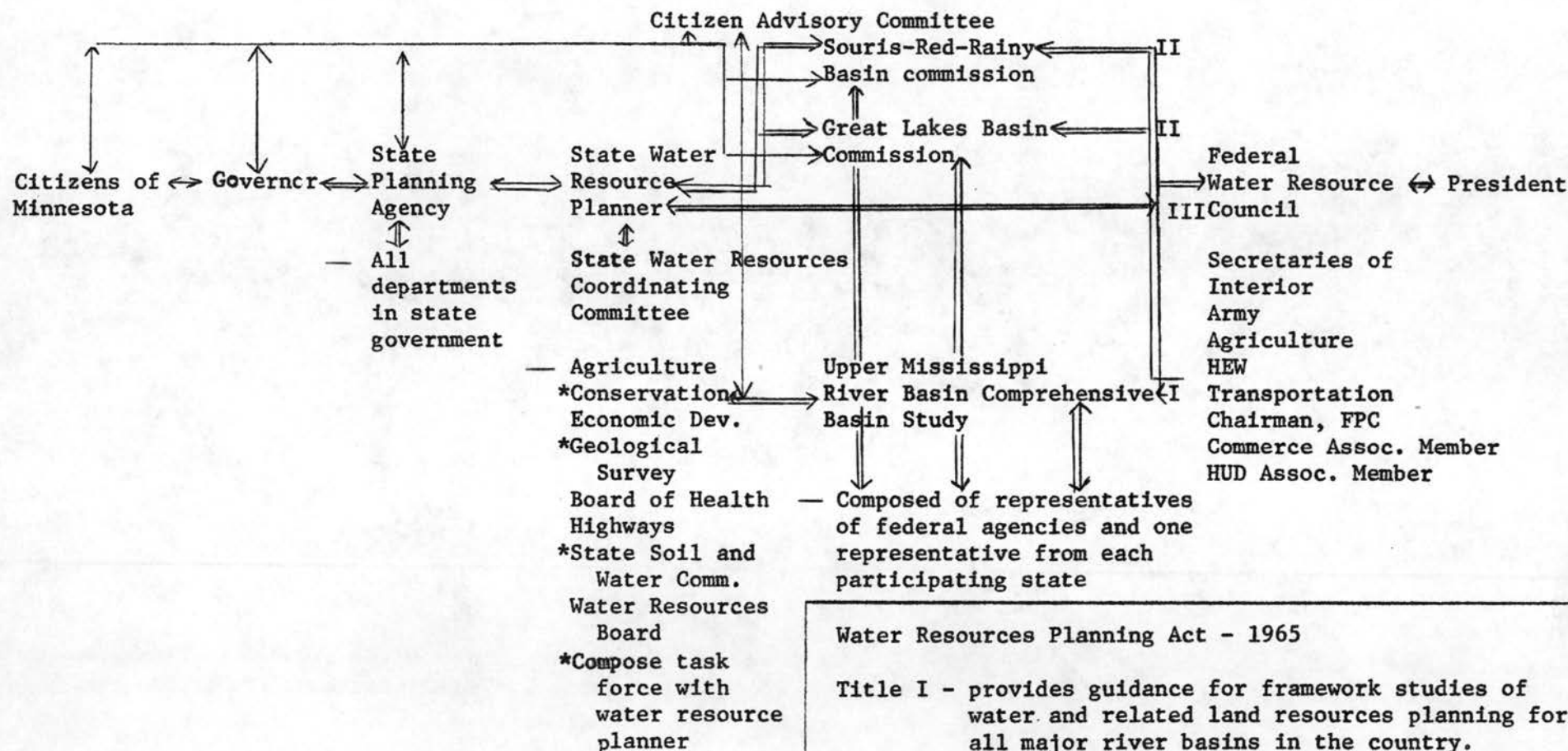


League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES PLANNING AGENCIES MINNESOTA



— Citizens
— State
— Federal

Water Resources Planning Act - 1965

- Title I** - provides guidance for framework studies of water and related land resources planning for all major river basins in the country.
- Title II** - authorizes the President to establish river basin commissions at the request of states and concurrence of Council. The commission coordinates all plans Federal, State, interstate, local and nongovernmental for the development of water and related land resources
- Title III** - provided matching funds to States to develop a state water resource plan

[1967]

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

Water & Wastewater Equipment Manufacturers Association

Aer-O-Flo Corporation
Airkem, Inc.
Alabama Pipe Co.
Allied Chemical Corp., General Chemical Div.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Hydraulic Div.
American Cast Iron Pipe Co.
American City Magazine, The
American Foundry & Mfg. Co.
American Meter Controls, Inc.
American Pipe & Construction Co.
American Well Works, The
Armco Steel Corp., Metal Products Div.
Ashbrook Corp.
Aurora Pump Division, The N. Y. Air Brake Co.
Automatic Control Co.
Badger Meter Mfg. Co.
Baker & Co., Inc., R. H.
Bartlett-Snow-Pacific, Inc.
Beckman Instruments, Inc.
Beloit-Passavant Corp.
Bethlehem Steel Corp.
BIF, Division of N. Y. Air Brake Co.
Bingham & Taylor Corp.
Bird Machine Co.
Brainard & Co., F. S.
Bristol Company, The
Brooks Instrument Div., Emerson Electric Co.
Brooks Products, Inc.
Calgon Corp.
Can-Tex Industries, Tex Vit Manufacturing Div.
Capital Controls Co., Inc.
Carlisle Tire & Rubber Div., Carlisle Corp.
Carter Co., Ralph B.
Carus Chemical Company, Inc.
Cement Asbestos Products Co.
Central Foundry Company
Centriline Division, Raymond Int'l., Inc.
Centri-Spray Corp.
Cen-Vi-Ro Pipe Corp.
Certain-Teed Products Corp.
Chemicals Separations Corp.
Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
Chicago Pump Co.
Christy Concrete Products, Inc., Forni Div.
Cla-Val Co.
Clow & Sons, James B.
Colt Industries, Fairbanks Morse Pump Div.
Cook Well Strainer Co.
Crane Co., Engineered Products Group
Crom Corporation, The
Dan-De Products Corp.
Darling Valve & Manufacturing Co.
Davco Corp.
Dayton Foundry, Inc.
Degremont, Inc.
De Laval Turbine, Inc.
Delta Scientific Corp.
DeZurik Corp.
Dickey Clay Manufacturing Co., W. S.
Dixon Crucible Co., The Joseph
Dorcon, Inc.
Dorr-Oliver Inc.
Dow Chemical Co., The Waste Treatment Div.
Dresser Mfg. Div., Dresser Industries, Inc.
Ductile Iron Company of America
Eimco Corporation, The
Electro Rust-Proofing Corp.
Engineering News-Record
Everson Mfg. Corp.
Filtration Equipment Corp.
Fischer & Porter Co.
Fisher Research Laboratory
Fisher Scientific Co.
Flexible Inc.
Flomatcher Co., Inc.
Flygt Corporation
Fog-Tite Meter Seal Co.
Ford Meter Box Co., The

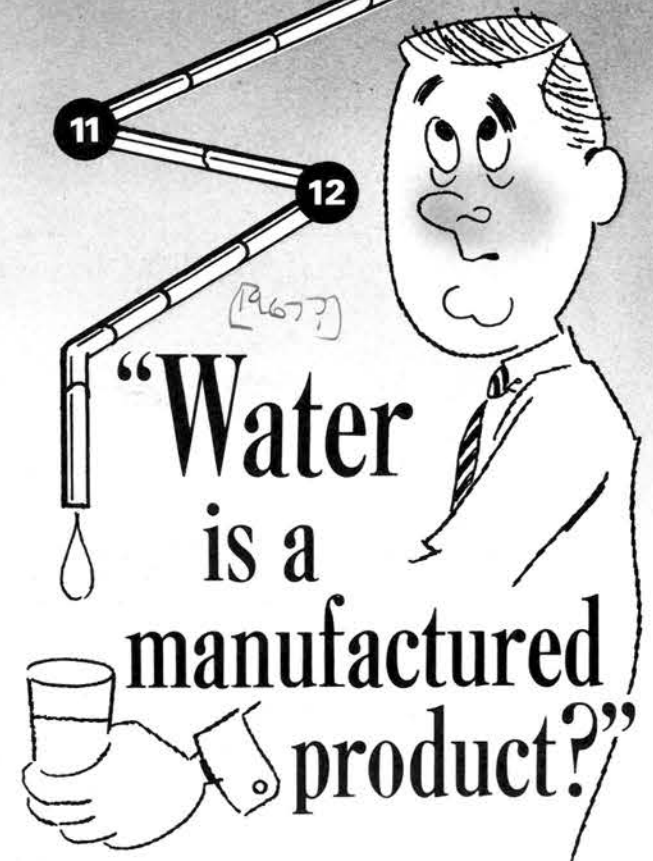
Foxboro Company, The
Fuller Co.
Gamon/Calmet Meter Div., Worthington Corp.
General Electric Co.
General Filter Co.
Gifford-Hill-American, Inc.
Glamorgan Pipe & Foundry Co.
Glenfield & Kennedy, Inc.
Globe Linings, Inc.
Goldak Company, Inc., The
Golden-Anderson Valve Specialty Co.
Goodrich Industrial Products Co., B. F.
Gorman-Rupp Company, The
Greenberg's Sons, M.
Griffin Pipe Products Co.
Gulfstan Corporation
Hach Chemical Co.
Halliburton Pressure Grouting Service
Hankison Corporation
Hanks Co., The Fred W.
Harco Corp., Cathodic Protection Div.
Hardinge Co.
Hays Manufacturing Co.
Healy-Ruff Co.
Hellige, Inc.
Hersey-Sparling Meter Co.
Hilco Supply Co.
Hinde Engineering Co.
Hoffman Industries, Div. of Belson Corp.
Homelite, Div. of Textron Inc.
Homestead Valve Mfg. Co.
Honeywell, Inc., Ind. Prods. Group
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney
Hydraulic Development Corp.
Hydraulic Linings Inc.
Independent Fitting Co., The
Industrial Paint Co.
Inertol Co. of Koppers Co., Inc.
Infilco Inc.
International Pipe & Ceramics Corp.
ITT Hammel-Dahl, Div., Int'l Tel. & Tel. Corp.
ITT Marlow, Div., Int'l Tel. & Tel. Corp.
Jackson Pumps, Inc., Byron
Jacoby-Tarbox Corp.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., The
Johns-Manville Corp.
Johnson, Inc., Edward E.
Jones Co., James
Kaiser Steel Corp., Fabricating Div.
Kennedy Valve Mfg., Co.
Kent, Limited, George
Komline-Sanderson Engineering Corp.
Koppers Company, Inc., Tar Prods. Div.
Krebs Engineers
Krofta Engineering Corp.
Kyova Pipe Co.
Lakeside Engineering Corp.
Layne & Bowler, Inc.
Lectric Lites Co.
Leopold Co., Inc., F. B.
Link-Belt Co.
Lone Star Steel Co.
Lynchburg Foundry Co., Div., Woodward Iron Co.
M. C. G. Co., Inc.
McDermott Corp., Julian A.
McDonald Mfg., Co., A. Y.
McWane Cast Iron Pipe Co.
M & H Valve & Fittings Co.
Mission Valve & Pump Co.
Mississippi Lime Co.
Mixing Equipment Co., Inc.
Moss Co., Inc., Roscoe
Mueller Co.
Nalco Chemical Co.
Nappe Corp., The
Natgun Corp.
National Meter Division, Rockwell Mfg. Co.
National Water Main Cleaning Co.

Neptune Meter Co.
Nichols Engineering & Research Corp.
Olympic Foundry Co.
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., Div., Flintkote Co.
Pacific Flush Tank Company
Patterson Inds., Ludlow Rensselaer Div.
Peerless Pump, Hydrodynamics Div., FMC Corp.
Penetryn System, Inc., The
Permutit Co., Div., Ritter Pfaudler Corp.
Philadelphia Gear Corp.
Pilot Manufacturing Co.
Pipe Linings, Inc.
Pittsburgh Chemical Co., Div., U. S. Steel Corp.
Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co.
Pollard Co., Inc., Joseph G.
Pratt Co., Henry
Precision Chemical Pump Corp.
Preload Company, Inc., The
Price Brothers Company
Protecto Wrap Company
Public Works Magazine
Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc.
Red Hed Manufacturing Co.
Reed Manufacturing Company
Reliable Iron Foundry, Inc.
Rex Chainbelt, Inc.
Rich Valve Co., Div., Rich Mfg. Co.
Robbins & Myers, Inc., Moyno Pump Div.
Roberts Filter Manufacturing Co.
Robinson Clay Product Co., The
Rockwell Manufacturing Co.
Roots-Connersville Blower Div., Dresser Inds., Inc.
Ross Valve Mfg. Co., Inc.
Rustrak Instrument Co., Inc.
Safargo Co.
Salisbury Industries, Inc.
Shahmoon Industries, Inc., Warren F & P Div.
Smith-Blair, Inc.
Smith & Loveless, Div., Union Tank Car Co.
Smith Manufacturing Co., The A. P.
Smith-Scott, Inc.
South, Pipe & Cas. Co., Div., Amer. Pipe & Con. Co.
Southwestern Engineering Co.
Star Supply Corp.
Stuart Corporation
Technicon Controls, Inc.
Tel-E-Mote Electronics, Div., Communications Inds.
Tinker & Raser
Tnemec Co., Inc.
Traverse City Iron Works
Trinity Valley Iron & Steel Co.
Tyler Pipe & Foundry Co.
United Concrete Pipe Corp.
U. S. Concrete Pipe Co.
United States Pipe & Foundry Co.
U. S. Steel Corp., American Bridge Div.
Valve & Primer Corp.
Varec, Inc.
Visi-Meter, Inc.
W-K-M Division, ACF Industries, Inc.
Wachs Company, The E. H.
Walker Process Equipment, Inc.
Wallace & Tiernan Inc.
Water & Sewage Works
Water & Wastes Engineering
Waterous Co.
Waukesha Motor Co.
Welles Products, Inc.
Welsbach Corporation, The
Wemco, Process Machinery Div.
Western City Magazine
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.
Wheeler Manufacturing Corp., The
Willamette Iron & Steel Co.
Worthington Corporation
Yeomans Brothers Co.
Zimpro Division, Sterling Drug, Inc.

NATIONAL WATER INSTITUTE
Water & Wastewater Equipment Mfrs. Association

Room 1250
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

This pamphlet may be reprinted on request; or additional copies obtained at cost. It is the second in a series published as a public service by the National Water Institute. The aim is to help community thought leaders and municipal officials to plan and provide for the water-supply and pollution problems that now plague or threaten almost every U.S. town and city.



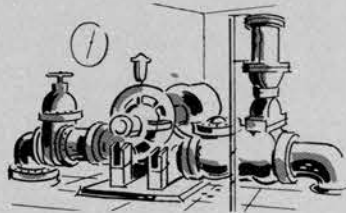
1. GET IT from lakes, rivers, wells and reservoirs.



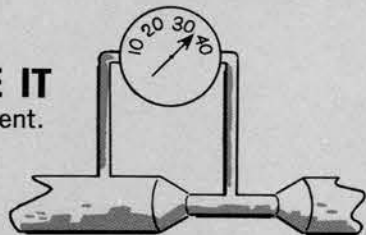
2. SCREEN IT at huge intakes to keep out fish and debris.



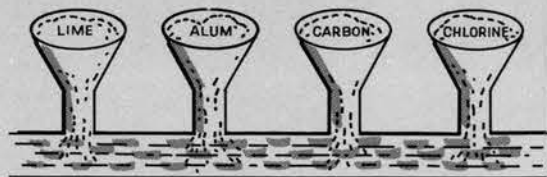
3. PUMP IT through giant aqueducts to treatment plants.



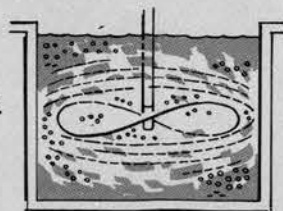
4. MEASURE IT to control treatment.



5. TREAT IT with chemicals such as chlorine, alum, lime and carbon.



6. MIX IT quickly and uniformly.



from raw water to tap water

12 BASIC STEPS IN THE "MANUFACTURING" PROCESS*

Yes, water today is a "manufactured" product! It takes many complex steps and processes to turn raw water into tapwater. But for simplicity, they can be lumped into 12 basic steps in five major categories — source, transmission, treatment, storage and distribution.

Source: The raw-water supply at the point of origin. It may be ground water such as from wells; or surface waters from streams, rivers, lakes or man-made reservoirs.

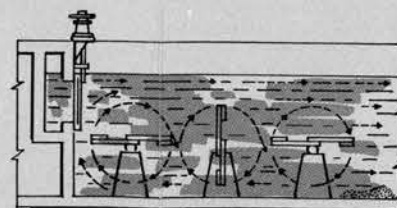
Transmission: The raw water is taken from the source; led through a system of intakes, pumping stations and pipelines; and transported to the treatment plant or direct to the consumer through the distribution system.

Treatment: The processes that turn raw water into tapwater. They involve adding chemicals, mixing, settling, filtering and disinfection. The exact processes depend on the quality of the source and needs of the community. But the end product must satisfy consumer demand for quality water as well as meet the safety standards of the U.S. Public Health Service. In short, the "manufactured product" must be safe and attractive.

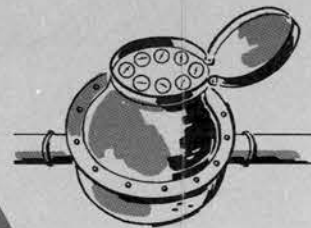
Storage: After treatment, the "finished product" is sent directly to consumers. Part of the supply goes into storage tanks or reservoirs to provide reserves and maintain pressure.

Distribution: Finally, the "manufactured" water travels through mains and pipe underneath city streets to reach your water tap.

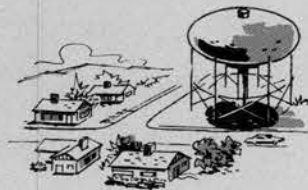
7. MIX IT gently to form larger particles which will settle readily.



12. MEASURE IT at points of use to fix consumer charges according to use.



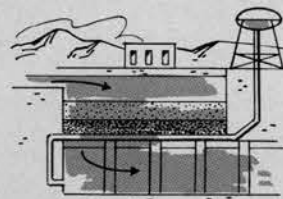
11. DISTRIBUTE IT Send it straight to consumer taps or to storage tanks or reservoirs until needed.



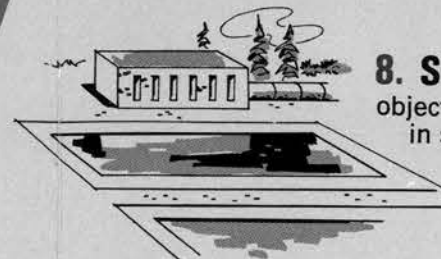
10. TEST IT to control quality and — if necessary — add more chlorine to kill any still-surviving bacteria.



9. FILTER IT through beds of sand to provide clear, sparkling water.



8. SETTLE IT to remove objectionable materials in suspension.



*These steps are the most common and basic. There are many more in areas where purification must be carried to a much higher degree.

why must water be manufactured?



Most people — accustomed to turning a faucet for instant water — tend to take it for granted. After all, they reason, water is a natural resource. So why must it be manufactured?

The truth is that water today needs treatment before it can be used. Human wastes and industrial pollution dumped into streams or seeping into the ground often render it unfit to drink. Too many towns dump their raw sewage back into our waterways. And even natural sources may contain objectionable materials. So water treatment is vital.

Unfortunately, too, water today isn't always where it is needed. For example, some metropolitan areas such as New York and Los Angeles — must bring water many miles from distant sources. Water for southern California, for example, must be brought more than 400 miles from the Colorado River.

Today, modern technology provides all the tools and know-how to convert raw water into a high-quality product and deliver it to the consumer. There is no need to wait or postpone improvement projects in the hope that nuclear energy or some new, way-out development will soon answer all our water and pollution problems. The equipment and knowledge are here.

All that is needed is the planning and money to get the job done. And the job must be done *NOW!* It cannot be postponed.

For turning water-supply-and-treatment dreams into reality takes time. Acquisition of land and right-of-ways and the size and scope of the machinery, equipment and facilities involved need many months and sometimes years to acquire, build and install. Miles of pipe must be laid deep in the ground. Huge tanks and pumps installed. The work cannot be done overnight.

what's more, it is false economy to postpone improvements with the idea of saving money. For they will only have to be done later when the needs will be greater. Meanwhile, the cost of labor, materials and interest charges on financing will continue to rise. So it is cheaper to make the improvements now.

For true economy and effectiveness, improvement planning must be based on predicted population growth in the area, increasing personal demands for water, and anticipated needs of new business and industry. The latter won't settle where there may be water-supply or pollution problems.

remember: an abundant supply of quality water is one of the best ways to insure growth and development for any community.

[1967?]

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE MINNESOTA
POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY IN THE
MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY FOR A
PERMIT TO RELEASE HEATED AND
RADIOACTIVE WASTES INTO THE MISSISSIPPI
RIVER FROM THE MONTICELLO NUCLEAR
GENERATING PLANT

The League of Women Voters has a vital interest in the quality of the drinking water of the metropolitan Twin Cities area. At present, the Mississippi River provides the public water supply for 873,000 people in the metropolitan ~~area~~ ^{region}.

We are very much concerned ~~that~~ ^{because} the proposed site of release of heated and radioactive wastes is only 34 miles upstream from the intakes for the water supplies of the metropolitan ~~area~~ ^{area}. An estimated rise in river temperature of 27°F would have pronounced undesirable ecologic effects and would lower the quality of the metropolitan drinking water. Offensive tastes and odors would result from oils released by the blue-green algae whose nuisance growth would be stimulated by excessive river temperatures.

Considering the documented carcinogenic, ageing, and deleterious genetic effects of low-level radiation, it would be irresponsible to submit the population of a large metropolitan area to increased levels of environmental radioactivity. A possible food-chain hazard exists from eating fish or vegetables ~~product~~ which have had the opportunity to concentrate radioisotopes from the river water. The existence of ~~several~~ truck and potatoe farms taking ^{irrigation} water from the Mississippi only five to ten miles downstream from the Monticello sites provides an avenue for concentrated radioisotopes to arrive in our markets, and, hence, to our tables and bodies.

Therefore, be it resolved, that ~~the League of Women Voters~~ the League of Women Voters opposes the granting of a permit to release heated and radioactive wastes into the Mississippi River from the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant.

As an alternative, we suggest that a closed cooling tower system be utilized to recycle the waste water on a twelve month basis, thus, protecting the river and the water supply of the metropolitan area.

[1967?]

Water Story

America is in the midst of a water pollution crisis, according to Mrs., president of the League of Women Voters of

"Although many people are aware of the situation," Mrs. points out, "the League feels that there is a big job to be done in learning the causes of pollution and other water problems, in informing the public and in correcting what could be a national tragedy.

Mrs. sees progress being made, however, and she notes that individuals, civic groups, communities and industries are becoming increasingly aware of what is happening - and should not be allowed to happen - with one of the nation's most valuable natural resources.

(Here, if the League is engaged or has been engaged in a fight on pollution, that fight should be described in detail.)

Moving into the battle for clean and better waterways in 1956, the League of Women Voters - working with other organizations on all levels - has become a widely respected leader in the field.

Perseverance is a byword in the fights for good water waged by Leagues around the country. The Tryon, North Carolina League led the way in a 12-year campaign which culminated in passage of a \$450,000 bond issue in 1967.

Tryon Leaguers admit that they didn't realize the extent of the pollution crisis in their community until they read the study which they themselves had put together. What they discovered was enough to shock anyone to action: raw, untreated sewage was being dumped directly into the region's streams.

As a first-step, the League organized a tour for a high school civics class and brought local newsmen along for a first-hand look at the contaminated waters.

This provided an initial spark, but there was still a long road ahead. The League next set about trying to convince the Town Council that a bond issue was needed to reverse the pollution situation, and it offered recommendations after studying sewage treatment facilities in neighboring communities. It took several years of convincing, but - as one Tryon Leaguer put it - "we nudged the Council every now and then." The "nudging" paid off, and the bond issue was put on the ballot for 1967. The League didn't stop there, however. Before Election Day, Leaguers attempted to reach every voter through newspaper publicity and radio programs to assure approval of the issue.

The bond issue was carried by an overwhelming majority, and Tryon is now on the road to reclaiming its streams and waterways through sewage treatment facility construction.

A similar effort is now being made by the Cranford, New Jersey, League of Women Voters. There, the once-clean Rahway River has turned 'contamination gray' in color as a result of indiscriminate dumping of waste by industrial plants on its banks. The Cranford League - although having a difficult time getting action from government and industry - set out in its own

and came up with a study of the Rahway's problems and with recommended solutions. The study became a booklet titled "Cranford and the River: Recreation or Disaster?" Underwritten by four local banks, the booklet has become a spur toward action which the Cranford League hopes will insure passage of laws regulating use of the river and surrounding land.

The problem of pollution is by no means the only one relating to water that concerns the League of Women Voters. Leagues work on projects involving water supply, river basin planning, flood control, and many others. In California, the League of Orange County supported a \$46-million bond issue to continue long-range flood protection works and a water management program, in order to prevent the area from being inundated in the rainy season and parched in the dry season.

Sometimes League water activities focus on educating others - and the Leaguers end up gaining education at the same time. The League in Tullahoma County, Tennessee, set out on an information-gathering mission to learn the pros and cons of a proposed dam on the Duck River.

To their amazement, they found that the discrepancy between the "facts" given them by those supporting the dam and those opposing construction was so wide that they could not make a valid decision. Realizing that if they were confused, the rest of the community must also be, Leaguers moved on their own to help clarify the situation.

The League organized a "float trip" in canoes and flatbottom boats down the Duck, accompanied by citizens from ten area towns and communities. This venture gave a sizable portion of people a chance to see for themselves the portion of the scenic, free-flowing river which would be destroyed by the dam -

and it was fun too, with people stopping to picnic and to explore along the way.

The League then disseminated its information on the Duck, leaving the decision on the river to what it believes is a more informed electorate.

As for the League of the Lower Connecticut Valley, it is now helping to save that region's coastal wetlands by working for the designation of areas as recreational sites, and by working to cut off plans by developers to fill in the marshlands.

Around the country similar League projects have been and are being repeated:

- * The Vermont League has worked to have Lake Champlain designated as suitable for swimming and water skiing.
- * The Alabama League directed its efforts toward keeping the Tallapoosa and Alabama Rivers standards high enough to allow fishing, shell-fish harvesting, and recreation along the riversides to continue.
- * The Wisconsin League has taken an active role in projects involving the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and tributaries, as well as Lake Michigan.

Out west, the Washington League's State Chairman, Mrs. Mortimer Thomas, because of her long-standing interest and activity in water conservation, was asked by Governor Dan Evans to become co-chairman of the statewide Washington Committee for Clean Water. She is now working on passage in November of a \$25-million bond issue which would match federal funds allocated from the Sewage Treatment Facility Construction Grant Program. This would make Washington one of the first states to match federal funds with state money on such a project.

And the Washington League is already setting its sights on the future, aiming at further improvement of pollution control laws and at legislation which would attempt to cut down oil spills in Puget Sound.

State and local Leagues do not always act on an individual basis. When the situation warrants it, Leagues band together and tackle common problems through inter-League group action.

One such group, concerned with the Susquehanna Basin, includes League representatives from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The current problem receiving this group's attention is the serious pollution being caused by acid washing into the Susquehanna Basin from strip mines and abandoned coal mines, resulting in large areas of "dead water."

The Lake Erie Basin inter-League group - with representatives from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York - has been involved in the massive undertaking of cleaning up Lake Erie. The study they published on the Lake - "Requiem or Reprieve?" - has been widely used.

And, a tri-state League group of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut is studying the water resources they share and the problems of New York Bay and Long Island Sound.

The National League has by no means left all the work up to the local Leagues. The League's national headquarters has been in the forefront of movements resulting in the passage of much significant federal legislation, including the Water Quality Act of 1965, the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, and expansion of the Federal Pollution Control Act.

When President Johnson signed the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, standing at his side at the White House ceremony was Mrs. Donald Clusen, Chairman of the National League's Water Resources Committee. The pen used to sign the Act and then presented to Mrs. Clusen by the President was testimony to the contribution toward good water made by the National League and Leagues throughout the country.

Mrs. Clusen - who has testified repeatedly before Senate and House Public Works and Pollution Committee hearings in Washington (a long way from her home in Green Bay) - believes that getting the money to back up the legislation now on the books is a top priority job, and it receives a great portion of her attention. (A great deal of the testimony she gives in Washington is before various committees on appropriations.)

"Some real progress has been made," Mrs. Clusen says, "but money is still a big problem, and right now things are slowing down in some areas." She warns, "if appropriations do not continue, or if they slow down, setbacks can take place on progress already made." Mrs. Clusen is dedicated to seeing this doesn't happen. Echoing a familiar League theme, she says, "perseverance is what counts."

Much financial help has come from foundation contributions to the League's non-profit arm, the Education Fund. Contributions are earmarked for specific water projects. Among the Fund's major endeavors: a series of seminars to focus attention on regional water and land problems and to show community leaders how to clean up their area's waterways. The seminars were held from New England to the South, Mid-West, and Pacific Coast. And more are in the works. Plans are now underway for a Western Water Conference

which will bring together representatives from a dozen states to explore the past, present, and future of the Western water picture.

[1967?]

Human Resources Story

"If the people won't come to City Hall, then City Hall must go to the people." So says Mrs., President of the League of Women Voters.

The League women who have moved mountains, figuratively, are now moving City Hall, literally, into the streets of the Inner Cities all over the country.

Mrs. puts it this way, "yesterday's disenfranchised citizens, the women of America are concerned about today's disenfranchised citizens, the residents of the slums and ghettos of the nation. That's why we're concentrating so much of our energies on voter registration drives and education projects in the Inner Cities."

To the uninformed or the uninvolved, mention of the League of Women Voters conjures up visions of white-gloved suburban matrons who are content to do their non-partisan polite politicking around their own home grounds. Nothing could be farther from the truth, not since the League's founding and certainly not today.

"The League goes where the needs are most pressing, where potential voters are not voting. Today, that's where the League action is most in evidence," in the so-called Inner City," according to Mrs.

Here in that action is taking the form of (here insert descriptions of local programs and projects.)

In Hartford, Connecticut, the League literally brought City Hall into the street of the ghetto areas. Working with the Urban League and the NAACP, League members convinced the city government to appropriate funds to conduct a voter registration drive in the slums where many citizens had lived for years without ever once registering or voting. They rang doorbells and chatted with residents in advance, notifying them that a special mobile City Hall would visit the area at a certain time, and instructing them on how to register.

Leaguers found that while they could get some response by parking their Voter Registration Trailer in the midst of large low-income housing projects, it was more successful to park outside the project. Non-residents tended to consider the project grounds off limits to them.

The most successful voter registration location was in the midst of a shopping area, near a supermarket or drug store. The best time, they found, was just before a holiday.

At the end of Hartford's two-week voter registration drive using the Votemobile, 1,730 people had registered.

There's far more than merely registering voters, important as that is, to the League's involvement in developing human resources. Those familiar with the League were not surprised last June 19 to find several hundred League members taking part in the Poor People's Solidarity Day March in Washington. Mrs. Bruce B. Benson of Amherst, Mass., national president of the League who led the contingent, described the League's participation as a way of implementing the organization's commitment to equality of opportunity in education, employment and housing.

"It followed also," she said, "our national convention's resolution (passed by an overwhelming majority of delegates in Chicago last May) calling on our government for constructive action to alleviate the domestic crisis of poverty and inequality and to appropriate money for jobs, job training, education and housing."

John Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition, who is serving as chairman of the League's Special 50th Anniversary Sponsors Committee, said recently that the League and the Coalition "share the same goals."

Mr. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, described the League as particularly effective in dealing with the Urban Crisis because it is a non-partisan "convener and stimulator" not associated with any special segment of society.

This League approach to politics is regarded as one of the reasons why League members have won acceptance in the ghettos. Where many organizations are looked on with suspicion in the ghetto, the League is frequently invited into the slums to help organize a variety of programs, ranging from registration drives to civic leadership training workshops to poverty board elections.

Such was the case in Springfield, Massachusetts, where the League was invited to assist in the political organization of an area chosen under the Model Cities program. Springfield's City Hall didn't have the resources to supervise the organization and election of the local governing board and turned to the League for help.

Mrs. Donald Wark of the Springfield League estimated that Leaguers devoted 240 woman hours to working with residents. They enlisted the services of 17 college students to ring doorbells, urging the people to register and vote, explain-

ing the rules, and in general, doing an educational job on how self government works.

In addition, they manned 7 registration booths at supermarkets, drug stores and fire houses. They ran candidates' Nights for the Model City's own government, and they held sessions with the candidates themselves on how to campaign without money. The League also organized candidates rallies so the residents could become familiar with the ways of the democratic process. When the local governing board election was held, League members were there again to help and to supervise.

Finally, the League was asked to conduct the only formal orientation for those elected. This education in the electoral process is expected to be utilized by the citizens in this area on Election Day. Already, there is evidence of a considerable increase in minority group registration for the National Elections in Springfield.

Recently, the New Haven League joined with neighborhood groups to promote the opening of a new community college in South Central Connecticut. Since they felt that most of the students would be coming from the city, they sought to have the college located close enough to make it accessible for youngsters who had to live at home. They succeeded, and two-thirds of the entering class did come from the Inner City.

There is evidence too that the League's involvement in the urban community is not just a one-way street. The community, increasingly is becoming involved in the League. Never an all-white organization, its membership nevertheless, had tended to be predominantly white middle class. Today there are an increasing number of Negro women in the League, including those who belong to

provisional Leagues in Harlem and on the Southside of Chicago. In many areas where the League is active in Inner City projects, the members work in teams, black and white, ringing doorbells together. Two Negro women serve as top League policy makers - Mrs. Charles W. Johnson of Minneapolis is a member of the national board of directors and Mrs. Frank Williams of Indianapolis is a trustee of the League's Education Fund.

The Education Fund was organized by the League to "strengthen citizens' knowledge of the principles of representative government." It receives grants from various foundations and organizations to carry out its work, much of which is centered in Inner City areas.

In 1964, the Education Fund initiated five pilot projects to increase registration and voting in the core areas of Bridgeport, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Milwaukee, after residents consulted the League on how to overcome voter apathy. The projects were so successful that four additional projects were begun in the following year in Detroit, Long Beach, California, New Orleans and Rochester.

More recently, Education Fund help has enabled the League to expand Inner City activity to include participation in the organization of a citizens committee to fight a proposed freeway in Philadelphia, a series of training sessions to help develop effective political leaders in East Baltimore, and a Candidates' Night in Boston's Jamaica Plains in which ten proposed candidates for nomination for mayor presented their cases, answered questions and heard the voters' points of view.

The League, through the Education Fund, has also joined the nationwide trend toward buttons. The League's non-partisan buttons do not endorse a particular candidate, however. They are simple exhortations reading "Vote Baby Vote."

A film strip, "Voting Is People Power," commissioned by the Fund, is now being shown to ghetto audiences. Filmed in such places as Newark, Harlem, Cleveland and Gary, Indiana, it shows how residents who want to improve their neighborhoods can get things done by registering, voting and participating in the governmental process.

But even where grants to the Education Fund are not available, League members have rolled up their sleeves and gone to work with ghetto residents. Despite being hampered by small budgets, Leagues in every big city and in many small ones now are sponsoring Inner City projects.

In New York, the League has taken a page out of its own history and started a "Second Suffrage" movement in slum neighborhoods. The hero of this drive is "Voteman," a Negro superman whose achievements are depicted in a four-page comic book. In it, for example, "Voteman" demolishes a crowded brick tenement with one swing of his fist and says: "You can help wipe out bad housing but it takes your vote."

The League recently commissioned Urban America to write a booklet, Crisis: The Condition of the American City, which discusses present-day urban problems, their causes, and possible solutions. This illustrated booklet is being used as a reference and test by corporations, government agencies and universities, and has been praised by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Labor.

League publications are not aimed solely at English-speaking citizens, however. Los Angeles is one of many cities where voting information in Spanish was printed and distributed by the League.

League techniques and projects in the Inner City are as diverse as the League itself.

In Atlanta, Leaguers conducted a class for 30 deputy registrars assigned to work in primarily Negro areas. A play illustrating registration methods was produced by the League in Trenton, New Jersey, at a public housing project. And in an Anderson, Indiana, neighborhood which had a poor voting record, Leaguers took a more direct approach: they demonstrated how to use voting machines.

"The key to the League's success in the Inner City," says Mrs.
"is its commitment to work with, not for, the residents of these communities. We trust it is a technique that is working - not for ourselves but for the good of all Americans."

League of Women Voters
of the United States

Memorandum

1200 17th Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20036

January 6, 1967

TO: Local League Presidents (Copy to State League Presidents)
FROM: The National Office
RE: Consensus on Water

The national Board will meet in Washington from January 9 to January 14. A top priority for Board members will be the evaluation of consensus returns on federal financial incentives to industry for abating water pollution. Reports from local Leagues continue to pour in to the national office. They show a high degree of interest and participation in this consensus. There is also a high degree of public interest in what the League stand will be.

If the Board finds that we have a League consensus on federal financial incentives a statement will be released to the press during the Board meeting. We think that this means of announcing the consensus will give the story bigger play than if we withhold the news until local Leagues have been informed what the consensus is -- a procedure generally followed in the past.

We do not believe that the announcement of consensus will cause the local Leagues any embarrassment. If, as sometimes happens, a local newspaper gets the story over the wire and calls the local League president for comment naturally she will use her own good judgment in reacting to a verbal report coming to her from a source other than the League. Even if she does not wish to comment on the story she can make it clear that she knew the consensus was coming and that the local League participated in its determination. She can also emphasize that the views of hundreds of other Leagues were taken into account.

We will see that you get a copy of the press release as well as the statement of position so that a follow up story can be written for your local papers.

Date: 1/20/1967

TO: League of Women Voters
State Organization Service
U of M Campus
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

FROM: Section of Water Pollution Control
Division of Environmental Health
State Department of Health
University of Minnesota Campus
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440

SUBJECT: WPC 11, 12 and 13 - Standards

FOR: Information XX
Review and Comment
Approval

[E.S.C.]

**POLLUTION:
ITS
IMMINENT
CONSEQUENCES**

*an informational
program series*

For further information contact the

Environmental Science Center
4800 Glenwood Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422

(377-6467)

Environmental Science Center

Minnesota Academy of Science

Minnesota Association for Conservation Education

Minnesota Society of Professional Engineers

The Twentieth Century has witnessed a new kind of cloud in the sky -- a gray cloud which now hangs ominously over every large city in our country. It is but one manifestation of the growing pollution which today threatens our air, our water, and every species of our animal and plant populations.

This phenomenon is highly disturbing. Yet pollution has been one of those problems which is largely ignored because many believe that the dangers are not imminent, but in the distant future.

It is due to lack of information that this attitude prevails and for this reason several Minnesota groups have followed the lead of President Johnson's Science Advisory Committee and the National Academy of Science by attempting to focus responsible attention upon this national and local problem. Their concern has resulted in the scheduling of a series of evening programs centering on the theme "Pollution: Its Imminent Consequences."

A great deal of effort has gone into procuring the most highly qualified speakers available whose interest and endeavors in the area of wise utilization of natural resources have been significant. In addition to the lectures, a concluding panel discussion will take place following the final presentation in the series.

THE PROGRAM

- Monday, February 12, 8 p.m. Cooper High School
Keynote Address Senator Lee Metcalf, Montana
- Thursday, March 7, 8 p.m. Hopkins High School
Research Concerns Dr. Gerard A. Rohlich
- Thursday, April 4, 8 p.m. St. Louis Park High School
Industrial Concerns..A National Representative of Industry
To be selected by Northern States Power Company
- Thursday, May 2, 8 p.m. . . Valley View Junior High School
Economic Concerns Mr. Charles Stoddard
- Thursday, June 13, 8 p.m. Southwest High School
Overarching Concerns Dr. Paul F. Brandwein

Senator Lee Metcalf Keynote Address



The opening speaker in the series is the acting president pro tempore of the United States Senate. His outstanding record includes an impressive amount of work in the areas of conservation and education.

His was the original proposal, now enacted into law, to study the effect of chemical sprays on fish and wildlife, studies leading to determination of the amounts and mixtures of pesticides that can be used to control bugs, weeds and plant diseases effectively while minimizing loss of fish and wildlife. He was an early co-sponsor of the Wilderness Act; he has

been a member of the Federal Migratory Bird Conservation Commission since 1961.

As a member of various Senate subcommittees on resources development, Senator Metcalf co-sponsored legislation to inventory our nation's outdoor recreation resources and needs, to step up the Federally-aided drive for clean water, to begin Federal-State cooperative programs aimed at clean air, and to stimulate and expand water resource planning.

He has sponsored legislation to release surplus government property to schools and hospitals, to improve library service, to help schools and colleges in construction, classroom aid, student and teacher scholarships and student loan programs. He helped write the National Defense Education Act, and as acting presiding officer of the Senate, signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 on its way to the White House.

Six major national organizations have cited Senator Metcalf for distinguished service to conservation and to education.

[Feb.]

PROPOSED COMPACT
FOR THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI
RIVER
1966

Revision of February 17, 1967

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVERWAY COMPACT

A Brief Summary
Revision of February 17, 1967

ENABLING ACT - Page 1

Merger of Boundary Area Commission, appointment of Commissioners, appropriation, States shall cooperate with Commission, etc. *

FINDINGS - Page 3

The size, complexity and regional character of the river requires a joint instrument for cooperation.

PURPOSE AND POLICY - Page 4

To preserve and develop wildlife, recreation, scenic and historic areas, water and other natural assets through cooperative action, and make recommendations for the orderly growth of industry, agriculture and commerce. *

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVERWAY DISTRICT - Page 4

Length: From Hastings, Minnesota to Keokuk, Iowa.

Width: One mile from each bank of the river with modifications under special circumstances. (The Commission cannot limit jurisdiction of other governmental units in the District. In this area the Riverway Commission will coordinate planning and may own property under certain restrictions.)

THE COMMISSION - Page 6

Four Commissioners from each State with a majority of Commissioners needed to approve any action. *

The Commission may accept donations or grants of lands, waters, interests therein, and services or monies.

POWERS - Page 8

The Commission may acquire and manage parks within the District, (only if funds or properties are donated or appropriated for that purpose.), shall coordinate recreation within District, and shall recommend measures for the orderly growth of industry, agriculture and commerce and preservation of resources. *

TAXATION - Page 10

Riverway properties shall not be taxed by States or their subdivisions. If payments in lieu of taxes are made by a State, on its properties, same rule shall apply to Riverway properties.

*Revised

COORDINATED SERVICES - Page 10

The Commission may provide, if requested, coordinated services to enhance parks, or to promote regional attractions.

CHARGES AND CONCESSIONS - Page 12

The Commission may lease its property to another public body or to a concessionaire under the usual restrictions.

FINANCE - Page 12

The Commission shall not pledge the credit of any party State. Budgets shall be made in two parts - an Operations Budget and Capital Outlay Budget. Appropriation requests for Operation shall be divided equally between the States but the major share for any Capital Outlay shall be provided by the State in which the project is located.

LAND AND WATER USE - Page 14

The Commission may study and recommend common standards for land or water use and may acquire scenic or other easements.

ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES - Page 15

The Commission may establish necessary advisory and technical committees.

EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS, RIGHTS AND AUTHORITIES - Page 15

This Compact shall not withdraw or limit jurisdiction of any party State or its subdivisions or of the United States over the District.

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND WITHDRAWAL - Page 15

This Compact shall enter into force when enacted by any three of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota or Wisconsin. A State may withdraw and acquire Riverway property within its borders. Provision for entry of Missouri.

*

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY - Page 16

If a provision of this Compact is contrary to the constitution of any State or of the United States the remainder of the Compact shall not be affected thereby.

*Revised

SUGGESTED ENABLING ACT

(Title should conform to state requirements.
The following is a suggestion: "An Act entering into
the Upper Mississippi Riverway Compact, and for re-
lated purposes.")

(Be it enacted, etc.)

Section 1.

1 The Upper Mississippi Riverway Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered
2 into with all other States legally joining therein, in the form substantially as
3 follows:

(INSERT EXACT TEXT OF COMPACT)

Section 2.

1 (The ((title of administrative head of appropriate state agency)) shall be
2 one of the four members of the Upper Mississippi Riverway Commission and may de- *
3 signate an alternate in accordance with Article IV (a) of the compact. Any other
4 member of the Upper Mississippi Riverway Commission from this State, if he is also
5 the holder of a full time position in another department or agency of this State,
6 may designate an alternate in accordance with such Article.)^{1,2}

Section 3.

1 (The ((state retirement system)) is authorized to make an agreement for cov-
2 erage with the Upper Mississippi Riverway Commission, on behalf of the employees
3 of that Commission. Any other agency of this State administering a program
4 of health, medical or other benefits for public employees of the State may
5 make agreements with the Commission for the inclusion of Commission employees
6 in any such program or programs. The guiding principle of any agreements made

1. If, because of the degree of centralization of state park and outdoor recre-
ational activities, the requirement of Article IV (a) of the compact that one of the
Commission members of the administrative head of a state agency can be met by only one
particular agency of the state, it may be appropriate to omit a portion of this Section.
In any case, however, consideration should be given to authorizing the designation of
alternates to serve on the Commission.

2. It is recommended that there be four year terms with one commissioner's term *
expiring each year. It is recommended that the initial appointments in Minnesota and *
Wisconsin be from commissioners or legislative advisors of the Minnesota-Wisconsin *
Boundary Area Compact plus the one member who is head of conservation agency. *

7 pursuant to this Section shall be that, as nearly as may be, the employees of
8 the Commission shall be placed in the same position regarding obligations, bene-
9 fits and eligibility as employees of this State, and the Commission shall have
10 responsibility for such employer contribution as may be borne by this State on
11 behalf of its employees who participate in the program or programs.)

Section 4.

1 (The State shall make payments in lieu of taxes to compensate for the loss
2 of tax revenues occasioned by the fact that property is in the ownership of the
3 Upper Mississippi Riverway Commission, and thereby exempt from taxation by sub-
4 divisions of this State. Such payments shall be to the same extent and pursuant
5 to the same procedures that apply to payments in lieu of taxes under ((cite appro-
6 priate provisions of state law)).

Section 5.

1 Any and all agencies of this State, within available appropriations therefor
2 are hereby authorized to cooperate with the Upper Mississippi Riverway Commission.

Section 6.

1 (Insert effective date.)

Section 7.

1 One year from the entry into force of this compact, providing both Minnesota *
2 and Wisconsin are members, the Boundary Area Commission may be dissolved by the *
3 joint written recommendation of the Governors of the two states and the person- *
4 nel and assets shall be joined to that of the Upper Mississippi Compact Commis- *
5 sion. There shall be, by the methods described in Article III of this compact, *
6 a revision of the Upper Mississippi District to include areas under the Bound- *
7 ary Area Compact. *

Section 8.

1 Appropriation - \$50,000 for the biennium is recommended. *

*Revised

Final Committee Draft
September 1966

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVERWAY COMPACT

Article I. Findings.

1 The party States find that:

2 1. Increasing population pressures have already begun to make the
3 need for open space an urgent concern, and to make it inevitable that the
4 balanced development and preservation of a comfortable environment to meet
5 present and future requirements for healthful recreation can be secured only
6 through systematic and coordinated action.

7 2. The boundary character of the Upper Mississippi River emphasizes
8 the regional character of many present and potential resources. *

9 3. Despite the continuing usefulness of informal cooperation among
10 agencies of the several States and local governments, the size of the Upper
11 Mississippi region, the complexity of its economic and social development, and
12 the resource needs of its people require a formal instrument for joint and *
13 cooperative action in the development and maintenance of a sound and attrac-
14 tive Upper Mississippi region.

*Revised and two paragraphs omitted.

Article II. Purpose and Policy.

1 (a) It is the purpose of this compact to:

2 1. Secure the mutual advantages and benefits that can accrue to the
3 people of the party States from the preservation, use and development of the
4 unique scenery, recreational opportunities, fisheries, wildlife, water re-
5 sources, historic sites and other natural assets along the Upper Mississippi
6 River.

7 2. Develop and maintain means for continuing cooperation among the
8 party States: (a) in obtaining, protecting, administering and preserving nat-
9 ural and recreational resources, (b) and in planning for the orderly develop- *
10 ment of commerce, industry, agriculture, and local governmental institutions *
11 and units.

12 3. Encourage the establishment and maintenance of natural and cul-
13 tivated areas of greenery and other areas of open space throughout the Upper
14 Mississippi region in order to serve the aesthetic and recreational needs of
15 the public.

16 (b) It is the policy of the party States and of this compact to pursue
17 the purposes set forth in paragraph (a) of this Article in such ways as to:

18 1. Foster and take maximum advantage of public and private interest
19 in the Upper Mississippi region in a manner that will harmonize the needs of
20 agricultural, industrial and other economic progress with the development,
21 preservation and maintenance of an attractive and comfortable environment.

22 2. Hold in highest trust for the benefit of the public the special
23 blessings and natural advantages of the Upper Mississippi area.

Article III. Upper Mississippi Riverway District.

1 (a) The Upper Mississippi Riverway District, hereinafter called "the

*Revised

District", is hereby established. The District shall consist of the following land and water areas:

1. The Mississippi River (including any islands, sandbars, and marshy areas therein or formed thereby) from lock and dam Number 2 near Hastings, Minnesota to lock and dam Number 19 at the southern boundary of Iowa in the vicinity of Keokuk, Iowa and Hamilton, Illinois.

2. The area lying on either side of the shores of the portion of the Mississippi River described in Item one hereof, to a distance of one mile from such shores, except that pursuant to procedures detailed in this Article, the distances from the shores may be varied in order to include land and water areas appropriate to the purposes of this compact.

(b) The Upper Mississippi Riverway Commission established by this compact shall prepare, adopt, and from time to time revise a map of the District. Prior to the initial adoption of the map, the Commission shall give due public notice of the proposed adoption, and shall hold at least one public hearing thereon in each of the party States. Prior to any revision of the map, the Commission shall hold, on due public notice, at least one hearing in each of the States where a proposed change would alter the boundaries of the District.

(c) Upon the request of a party State or States, the Commission, after satisfaction of the requirements of paragraph (b) of this Article, may revise the map of the District to include additional land and water areas contiguous to the District. If the Commission believes that any such addition would further the purposes of this compact, it may make recommendations therefor to the appropriate party State or States.

(d) The map adopted by the Commission pursuant to this Article and currently in force shall be conclusive evidence of the area and boundaries of the District.

Article IV. The Commission.

1 (a) There is hereby established an agency of the party States to be known
2 as the "Upper Mississippi Riverway Commission", hereinafter called "the Com-
3 mission". The Commission shall be composed of four Commissioners from each *
4 party State. One of the Commissioners from each party State shall be the ad-
5 ministrative head of the State agency having responsibility for the outdoor
6 recreational programs of the State government. If there be more than one
7 such agency, the Commissioner shall be designated, in accordance with the
8 laws of that State, from among the relevant agency heads. The other three *
9 Commissioners from each party State shall be appointed and serve in such
10 manner as the laws of their respective party States may provide. A Commis-
11 sioner who is a State agency head may be represented on the Commission by an
12 alternate, if the laws of his State so provide. An alternate shall have full
13 power to act for his principal: provided that the Commission, in such manner
14 as its bylaws may provide, has been notified of the designation and identity
15 of the alternate.

16 (b) The Commissioners shall be entitled to one vote each on the Commis-
17 sion. No action of the Commission shall be valid unless taken at a meeting
18 at which a majority of the total number of votes on the Commission is cast in
19 favor thereof. Each Commissioner and alternate shall receive due notice of
20 Commission meetings and of the intended matters for consideration thereat, in
21 accordance with the bylaws of the Commission.

22 (c) The Commission shall have a seal.

23 (d) The Commission may sue and be sued in its own name.

24 (e) The Commission shall elect annually from among its members a Chairman,
25 and a Vice Chairman who shall be from different States, and a Treasurer. The
26 Commission shall appoint an Executive Director and fix his duties and compensation.

27 Such Executive Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission. The
28 Executive Director, the Treasurer, and such other personnel as the Commission
29 shall designate shall be bonded. The amount or amounts of such bond or bonds
30 shall be determined by the Commission.

31 (f) Irrespective of the civil service, personnel or other merit system
32 laws of any of the party States, the Executive Director with the approval of
33 the Commission, shall appoint, remove, or discharge such personnel as may be
34 necessary for the performance of the Commission's functions, and shall fix
35 the duties and compensation of such personnel.

36 (g) The Commission may establish and maintain independently or in con-
37 junction with a party State, a suitable retirement system for its employees.
38 Employees of the Commission shall be eligible for social security coverage in
39 respect of old age survivors and disability insurance provided that the Com-
40 mission takes such steps as may be necessary pursuant to the laws of the United
41 States, to participate in such program of insurance as a governmental agency or
42 unit. The Commission may establish and maintain or participate in such addi-
43 tional programs of employee benefits as it may deem appropriate.

44 (h) The Commission may accept or contract for the services of personnel
45 from any State, the United States, or any other governmental agency, or from
46 any person, firm, association or corporation.

47 (i) The Commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions under
48 this compact any and all donations, and grants of land or interests therein,
49 water or interests therein, money, equipment, supplies, materials and services,
50 conditional or otherwise, from any State, the United States, or any other gov-
51 vernmental agency, or from any person, firm, association or corporation, and may
52 receive, utilize and dispose of the same. Any donation or grant accepted by the
53 Commission pursuant to this paragraph or services accepted pursuant to paragraph

54 (h) of this Article shall be a matter of public record kept by the Commission.
55 Such record shall include the nature, amount and conditions, if any, of the
56 donation, grant or services accepted and the identity of the donor or lender.

57 (j) The Commission may establish and maintain such facilities as may be
58 necessary for the transacting of its business.

59 (k) The Commission may acquire, hold and convey real and personal pro-
60 perty and any interests therein.

61 (l) The Commission shall adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business
62 and shall have the power to amend and rescind these bylaws. The Commission
63 shall publish its bylaws in convenient form and shall file a copy thereof and
64 a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in
65 each of the party States.

66 (m) The Commission annually shall make to the Governor and legislature of
67 each party State a report covering the activities of the Commission for the pre-
68 ceding year, and embodying such recommendations as may have been made by the
69 Commission. The Commission may make such additional reports as it may deem
70 desirable.

Article V. Powers.

1 In addition to any powers conferred on the Commission elsewhere in this
2 compact or pursuant thereto, the Commission shall have power to:

3 1. a. Acquire, manage, and operate park and other recreational facilities
4 within the District.

5 b. Regulate the use of its properties by the general public and main-
6 tain suitable forces of peace officers to assist therein.

7 c. Engage in and coordinate the planning of park and related recrea-
8 tional facilities and programs within the District.

9 d. Recommend common park and recreational policies to the party States
10 or their subdivisions with respect to the District and its environs.

11 e. Develop and recommend measures for the protection of areas in the
 12 vicinity of any or all of its properties and any natural, historic, scenic, or
 13 recreational areas within, or in the vicinity of the District, which will pro-
 14 mote and provide protection for their park and recreational potential and which
 15 will prevent the creation or perpetuation of conditions detracting therefrom.

16 f. Establish and maintain recreational, cultural, and nature study
 17 programs relating to or benefiting from location within or use of its facili-
 18 ties and premises.

19 2. Conduct studies and develop recommendations to the present and future *
 20 protection, use and development in the public interest of the lands, river *
 21 valleys and waters in, adjacent to, or affecting the Upper Mississippi River- *
 22 way District or boundary areas between party States; and assist in coordinating *
 23 the studies, conservation efforts and planning undertaken by the several depart- *
 24 ments, agencies or municipalities of the States party to this compact with re- *
 25 spect to such lands, river valleys and waters; and assist in the participation *
 26 by the States party to this compact in Federal programs which relate to the *
 27 present and future protection, use and development in the public interest of *
 28 such lands, river valleys and waters; *

29 With respect to: *

- 30 a) Joint regional planning for the development of such areas; *
- 31 b) Measures for controlling air and water pollution, maintaining water quality, *
- 32 and controlling water use; *
- 33 c) Programs for control of soil and river bank erosion and the general improve- *
- 34 ment of the river basins; *
- 35 d) Diversions of waters to and from the rivers; *
- 36 e) Other restrictions, regulations or programs the Commission may recommend to *
- 37 the party States. *

*Revised

38 3. The Commission shall make recommendations, review and correlate stu- *
 39 dies of the Federal government and other agencies, develop plans and evolve *
 40 findings and do all things necessary and proper to carry out the powers con- *
 41 ferred upon the Commission by this compact; provided that no recommendation, *
 42 plan or finding of the Commission except with respect to its own properties *
 43 shall have the force of law or be binding upon or limit the powers of any *
 44 party State or its departments, agencies or municipalities. *

45 4. All departments, agencies, and officers of party States and their *
 46 regional and local planning agencies shall cooperate with the Commission and *
 47 shall give the Commission reasonable prior notice of plans and activities *
 48 affecting the responsibilities of the Commission. *

49 5. Hold public hearings with respect to any matter within the purveu
 50 of this compact.

51 6. Contract with any public or private persons and entities.

52 7. Do all things necessary or appropriate and incidental to the imple-
 53 mentation of powers conferred upon it by this compact.

Article VI. Taxation.

1 The Commission and its properties shall not be subject to taxation by
 2 any of the party States or their subdivisions. In any case where the Com-
 3 mission owns property within a subdivision or local taxing district, which
 4 pursuant to the laws of that State is subject to State payment in lieu of
 5 taxes, if owned by the State, the State in which such subdivision or local
 6 taxing district is situated shall assume such liability, if any, for local
 7 taxes.

Article VII. Coordinated Services.

1 (a) Whenever it appears that two or more parks, sites, recreational or cul-
 2 tural attractions or facilities would be enhanced in their usefulness or interest

*Revised

3 to the public by the coordination of particular services or by the common pro-
4 vision thereof, the Commission may provide such services or arrange for their
5 provision on a coordinated basis. The services referred to in this paragraph
6 may include, but need not be limited to, the development of recreational or
7 other programs utilizing the advantages and attractions of the parks, sites,
8 recreational or cultural attractions or other facilities concerned in an in-
9 tegrated or sequential manner by tourists or other patrons; the advertising
10 and promotion of enjoyment of regional clusters of facilities and attractions;
11 the development and designation of areas containing two or more facilities or
12 attractions; and the development and operation of facilities such as accommoda-
13 tions for the general public which will add to the accessibility or convenience
14 of enjoyment of the facilities and attractions concerned.

15 (b) The Commission may act pursuant to this Article either with respect
16 to facilities and attractions which are owned and operated by it; owned and
17 operated by other public or nonprofit bodies, or some of which are owned and
18 operated by the Commission and some of which are owned and operated by such
19 other bodies. Whenever the Commission provides services wholly or partly for
20 other public or nonprofit bodies, it shall do so only by mutual consent and
21 pursuant to sufficient arrangements for the proper allocation of costs and any
22 other responsibilities involved.

Article VIII. Charges and Concessions.

1 (a) Consistent with the policy of placing and keeping public recreational
2 facilities within the means of the general public, the Commission may open any
3 or all of its properties and facilities to the public without charge or may fix
4 and collect reasonable user charges calculated to reimburse it in whole or in
5 part for the cost of the properties in question and their maintenance.

6 (b) The terms of any concession granted by the Commission shall be such as
7 to limit the concessionaire to a just and reasonable profit and to assure the
8 reliable performance and continuance of services appropriate to the park and
9 recreational purposes of this compact.

10 (c) Whenever the Commission finds that any of its properties or facilities
11 suitable for use by the public may be appropriately operated by a party State or
12 subdivision thereof it may provide, by lease or contract, for such operation.
13 In any such case, the lease or contract shall contain conditions sufficient to
14 assure the maintenance, management and operation of the property or facilities
15 in a manner consistent with the purposes of this compact and the policies of the
16 Commission.

Article IX. Finance.

1 (a) The Commission shall submit to the Governor or designated officer or
2 officers of each party State budgets of estimated expenditures for such periods

3 as may be required by the laws of that party State for presentation to the legis-
4 lature thereof.

5 (b) The Commission shall make its budgets of estimated expenditures and appro-
6 priation requests in two parts: one shall be an "Operations Budget", and the other
7 shall be a "Capital Outlay Budget".

8 (c) Each of the Commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain
9 specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of
10 the party States. Such recommendations and requests for appropriations pursuant
11 to an Operations Budget shall be apportioned equally among the party States. Capi-
12 tal Outlay Budgets and requests for appropriations therefor shall be on the basis
13 of specific real properties, projects or facilities to be newly constructed, ac-
14 quired, enlarged or rehabilitated. The primary principle governing requests for
15 appropriations pursuant to Capital Outlay Budgets shall be that the State in which
16 the property, project or facility is to be located shall supply the major part of
17 any appropriated funds necessary for initial construction, acquisition, enlarge-
18 ment or rehabilitation, but that other party States may be requested to contribute
19 thereto if the location of the property, project or facility is such that the people
20 of such other State will be especially benefited thereby. Upon completion of con-
21 struction, acquisition, enlargement or rehabilitation, subsequent expenditures for
22 administration of the property, project or facility shall be chargeable to the
23 Operations Budget.

24 (d) The Commission shall not pledge the credit of any party State. The Commis-
25 sion may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it
26 under Article IV (i) of this compact or otherwise acquired by it: provided that the
27 Commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to incurring any obli-
28 gation to be met in whole or in part in such manner.

29 (e) The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disburse-

ments. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

(f) The accounts of the Commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the party States and by any persons authorized by the Commission.

(g) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent Commission compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the Commission.

Article X. Land and Water Use

(a) The Commission shall study means of preserving and developing the scenic values of both public and private property. In this connection, it shall consult with appropriate agencies of the party States and their subdivisions within the District, and may acquire scenic or other easements or make such other agreements as may be suitable for preserving or securing patterns or features of land and water use that will be consistent with the purposes of this compact.

(b) The Commission may assist the party States and any of their subdivisions in studying or formulating measures for land or water use regulation affecting the District and may make recommendations with respect to particular instances of land or water use practice, restrictions or requirements, or the absence thereof.

(c) The Commission may develop standards for the regulation of the use of land and water resources, including zoning and subdivision control measures, and may make recommendations to the States and their subdivisions with respect to the implementation and application of such standards. The Commission upon request shall

15 be entitled to receive notice of any public hearing held prior to the adoption
16 or revision of a zoning or subdivision control law or ordinance and shall have
17 standing to appear and submit either oral or written testimony with respect there-
18 to. The Commission also may comment by any appropriate means on any land or
19 water use matter affecting the district with particular reference to the pur-
20 poses of this compact and the responsibilities of the Commission thereunder.

Article XI. Advisory and Technical Committees.

1 The Commission may establish such advisory and technical committees as it
2 may deem necessary, membership on which may include private persons and public
3 officials, and in furthering any of its activities may cooperate with and use
4 the services of any such committees and the organizations which the members
5 represent.

Article XII. Effect on Other Laws, Rights and Authority.

1 Nothing in this compact shall be construed to:

2 1. Withdraw or limit the jurisdiction of any party State or of the
3 United States over the District or any part thereof.

4 2. Impair or limit the application of any law or ordinance of a party
5 State or any subdivision thereof to that portion of the District lying within
6 its territory, except as to the necessity for compliance with Article X of this
7 compact, and except that the Commission shall have power to make and enforce
8 rules and regulations relating to the use of its property and facilities.

9 3. Make any employee or agent of the Commission an employee or agent
10 of any party State or subdivision thereof, or make any entity other than the
11 Commission legally responsible for the acts or omissions of the Commission, its
12 employees and agents.

Article XIII. Entry Into Force and Withdrawal.

1 (a) This compact shall enter into force when enacted into law by any three

2 of the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Thereafter it shall
3 become effective as to any other named State upon enactment by it into law.

4 (b) The State of Missouri may become a party to the compact by enacting *
5 the same into law. In such event the District may be expanded to include such *
6 territory within the State of Missouri and such additional territory within the *
7 State of Illinois as may be mutually agreeable to the party States and Commission.*

8 (c) A party State may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute re-
9 pealing the same. Any such withdrawal shall take effect five years after the
10 Governor of the withdrawing State shall have notified the Governors of all other
11 party States in writing of the withdrawal.

12 (d) Upon receipt of a notice of withdrawal, the remaining party States
13 shall determine whether they desire to continue the compact in force among
14 themselves. If they decide to terminate the compact, they shall by timely ne-
15 gotiation and action provide for the winding up of the affairs of the Commission
16 and the disposition of its properties.

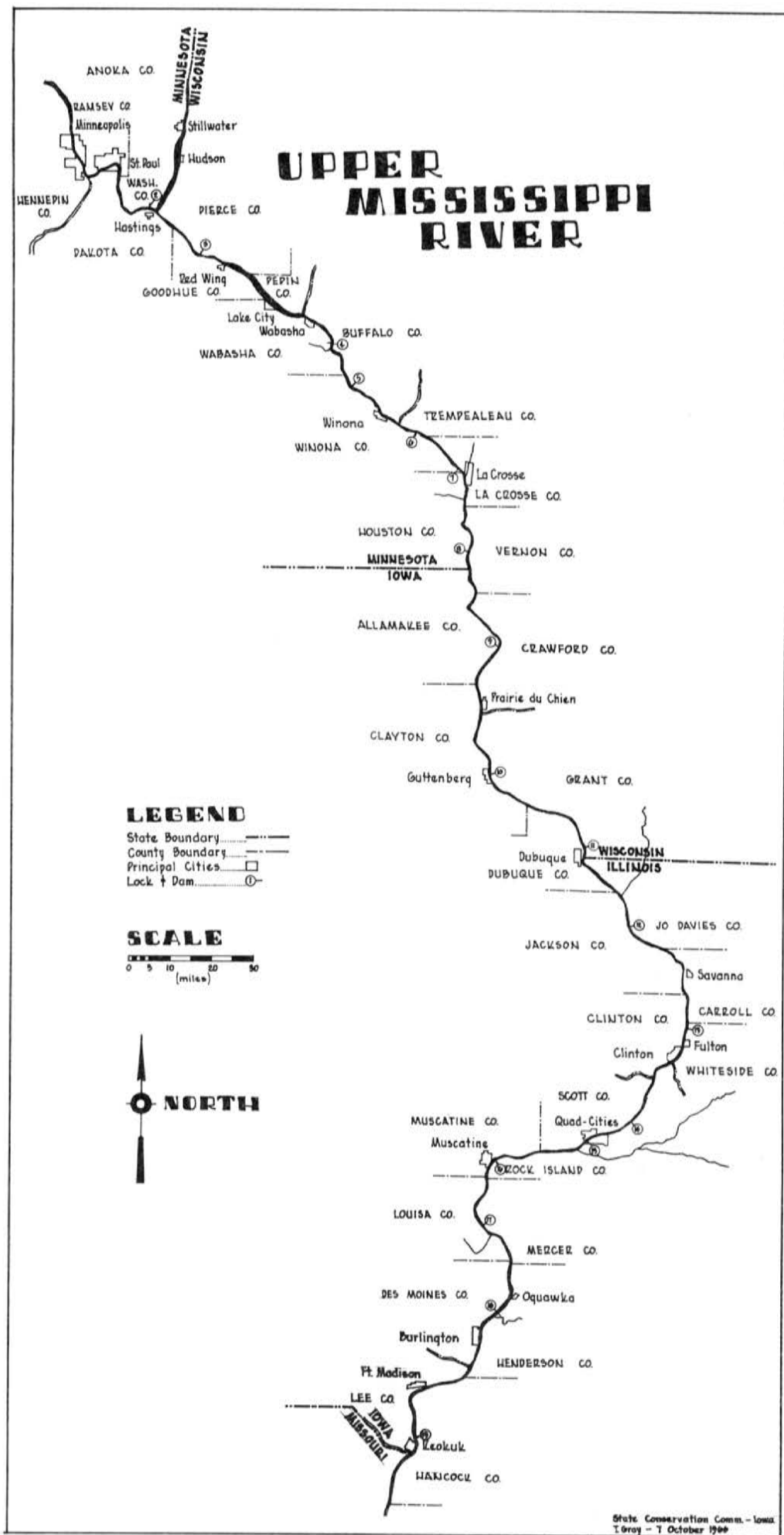
17 (e) Any State which withdraws from the compact prior to termination thereof
18 as among all the party States shall acquire all real property of the Commission
19 situated within its territory by payment to the Commission of the fair value
20 thereof at the time when the withdrawal takes effect, less its allocation dur-
21 ing the life of the Commission for the acquisition of real property.

Article XIV, Construction and Severability.

1 This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes
2 thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase,
3 clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the
4 constitution of any State or of the United States or the applicability thereof

*Revised

5 to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity
6 of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government,
7 agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact
8 shall be held contrary to the constitution of any State participating herein, the
9 compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party States
10 and in full force and effect as to the State affected as to all severable matters.



HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM REPORTS OF THE FIVE NATIONAL TECHNICAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEES ON WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

Recreation and Aesthetics

The committee recommends the following objectives for waters that are to be used for recreational and aesthetic purposes.

All surface waters should be capable of supporting life forms of aesthetic value.

Surface waters should be free of substances attributable to discharges or wastes as follows:

- materials that will settle to form objectionable deposits;
- floating debris, oil, scum and other matter;
- substances producing objectionable color, odor, taste or turbidity;
- materials, including radionuclides, in concentrations or combinations which are toxic or which produce undesirable physiological responses in human, fish and other animal life and plants; and
- substances and conditions or combinations thereof in concentrations which produce undesirable aquatic life.

Suitability of waters for swimming and other direct contact should be decided on the basis of the levels of fecal coliform content rather than on the total coliform content.

Public Water Supplies

The National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality Criteria for Public Water Supplies has recommended lower standards for carbon chloroform extractables (organic pollution) for raw waters than those recommended by the Public Health Service for finished drinking waters--0.15 mg/l vs 0.20 mg/l. The change is prompted by the recognition of the difficult operating problems for water treatment plants which this type of material has caused. Public Health Service recommendations are aimed at preventing toxicity problems.

Another substance for which criteria were recommended is ammonia. In making this recommendation, the committee is suggesting a return to the use of the oxidation of ammonia as a measure of sewage treatment plant efficiency. The committee's action was taken because of the increased volume of ammonia entering public water supplies. Ammonia requires the excessive use of chlorine and causes other operating problems for water treatment plants.

Conventional water treatment plants cannot adequately cope with pesticides. Therefore, the Committee, with the guidance of the Public Health Service, recommends limits for specific pesticides based upon toxicity or taste and odor. Criteria have been set for the following pesticides: aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphene, 2, 4-D, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP, and the organo-phosphates and carbamates.

To more adequately evaluate the microbiological quality of raw water supplies, the Committee is suggesting the addition of fecal coliforms to the traditional coliform yardstick. Fecal coliforms specifically reflect the pollution caused by warm-blooded animals, whereas coliforms as a group include organisms that may proliferate in the natural environment.

New toxic substances for which criteria are specified include boron, uranyl ion, and nitrites. These substances have been adopted at the suggestion of the Public Health Service. Boron is responsible for a syndrome known as borism; uranyl ion can cause kidney damage; and nitrites are involved in infant cyanosis, an illness also known as methemoglobinemia.

The Committee's concern with oils, greases and phenols has resulted in the recommendation that these substances should not be tolerated in waters that are intended for public use. The recommendations also set severe limits on the amounts of phosphorous that should be allowed. Phosphorous is involved in noxious weed growths as well as in water treatment plant operating problems.

Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife

The National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality Requirements for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife was divided into three Subcommittees: one for freshwater organisms; one for marine and estuarine organisms; and one for wildlife, game and waterfowl. These Subcommittees were further divided into 13 task groups. The composite interim report thus prepared was reviewed and approved by the full committee.

The committee established that fish must have an environment suitable for all of their life stages and their reproductive habits. Also, the environment must be suitable for all of the lower plants and animals on which fish depend for food.

The committee also pointed out that the most favorable environmental conditions for all aquatic life are apt to be those under which the various animals and plants evolved. Any deviation from these conditions is, in fact, lowering the water quality, and hence more or less detrimental, depending on the kind and degree of deviation.

A third concept is the great importance of maintaining the natural chemical, physical, and biological balances. Seemingly slight disturbances in the balances can cause massive changes in the distribution and abundance of plants and animals, and can upset delicate predator-prey relationships.

The importance of secondary effects cannot be overemphasized. Slight changes in salinity in wetlands can completely change the kinds of plants growing in those areas and make them useless as habitats for ducks. Changes in the natural balance of plant nutrients may bring on the extreme proliferation of nuisance algae, turning a pleasant lake into a slimy green soup.

Proper water temperature is very important for aquatic organisms. Fish or shellfish may not be killed outright by elevated temperatures, but they might be kept away from large portions of a stream or estuary. Also, the supply of food organisms on which they depend may be reduced. Regardless of what happens to the fish under improper temperature conditions, whether they die directly, are excluded, or starve, the final result is the same: waters that are devoid of desirable fish.

The committee feels that waters which are to support a well-balanced warm-water fishery should not be heated to more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit above the natural temperature. Further, any temperature changes must be gradual. Certain maximum temperatures, depending on the geographical location of the stream or lake, must not be exceeded. Trout and salmon streams should not be subjected to any heat of artificial origin, and under no circumstances should the winter temperature exceed 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Animals living in coastal and estuarine waters are especially sensitive. The temperature in the fall, winter, and spring should not be raised more than 4 degrees Fahrenheit, and the summer temperature should not be increased more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

The problem of toxic materials in the aquatic environment was reviewed at great length. Concentrations of toxic substances, easily tolerated by adult fish, may prevent reproduction or kill food organisms, and are just as damaging in the long run as acutely lethal doses. In fact, any detectable level of the chlorinated hydrocarbon of pesticides is apt to damage a fishery over a period of time. Data were presented for over 100 different pesticides, herbicides, etc. as well as for many of the heavy metals and industrial effluents. The committee established that foreign materials of unknown toxicity be tested by bioassay methods and permitted only in fractional concentrations of the median tolerance limit (T_{lm}). Acute exposure concentrations should be less than 1/10 of the 48 to 96 hr. T_{lm} and chronic exposure concentrations should be less than 1/100 of the 48 to 96 hr. T_{lm}. Individual and sophisticated bioassays are necessary because the toxicity of a substance varies according to the substance itself, the water quality, and the subject organism.

The committee also considered the environmental significance of non-toxic dissolved solids, salinity, pH (hydrogen ion concentration or acidity-alkalinity balance), alkalinity, acidity, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, oil, turbidity, settleable materials, color, transparency, floating materials, tainting substances, radionuclides, plant nutrients, nuisance organisms, disease organisms, lead poisoning in ducks from ingested spent shot, currents, zones of passage, and interacting effects of various environmental parameters, complex wastes, and multiple toxicants.

Agricultural Uses

The criteria suggested for agricultural uses are designed to aid in managing the quality of waters used for farmsteads, livestock drinking water, and irrigation. For farmstead waters, special attention is given to the water used by the human farm population for drinking, food preparation, bathing, and laundry. The use of water in the production of market milk is given critical consideration, since clean, bacteriologically safe water is mandatory.

While the standards of quality for water used for agricultural purposes may not be the same as for human consumption, there are certain contaminants which may be hazardous to livestock. The danger of livestock being directly infected through the consumption of water contaminated with pathogenic agents is definite and deserves attention.

Irrigation is the largest single agricultural use of water. No single set of criteria is appropriate nationwide. Guidelines were prepared to develop criteria for irrigation uses for on-site application. The Committee recommended criteria that should be used on a local basis. The Committee's concern with pesticides and other chemical toxicants made it quite clear that proper restrictions are necessary.

Industrial Water Supplies

The National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality Requirements for Industrial Water Supplies noted that water quality plays a relatively insignificant role in most industrial operations.

The Committee notes that the technology of water treatment is so advanced that it "permits the utilization of surface water of literally any available quality to create waters of any desired quality at point of use. Such treatment may be costly, but this cost is usually a small part of the total production and marketing costs."

Industries that appear to require more exacting quality criteria include the textile industry, leather industry and food and kindred products industry. The quality criteria of municipal water supplies generally satisfy the requirements of the latter two industries.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1200 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

February 1, 1967

C
O
P
Y

Mr. John Heritage
Minneapolis Tribune
Fifth and Portland
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

Dear Mr. Heritage:

It was a pleasure to talk to you about trends in water resource management as you prepared to leave Capitol Hill for your new position covering conservation and natural resources for the Minneapolis Tribune.

As you requested, I am enclosing the names and addresses of League of Women Voters leaders who will be interested in helping you in your new post. They in turn can put you in touch with women in the many local Leagues in the Twin Cities area who are particularly knowledgeable about aspects of your field.

Last spring, one of the League of Women Voters Education Fund-sponsored workshops on land and water use was held in Minneapolis. I thought you might be interested in the Roundup, which goes to all participants. One section contains news notes of workshop follow-up activities in Minnesota.

With all good wishes for the future.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe
Program Specialist: Water Resources

LS:llw

cc: State LWV

Mrs. Grady Mann

Mrs. Wells Nively

Enclosures: EF Roundup--7/66 and 1/67

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1200 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

February 1967

MINNESOTA LEAGUE LEADERS

Mrs. William W. Whiting, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
State Organization Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Mrs. Grady Mann
Water Resources Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
638 W. Laurel
Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Mrs. Wells Hively, Chairman
Metropolitan Area League Study
of the Metro Sewage District proposals
239 Bedford Street, S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

FEB 13 1967

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

February 9, 1967

C
O
P
Y
Mrs. Grady Mann
Water Resources Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
638 W. Laurel
Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Lois:

Thank you for taking time between Christmas and New Years to tell me about water developments in the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. Since then I have had a letter from Mrs. Whiting giving the preliminary results of the first sampling of consensus returns from Leagues in the seven-county Twin Cities area. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mrs. Whiting, though I am sure that you would be receiving this through state Board channels.

I talked to Mr. Caulfield, Chief of Staff for the Water Resources Council, last week. He said that the Water Resources Council had approved formation of the Red River Basin Planning Commission. No congressional action is needed. The President must announce creation of a river basin commission, however, and so far he has done this for none of those proposed. It is expected that announcement of the commission chairman will be made at the same time that President Johnson announces creation of the river basin planning commission. Delay in these announcements is attributed to difficulty in securing an able chairman satisfactory to the states and the federal levels. It has probably occurred to everyone interested that the desire to hold down federal expenditures may be another reason for delay in forming the river basin planning commissions. However, this last cause has never been mentioned to me by anyone in the Executive Branch.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe
Program Specialist: Water Resources

LS:llw
cc: State LWV
Enclosure: 2/8/67 ltr to Mrs. Whiting

March 16, 1967

Roy T. Dodge
Brigadier General, USA
Department of the Army
North Central Division, Corps of Engineers
536 South Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear General Dodge,

In reply to NCDPD-RP, your request for the name of a League representative to participate in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Basin Study, Mrs. Grady Mann is our state water resources chairman and will serve as our representative. Her address is: 633 W. Laurel, Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Thank you for inviting our participation in this study. We will look forward to the results with great interest.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Whiting
President

cc: Mr. Frelsen
LWV of the U.S.

LWV of Minnesota, State Organization Service, U. of M., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455
March 1967

MEMO TO: All Metropolitan Area Leagues

The IMM Bulletin with the summaries of the sanitary district bills included in your last mailing was received too late for us to include any suggestions for its use. It can be reproduced for your local bulletin, and it can be offered to your local newspaper.

Since the IMM summary of sewer bills was completed, Senator Ogdahl has eliminated the section of Metropolitan District Bill (S.F. 500) dealing with sewers so you should delete the last column of this chart if you use it.

There was an omission in the description of the Ogdahl Sewer Bill (H.F. 776, S.F. 561) on page A-19. It should read: valuation in the district from year to year.

Regional Sewer Works

The total cost of "regional sewage works" (i.e. all jointly used sewers that are necessary for the joint collection of waste from component municipalities but which are not included in "metropolitan sewage works") shall be apportioned among component municipalities within the region on the proportionate design capacity basis.

Be sure to give the League of Minnesota Municipalities credit in any reproduction of the information.

M
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M
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TO: Mrs. John Dettman, President
LWV of Duluth
1405 North 8th Ave. E.
Lois Mann
SUBJECT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE March 14, 1967

HEARINGS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER QUALITY CRITERIA ON WISCONSIN

SECTIONS OF INTERSTATE WATERS - St. Louis River & Lake Superior
April 5, 1967, 9:00 a.m.
Douglas County Courthouse
Superior, Wisconsin

I would appreciate a report from an observer from your League who can attend this hearing in your area. If there is any news release in local papers, please send me a copy. If your League prepares a statement, please follow the guide set forth in the National Board Report.

*Same to Red Wing, Winona, Cloquet, St. Croix Valley
March 22, April 5, April 4
La Crosse, Wis. St. Croix Falls, Wis.*

**League of Women Voters
of the United States**

Memorandum

1200 17th Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20036

This is going on
Duplicate Presidents Mailing

March 24, 1967

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Donald E. Clusen, Director; Chairman, Water Resources Committee
RE: Report from the Hill: The Second Time Around, or Testifying to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Enclosed is a copy of a statement which I made on behalf of the League of Women Voters of the United States on March 9 before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation. This action was taken in support of the part of our water resources position which spells out the League support for: "better coordination and organization at the federal level," "federal procedures which provide the Executive and the Congress with adequate data and a framework within which alternatives may be weighed and intelligent decisions made," and "procedures should be established which provide information and an opportunity for citizen participation in policy decisions affecting the direction which water resources development will take."

League members who do not live in coastal areas or who have had little contact with their environmental problems may wonder why we decided to take action in this instance. Our decision to do so was based on a number of factors:

- 1) the opportunity to draw into action League members who live in estuarine areas and are concerned about the ecology of their environment but seldom find the occasion to relate this phase to our water resources work
- 2) the opportunity for League members who live along the Great Lakes and their connecting waterways to oppose irresponsible dredging, filling, and spoil dumping
- 3) the opportunity to extend the League's "sphere of influence" and congressional acquaintance to a committee with which we had not previously had contact.

In other words, we think our support of H.R. 25 (and related bills) will advance the League's position and will open new doors for the League both on the Hill and for League members living in the specified areas.

After I made my appearance before the Subcommittee, a Time for Action went out to selected Leagues in areas affected by the legislation and to Leagues whose Representatives are on the committee, inviting them to write to the committee telling

of their firsthand knowledge and experiences.

This brief summary of the contents of the bill will be useful as you read the text of the statement enclosed. The bill has four major features:

- 1) It directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a nation-wide study of the estuarine areas of the United States. (This would be a much broader study than that authorized by the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 which we supported.)
- 2) It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and develop lands and waters within designated estuarine areas of national significance, but only when the designation is approved by Act of Congress after completion of the studies for each area. It also authorizes the Secretary to enter into agreement with states and localities for the management and development of designated areas.
- 3) The bill prohibits anyone other than a federal agency from carrying out dredging, filling, or excavation work in any estuary, in the Great Lakes, or in waterways connecting the Great Lakes, unless a permit is issued by the Secretary of the Interior, in addition to other permits required.
- 4) The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations governing the dumping of dredgings, earth, garbage, or other refuse materials, other than oil, in the estuaries, Great Lakes and connecting waterways.

My appearance on your behalf before this Subcommittee was no less pleasurable than my first experience last summer before the House Public Works Committee. I felt somewhat more confident knowing that I could anticipate the warm reception and obvious respect for the League. In fact, we were invited to appear before this Subcommittee by a member of the committee staff who had become aware of our considerable reputation and influence from the staff of the House Public Works Committee before which the League has often appeared.

You will be interested to know that both the Chairman (Dingell, Michigan) and a member of the committee (Dow, New York) referred to their acquaintance with the League through congressional interviews. While we may not always see the inter-relationship of the different parts of League activity, it has become increasingly clear to me over the past months that every contact League members have with their Congressmen, at home or by mail, is remembered by them and helps us to do our job on the Hill better.

We also took advantage of the days I was in Washington for this purpose to talk with some other Congressmen about related water legislation and the outlook for congressional action this session. For example, we talked with

....Senator Proxmire (Wisconsin), Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, about the appropriations process in the Senate and the competing needs of various programs. Incidentally, we also seized the opportunity to give him a copy of THE CHINA PUZZLE because the Joint Economic Committee has recently published their study on "An Economic Profile of Mainland China." So, you see, we aren't specialists who forget the rest of the League Program!

....Representative Kastenmeier (Wisconsin) about the possible future of the National Water Commission Act (which the League supports) in the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of which he is a member

....Senator Muskie's (Maine) staff about the possibilities for restoration of funds cut from the Fiscal Year 1968 budget recommendations for the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, as we supported the authorization.

No doubt you will be hearing more about each of these items in the future.

To be present to give this testimony and become acquainted with a "new" committee, to be able to listen to the conflicting testimony of other witnesses (private and governmental); to feel again the drama and excitement of the inescapable fact that the League of Women Voters is an integral part of the legislative decision-making process was an exhilarating experience, and I was grateful for the opportunity it afforded me to learn, to listen, and to speak for the League.

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League of Women Voters of the United States
1200 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

March 9, 1967

STATEMENT TO THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
of the
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 25 AND RELATED BILLS
by
MRS. DONALD E. CLUSEN, A DIRECTOR OF THE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

The League of Women Voters of the United States has 146,000 members organized in 1,227 local Leagues in the fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. We are a volunteer, citizens organization working in the field of government on local, state, and national issues. I am Mrs. Donald E. Clusen, an elected Director of the League of Women Voters of the United States and Chairman of its Water Resources Committee.

Although the League of Women Voters of the United States has been studying and taking action on water resources since 1956, we have not previously made a statement to this committee. Our interest in water supply, water quality, and water management -- including planning and research -- has been centered on fresh rather than marine waters. But in the estuaries, where salt and fresh water mingle, the interests of this committee and the League of Women Voters have come together. We are pleased to be able to appear before you in support of H.R. 25, H.R. 4505, H.R. 1397, and identical bills.

During our more than ten years of attention to river basin planning, the importance of estuarine waters and their bordering wetlands has become clear to many of our members, particularly those in the seaboard states. While few of us are skilled in any of the many professions involved in estuarine studies, we do know through reading and discussion that estuaries are important as breeding and nursery grounds for finfish and habitations for shellfish, as feeding and nesting areas for migratory birds, as extraordinarily rich sources of organic matter on which some forms of commercial enterprise and recreation depend. Some members know from personal experience the destructive effects of pollution, dredging, and fill in these transition zones between river and sea.

Because my home is in Green Bay, Wisconsin, I have had a firsthand opportunity to see the results of harbor dredging and indiscriminate dumping of dredging spoils. In fact, the effect of spoil dumping on water quality has been the focal point of considerable controversy in my community during the past six months. I am personally pleased to note, in the joint statement issued by the Departments of the Interior and Army on March 1, 1967, regarding dredging on the Great Lakes, that agreement has been reached on a program for attacking the problem of disposition of material dredged from harbors on the Great Lakes.

The League of Women Voters of the United States is glad to support Section 12 of H.R. 25, which includes the provision that a permit be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior for dredging, filling, or excavating in any estuary, in the Great Lakes, or in connecting waterways. The dual permit system seems to us a reasonable way to achieve consideration of long-range, less tangible values and immediate

benefits. To require a permit from the Secretary of the Interior as well as a permit from the Corps of Engineers correlates the responsibility of the Department of the Interior for many environmental factors with the statutory authority of the Corps over navigation.

In our view, H.R. 4505, the Morton Amendment, makes a significant addition to Section 12(a) by exempting single-family residences from the need to obtain a permit, and we would be glad to see this incorporated into the legislation.

The League of Women Voters thinks citizens should have an opportunity to exercise their responsibility for deciding what their communities are going to be like. In weighing the natural values of the estuary against the values derived from change, as required in 12(b), the Secretary will -- we assume -- base his findings on a full, public, field hearing at which many community leaders can be heard. (Under the present permit system there usually seems to be little opportunity for exchange except between the persons applying for the dredging permit and the Corps.)

We think that hearings on dredging permits may well show that more and more citizens are concerned that such natural values as remain should not be destroyed. The League of Women Voters is not a conservation organization. Our interest is in government. But we are aware that people are disturbed by the increased deterioration of the natural physical environment. In many places on the Great Lakes and along the estuaries, citizens may prefer the more expensive and less destructive alternative.

When I first read Section 12(d) of H.R. 25, I thought that this regulation of dumping would be applicable to federal agencies and projects too. In earlier sessions of these hearings I learned that it is not. Therefore, we would suggest that, if the intent of the authors of the bill is that dumping of dredging spoils by the Corps of Engineers does not come under Section 12(d), the language of the legislation will make this clear. As it stands, we think that many people will expect the provision to be more far-reaching than appears to be intended.

The League is glad to see H.R. 25 and similar bills recommend that the study to designate estuarine areas of national significance should be correlated with the study of pollution of estuaries authorized by the Clean Water Restoration Act, which we supported in the last Congress. To understand the effect of pollution on estuaries, a rather far-reaching consideration of estuaries will be needed. Therefore it seems desirable, and even good economic management, to have the pollution study part of the larger study.

As to the question of whether the study alone would suffice, in our opinion, authorization only of an estuarine study would reduce the leverage possibilities inherent in this bill. We think that authorization of the national estuarine system -- even though no units are created -- will stimulate some states and local jurisdictions to do more than they otherwise might at this time to protect estuarine values. Discussion of the possibilities for agreements and negotiation about the content of agreements for administration of estuarine lands by the Secretary of the Interior will stretch the sights of local jurisdictions and of states that cannot devote professional staff time to estuarine problems. The League of Women Voters thinks estuaries will benefit by attention from all levels of government; interaction between all levels and impact of the skills of the federal level will be greater under legislation authorizing the system than under legislation authorizing only a study.

We are glad to see that H.R. 25 proposes that identification and study of estuaries should be coordinated with planning under the Water Resources Planning Act, for whose passage the League energetically worked. We think that the ability of the

Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands in estuarine areas designated by Congress and to enter into agreements with states or their political subdivisions for management of land and water which they own within such national estuarine areas (and this seems to be an arrangement unique to this program) as provided in H.R. 25 could become important tools in putting into effect river basin plans for tidal stretches.

The League recognizes that these bills do not set up a large, blank check, federal acquisition program. We see the proposals as enabling legislation, for although H.R. 25 authorizes a system of national estuarine areas, it does not bring any such areas automatically into existence.

We think this proposed legislation in no way threatens local and state independence. Unless a local jurisdiction or a state thinks it will be to its advantage to enter into an agreement with the Secretary and unless the terms of the agreement are satisfactory to the local governing body or the state, no agreement will ever be reached. The League has seen that congressional committees considering national recreation areas and national seashores pay great attention to the opinions and desires of residents and officials of the localities involved. We believe that Congress will be equally concerned about the interests of people who live within any proposed national estuarine area.

Where localities and states are doing well in managing their tidal rivers, the League thinks they should be left in charge. Where localities and states are beginning to make a genuine effort to halt destructive practices, we think these levels of government should be encouraged and aided to do more on their own. But where lower jurisdictions have demonstrated little concern for protecting their estuaries, the League of Women Voters of the United States thinks a federal program for estuary protection is needed.

The intent of the federal program, we believe, should be to encourage preservation and protection of the unique values of estuaries. Though an estuary and its surrounding wetlands are valuable for certain types of recreation, development for mass recreational use will destroy the very reasons for establishing a system of national estuarine areas. In connection with Sections 1 and 7 of H.R. 25, it seems important that the legislative history show that the intent of this program is protection of values peculiar to estuarine areas and that pressure for access roads and recreational facilities is to be resisted by the operating agency. A national recreation area with an estuarine setting may be desirable, but we see the national estuarine areas as serving a different but important purpose.

In view of the fact that the bill proposes in Section 2(c) that only areas of national significance would be acquired or administered by the Secretary, we do not expect to see a great many national estuarine areas created. But this does not lessen the importance of the bill. We believe that an important value of this federal program will be the understanding, interest, and concern for estuaries which it arouses in citizens.

As studies of individual estuaries are made by the Department of the Interior to determine which estuarine areas should be acquired or administered by the Secretary, we hope at the very beginning of each study time and effort will be spent to explain to the local public what is being done and why, and that later on a popular presentation of the results of the study will be made locally. This effort in education is important because it will help create citizen demand for local and state preservation and protection of local estuaries and help create a countervailing force to the pressures of land developers for bottom dredging and wetland filling.

The League of Women Voters combines an interest in river basin planning with a close acquaintance with local zoning. Many local Leagues have given particular attention

to planning and zoning under their local Programs. Leagues in rapidly growing areas are well aware of the vulnerability of regional plans and local master plans to zoning changes and variances. It seems to us that there is nothing present in the language of this bill which works to undermine the concept that zoning is a local prerogative. In reality, Section 6 may work to strengthen the hand of local government and to protect persons who stay within its requirements from loss of holdings through condemnation.

The League of Women Voters of the United States finds much to support in H.R. 25. It seems to us that the program for study and action outlined in this bill proceeds through logical and well-reasoned phases:

- . the comprehensive study to identify potential estuarine areas, followed by the authorization for establishment of a national system,
- . the authorization for the Secretary to acquire lands and waters for inclusion in the system in cases where no other governmental level has shown an interest in doing this,
- . the provision prohibiting dredging and filling practices without concern for water quality and other values.

It seems to us that these proposals are well designed to carry out the major objectives of this bill while emphasizing the need for coordination with other agencies or programs already underway by virtue of previous legislation.

Believing that the hour may be late for moves to protect the nation's estuaries and preserve their unique values, the League of Women Voters respectfully urges this committee to recommend passage of H.R. 25 and to do all that it can to secure its successful course through Congress.

I purposely have not cited the concerns of individual Leagues or inter-League basin groups or dealt in case histories, because we think some Leagues may write to the members of this committee directly. If they do, we hope their letters can be included in the record of these hearings.

#

April 4, 1967

Mrs. Hjalmer Storlie
1924 Drew Avenue S.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Storlie,

water
Thank you for contributing last Saturday to the League. It has not been convenient for me to attend many of the Minnesota Conservation Federation meetings, but they appreciate League interest very much.

Did you receive a notice of the Public Hearings on Classification and Establishment of Standards of Water Quality and Purity for the Interstate Waters of Minnesota? The last of the hearings will be held April 27, 1967 in the Minnesota Historical Society Building, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul at 10:00 a.m. They will receive testimony on appropriate classification for interstate waters that have not yet been classified. Because of your interest in this topic, I do hope you will represent or encourage the Sierra Club to participate. Sometimes as League members we need to identify with other organizations.

I have appreciated your interest and cooperation during my years on the state Board as Water Resources chairman.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Grady Mann
Water Resources Chairman

April 4, 1967

water
Mrs. Peer Buck, Water Resources Chairman
Route 1
Floer, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Buck:

There have been several articles in the Minneapolis papers describing a four-state river pact. This measure has been introduced into the legislatures of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin - but not Minnesota. At this point there does not seem to be much enthusiasm for its introduction.

Could you please let me know what the status of such a bill is in your legislature? If you have a copy of this bill or could get one for me, I would appreciate it very much. Meanwhile, we will find out what we can in our legislative halls.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Grady Mann
Water Resources Chairman

cc: Mrs. Herbert Howell
Mrs. Donald Morrison
Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe

LWV of Minnesota, State Organization Service, U. of M., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455
April 1967

NOTICE: To All Leagues (Except International Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Battle Lake and Fergus Falls)

PURPOSE: Public Hearings on Classification and Establishment of Standards of Water Quality and Purity for the Interstate Waters of Minnesota

TO BE HELD AT: 10:00 a.m.

April 20, 1967, Mayo Civic Auditorium in Rochester

April 21, 1967 in the Big Stone County Court House in Ortonville

April 25, 1967, National Guard Armory in St. Cloud

April 26, 1967 in the Arena in Duluth

April 27, 1967, Minnesota Historical Society Building in St. Paul

DIRECTIONS TO LOCAL LEAGUES:

1. If you have information that is pertinent to water quality of rivers in your area and would like to include this information as testimony for the above hearing, you can do so in one of the following suggested ways:

- a. Send information to Mrs. Grady Mann, 638 W. Laurel, Fergus Falls to supplement a state Board statement.
- b. Send information to the chairman in your area (listed below).
- c. Prepare a statement from your League and check with your area Water Resources chairman to coordinate presentations.

- Water Resource Chairmen:
2. Please read Citizen Guide to Action for Clean Water prior to preparing statements.
 3. Any further questions check with Lois Mann.

MAJOR INTERSTATE WATERS INCLUDE:

Mississippi	Blue Earth	Bois des Sioux
Minnesota	Des Moines	Roseau
St. Croix	Rock	Nemadji
St. Louis	Lac Qui Parle	Pigeon
Cedar		

Testimony should be pertinent to the described waters and may be presented orally or in writing at the hearing or by mailing a statement to the office of the Secretary of the Water Pollution Control Commission before April 20th. Testimony should include how your interests are or will be affected by classification in present or future uses, conditions or quality standards. Any specific knowledge of the situation is welcome. If the statement is longer than two or three pages, a summary is suggested. At least three copies of each statement, summary or exhibit should be furnished.

Area Water Resources Chairmen Are:

Rochester	Mrs. John Callahan, 410 - 16th Street SW
Granite Falls	Mrs. Thomas McAndrews, 155 - 10th Avenue
St. Cloud	Mrs. William Brascugli, 1560 N. 6th Avenue
Duluth	Mrs. James Alexander, 3438 Maple Grove Rd.

Copies to Annette - Janet - Mamegr

Just to catch up on water -

I talked awhile to Ralph Keyes of ~~League~~ Association of County Commissioners. His feeling about flood plain zoning is that he is in a dilemma of being for flood plain zoning by the local and county levels but against the bills in House and Senate. He wrote the Schumann amendment and hopes that it will get through this session. He is not optimistic about the other different bills being able to compromise enough and meet with any success. As you may be aware, Mr. Odegard hopes to see the Senate bills 1617 and 1619 passed for just his area. If the amendment then goes for the rest of the state O.K. he is locally oriented. That we can understand. Mr. Schumann hoped to discuss 603 and rather than lose all get the amendment through. This in essence includes the word flood plain zoning in the county planning act and the municipal planning act. I would say if all else fails then we make sure that this gets done. Meanwhile I will be talking to a few more planners locally and possibly get to the Minnesota planning Association meeting next week. This group has been supposedly for this.

I talked to Marilyn and she is going to see what goes with HF2342-Permits to Use Water for Copper or Nickel Mining. This would permit use of water from Birch Lake and South Kawishiwi River in connection with mining, production and beneficiation or concentration of copper, copper-nickel or nickel ores. Sets rules for permits, use of waters, etc. Introduced by Cina, Adams, France, Duxbury, Fena, and referred to the Recreation and water resources committee. Mary Nash commented from conversation with authors that there is concern for adequate enforcement of water quality criteria to prevent pollution of waters flowing into the boundary waters. My concern is that it will be hard to enforce a pollution that may be difficult to prove dangerous to health under present law. It may be like siltation. Just a thought - but one I am going to double check any one who cares to seek more evidence on this topic will be more than welcome.

There is a quiet movement a foot to attempt to stall as much of this reorganization bit to get the Governor to come through on campaign promise to appoint blue ribbon committee to really evaluate government organization of natural resource agencies. If you get an identified caller referring to this Annette it would likely be a Mr. Jahn of the National Wildlife Federation. He would probably suggest support of such a committee. From the news today, I am not sure this strategy is going to work. However there seems to be concern from several sources that our natural resources are being victimized, short changed what have you in all the proposals. A sweeping statement from Mr. Jahn and Mr. Heisel of the State Health Dept. Ill be in the cities

May 10 & 11 - L. Mamegr

April 4, 1967

water
Mrs. C. R. Humphries
Rte. 5
Stillwater, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Humphries,

Because of your continued interest in water quality in Minnesota, I would like to call your attention to the Public Hearings on Classification and Establishment of Standards of Water Quality. I am particularly concerned about the hearings involving the boundary waters on Canadian border in the area of the proposed nickel plant.

I can remind local Leagues of their role in these hearings. Other groups need to be represented, and it is in this role rather than as a member of a local League that I hope you will be at the hearings.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Grady Mann
Water Resources Chairman

current review of water resources



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1200 17th St., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

NUMBER 4

MAY 1967

PRICE: 50¢

OUT OF THE 89th INTO THE 90th CONGRESS

THE GENERAL PROSPECT

Monies: As the 90th Congress opened in January 1967, Congressional Quarterly pointed out that fiscal priorities would be "the most compelling decisions" for the Congress and the Administration. Despite the President's press conference statement on December 31, 1966, that this nation "can afford what it needs to spend" and that "we must continue ... until we can secure the measures that are necessary ... to curb pollution," the present rate of federal investment in pollution control will not carry us far toward that goal. New starts for all types of water projects were held back in fiscal 1967 (July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967). Projects already funded have been slowed down. Federal agency budgets for water resource planning, development, and management were carefully scrutinized by the Bureau of the Budget. The President's budget requests for fiscal 1968 are for lesser amounts than those authorized by Congress for many water programs.

Oversight: With so much water legislation passed during the 89th Congress, the 90th Congress speaks of turning to "legislative oversight": re-examination of long-standing water programs to see how well they are operating and how well they meet the purpose for which they were designed, and review of newly authorized programs to see whether they are getting started as Congress intended. The investigative power of Congress includes matters pertaining to flood control, navigation, rivers and harbors, roads and highways, water pollution, air pollution, public buildings, and all features of water resources development and economic growth in the Public Works Committee; irrigation and reclamation, parks and recreation, water and power resources, and environmental studies, among other fields, in Interior and Insular Affairs.

No important new legislation on water pollution control is expected. Committee chairmen in the 90th Congress are interested in examining how the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration is organizing and moving to implement the many new programs authorized in the 89th Congress, the progress of states in setting water quality standards, and the sewage treatment facility construction programs.

Legislation: By April 1, 7818 bills had been introduced in the House and 1385 in the Senate where joint sponsorship is permitted. Though no separate count is kept by subject, it is estimated that several hundred of these pertain to water. At least 85

bills call for tax benefits for industries installing air and water pollution abatement devices. Among other proposals introduced in the 90th Congress -- some considered in committee hearings in the 89th and some reported out by committees but not brought to a vote in both Houses -- are proposals for a National Water Commission; preservation of estuarine areas and control of dredging and dumping; a scenic river system; rehabilitation of lakes; control of pollution from vessels, from river bank and roadside erosion, and from strip-mining. Other bills would amend the Wetlands Act, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, the Appalachian Act. There are bills for weather modification, for approval of interstate water compacts, and for increased appropriations for basic water and sewer facilities under the Housing and Urban Development Act and under the Farmers Home Administration Act. One proposes to consolidate all water quality management and pollution control authority and function in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration; another would transfer all water functions to the Department of the Interior, making it a Department of Natural Resources. There are a multitude of bills to authorize "preliminary examination and stream survey" and to "construct, operate, and maintain" new water projects, large and small.

The fate of each water bill depends on the zeal of the sponsoring senator or representative, the interest of the committee to which the bill is referred, the attitude of the Administration, and the amount and enthusiasm of demonstrated public support. Nothing happens to a bill with only one of these supports, very little to a bill strong in only two. Normally it takes several Congresses to build interest, to demonstrate need, and to shape a bill into a legislative proposal that wins the broad support needed for passage.

Which of the water bills, if any, will win out this year? No one can say precisely. Perhaps it will be the one in which you are most interested.

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

The proposal for a National Water Commission, composed of experts outside the federal level, failed in the 89th Congress. The authorizing bill passed easily in the Senate, but in the House it was included in the controversial Colorado River bill which died in the Rules Committee.

The first Senate bill passed in the 90th Congress (by voice vote on February 6) was S. 20 (Jackson, D., Wash.) to establish a National Water Commission of seven members, appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. S. 20 specifically excluded federal employees from service on the commission, specified that the commission would terminate no later than five years after enactment of the bill, and directed the commission to

- . consider various ways of meeting U.S. water requirements, including more efficient use of water, reduction of water pollution, interbasin transfer of water, and various technological advances, such as desalting and weather modification
- . submit reports on its findings to the President
- . consult with the existing federal Water Resources Council and to submit proposed reports and recommendations to the Council for review and comments from the Council to the President.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (see Senate Report 25) spoke of the need to review comprehensively and objectively national water problems and policies and described the proposed commission as the most efficient, independent, and objective method of filling that need. During consideration of S. 20 on the Senate floor,

Senator Allott (R., Colo.) emphasized that the National Water Commission was to be an independent study group, not a policy-making organization. He and Senator Kuchel (R., Calif.) cautioned, in floor debate, that the commission should not be used to delay plans to find more water for the Pacific Southwest.

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, whose district is the western half of Colorado, is considering the National Water Commission (1) as part of the Colorado River Basin bill -- part of Title II in H.R. 3300 "to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project" and (2) as a separate bill. There appears to be a good possibility that the committee will report out a separate bill to create a National Water Commission. A favorable report will, however, be tied to an understanding about the commission's role in the study of western water. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee is not enthusiastic about a National Water Commission. The committee is said to question what the National Water Commission can do which the Water Resources Council (created by the Water Resources Planning Act, P.L. 89-80) cannot do and to think that the Water Resources Council could, if it chose, form an advisory committee of nongovernmental experts. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee probably will report out the Colorado River project and the National Water Commission establishment as separate bills only if their legislative history and language clearly show that the commission is to concern itself solely with national policy and is not to direct its own study of western water.

It is questionable whether such an understanding will be acceptable to proponents of an independent, nongovernmental commission. They want the commission to be unencumbered by any requirement to give first priority to "the severe water shortages and related problems in the Colorado River Basin" and yet free to make its own objective study of the western water problem whose solution will, after all, affect the entire nation.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION. The League would like to see this question separated from Arizona Project and Colorado River Basin proposals and voted upon on its own merits in the House as it has in the Senate. The League of Women Voters of the United States has no position on the proposals for the Colorado River.

TAX INCENTIVES TO INDUSTRY FOR ABATEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WATER POLLUTION

In the 89th Congress, 69 bills were introduced in the House (where joint sponsorship is not permitted) and 1 in the Senate (with 23 co-sponsors) to provide tax incentives for constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution. In response to this show of interest, the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, among other provisions, directed the Secretary of the Interior, with the cooperation of the Secretary of Treasury, to make a comprehensive study of methods of providing industry with financial incentives for construction of water pollution control facilities.

Later in the 89th Congress (November 8, 1966), because of inflationary pressures and continuing high level of business investment, the general 7 percent investment tax credit for plant facilities and accelerated depreciation for certain real property were suspended through December 31, 1967 (P.L. 89-800). Water and air pollution control facilities, however, were exempt from the suspension. To be eligible for

tax benefits, the pollution control facility had to be certified by the state pollution control agency and by the Secretary of the Interior.

Guidelines for approving eligibility of air and water pollution control installations had hardly been made operative when steps were taken to rescind suspension of the general tax incentive. At a press conference on March 9, 1967, President Johnson said the suspension had done all it was expected to do and, therefore, he was asking Congress to restore the 7 percent tax credit.

The bill to cancel the suspension and to reinstate the general 7 percent credit against company income tax for investment in capital improvements has passed the House 386 to 2 and late in April was being debated in the Senate where passage was delayed by controversial, unrelated riders.

It seems doubtful that restoration will reduce the effort of companies in the heavily polluting industries (steel, chemicals, pulp and paper) to obtain additional tax relief for the large investment that state water quality standards will require. From the opening of Congress to late April, 85 bills have been introduced into the House and 3, with multiple sponsors, into the Senate to help industry meet the cost of reducing pollution from industrial wastes. All bills apply to both air and water pollution. All but a few of these bills propose a 20 percent tax credit on the amount of tax due. The credit is to be 20 percent of the total cost of the facility -- buildings, improvements, machinery, equipment, and also the cost of land. In addition, almost all the bills propose that the company be permitted to amortize these expenditures in 1 to 5 years with generous carry-over provisions. (S. 734, Carlson, R., Kan. and 34 co-sponsors; S. 760, Cooper, R., Ky. and 14 co-sponsors.)

According to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for tax policy, Stanley S. Surrey, the Treasury continues to oppose attacking pollution and other problems through direct tax relief. Forbes, March 15, 1967, quotes Assistant Secretary Surrey: "Now, if we are firmly convinced that there isn't any better way to attack these social problems than by using the tax system, then I am not opposed. But there are better ways." Forbes goes on: "As one of Surrey's top aides points out, many of the worst pollution offenders are companies that wouldn't find tax credits an incentive to reform, because they don't pay much in the way of taxes anyway..."

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, on the basis of its recently arrived at position for limited aid to industry for pollution abatement coupled with strong enforcement of pollution control laws, WILL BE UNABLE TO SUPPORT BILLS that propose financial aid indefinitely to companies regardless of their need, importance to the economy of the area, or the severeness and complexity of their pollution problem. The few bills (S. 950, Ribicoff, D., Conn. and 17 co-sponsors) that propose only accelerated depreciation are somewhat closer to League position. Thus far, only one (S. 848, Nelson, D., Wis.) proposes loans and grants to companies "unable financially to manage such construction or changes" without federal help.

Despite the spate of bills on this subject, tax incentive legislation specifically for abatement of industrial pollution is not expected in the 1st session of the 90th Congress. There are several reasons:

- . Military expenditures are rising and tax revenues will be needed.
- . Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee which considers such bills, is opposed to use of the taxing power to achieve social goals. Chairman Mills has great influence on the committee, which possesses a reputation for caution.

- . The comprehensive report that the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 requested on methods of accelerating industry's attack on water pollution is due by January 30, 1968.

ESTUARY PRESERVATION AND DREDGING CONTROL

A bill to protect and restore estuarine areas was reported out by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in the 89th Congress and brought before the House on October 3, 1966, under a suspension of the rules. The vote was 208 for and 108 opposed. Because two-thirds approval is required under suspension of the rules, the bill did not pass.

In the 90th Congress, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation held hearings in March on several bills that would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to

- . conduct a five-year study, for which \$4.5 million is proposed, to determine the most important estuarine areas to be designated as National Estuarine Areas
- . enter into agreements with states and local governments to manage and preserve public estuarine areas of national importance, the title to remain with the local government
- . purchase privately owned estuarine areas with the prior consent of Congress
- . license (on an equal basis with the Army Corps of Engineers) all dredging, filling, or excavation, and regulate dumping of dredgings, garbage, earth, or other kinds of refuse (except by the Corps of Engineers) in U.S. estuarine areas, the Great Lakes, and waterways connecting the Great Lakes.

The dual licensing system and the dumping regulation are included in H.R. 25 (Dingell, D., Mich.), H.R. 1397 (Tenzer, D., N.Y.) and H.R. 4505 (Morton, R., Md.) which differs from the other two bills in that it would allow the owner of a single family residence to dredge or fill without a permit. Under this proposed legislation, the Corps of Engineers would continue to grant licenses, as they now have exclusive power to do, if dredging or filling would have no adverse impact on navigation. The Department of the Interior would be authorized to grant a license only if the dredging or filling would "not unreasonably damage" fish and wildlife. Where Interior issued a permit, specifications minimizing damage from dredging or filling would probably have been agreed upon.

The section giving the Department of the Interior a role in licensing of dredging and in controlling dumping was not in the 1966 bill, and it is omitted from some estuarine bills before the present Congress, H.R. 4749 (Keith, R., Mass.) and H.R. 4755 (Kelly, D., N.Y.), for example.

Having completed its hearings, the House subcommittee will meet in executive session early in May to finish its work on the estuarine bills pending before it. Redrafting of part of the bill to meet objections of state officials is expected.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS ESTUARY PRESERVATION AND DREDGING CONTROL. The League testified in support of H.R. 25 and of Rep. Morton's exemption for owner of a single family residence. The League supports Section 12 to control dredging, filling, and dumping.

SCENIC RIVERS

The Wild Rivers bill to preserve some of the nations top quality, free-flowing streams (S. 1446) was passed 71-1 by the Senate in the 89th Congress but held up in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Virtually the same bill was introduced in the 90th Congress on January 11, 1967 (S. 119, Church, D., Idaho, with 36 co-sponsors). It proposes a national policy to preserve selected rivers or sections of rivers in their free-flowing state as a complement to the present national policy of project construction at appropriate sections of U.S. rivers. A National Wild Rivers System would be established; 7 streams are named for inclusion; methods are established for recommending still others for inclusion by congressional action, for administration of the system by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, and for a National Wild Rivers Review Board. The review board is directed to conduct comparative studies to measure the balance of benefits and detriments of each wild river to the state in which it is located, to report to each Congress, and to recommend changes in the system through the years.

The policy of preserving some streams in their natural state has Administration support. President Johnson mentioned free-flowing scenic rivers in his State of the Union Message and recommended establishment of a nationwide system of scenic rivers in his January 30 message, "Preserving Our Natural Heritage."

At the request of the Administration, bills proposing a Scenic River Act were introduced in the 90th Congress (S. 1092, Jackson, D., Wash., and Nelson, D., Wis.; H.R. 6166, Reuss, D., Wis.). The Administration bills added segments of several additional streams for immediate designation as scenic rivers and named 35 other rivers for early consideration. These bills also proposed to limit the number of acres of land on both sides per mile of river that could be included in the scenic river area, to restrict the amount of land the federal government could acquire, and to encourage protection of boundaries by easements.

The full Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings on S. 1092 and S. 119 on April 13-14, 1967. The proposals proved so controversial that the committee decided that the bill should be rewritten.

In the House, bills introduced early in the session proposed setting up three classes of scenic rivers (H.R. 90, Saylor, R., Pa.; H.R. 493, Dingell, D., Mich.). In mid-April, Congressman Aspinall (D., Colo.), chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, introduced his own bill (H.R. 8416). More modest in scope than those introduced earlier, the Aspinall bill proposes to begin the scenic river system with segments of only four major streams: the Rogue in Oregon, the Rio Grande in New Mexico, the Salmon and Clearwater in Idaho. Other streams designated as scenic rivers in the Administration bills are included among the 20 placed in the study category by the Aspinall bill. This bill also proposes to protect the streams under consideration from Federal Power Commission dam licensing for periods of 5-8 years, to withdraw scenic rivers from mineral entry and mining, and to authorize protection of scenic rivers that are under state or local jurisdiction.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN NO POSITION ON THE BILLS TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL WILD OR SCENIC RIVERS AND DOES NOT EXPECT TO ACT ON THE PROPOSALS FOR A SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM. In the future, as in the past, a state League or the local Leagues along a river may (after study and consensus) support or oppose preservation of the free-flowing character of their waterway.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The 89th Congress established a great record on legislation to restrain environmental pollution. One major advance was the Water Quality Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-234), described in "The 89th Congress Acts...on Water Resources Management," CURRENT REVIEW OF WATER RESOURCES, No. 2, available from the League of Women Voters of the United States. Passed in the 1st session of the 89th Congress, after a two-and-a-half-year effort, the Water Quality Act made two changes with great potential when it

- . established the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to consider all aspects of water pollution prevention, control, and abatement
- . required water quality standards for interstate streams, standards based on scientifically established criteria and set -- for each stretch of river -- at a level that would upgrade the water to make it suitable for the uses desired by the locality and the state.

Building on the Water Quality Act's assertion that prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution were now recognized national policy and that water quality in the nation's rivers should be enhanced, the 2nd session of the 89th Congress moved on to a number of practical measures.

Transfer of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to Interior

On February 28, 1966, President Johnson transmitted to Congress Reorganization Plan No. 2 to transfer the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (created from the Water Supply and Pollution Control Division of the U.S. Public Health Service by the Water Quality Act of 1965) to the Department of the Interior. (For details, see House Document 388.) The transfer, made on May 10, 1966, placed in Interior all functions under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act except responsibilities relating to public health for which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has special competence. Responsibility for drinking water standards, for example, remain in HEW. Executive Order 11288, signed on July 2, 1966, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior most of the water pollution control functions assigned to the Secretary of HEW.

Clean Water Restoration Act (P.L. 89-753)

The Clean Water Restoration Act was passed unanimously in both Houses of Congress on November 3, 1966.

- 1) It removed the dollar ceiling from federal construction grants for sewage treatment facilities. Big cities, which have the worst problems, are now eligible for an equitable share of the federal water pollution control dollar.
- 2) It encourages financial participation by the states. It increased the maximum federal grant to 40 percent of project cost if the state agrees to match at least 30 percent of the cost of all projects for which grants are made from that state's allocation for a fiscal year. It increased the maximum federal grant to 50 percent if the state agrees to match at least 25 percent of project cost, as above, and if the state establishes enforceable water quality standards for the waters into which the project discharges. Because no change was made in the 10 percent incentive for metropolitan area regional planning, a maximum of 55 percent federal aid for waste treatment plant construction is possible, bringing the total federal-state share to 80 percent of project cost.

3) It raised the total authorization for treatment facility construction to \$3.55 billion for the 5-year period. The annual authorizations are:

- \$150 million for fiscal year 1967 (July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968)
- \$450 million for fiscal year 1968
- \$700 million for fiscal year 1969
- \$1,000 million for fiscal year 1970
- \$1,250 million for fiscal year 1971 (July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971)

The authorization of \$150 million for the current fiscal year is the same amount authorized for fiscal 1966. The \$3.4 billion for fiscal years 1968-71 represents a compromise between the \$6 billion that Senator Muskie thinks is needed and the Administration request.

4) It provides federal financial aid for comprehensive basin planning for water quality control, though most of the Administration's original basin-arrangement proposals were stricken. Requirements intended to encourage treatment facilities to become self-supporting for replacement and enlargement were not retained. The act authorizes states in a basin to join together, if they choose, to plan pollution control, and it authorizes 50 percent federal aid for no more than 3 years to encourage such interjurisdictional river basin planning.

5) It authorizes a \$305 million increase in research and demonstration grants through June 30, 1969. These are categorical grants: demonstration grants for advanced waste treatment and water purification methods and for new methods of jointly treating municipal and industrial wastes; demonstration of improved control of discharges from combined sewers; aid for state and interstate water pollution control programs. For the first time, there are grants for research and demonstration projects for prevention of pollution by industry.

6) It allows reimbursement from later state allotments where states or localities prepay a possible federal share of treatment facility construction.

7) It directs the Secretary of the Interior to make comprehensive studies of the (a) effects of pollution including sedimentation on use of U.S. estuaries and estuarine areas, (b) costs, economic impact, and national treatment requirements of attaining the quality standards established pursuant to the act, (c) need for additional trained personnel, (d) extent of and methods of abating pollution and litter from watercraft, and (e) methods of providing incentives to industry to assist in construction of water pollution control facilities.

8) It provides some expansion of the enforcement procedure. From now on, the chairman of an enforcement conference may give alleged polluters and people affected by pollution an opportunity to speak. Heretofore, the only witnesses heard were those invited by the state conferees. A second change is that at the request of a majority of the conferees, the Secretary may require alleged polluters to report, from existing data, the quality and quantity of waste discharges. Both these changes apply to the hearing as well as the conference stage of the enforcement process.

Authorization does not mean that money for implementation is available or forthcoming. The President's budget proposals were mentioned on page 1 and are discussed in more detail on pp. 13-16.

Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development

The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-754) was signed by President Johnson in the same ceremony as the Clean Water Restoration Act. The main thrust of the Model Cities Act, as it is now called, is to bring all available programs to bear upon the problems of the city and metropolitan district. The focus is to be on problem solving, on utilizing relevant skills and programs wherever they may be in the organizational and bureaucratic structure of government. The Model Cities Act has possibilities for far-reaching effect on pollution abatement.

1) It authorizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make supplemental grants for planned metropolitan development, up to 20 percent of cost of projects receiving aid under other federal programs. Among federal programs whose grants can be supplemented are

- a) basic "702" water and sewer facilities, administered by HUD
- b) sewage treatment facility construction, administered by FWPCA
- c) public water and sewerage facilities in redevelopment areas, Sec. 101 grants administered by the Economic Development Administration where HUD determines them to be eligible.

2) It requires all applications for water supply and distribution facilities, sewers, treatment facilities, and water development within any metropolitan area to be submitted for review to an agency designated to perform metropolitan or regional planning for the area. Application from special purpose districts must also go to general local governments with authority in the area where the project is to be located.

3) It requires sewerage systems in new communities to be public systems.

4) It requires maximum feasible provision for effective control of storm and sanitary sewage when loans or capital grants are made for redevelopment of urban renewal areas.

Bills Before the 90th Congress

Bills on some aspect of water pollution control are introduced into Congress almost daily. Concern over environmental pollution is politically "in" these days. Congressmen are willing and eager to have their names on bills that encourage or promote water cleanup. The Administration, however, is not asking for new water pollution control programs. Congressional leaders in water-pollution control legislation express more interest in applying the monumental legislation of the 89th Congress than in passing broad, new legislation in the 1st session of the 90th Congress.

Rep. Blatnik, chairman of the House Public Works Committee's subcommittee handling water pollution control legislation, began hearings on April 25 to review the operation of the Water Quality Act of 1965 and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966. Senator Muskie, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, is planning to hold oversight hearings on the pollution control programs, probably after July 1 when the states will have submitted their water quality standards to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of both Houses have before them a variety of bills to establish, coordinate, and administer programs to reclaim water and public land and privately owned land adversely affected by coal mining operations. The

Strip Mine Reclamation proposed Mined Lands Conservation Act would give broad authority to the Department of the Interior, emphasize reclamation on lands owned by local and state governments with the federal government contributing up to 75 percent of project cost, and allow assistance on previously mined land in private ownership where landowners agree to bear the cost (S. 217, Lausche, D., Ohio, and 5 co-sponsors; H.R. 4719 Flood, D., Pa.). Another proposal would authorize cost-sharing and technical assistance, under Department of Agriculture programs, in strip mine reclamation on private lands (H.R. 893, Moore, R., W. Va.). The Appalachian Regional Development Act (P.L. 89-4) authorized funds for restoration of strip-mined lands publicly held. (See CURRENT REVIEW OF WATER RESOURCES No. 2, November 1965). Included in the amendments (S. 602, Randolph, D., W. Va., and 23 co-sponsors) which passed the Senate on April 27, 1967, was an authorization for \$3 million over a two-year period to enable the Appalachian Regional Commission to develop a program for fighting acid mine drainage and its effects.

The deleterious effect of runoff and sediment from strip-mined areas on water quality places this problem within the scope of the League's water item. Although THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT CHOSEN TO TAKE ACTION ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR RECLAMATION OF STRIP-MINED LAND, several state Leagues have supported strict state controls over strip mining. Leagues in other states may study, reach agreement, and act in this field, and the local Leagues in the Appalachian Regional Development Area can give concerted attention to this problem.

Because soil erosion damages and pollutes streams and rivers, bills have been introduced to authorize federal aid, through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to states, counties, and local public agencies for erosion control not stimulated by present programs, designed to encourage remedial effort on private land. To lessen the amount of silt entering waterways, attention is directed to control of

- . roadside erosion (S. 1006, Nelson, D., Wis., and Edward Long, D., Mo.; H.R. 792, Landrum, D., Ga.)
- . streambank erosion (S. 682, Nelson, D., Wis., and Mondale, D., Minn.; H.R. 4154, Wright, D., Texas)
- . erosion from roadbed rights-of-way, river and stream banks, surface or strip-mined nonfederal lands (H.R. 6854, Kee, D., W. Va.; H.R. 7571, Wright, D., Texas).

Thus far, THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT CHOSEN TO TAKE ACTION ON EROSION CONTROL BILLS.

Growing concern over pollution and eutrophication of lakes, large and small, is illustrated by the introduction of bills to authorize grants of 70 to 90 percent of cost of lake rehabilitation projects. Such aid would be available where lakes are publicly owned and used, where bold new measures will rectify damage already done, and where state and local governments agree to maintain the improvement when the grant ends. (S. 1341, Mondale, D., Minn., and 13 co-sponsors; H.R. 3764, Hanley, D., N.Y.)

Bills for pollution abatement programs for particular lakes are also appearing. One would authorize \$3.5 million a year for three years for grants for research and development of methods to abate pollution of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, all control methods developed to be freely available to the public (H.R. 2109, Horton, R., N.Y.).

To date, THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT CHOSEN TO TAKE ACTION ON LAKE REHABILITATION BILLS. Some local Leagues have supported programs and monies specifically to improve water quality in lakes in their communities. Leagues in the Lake Erie Basin have been working together since 1963. The state Leagues of Nevada and California are concerned about Lake Tahoe. And, in 1966, a Lake Michigan Basin Inter-League Committee was formed.

Pollution of lakes, rivers, and coastal waters by boat discharges has become increasingly annoying to recreationists. Boat mobility makes it important to have a standard approved method of controlling sanitary sewage. One type of proposal is that after January 1, 1968 (H.R. 3807, Wolff, D., N.Y.) or 1970 (H.R. 485, Dingell, D., Mich.), undocumented vessels equipped with toilet facility shall not use U.S. navigable waters unless the facility meets standards set by the Secretary of Commerce with concurrence of the Department of HEW and of the Coast Guard. Another proposal is to apply the enforcement measures in Section 10 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to boats and marinas (H.R. 7234, Kupferman, R., N.Y.). Still another would expand the prohibition of oil discharge to prohibit also refuse and sewage discharge from boats (S. 849, Nelson, D., Wis.).

Bills to raise the amount authorized for federal 50 percent grants for basic water and sewer facilities in cities of more than 10,000 are being introduced. Examples of such proposals to amend Section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (see CURRENT REVIEW OF WATER RESOURCES, No. 2, November 1965) are H.R. 3645 (Dow, D., N.Y.), H.R. 8126 (Morse, R., Mass.), and H.R. 8357 (Bingham, D., N.Y.). Because the Department of Housing and Urban Development has a backlog of about \$4 billion in requests for this type of facility, Rep. Patman (D., Texas), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, proposes that the amount authorized be raised from \$200 million to \$1 billion in fiscal 1968 (H.R. 9066).

Urban Water and Sewers

FLOOD DAMAGE CONTROL

In the history of the United States, as in the history of the human race, floodplains were sites of early settlement. Building on floodplains continues, regardless of well-established evidence of recurrent floods. Three practices mitigate suffering from floods: (1) high water is held back by levees or dams, (2) occupancy of floodplains is limited, and (3) monetary loss is cushioned by flood insurance.

The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1966

In Title II, the Rivers and Harbors Act (P.L. 89-788) of November 1966 authorizes a long list of "works of improvement ... for the control of destructive floodwaters." These projects are to be built under the supervision of the Chief of Army Engineers according to plans and conditions in individual project reports approved by the Public Works Committee.

In recognition of (1) the increasing use and development of floodplains, (2) the need for information on flood hazards to guide development and serve as a basis for regulation of floodplain use, and (3) to assure that federal agencies could take cognizance of flood hazards, the Flood Control Act of 1966 also authorizes the Corps of Engineers to provide

- . information on floods and flood damages, including identification of areas subject to floods of various magnitudes and frequencies
- . criteria for guidance in the use of floodplain areas
- . advice to federal and local interests on amelioration of flood hazards.

Flood surveys and advice on floodplain use will be provided by the Corps only when requested by a state or one of its political subdivisions. Corps expenditures for compilation and dissemination of this type of information is limited to \$7 million each fiscal year.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES THINKS REGULATION OF FLOODPLAIN USE IS A NECESSARY PART OF LONG-RANGE PLANNING. State Leagues -- Wisconsin and Minnesota, for example -- have supported state legislation on planning for floodplain use. In 1961, the local Leagues in the Chicago Metropolitan Area worked for floodplain mapping and, in April 1967, they endorsed the flood hazard zoning policy of the Greater Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District.

Flood Insurance Proposals

Federal insurance for flood victims was proposed in the Disaster Relief Act of 1966 in the 89th Congress but was dropped before final passage (P.L. 89-769). Following a directive in the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-339), the Department of Housing and Urban Development prepared a report, Insurance and Other Programs for Financial Assistance to Flood Victims, which President Johnson transmitted to Congress in August 1966. This study, available from the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, recommends a national program of flood insurance with federal participation, limited initially to 1-4 family dwellings, and designed to encourage future construction in locations free from special flood hazard. The President has instructed federal agencies to study the report "so that detailed proposals, including appropriate legislation, may be presented to the Congress." Pending introduction of an Administration proposal, bills have been dropped in the hopper to establish a national program of flood and hurricane insurance to be carried out in cooperation with private insurance companies, the federal government subsidizing much of the cost and assuming much of the risk (H.R. 3240, Boggs, D., La.; H.R. 3247, Fascell, D., Fla.).

RESEARCH

The Executive Branch refused to utilize Title II of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-379) because the President objected to provisions for congressional committee veto over projects approved by the Office of Water Resources Research and the Secretary of the Interior. In the Administration's view, committee veto power over individual contracts or grants violates the constitutional separation of powers between legislative and executive branches.

In the 2nd session of the 89th Congress, Title II of the Water Resources Research Act was reshaped by P.L. 89-404 to overcome the President's objection. This amendment to the Water Resources Research Act authorizes \$85 million to be appropriated over a 10-year period under Title II -- \$5 million for fiscal year 1967 with increases of \$1 million each year to \$10 million for the remaining 5 years.

The Title II funds can be used for grants, contracts, matching, or other kinds of arrangements with educational institutions, foundations, or other institutions, with private firms or individuals, with local, state, or federal agencies for research in any aspect of water related to the statutory responsibilities of the Department

of the Interior. Research in water resources planning, water quality management and control, and management of water in urbanized areas are being emphasized in Title II funds, which are in addition to funds for Water Resources Research Institutes.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTED THE WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT (P.L. 88-379) but took no action on S. 22, the bill to amend Title II.

The Clean Water Restoration Act (P.L. 89-753) opened up new fields of government-supported research. Prior to the 2nd session of the 89th Congress, water pollution control research under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 84-660) concentrated on municipal wastewater treatment. Passage of P.L. 89-753 gave industry, universities, and state agencies their first federal aid for research into industrial wastewater handling. Research on industrial waste problems can deal with any aspect of waste control from fundamental research through process changes and waste treatment. Support is for projects with promise of wide application, not solutions to pollution problems of a particular plant. Grants can be as much as 70 percent of the cost of a project, up to a top of \$1 million. The authorization for industrial waste research is for \$20 million a year for three years.

While its research continues to be important, the Office of Saline Water is also occupied with testing results of earlier research for their practical application. After examinations of alternatives, the Secretary of the Interior concluded that federal participation in construction and operation of a combination nuclear power generating and water desalting plant in Orange County, California, was the least expensive way to purchase desalting technology and operating experience in the advanced type of large installation. At full capacity, the plant is expected to produce 150 million gallons of desalted water per day from the Pacific Ocean and to be the first installation to produce desalted water commercially competitive with natural water.

In February, the Senate passed S. 270 (Kuchel, R., Calif., and 7 co-sponsors) authorizing the Office of Saline Water to participate with the Atomic Energy Commission, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and three California power utilities (Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, San Diego Gas and Electric, Southern California Edison). On April 20, the House passed S. 270 (H.R. 207) by a vote of 315 to 38. To provide greater congressional oversight for the large federal investment, the House added several amendments to which the Senate is expected to agree. For further information see Senate Report 49 and House Report 180.

BUDGET PROPOSALS AND CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

As it passed legislation to continue existing water programs and projects and to set up new ones, the 2nd session of the 89th Congress authorized funds to support these activities. Authorization does not make money available. Like hurdles between authorization and expenditure stand the President's budget recommendations, congressional procedures for appropriating monies, and the President's decisions on when and in what quantity appropriated funds will be spent.

How do the amounts the President proposes to commit in fiscal year 1968 (July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968) for water resources compare with the amounts budgeted for the fiscal year 1967 and the amounts Congress authorized for fiscal 1968 for these purposes? The Administration proposes to spend more on water resources planning,

management, project construction, cleanup, research, and all the rest in fiscal 1968 than the amount budgeted for fiscal 1967. The President's fiscal 1968 budget proposals for water are less than the total authorized by Congress for these same programs.

Public Works Budget

Major spending for water resources goes into construction of projects (public works). The public works section of the budget includes costs for all projects constructed and owned by the federal government -- for example, locks and channels for navigation, dams and levees for flood control, dams for electric power and irrigation. This section also includes federal grants and loans to aid construction by state and local governments -- for example, sewers, treatment plants, and water supply projects under HUD, FWPCA, and the Farmers Home Administration. The President's budget requests \$1.29 billion for the Corps of Engineers' huge civil works program on water resources and \$312 million for the Bureau of Reclamation.

The public works budget for any fiscal year includes funds for advance planning, for construction already in progress, and for beginning new construction projects. The President's budget provides for nine "new starts" for the Corps of Engineers and two for the Bureau of Reclamation in FY '68. Advance planning will start on 24 Corps projects. Construction will continue on 245 Corps projects and on 62 reclamation projects. Small watershed project planning is allotted the same sum in FY '68 as in FY '67. The budget proposes \$70 million for construction of small watershed projects in FY '68, \$100,000 more than in '67, and allows the same number of "new starts" (100 in planning, 80 in construction).

Actual expenditure in FY '68 for water-resources public works will be lower than budgeted amount. Even when programs are authorized, appropriated for by Congress, and budgeted for in the Executive Branch, the President can withhold, postpone, or stretch out use of funds on federal programs and thus reduce expenditures in any fiscal year.

In the first half of FY '67, new starts and new parts of ongoing projects were deferred by the Administration because the economy was heating up. According to Senator Proxmire (D., Wis.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, "Public Works are highly inflationary. They often compete for scarce manpower and material resources with the defense effort. The swiftest and most effective way to slow the pressure on prices is to stop this kind of government spending..."

The stretch out in public works, like suspension of the tax credit for capital investment and appeals to states, cities, and private interests to cut down new investment in plants and equipment, was part of the effort to hold down inflation.

Water Resources Research

The President's budget for fiscal 1968 contains an increase of \$31 million for research and development in water resources, but the total sum is miniscule compared to research and development funds for NASA, the Department of Defense, HEW, or the Atomic Energy Commission. The increase is spread throughout water resources programs. For example, there is provision for an increase in watershed research centers (U.S. Department of Agriculture), for industrial waste treatment (U. S. Department of the Interior) "where practical engineering answers are being sought through pilot plants tested under field conditions" and where research is also to be expanded "to develop information on the effects of pollution on various uses of water and on propagation of wildlife." Larger funds are also proposed for water

supply aspects of weather modification (Bureau of Reclamation in Interior and Environmental Science Services Administration in Commerce). Bureau of the Budget says agencies were guided in planning their 1968 research programs by the Ten-Year Program Report (1966) of the Committee on Water Resources Research, Federal Council of Science and Technology.

Pollution Abatement

"The federal budget for water pollution projects in fiscal 1968 will be higher than in fiscal year '67 but still will not be adequate to meet the demand for federal aid in this area," according to Phillip S. Hughes, Deputy Director of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget. The amounts budgeted for FY '68 for water and sewer grants under HUD (\$165 million) and the Farmers Home Administration (\$30 million) and for sewage treatment facilities under the FWPCA (\$203 million) are higher. Research in pollution control is higher in the proposed budget. Support for state and interstate agency control programs is doubled.

The new obligational authority budgeted for sewage treatment facility grants is \$203 million (including the \$3 million Appalachian Regional Development program). While this sum is \$50 million above the budget proposal for FY '67, it is less than half of the \$450 million authorized for sewage treatment facility grants in FY '68 by the Clean Water Restoration Act. (See above pp. 7-8.) Moreover, the Administration estimates that of the budgeted \$200 million only \$152 million will actually be expended in FY '68. In FY '67, it is estimated, \$86 million will actually be spent from federal funds for construction grants for sewage treatment facilities.

Senator Muskie and Rep. Blatnik, chairmen of the Senate and House subcommittees that handle pollution bills, say they will make a fight for appropriation of the full amount authorized by the Clean Water Restoration Act. In Senator Muskie's opinion, "The budget grossly underestimates the costs associated with the water pollution needs of this country. ... The funds requested for sewage treatment construction grants are totally inadequate." According to Congressman Blatnik, "The states and cities are gearing up to get the job done, and it is no time for the federal government to back out. ... Unless we recognize the cleanup as being costly and important, little will be accomplished. ... We are simply not keeping pace with the times in pollution abatement."

The Administration justifies the low amount requested in the President's budget by saying that an increase from \$150 million to \$450 million this year would be more than could be well used while states are establishing their water quality standards and formulating plans to implement them. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Frank DiLuzio said, "The \$203 million does represent a very large absolute increase when compared to the grant expenditures in recent years. ... Where states and cities are now ready with their plans, we are certain that the available funds, including an overlap of from \$25 million to \$40 million from 1967-1968, will be sufficient to meet the essential needs."

Senator Muskie counters the Administration's argument in this way:

"In many states, the state legislatures are now in session. I am sure that they have been, or soon will be, alerted to the expanded federal program. I am equally certain that their response will be somewhat less than wholehearted when they realize the Administration has requested an inadequate amount of money to support the program authorized by the Congress."

Prospects for Fiscal 1968

Vietnam is the big obstacle to more federal money for water development and pollution abatement projects.

When the 90th Congress opened, it was widely reported to be in a budget-cutting mood. But experienced Congress watchers say that public works programs, supported by strong lobbies, are seldom cut and will probably be supported by Congress in appropriations for fiscal 1968. The fact that the Clean Water Restoration Act with its increased dollar authorization for pollution abatement programs was passed unanimously in both Senate and House may be significant in keeping the appropriation for sewage facilities high. With the national economy less heated in the first quarter of 1967, the Administration might expend larger sums on pollution abatement if Congress appropriates more than the budget request.

In the 90th Congress, for the first time, the activities of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration will all come before the same House appropriations subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Public Works, chaired by Rep. Kirwin (D., Ohio). In the Senate Appropriations Committee, funds for the FWPCA and the Corps will be handled by the Subcommittee on Public Works, chaired by Senator Ellender (D., La.). In both Houses, appropriations for HUD's basic water and sewer facility programs come before the Subcommittee on Independent Offices and appropriations for the small watershed program before the Subcommittee on Agriculture.

In testimony to the 2nd session of the 89th Congress, the League of Women Voters supported an increase in the authorization for the treatment grant program which it has supported since 1960. In testimony to the Public Works Subcommittee on the Appropriations Committee in the House and in the Senate, the LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES WILL SUPPORT THE EFFORT TO HAVE THE 90th CONGRESS RAISE THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE TREATMENT GRANT PROGRAM BEYOND THE BUDGET REQUEST.

MAJOR WATER LEGISLATION PASSED IN THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Public Law Number</u>	<u>Signed</u>	<u>Summary on page</u>
Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966	89-753	November 3, 1966	7
Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act	89-754	November 3, 1966	9

*
* Copies of bills and public laws can be ordered by number from the House Document *
* Room, The Capitol, Washington, D. C. 20515. A self-addressed label must be en- *
* closed. They can also be obtained by writing your congressman. House and/or *
* Senate committee reports, which are a great help in understanding the legisla- *
* tion, should be ordered from the committee that considered the bill. *
*

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REPRINT

RADIOACTIVE WASTE FROM REACTORS

the problem that won't go away

By JOEL A. SNOW

THE TWO DECADES following the introduction of nuclear energy in warfare have seen a tremendous investment of time and money in an effort to put the nuclear genie to work for peaceful purposes. The principal thrust has been toward the development of commercially competitive electricity, generated by nuclear reactors. Although at present no U.S. nuclear power plants are producing power at competitive costs,¹ the threshold of effective competition seems to have been reached,² both here and in other countries. As a result we can expect a tremendous expansion in the next few years in the number and size of nuclear generating plants scattered about the countryside. While there are only twelve electricity generating plants now operating or about to operate, there are thirty-six on order or under construction. This represents an increase in nuclear power capacity from the present 1.8 million kilowatts of electric power to almost 26 million kilowatts. Moreover, AEC projections indicate that by 1980, fully twenty per cent of the nation's electricity (over 100 million kilowatts) will be produced by reactors. Since the power industry is growing rapidly, twenty per cent of 1980 production is equal to almost half of the nation's present production.³

The public discourse about the mushrooming reactor industry has contained little discussion of the special environmental hazards associated with reactor operation. Before the nation becomes entirely committed to nuclear power, a thorough discussion of these special hazards is necessary.

There are three essentially distinct ways in which radioactive contaminants from reactor operations can threaten the health of the general public. In normal day-to-day operations, nuclear plants release "low level" stack gases and liquid effluents into the environment. As Malcolm Peterson points out in the November 1965 S/C, these materials "must be evaluated with caution," for the following reasons:

- The total radioactivity includes both long-lived and short-lived isotopes.
- A small part of the total radioactivity released may have profound biological significance for man. Accordingly, it is not the total radioactivity released but rather the quantity of specific significant isotopes released which is important. For the most part, the radioactive materials released from present reactors have been very short-lived or do not enter a food chain to man. It is the exceptions which must be carefully evaluated.

In any industrial operation there is always the possibility of a major accident. There have been ten serious reactor accidents since 1949, and four reactors have been discontinued as a result. In 1957, an accident at Pile No. 1 of the experimental Windscale reactor in Britain resulted in the release of 20,000 curies of radioactive iodine to the atmosphere.⁴ A reactor core explosion at the SL-I reactor in Idaho in January of 1961 resulted in the death of three men and a significant release of radioactivity to the environment.⁵ At the Fermi reactor in Michigan, in October, 1966, part of the reactor core melted down, releasing a small quantity of radioactivity to the environment and



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TO: Lois Mann, Ruth Herring

FROM: Irene Janski

SUBJECT: Water T for A

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE 6/5/67

I'm not sure which of you would have received the May 25 Time for Action on water - funding for federal sewage treatment facility construction - because I don't know when national made the mailing changeover, but the LL presidents in your area will have it. I think it is imperative that they contact langon on this. I'm asking both of you to check with the 7th district Leagues to be sure that they respond immediately to this T for A. Lois - Fergus Falls and Battle Lake and Alexandria; Ruth - Moorhead, Crookston, Bemidji and Cass Lake. Time seems to be of the essence so calls may be in order to these Leagues. Please do urge them to get in their official replies and to see if they can't get some member letters written, too. Thanks.

M TO: Mrs. Janski,
E Peggy Thompson, Lois Mann
M and Mrs. David Bowe, N.D. Water Chairman, LWV
O FROM: Ruth Herring

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

SUBJECT Seminar on Water

DATE June 23, 1967

The seminar on water which we are scheduling has been set for October 24, 1967. (U.N. Day) We are right in the act of setting up the program. I talked to Dr. Thor Hertzgaard a few minutes ago, and ~~immediately~~ he suggested some names to me for speakers. Dr. Hertzgaard had talked with Eugene Eaton, the Deputy Director of the Office of Water Resources Research, and Mr. Eaton is most excited with our proposed seminar. He was first of all impressed that Dr. Hertzgaard had been approached by the two Leagues of Women Voters, and then gave suggestions that we aim high in inviting speakers. He felt that this could be a kick-off for the newly appointed Souris-Red-Rainy Basin Planning Commission Chairman, Gordon Gray, to speak. Mr. Hertzgaard, Mrs. Truemann (N.D.L.W.V. President), and I had agreed on: A. The Date...10/24/67; B. The Place...North Dakota State University Union; C. The Topics...Pollution Control, Flood Control and Watershed Protection, and Recreation and Wild Life. D. The Format.... Print the speeches of the three main topics, the luncheon and dinner speaker's remarks, and addenda submitted by the participants into a booklet to be available to interested parties following the seminar. We felt that the attendance would not be indicative of the interest in the topic, and that the printed materials would be the real value of the meeting. However, Mr. Eaton, in his enthusiasm, has encouraged Dr. Hertzgaard to ^{ask} the people in the Department of Interior connected with the areas of Recreation and Wild Life (Dr. John F. Gottschalk) and Pollution Control (Mr. Frank DiLuzio) and the District Director of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to talk on the Flood Control and Watershed Protection. He also suggested having a "name" banquet speaker to draw, such as Gov. Guy, Rep Elatnik, or....Mrs. Whittlemore of the League Education Fund (1977) Anyway, Lois Mann, who got me into all this, said she would have some extra time to spend on this, so I'm sending her a copy of this memo.

St. Cloud Area

JUN 13 1967

56301

2127 St. Germain St.

June 7, 1967

Editor,
St. Cloud, Daily Times,
St. Cloud, Minn. 56301

Dear Sir:

We would like to call some Federal Legislation to the attention of your readers who are concerned with the "Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966".

Action is now in progress in the Public Works Subcommittees of both the House and Senate to maintain a compromise figure of \$450 million dollars to encourage construction of sewage treatment facilities. This amount will not be enough to complete the ~~xxxxx~~ requirements put forth in the Clean Water Act of 1966, however, it is much better than the \$203 million recommended by the administration in its budget request. Time limits include the year from July 1967 to July 1968. The administration gives the reason for the cutback as the escalating cost of the War in Vietnam and the threat of inflation. The League, however, feels construction of sewage ~~xxx~~ treatment plants and interceptor sewers is one public works program that cannot be slowed down. With the growth in population and the outdated plants we now have, time is of an essence to take care of the sewage problem.

Roughly our local needs could request assistance with the reconstruction of the 5th Av. N. area sewers and water and in the near future the expansion of our sewage treatment plant. Both of these projects are required to make St. Cloud meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Now is the time to write to your representatives in Washington urging their support of the committees recommended figure. They are Senator Walter Mondale, Senator Eugene McCarthy and Representative John Zwach.

Sincerely

*Hopkins
Brasugli
Rengel
= 11.*



THE BUILDER

Builders, developers, contractors—everyone involved in disturbing the natural surface of the earth—can help prevent and control water pollution.

One of the major water pollution problems is the silt and debris that washes into lakes, rivers, and streams when natural cover is stripped from the ground in preparation for construction.

Highway construction, housing developments, shopping centers—these and a host of other projects that are constantly changing the face of the earth result in serious water pollution problems when the rains come and the snows melt.

Through impoundments and other means—from the time ground is broken until the project is completed and the surface is again stabilized—this kind of pollution can be prevented.

If you are a builder, developer, contractor, make water pollution control from surface runoff a regular part of every project. Take the position that pollution control is a normal cost of the total operation, just like labor, materials, and all the other costs of construction. This is the way of the future. Why not start now?

THE FARMER

Soil erosion, wastes from feedlots, improper or excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers, careless discard of trash and junk are among the many causes of water pollution.

There are many things the farmer can do to help prevent or reduce water pollution—including impoundment or diversion of waste water and proper application of agricultural chemicals, coupled with good soil conservation practices. The farmer can also take such precautions as preventing trash and junk from accumulating in places where it will wash into the nearest lake or stream.

Farmers—large and small—can help by following this simple rule of thumb: Manage land so that nothing washes away when the rains come or the snows melt. Most pollution from land can be controlled or prevented now.



THE INDUSTRIALIST

Wastes from industry cause at least as much water pollution as municipal wastes.

Industrial pollution can be prevented or controlled either through waste treatment or process changes or both.

Thermal pollution, caused by heated water discharged from cooling systems, is a prevalent and serious form of industrial pollution. This, too, can be prevented.

Much of the oil pollution that regularly causes so much damage to wildlife and to beaches and other facilities is also preventable.

More and more industrial plants are adding waste treatment or process changes, to “engineer out” their wastes, as a standard part of their total operations. Pollution control is a built-in feature of many new plants and will become standard practice in the future. Many older plants are also beginning to deal with the problem.

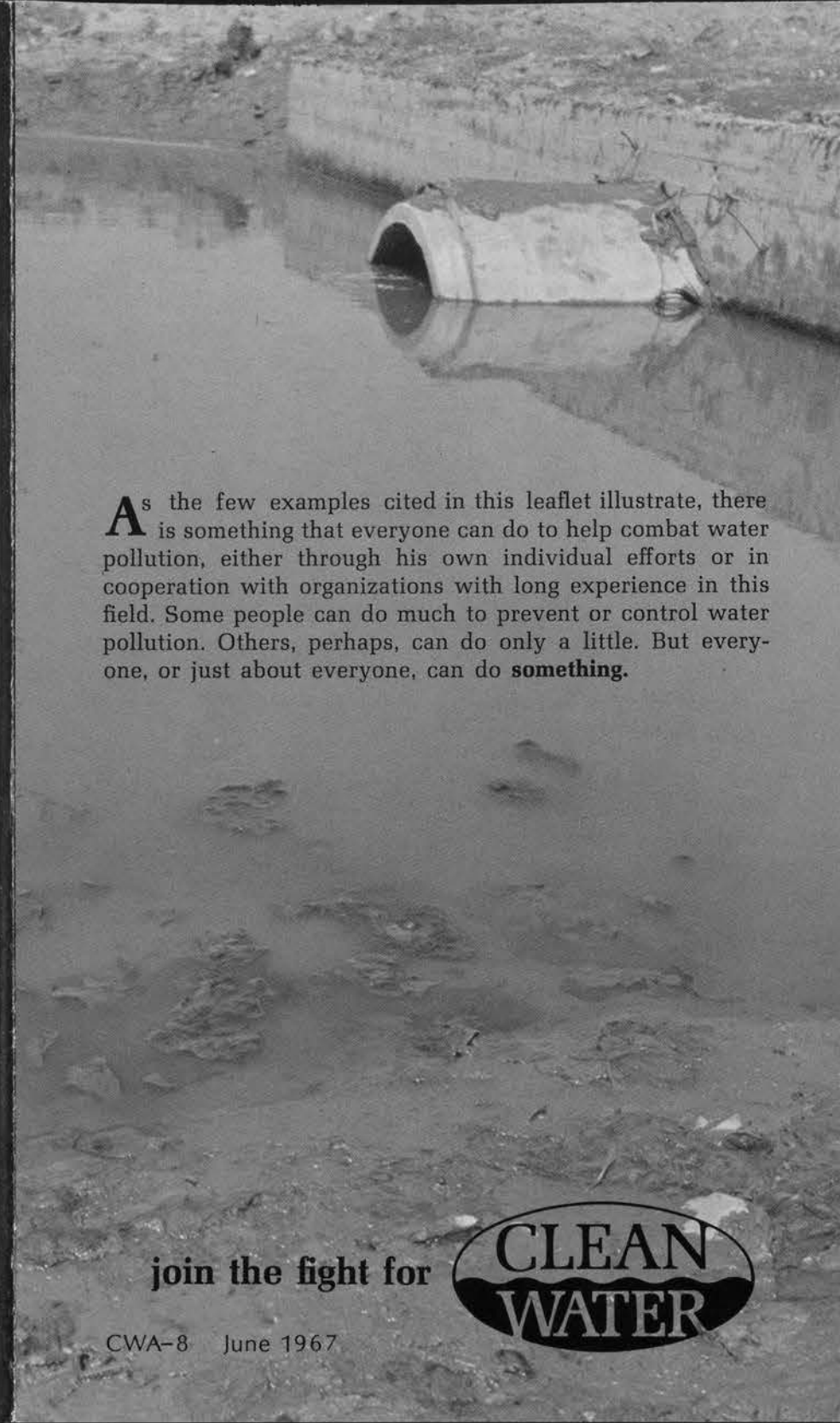
If you are an industrialist, join the fight for clean water. It will be good for the country—and good for your industry.

THE BOAT OWNER

Ironically, pleasure boats as well as commercial vessels are one source of water pollution. Wastes from one boat may seem of little or no consequence, but wastes from many boats contribute significantly to the total water pollution problem.

Here are some simple rules that every boat owner should follow:

- Don't litter the waterways or beaches. Use a litter bag or other suitable container. If your boat has a head, equip it with an acceptable anti-pollution device, such as a holding tank.
- Insist on proper facilities for handling wastes at docking areas.
- Promote uniform and effective State boating laws.
- Support local, State, and Federal water pollution control programs.



What you can do about Water Pollution

join the fight for



CWA-8 June 1967

Cleaning up America's polluted waters is a job for government at all levels and for industry. But both government and industry need citizen support and encouragement. Often, informed public pressure is the only way to get action.

There is no getting around the fact that water pollution control costs money. It may mean larger taxes. It may mean increased production costs for many industries. In one way or another, these costs must be borne by the taxpayer and the consumer—by our whole society. But these costs are small compared to the destructive costs of uncontrolled pollution, small compared to the costs of running out of clean water.

Citizens in all walks of life can help to clean up dirty water and to keep it clean. Some of the ways are outlined in this leaflet.

In its assigned function as the Nation's principal natural resource agency, the Department of the Interior bears a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that renewable resources are managed to produce optimum yields, and that all resources contribute their full measure to the progress, prosperity, and security of America, now and in the future.

**FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

★ GPO : 1967 O—265-805

Everybody

There are any number of ways in which you can help to prevent or control water pollution.

some ways are easy:

- At the very least, speak out for clean water. Let it be known that you are for water pollution control. That alone will help.
- Don't be a polluter yourself. Don't litter beaches, parks, or waterways. For that matter, don't litter streets and roadsides. Sooner or later, such litter is likely to wind up in the nearest lake or stream. That's one form of water pollution. Pick up after a picnic. That's one form of water pollution prevention.

some may cost you money:

- If there is a bond issue on the ballot for a waste treatment plant, vote for it. Use your "X" to cross out dirty water, not to cross out clean water.

some involve time and effort:

- Find out the facts about water pollution in your area.
- Find out about your State and local water pollution control programs. If they are good programs, support them. If they are weak programs, insist that they be strengthened.
- Find out whether there is a citizens' organization in your community working on water pollution. Chances are there is a conservation group, or a women's organization, or a service club with an active water pollution control program. If so, find out what you can do to help.
- Either on your own or in collaboration with others, find out about WATER QUALITY STANDARDS in your State. The establishment of water quality standards for interstate and navigable waters was provided for by the Water Quality Act of 1965. On a national scale, this is a new approach to the prevention and control of pollution in this country. Find out what the water quality standards of your State call for and join with others in seeing to it that the standards are complied with.

In these and many other ways, you can help restore and protect the Nation's water resources.

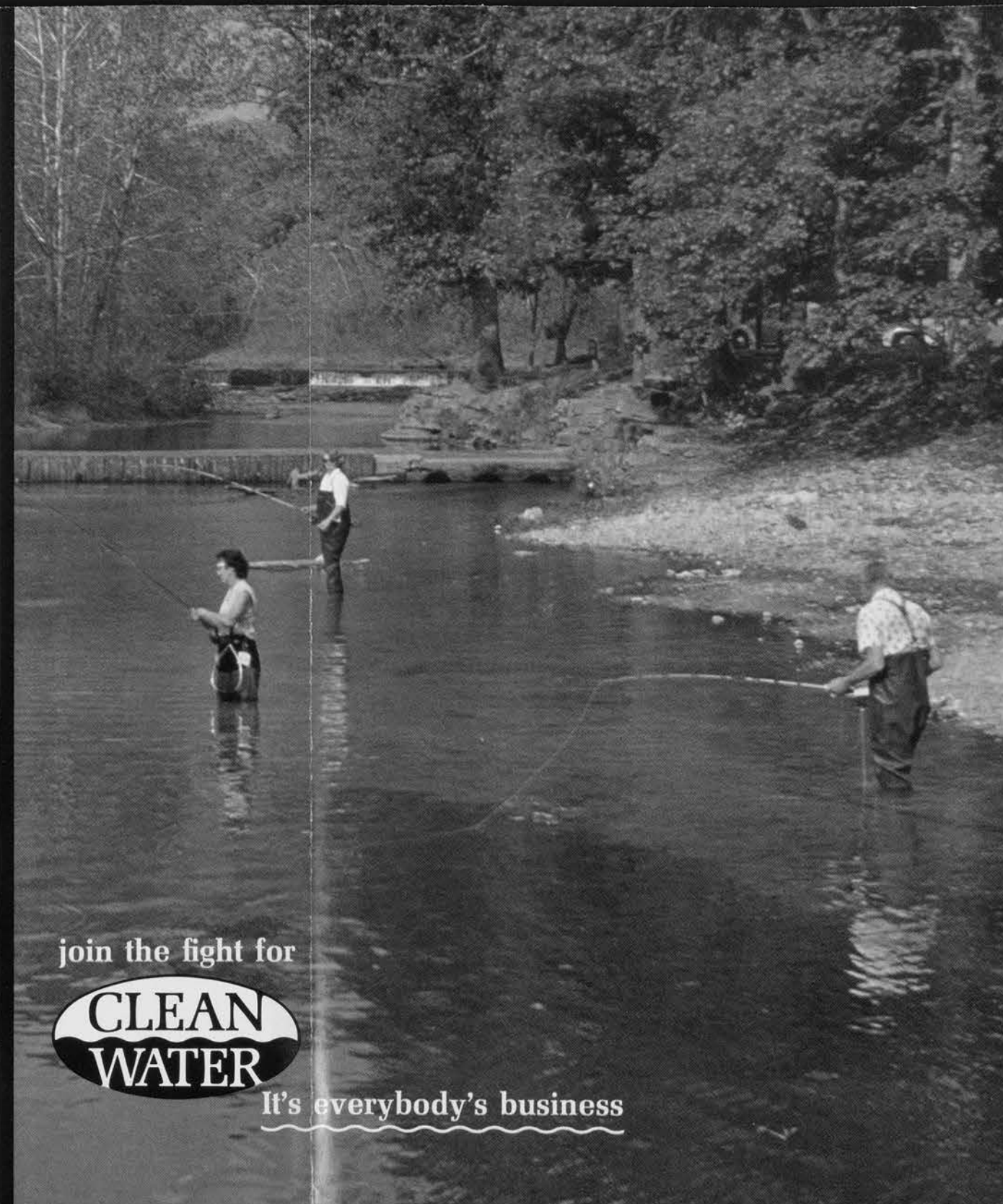
EVERYBODY
can do **something**
about water pollution

EVERYBODY
can help to
clean up dirty water

EVERYBODY
can help to
keep clean water clean



For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
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Price 10 cents



join the fight for



It's everybody's business

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1200 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

June 22, 1967

C
O
P
Y

Dr. Charles W. Huver
Associate Professor and Curator of Fishes
College of Biological Sciences
Department of Zoology
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Dr. Huver:

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart has asked me to thank you for the copy of your letter to Governor Romney concerning pollution of the western Great Lakes. As you know, the League of Women Voters of Minnesota and the local Leagues in the Twin Cities Metropolitan area have been working very energetically for improved water quality, as have the Leagues in the Lake Erie Basin. Recently, the local Leagues in the Lake Michigan basin have organized an inter-League group to consider the water problems of Lake Michigan.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe
Program Specialist: Water Resources

LS:llw

cc: State LWV

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1200 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

June 22, 1967

C
O
P
Y

Mrs. Grady Mann
638 W. Laurel
Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537

Dear Mrs. Mann:

Thank you for sending me the information sheets you prepared on the wetlands program. I understand that the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has now reported out H.R. 480 and 482. You might want to send to the committee for a copy of this report. I have not yet seen it.

I am sure you were disappointed to find that your quotation from the national position was misconstrued and used to place the League on the side of industry. Such misinterpretation is bound to plague us. Those who read only the first line or two of our new position are bound to receive an erroneous impression. However, this does give you an opportunity to continue the dialog and to explain more carefully to businessmen and reporters the kind of bill the League could support. It seemed necessary to explain this in the May 1967 NATIONAL BOARD REPORT (see p. 44).

Best wishes for the coming year in your new undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe
Program Specialist: Water Resources

LS:llw
cc: State LWV

July 1967

HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM REPORTS OF
THE FIVE NATIONAL TECHNICAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEES ON WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Recreation and Aesthetics

The committee recommends the following objectives for waters that are to be used for recreational and aesthetic purposes.

All surface waters should be capable of supporting life forms of aesthetic value.

Surface waters should be free of substances attributable to discharges or wastes as follows:

- materials that will settle to form objectionable deposits;
- floating debris, oil, scum and other matter;
- substances producing objectionable color, odor, taste or turbidity;
- materials, including radionuclides, in concentrations or combinations which are toxic or which produce undesirable physiological responses in human, fish and other animal life and plants; and
- substances and conditions or combinations thereof in concentrations which produce undesirable aquatic life.

Suitability of waters for swimming and other direct contact should be decided on the basis of the levels of fecal coliform content rather than on the total coliform content.

Public Water Supplies

The National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality Criteria for Public Water Supplies has recommended lower standards for carbon chloroform extractables (organic pollution) for raw waters than those recommended by the Public Health Service for finished drinking waters--0.15 mg/l vs 0.20 mg/l. The change is prompted by the recognition of the difficult operating problems for water treatment plants which this type of material has caused. Public Health Service recommendations are aimed at preventing toxicity problems.

Another substance for which criteria were recommended is ammonia. In making this recommendation, the committee is suggesting a return to the use of the oxidation of ammonia as a measure of sewage treatment plant efficiency. The committee's action was taken because of the increased volume of ammonia entering public water supplies. Ammonia requires the excessive use of chlorine and causes other operating problems for water treatment plants.

Conventional water treatment plants cannot adequately cope with pesticides. Therefore, the Committee, with the guidance of the Public Health Service, recommends limits for specific pesticides based upon toxicity or taste and odor. Criteria have been set for the following pesticides: aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphene, 2, 4-D, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP, and the organo-phosphates and carbamates.

To more adequately evaluate the microbiological quality of raw water supplies, the Committee is suggesting the addition of fecal coliforms to the traditional coliform yardstick. Fecal coliforms specifically reflect the pollution caused by warm-blooded animals, whereas coliforms as a group include organisms that may proliferate in the natural environment.

New toxic substances for which criteria are specified include boron, uranyl ion, and nitrites. These substances have been adopted at the suggestion of the Public Health Service. Boron is responsible for a syndrome known as borism; uranyl ion can cause kidney damage; and nitrites are involved in infant cyanosis, an illness also known as methemoglobinemia.

The Committee's concern with oils, greases and phenols has resulted in the recommendation that these substances should not be tolerated in waters that are intended for public use. The recommendations also set severe limits on the amounts of phosphorous that should be allowed. Phosphorous is involved in noxious weed growths as well as in water treatment plant operating problems.

Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife

The National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality Requirements for Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife was divided into three Subcommittees: one for freshwater organisms; one for marine and estuarine organisms; and one for wildlife, game and waterfowl. These Subcommittees were further divided into 13 task groups. The composite interim report thus prepared was reviewed and approved by the full committee.

The committee established that fish must have an environment suitable for all of their life stages and their reproductive habits. Also, the environment must be suitable for all of the lower plants and animals on which fish depend for food.

The committee also pointed out that the most favorable environmental conditions for all aquatic life are apt to be those under which the various animals and plants evolved. Any deviation from these conditions is, in fact, lowering the water quality, and hence more or less detrimental, depending on the kind and degree of deviation.

A third concept is the great importance of maintaining the natural chemical, physical, and biological balances. Seemingly slight disturbances in the balances can cause massive changes in the distribution and abundance of plants and animals, and can upset delicate predator-prey relationships.

The importance of secondary effects cannot be overemphasized. Slight changes in salinity in wetlands can completely change the kinds of plants growing in those areas and make them useless as habitats for ducks. Changes in the natural balance of plant nutrients may bring on the extreme proliferation of nuisance algae, turning a pleasant lake into a slimy green soup.

Proper water temperature is very important for aquatic organisms. Fish or shellfish may not be killed outright by elevated temperatures, but they might be kept away from large portions of a stream or estuary. Also, the supply of food organisms on which they depend may be reduced. Regardless of what happens to the fish under improper temperature conditions, whether they die directly, are excluded, or starve, the final result is the same: waters that are devoid of desirable fish.

The committee feels that waters which are to support a well-balanced warm-water fishery should not be heated to more than 5 degrees Fahrenheit above the natural temperature. Further, any temperature changes must be gradual. Certain maximum temperatures, depending on the geographical location of the stream or lake, must not be exceeded. Trout and salmon streams should not be subjected to any heat of artificial origin, and under no circumstances should the winter temperature exceed 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Animals living in coastal and estuarine waters are especially sensitive. The temperature in the fall, winter, and spring should not be raised more than 4 degrees Fahrenheit, and the summer temperature should not be increased more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

The problem of toxic materials in the aquatic environment was reviewed at great length. Concentrations of toxic substances, easily tolerated by adult fish, may prevent reproduction or kill food organisms, and are just as damaging in the long run as acutely lethal doses. In fact, any detectable level of the chlorinated hydrocarbon of pesticides is apt to damage a fishery over a period of time. Data were presented for over 100 different pesticides, herbicides, etc. as well as for many of the heavy metals and industrial effluents. The committee established that foreign materials of unknown toxicity be tested by bioassay methods and permitted only in fractional concentrations of the median tolerance limit (TL_m). Acute exposure concentrations should be less than 1/10 of the 48 to 96 hr. TL_m and chronic exposure concentrations should be less than 1/100 of the 48 to 96 hr. TL_m . Individual and sophisticated bioassays are necessary because the toxicity of a substance varies according to the substance itself, the water quality, and the subject organism.

The committee also considered the environmental significance of non-toxic dissolved solids, salinity, pH (hydrogen ion concentration or acidity-alkalinity balance), alkalinity, acidity, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, oil, turbidity, settleable materials, color, transparency, floating materials, tainting substances, radionuclides, plant nutrients, nuisance organisms, disease organisms, lead poisoning in ducks from ingested spent shot, currents, zones of passage, and interacting effects of various environmental parameters, complex wastes, and multiple toxicants.

Agricultural Uses

The criteria suggested for agricultural uses are designed to aid in managing the quality of waters used for farmsteads, livestock drinking water, and irrigation. For farmstead waters, special attention is given to the water used by the human farm population for drinking, food preparation, bathing, and laundry. The use of water in the production of market milk is given critical consideration, since clean, bacteriologically safe water is mandatory.

While the standards of quality for water used for agricultural purposes may not be the same as for human consumption, there are certain contaminants which may be hazardous to livestock. The danger of livestock being directly infected through the consumption of water contaminated with pathogenic agents is definite and deserves attention.

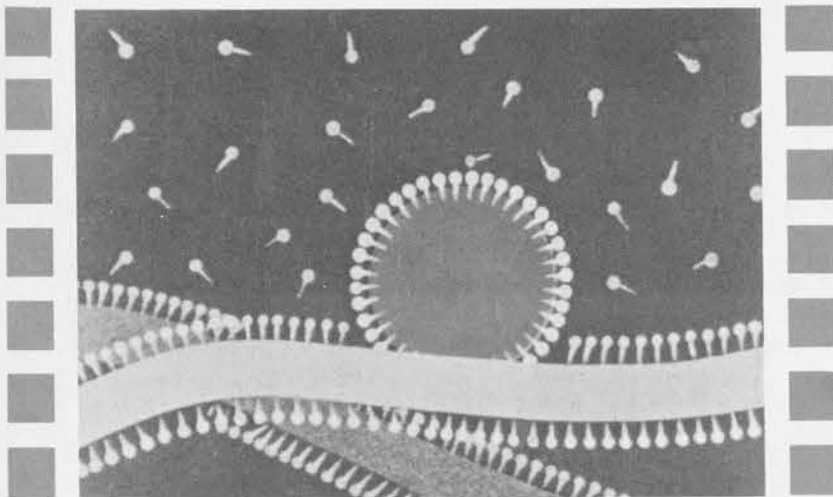
Irrigation is the largest single agricultural use of water. No single set of criteria is appropriate nationwide. Guidelines were prepared to develop criteria for irrigation uses for on-site application. The Committee recommended criteria that should be used on a local basis. The Committee's concern with pesticides and other chemical toxicants made it quite clear that proper restrictions are necessary.

Industrial Water Supplies

The National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality Requirements for Industrial Water Supplies noted that water quality plays a relatively insignificant role in most industrial operations.

The Committee notes that the technology of water treatment is so advanced that it "permits the utilization of surface water of literally any available quality to create waters of any desired quality at point of use. Such treatment may be costly, but this cost is usually a small part of the total production and marketing costs."

Industries that appear to require more exacting quality criteria include the textile industry, leather industry, and food and kindred products industry. The quality criteria of municipal water supplies generally satisfy the requirements of the latter two industries.



New Film Shows How Detergents Work

To meet the many new cleaning needs of the 20th century, a whole new family of washing products — detergents — was designed for a multitude of cleanliness requirements. This scene from the new free-loan SDA film, "The Pursuit of Cleanliness," shows how surfactant molecules remove dirt. The "head" ends are attracted to water molecules, while the "tails" are repelled by water, and burrow into the dirt on the strand of fiber. The tails loosen dirt, which is pulled toward the water by the heads.

Another important ingredient of detergents, the phosphate builder, causes the individual-acting surfactant molecules to work together more effectively as a molecular team. The builder also performs such important functions as softening water, holding dirt particles in suspension, preventing rust stains, emulsifying grease, neutralizing acid soils, and dispersing dirt.

This new 16mm, 14½-minute color motion picture was prepared with the assistance of the Division of Home Economics, Cooperative Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Free-loan prints are available from the distributor, Association Films, Inc., 600 Madison Avenue, New York City 10022.

Water Meetings Slated For Berkeley, Chicago

The Sixth Biennial Conference on Ground Water Recharge, Development and Management will be held Sept. 13-14 at the University of California, Berkeley. Emphasis will be directed to the complex problems of governmental policy making, management of ground water resources to meet conflicting needs, ground water pollution, the role of the ground water user in planning and policy making, and recent research findings.

Further information may be obtained from P. H. McGauhey, Director, Sanitary Engineering Research Laboratory, University of California, 1301 S. 46th Street, Richmond, Calif. 94804.

* * *

The third annual International Water Quality Symposium and Exposition '67 will be held Aug. 27-30 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago. An educational forum devoted to water and waste problems, the conference will feature reports by world authorities and open debate by leaders from government, science, and industry.

Sponsors are the Water Conditioning Association International, Water Condi-

Hearing Reviews California Pollution

(Continued from page 2)

use this amount if it were made available.

Preservation of the clarity of Lake Tahoe was discussed in many statements, which touched upon the construction of facilities to export waste treatment effluent, scheduled to begin this spring, and the recommended bi-state Regional Agency, which would be empowered to make and enforce plans and standards for land and other resource use in the Tahoe basin.

Alfred E. Heller, President of California Tomorrow, criticized delays by California and Nevada in creating the Agency, and suggested that the FWPCA and other concerned Federal agencies exercise their authority to close down further development at Lake Tahoe and initiate abatement proceedings against those now polluting the lake. He also proposed that the Federal government itself create a regional authority at Tahoe.

tioning Foundation and Water Conditioning Research Council. Further information is available from David X. Manners Company, East Rocks Road, Norwalk, Conn. 06851.

For Future Reference...

"New Horizons in California Water Development," a 64-page report by the California Assembly Interim Committee on Water, has recently been issued. Assemblyman Carley V. Porter heads the committee.

The report presents the committee's 1965-67 studies — and recommendations — on waste water reclamation, saline conversion and nuclear energy, and water quality control.

"These are frontier areas of water resources development and management in California," the Interim Committee stated in transmitting its report. "Major new efforts in each of these areas by the State and local agencies can provide California with additional means of utilizing, to the maximum extent possible, our existing water supplies.

"Increased emphasis on the prudent stewardship and 'stretching' of existing water supplies in our fast growing state should be of first priority during the coming years."

* * *

An analysis of today's water picture as seen from inside Washington has just been published by the League of Women Voters of the U.S.

The 16-page booklet, entitled "Out of the 89th Into the 90th Congress — Current Review of Water Resources No. 4," explains important features of past water legislation, analyzes the bills now pending before Congress that may help shape the course of water programs in the months ahead, and discusses questions such as: How will Congress respond to the President's proposed 1968 budget, which calls for much less spending on water programs than the 89th Congress authorized? Has it been fairly characterized as a budget-minded session? What further water legislation is being proposed this year?

Copies of the booklet are available at 50¢ from the League, 1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

WATER UTILITY SHORT COURSE

The 16th annual Water Utility Management Short Course will be conducted Oct. 29-Nov. 2 at Allerton House by the University of Illinois, in cooperation with the Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin sections of the American Water Works Association. The course is designed to aid the water commissioner, manager, and his supervisors to increase their management skills. Further information is available from Ed Lyons, Short Course Supervisor, 116e Illini Hall, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Water in the News

compiled by THE SOAP AND DETERGENT ASSOCIATION •

July 1967

Udall Reviews Year's Achievements In War Against Water Pollution

An optimistic review of the 12 months since the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration was transferred to the Interior Department was recently given by Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall. He described the year as "the turning point in the war on water pollution."

In addition to expanded grants-in-aid and research, and the setting of water quality standards by the states, as provided in 1965 and 1966 Federal water legislation, Sec. Udall listed such highlights of the year as:

- The FWPCA awarded \$139 million in construction grants to 791 U.S. communities to help them finance \$538 million worth of waste treatment facilities.

- In more than half the states, legislation has been enacted or is pending to help local communities take full advantage of the expanded Federal grants-in-aid and research programs.

Massachusetts and Connecticut have adopted special tax incentive or abatement programs to encourage their industries to provide better waste treatment. Oregon's Governor has appointed himself to membership on the State Sanitary Authority and is expected to give it increased vigor in anti-pollution efforts. Illinois and Pennsylvania are considering huge bond issues at the urging of their governors.

- Industry has moved into the forefront of the war against pollution and stepped up its research efforts.

- Interior has awarded 10 grants totaling \$2.5 million to companies proposing development of new ways to treat their own industrial wastes — affecting such industries as meat packing, pulp and paper, beet sugar refining, and potato processing. More projects are expected shortly.

- The huge scientific, technological, and legal resources of U.S. colleges and universities are being tapped heavily for aid as increasing numbers of these insti-



Stewart L. Udall, Interior Secretary, describes "unprecedented action" in pollution clean-up.

tutions have sponsored research, conferences, and symposiums on water pollution control.

- The news media, stimulating and reflecting the public's concern, have turned out countless TV "specials," series of articles, and other reports-in-depth on pollution at local, regional, and national levels.

Sec. Udall mentioned problems still requiring solutions, such as effective ways to prevent and deal with oil spills from tankers, and ways of dealing with pollution in estuaries, the tidal mouths of rivers which support much wildlife, fish and shellfish.

"We need the answers to a dozen big problems like these," he said, "and a hundred more technical ones — but we are seeking them, and based on the progress of the past year, we are on our way to finding them."

President Names 3 To Water Board

Three new members of the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board have been named by President Johnson:

Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator, Washington; Stephen E. Reynolds, State Water Engineer of New Mexico; and Roy T. Sessums, Vice President of the Freeport Sulphur Company.

The new members, who will serve three-year terms, effective July 1, succeed Raymond A. Haik of Minneapolis, Gerald A. Jackson of Chicago, and Blucher A. Poole of Indianapolis.

Board members consist of the Interior Secretary, who is chairman, the Secretary of HEW and nine public members appointed by the President. Appointed members must be selected from state, interstate and local governmental agencies, and public and private interests concerned with water pollution prevention.

Nassau Activates Recharge Plant

Nassau County, Long Island, took a major stride forward in its water conservation program when 400 gallon-per-minute injection well facilities at the Bay Park Water Pollution Control Plant were activated recently. Interior Department Secretary Stewart L. Udall attended the ceremonies.

The New York county's program is designed to end a loss of 27 million gallons of water a day due to the movement of salt water into its fresh-water aquifers as well as to the outward flow of fresh water. (See "Water in the News," April, 1966.)

During the past three years, the Nassau Department of Public Works, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, has developed tertiary treatment for waste water which has brought its potability up to the standards of the U.S. Public Health Service.

(Continued on page 3)

Water in the News

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Editor: MARY C. ANSBRO

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Hearing Reviews California Pollution

Northern California's water pollution problems were the subject of a hearing conducted May 19 in Sacramento by the House Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee.

Congressman Robert E. Jones (D-Ala.), subcommittee chairman, said that one of the basic purposes of the hearing (and an inspection trip the following day) was to help the subcommittee determine how the Federal water pollution program can be of greater assistance to the state and to local communities. He and other committee members commented on California's exceptional work in the field of water pollution control.

Many Factors Stressed

Testimony was presented by California legislators, state and Federal officials, representatives of Bay Area regional planning agencies, and of industrial, conservation, and civic organizations.

Subjects stressed included the threat to San Francisco Bay posed by pollution and by filling in shallow parts of the Bay; confusion as to what waters are to be included under the term "coastal waters" in relation to setting water quality standards; and the proposed State Water Resources Control Board.

(Early in June, Gov. Reagan approved legislation creating the new water board. "This legislation is the first major reorganization of state agencies in the water resources field since the creation of the Department of Water Resources in 1956," said Assemblyman Carley V. Porter, Chairman of the Assembly Water Committee. The bill combines the three-member full-time State Water Rights Board and the 14-member part-time State Water Quality Control Board into a new board which will exercise all powers of the two existing boards.)

The Sacramento session also featured testimony by Paul R. Bonderson, Executive Officer of the State Water Quality Control Board. He recommended that Congress appropriate the full authorized amount in Federal construction grant funds for fiscal 1967-68, saying that California communities could and would

(Continued on page 4)

This is the twenty-seventh of a series of articles

Working For Clean Water

THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

"Under the rush of population growth and technological advance, we are coming to recognize and understand that the crucial question is no longer what man is doing to his environment but rather what that environment is doing to man himself."

In these words in a recent speech, President Russell E. Train summed up the philosophy of the unusual non-profit research, education and information organization — The Conservation Foundation — which he heads.

Train noted that conservation "is no longer confined to traditional concerns of wildlife, forests, and productive land." Instead, he said, it is "increasingly turning its attention to the deprived environments which millions of men occupy. The polluted air and water, ugly physical surroundings, absent play areas, and the noise that degrade the lives of too many persons — these represent some of the conservationist's new and highest priorities for action today. Thus, conservation is suddenly becoming people-oriented."

To carry out its "people-orientation," The Conservation Foundation blends research, education, leadership training, and information services to promote knowledge of the earth's resources and to encourage effective public action to apply this knowledge intelligently.

Established in 1948, and located at 1250 Connecticut Ave., N.W., in Washington, D.C., the Foundation stresses an ecological point of view in its various programs, including its water resources activities. In its work for clean water, CF supports studies by its own staff and by outside experts on water management programs and policies, estuaries and marshlands, pesticides and herbicides, as well as other water resources problems.

Potomac Basin Program

An early CF study helped focus attention on the unique values of the Allagash River. CF's current Potomac River Basin program helps bring government planners and private citizens closer together, through seminars, workshops, and an information service, as planning continues on the future of that historic river.

CF supported and participated in The Izaak Walton League's citizen workshop program for clean waters, designed to stimulate citizen participation in state water quality hearings. CF provides planning and faculty assistance for training programs for groups interested in water and other resource problems.

Frank Gregg, vice president of the Foundation, serves as chairman of the Federal Water Pollution Control Admin-



Harris & Ewing

Russell E. Train is President of The Conservation Foundation, a Washington-headquartered organization which works to promote greater knowledge about the earth's resources.

istration's national technical advisory committee for recreation and esthetics. He also chaired the advisory committee of the Interior Department's Office of Water Resources Research.

CF also conducts research on other environmental problems; provides modest research and publication assistance to other organizations and individuals; sponsors interdisciplinary conferences and seminars to improve understanding among natural and social scientists, other scholars, and decision-makers; offers help to citizen groups conducting leadership training programs; and distributes booklets and reprints on specific resource problems.

Through its periodical report on environmental issues, "CF Letter," the Foundation analyzes and comments on major policy issues. CF also issues a periodic information report for groups concerned about highway beautification. In addition, the Foundation works with educators on improving conservation teaching, works with publishers and educators on science books, and produces films and filmstrips.

The Foundation also participates in scientific and professional organizations in the United States and abroad, and is active in the work of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and of UNESCO.

Detergents in the News

Can one do repeated machine laundry washes when a septic tank is used for waste disposal? Do detergents ruin a septic tank? Margaret Dana answered these questions in her nationally syndicated "Consumer's Question Box" column in May by citing John W. Rockey, Assistant Chief of the Agricultural Engineering Research Division, USDA. He said that septic tanks which are properly designed and installed can take care of all the essential wastes from a household, including necessary washing machine use.

"The important factors in disposing of waste through a septic tank are the type of soil in which the tiles are laid, the rate of absorption, and the construction of the bed. Sanitation officials in each area of housing have specific recommendations," the column continued. "But today's 'soft' detergents create no problem, and Mr. Rockey states that soap, detergents, bleaches, drain solvents and other mild chemicals used normally in a home have no bad effect on a septic tank."

* * *

The significance of surfactants as tracers in water is noted by Russell E. Frazier, Chief of the Section of Engineering Laboratories, Minnesota Department of Health, in the May "Journal" of the American Water Works Association.

In his paper, entitled "Chemicals in Water and Their Significance," the health official said:

"Before July 1965, ABS was the most common of these (surfactant) agents. It resisted biologic degradation, but made an excellent tracer for septic tank wastes. Detergent manufacturers have now substituted a soft or degradable surfactant, which is attacked by biological organisms at about the same rate as other organic materials. The new compound is still useful as a tracer but it is expected to show up only where the connection between drainfield and well is rather direct. Despite this, it is a positive step in the struggle to reduce environmental contaminants."

NASSAU COUNTY ACTIVATES 400 GPM RECHARGE PLANT

(Continued from page 1)

It is this renovated effluent which will be injected into the sub-strata by the new well as a barrier to the salt water. Operation of the 400 gpm plant during the next three years will serve as a pilot project to the construction of a series of barrier wells along Nassau's south shore.

The Department of the Interior has contributed more than \$900,000 in funds toward financing the program.

New Water For Peace Office Slated For State Department

Ninety-four nations were united — at least on the subject of water's importance — during the International Conference on Water for Peace, held in Washington, D.C. in May.

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, who presided at the closing session, noted that the Conference was attended by representatives of 24 international organizations, 38 foreign ministers, 22 ambassadors, and 49 sub-ministers of the nations. Total participation was 6,400.

Seeks Regional Offices

President Johnson, who had initiated the Conference to attack world-wide water problems, announced that the Secretary of State will establish a Water for Peace Office, the major role of which will be to lead and coordinate this country's efforts in the world's water programs. He also noted a need to create strong regional offices throughout the world to provide leadership and stimulate cooperation among nations.

"The U.S. is prepared to join others in establishing a network of regional Water Resource Centers. We will provide our fair share of the expert assistance, the supplies and the equipment, and the financing. We are confident that the United Nations and other international organizations represented here today can and will play a key role in this enterprise. We should seek to put the first two centers in operation within 24 months — to serve as the spur and the goad in promoting Water for Peace."

Also announced during the Conference was the formation of an association of specialists in water law to facilitate communication, publication and exchange of legal materials concerning water. It was suggested that lawyers and other spec-

ialists write to the group's interim secretary, Dr. Vicente Giner, Plaza Crespins 1, Valencia 3, Spain.

Another program suggested at the meetings is a possible international chain of nuclear energy centers that might break the cycle of poverty in underdeveloped countries. This will be assessed by a special Atomic Energy Commission study group. The proposal of a number of small-scale atomic counterparts of the TVA, which would produce power, purified water, fertilizers, and other chemicals was discussed by Commissioner James T. Ramey.

At the closing session, Frank C. Di Luzio, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water Pollution Control, said that man has used his power of technological achievement to degrade and deplete resources for immediate benefit, without regard to the resource needs of future generations. As we take out resources from the environment, he stated, we have a responsibility to put back a developed and controlled technology, so that future generations may have more efficient and less costly means of using the remaining non-renewable resources and cleaner renewable resources.

Needs Are Outlined

"If man is to achieve balance and wisdom in the use of power — of technology and organization," the Assistant Secretary continued, "and if he is to avoid the often unintended but adverse effects of the one-sided application of his power to manipulate the forces of nature—he must therefore learn:

"First, to use his power — his intelligence, technology and organization — to preserve as well as to inform nature for human and humane goals. Second, to apply technology to control the effects of his actions, as well as to make more powerful the impact of his acts upon nature. Third, to limit birth rates as well as death rates."

Sessions at the international parley, which began May 23 and closed May 31, covered a comprehensive range of water subjects — from the sky (rainmaking) to ground water, from economics and management to re-use and desalting.

A concurrent exposition featured displays from the U.S. and a dozen participating foreign nations as well as several dozen industrial firms and organizations. The displays featured a variety of equipment and methods required to cope with water problems throughout the world, with emphasis on desalting facilities, and the reverse osmosis process, in particular.

'It's Your Decision'

At Water For Peace

Representatives of the 94 countries attending the eight-day Water for Peace conference, held in Washington in May, had the opportunity to view "It's Your Decision—Clean Water."

This free-loan, public-service film, co-sponsored by SDA and The League of Women Voters of the U.S. with the technical assistance of the USPHS and FWPCA, was one of many water-related films scheduled to be shown at the two theaters, which were among the features of the international event.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S

1200 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 296-1770

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President

July 20, 1967

Mrs. O. J. Janski, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
State Organization Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

ATTENTION: Water Resources Chairman

Dear Mrs. Janski:

The attached issue of the "Tuesday Letter" of the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts may be of interest to you in its mention of the formation of an Association of Metropolitan Conservation Districts in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area. Has the League been working with the Soil and Water Conservation Districts of your state? Our organization and theirs have this common interest in water, but perhaps neither group has seen the possibilities of working together.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Sharpe

Mrs. C. F. S. Sharpe
Program Specialist: Water Resources

LS:llw
cc: State LWV
Enclosure

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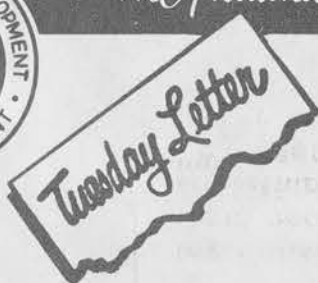
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Miss Dixie Drake



The National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Tipp City, Ohio • Phone: 513 667-3222



SOIL AND SUBURBIA



July 11, 1967

RESOURCE PROBLEMS ON THE FRINGES OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS ARE ENGAGING THE ATTENTION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICT LEADERS IN EVERY PART OF THE NATION. The enormous increase in population since World War II has thrust commercial and residential development far into the countryside--with serious consequences for the land, water, and other natural resources involved.

The sprawling march of homes, buildings, and pavement has been "chaotic," said Robert M. O'Donnell, President of a Denver firm of planning consultants, at the recent Soil, Water and Suburbia conference in Washington, D. C. He quoted a study of one California county where "development has been so disorderly that there is not a single square mile in a 200-square mile area that has not been invaded by one subdivision or more." He noted that the land converted to urban use in that county would add up to only 25 square miles if placed in one parcel.

This "leapfrogging" land use pattern is only one aspect of the problem. Accelerated erosion and stream pollution result from careless building practices. Uncontrolled surface water increases flood dangers. Wildlife habitat is destroyed, and recreation potentials--so costly to replace later--are sacrificed to the bulldozer.

Suburbia is a "no-man's land" insofar as public resource programs are concerned, says Charles H. W. Foster, President of the Nature Conservancy. Yet as state and local governments are reshaped to reflect population shifts, the suburban voice can be expected to become the pivotal force in soil and water conservation issues, he predicts.

The traditional machinery for handling soil and water problems--the Soil and Water Conservation District--is a shining success story in the nation's conservation history, says Foster, but is not yet a vehicle fully adapted to suburban problems.

This adaptation is well under way in many parts of the U.S., however. A prime example is the metropolitan area surrounding Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. There the Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, and Washington SWCD's have formed an Association of Metropolitan Conservation Districts to attack resource problems in the Twin Cities region. "Every landscape has its problems," they say, and Districts have the responsibility for helping with conservation work in suburbia as well as on farm lands.

The Districts have published 10,000 copies of a new brochure outlining their services, and are meeting with the Metropolitan Planning Commission to chart further action.

New techniques--such as urban land capability classifications--are being used by many Districts to identify areas with limitations for urban roads, school sites, residential subdivisions, water supply, and solid waste disposal. Potential park and open space tracts, wildlife areas, and water impoundment sites can also be identified to help make the future growth of communities consistent with their physical characteristics.

The costs of ignoring land capabilities can be tremendous, District officials point out. Home builders and suburban developers are losing millions of dollars a year because of poor choice of building sites, says G. E. Horn, Chairman of the Davidson Co. SWCD (Tenn.). "There is little excuse for foolish builders in our time," he adds. "Scientific investigation can usually tell beforehand if the footing for construction is sound and if the subsoil is of a type through which water drains too slowly."

The challenge to Districts involves more than adapting older techniques, discovering new technology, and expanding services to reach greater numbers of people. In addition, says Edward Felton of Holland, Va., Chairman of NACD's Resource Planning and Development Committee, it is essential to enlarge and strengthen our alliances with non-rural groups.

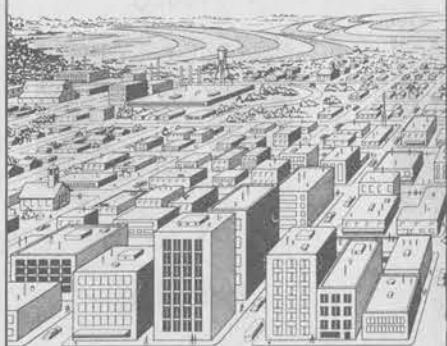
"There are enormous values to be gained when Soil and Water Conservation Districts expand their communications with non-farm people," says Foye W. O'Steen, President of the Florida Association of Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisor.

"We need a continuing dialogue between farm and non-farm people!"

"Why shouldn't that dialogue be carried on by our Districts? Our qualities of self-development, self-improvement, and independent operator self-reliance should not be lost. These assets will be lost by self-isolation. It is important to America that these qualities be passed on to others. Urban people can profit by contact with us; farm and ranch people can profit by the cross-fertilization of ideas from our urban friends."

ALL AROUND THE TWIN CITIES CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

CAN HELP YOU
WITH SOIL AND WATER
PROBLEMS



SOIL and WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
HELP FIND SOLUTIONS FOR

- Planning Commissions
- Housing Developers
- Industrial Planners
- Home Owners
- Farm Land Operators
- Realtors
- Engineers and Architects

THE CONSERVATION CONSEQUENCES OF INTENSIVE CROPPING SYSTEMS is one of the topics to be featured at NACD's Upper Mississippi Area Meeting to be held August 6-8,



Grob



Wilder



O'Hara



Reiff

1967, at the Blackhawk Hotel in Davenport, Iowa. "New Dimensions for Accelerating Conservation" is the theme of the conference, which will be attended by District leaders from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

NACD National Vice-President John Wilder of Somerville, Tenn., will speak at the meeting which will include group discussion sessions on Monday, August 7, says Richard Grob of Bourbonnais, Ill., Area Vice-President. Other speakers include State Senator Seeley Lodwick and Mrs. Adeline Krenik of Madison Lake, Minn., President of the NACD Ladies Auxiliary.

Conservation research needs will be explored by Dr. George Browning of the North Central Agricultural Experiment Station. Kenneth E. Grant, Associate Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, will report on the future of the small watershed program. Walter G. Lovely, USDA Agricultural Engineering Collaborator at Iowa State University, will discuss narrow-row crop production, weed control, and minimum tillage practices and their conservation implications.

A Mississippi River Boat cruise will be one of the attractions of the meeting, according to Harry T. Horak, President of the Iowa Association of SCD Commissioners. Helping to preside at the conference will be NACD Directors Joseph C. O'Hara of

Shenandoah, Iowa, and Russell Reiff of Burnettsville, Ind.

PERFECT ATTENDANCE FOR 29 YEARS. Harry Newer of Geary, Okla., a supervisor of the North Canadian River SWCD, hasn't missed a monthly board meeting in 29 years. One of the original members, he was first appointed on June 17, 1938.

In reflecting over the years, Newer said, "The greatest satisfaction I get from life is helping my fellow man take care of God's great gift to man, the earth."

SHORT TAKES. The Souris-Red-Rainy River Basin Commission has been established by President Johnson. The Commission--the third to be created under the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965--will plan for water and related land resources development in parts of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.... Sen. Jennings Randolph (W. Va.) has introduced S. 2040, a companion bill to House legislation calling for federal technical and financial assistance in controlling sediment pollution from road and stream banks and strip-mined areas.... First woman to serve as a District supervisor in Missouri is Mrs. Betty Broemmelsiek of St. Charles SWCD where she owns and manages a 500-acre farm. Her husband Jack is part owner and manager of a manufacturing company at O'Fallon.... Watershed districts in Kansas could build nearly two dams per week during the 1968 fiscal year if sufficient SCS construction funds were available, says Thad Kinnaman of the Kansas Association of Watersheds.... Named Soil and Agriculture Conservationist of the Year by the Michigan United Conservation Clubs is R. Wally Petersen, Chairman of NACD's Upper Great Lakes Economic Development Committee.... The International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners will meet September 11-13 at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario.

If your address changes, please notify us of your complete new address; include your old address with our code number as shown below.

The National Association of
Soil and Water Conservation Districts
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Sam Studebaker, President

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League of Women Voters
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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Jurski

I think your State Water
chairman will be interested in the
attached information & notes on
the recent meeting of the Great
Lakes Basin Commission in
Cleveland —

Sincerely,
Carolyn Moore, Chm.
Lake Erie Basin Inter-Lake
Committee

League of Women Voters Lake Erie Basin Committee
11942 Auburn Rd., RD 6
Chardon, Ohio 44024

July 27, 1967

TO: Lois Sharpe, Ruth Clusen and Lake Erie Basin Committee

FROM: Carolyn Moore

RE: Great Lakes Basin Commission

Three of us - Mary Lee Mote, Pat Smith and myself - were guests of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources at the second meeting of the Great Lakes Basin Commission held in Cleveland July 18-19. Enclosed are notes I took at the meeting which I'm sure will interest you.

The meeting gave me the feeling I'd come full circle. Back in 1958 I started out with the Red River Basin of the North study and a fascination with comprehensive, long-range planning, the need to consider alternatives, the importance of bringing the public in from the start, and support for the sort of legislation that culminated in the Water Resources Planning Act. Just as enforcement conferences and water quality hearings gave us an opportunity to implement pollution programs in the places where this must be done, so now we have the chance of implementing regional planning and development in the places where it must be done while not forgetting that pollution control is only one part of conservation and development of water resources.

Just think that there's now both a Souris-Red-Rainy and a Great Lakes Basin Commission, not to mention the Columbia and Northeast, and all sharing water with Canada. It was a thrill to hear the Chairman of that same International Joint Commission I first learned about in North Dakota address the second meeting of the Great Lakes Basin Commission on the question of Canadian participation.

Besides the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, which served as host along with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, we as representatives of the LWV of Ohio were the only people invited to attend. Although I suppose the public could not have been kept out, it still was essentially an invitation-only affair. We had a gala time - lunch at the "for men only" Cleveland at the top of the Erieview Towers whose window walls face in all directions, including the lake to the north and the Cleveland industrial complex to the south; cocktail part at the 4th District Coast Guard Officers Club; and a lake cruise with buffet supper aboard the Coast Guard buoy tender Tupelo (unfortunately the lake cruise got rained out so we stayed at the club for supper). And even more important it afforded us a marvelous opportunity to get acquainted with the commission members. We learned all sorts of fascinating things from them and "taught" them about the LWV. We also plotted some strategy with our "friends" of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources re our state clean water bond issue.

Well, as you can guess, we ~~think~~ can think of all sorts of fascinating opportunities for Great Lakes Basin Leagues and inter-League groups in connection with this commission. It ties in beautifully with the "Outlook for Work" we're sending the Lake Erie Basin Leagues. I'd like to send the notes to the Lake Michigan Inter-League Group and to the State Leagues in the Great Lakes Basin, attention state water resources chairmen, if you think it a good idea. However, I need to know the names and addresses of the Lake Michigan group. I can see the two inter-League groups and whoever else is necessary ultimately joining forces and working to implement mutually desirable parts of a Great Lakes Basin comprehensive plan (shades of the Delaware Basin Inter-League Council's activities -- and yes, I recognize the different origin and powers of these two commissions). I can also see the Leagues, through their various groupings, as one of the leading public purpose groups helping to bring about the kind of coordination and planning needed for conservation and development of Great Lakes water resources. Holy smokes, this will probably keep the Leagues occupied for the second 50 years of the LWVUS!

The next meeting of the commission is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin September 25 followed by a Wisconsin Citizens Conference on Environmental Quality the next day. I believe Ruth has met Freeman Holzer, Director, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, who will have responsibilities for both meetings. He's a gregarious fellow who came to Wisconsin from Oregon. Raymond Clevenger, the commission chairman, is a former congressman and young lawyer who lives in Upper Michigan. He did a beautiful job of chairing the Cleveland meeting, and he surely faces a monumental task welding its disparate members into a cohesive group.

Thanks so much, Lois, for your recent letters - all very helpful, as always. Was delighted to learn the Corps of Engineers is modifying its hearing procedures. Also pleased to see Jordan River companion piece to UN article in current National Voter. Our August-September Ohio Voter will have an article on our bond issue campaign and another on the Great Lakes Basin Commission meeting with photos. Incidentally, President Johnson has appointed Governors Rhodes and Rockefeller and I think two other Republican governors to the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. But you probably know this already.

I still haven't official word from Pennsylvania on our Lake Erie Basin consensus and position statement although I heard informally from Edna Isenberg, their state water chairman. The position statement has been rewritten to include suggestions of the State Boards. But as yet neither it nor the outlook has gone to Basin Leagues. Vacations are interfering in addition to the frenzy of activity in Ohio. We should arrange a Lake Erie Basin Committee meeting for fall. We just haven't been able to get together since April, and we still have much to decide. If others can come the week of Labor Day, that looks like the earliest possibility and the only time in September I can make it. Alternative would be early October. Any chance, Ruth and/or Lois, you might want to attend or could come? I hope you people are still going to do a CR of WR or Facts & Issues on river basin/regional organizations as Ruth mentioned to us at our Lake Erie Basin Committee meeting in April.

Please check, tear off and return to me:

I can attend Lake Erie Basin Committee meeting in Cleveland on:

Thursday, September 7 YES NO

Thursday, October 5 YES NO

Signed _____

July 28, 1967

Three Leaguemembers - Mary Lee Mote, Chairman Three Rivers Inter-League Group, Pat Smith, Member State Water Committee and Chairman of the League's Clean Water Bond Issue Campaign, and Carolyn Moore, State Board Water Resources Chairman and Chairman Lake Erie Basin Inter-League Committee - were guests of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources at the second meeting of the Great Lakes Basin Commission in Cleveland July 18-19. The commission deliberated on its goals and procedures, heard Chairman Matthew Welsh of the International Joint Commission explain the role of that agency in solving U.S.-Canadian water problems, appointed Ad Hoc committees on Inventory of Existing Programs and Plans in the Great Lakes Basin, By-Laws, Goals and Procedures, Staffing and Budget and Canadian Participation, and asked the Department of Interior to report by September what federal and state agencies were doing about the alewife problem and what plans they have for future control of this forage fish which is presently dying by the millions and littering beaches in southern Lake Michigan.

The Great Lakes Basin Commission was established in April 1967 by executive order of President Johnson under provisions of the League of Women Voters supported Water Resources Planning Act. It is the principal agency for preparing and coordinating comprehensive, long-range plans for the conservation and development of Great Lakes Basin water and related land resources. It represents a new approach to planning and coordination. It will involve all affected governments and private organizations in its planning and coordinating efforts from the start. It will operate on a consensus basis rather than deciding questions by majority vote. Where differences cannot be reconciled, they will be delineated so legislatures and Congress can choose between alternatives. Among the problems it is expected to deal with are pollution, fishery management, water levels and shoreline uses. The commission consists of representatives of eight Great Lakes Basin States and nine federal departments and agencies. Raymond C. Clevenger of Ann Arbor, Michigan is chairman and Fred E. Morr, Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources is vice-chairman. Its headquarters is in Ann Arbor but it meets in different places around the Great Lakes and will meet again September 15 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Notes taken by Carolyn Moore on Second Meeting of Great Lakes Basin Commission,
Cleveland, Ohio July 18-19, 1967

7/18/67

Chairman IJC Welsh to be here tomorrow. Great Lakes Basin Commission will discuss Canadian participation.

Goals, procedures, by-laws - immediate and long range:

1. basinwide planning - procedures for - tied to goal
 - a. Inventory of planning functions of agencies represented, also private
2. Ad Hoc Committees on items in 93 page report so can speak without finality - a chance to feel way

An approach to goals and procedures

conserving water
developing water
how use it
what mean by related land resources

Encourage and develop new relationships - coordinated basis federal and state agencies and private enterprise

Re Purpose Act

A means to do something needed.

A legitimate agreed-on organizational device to coordinate all activities re water resources and come up with comprehensive plans for water use.

Want as much participation as possible, from active officials each state and Federal government - not a whole new layer of staff but take people who are working and relate to each other -- even if all agree, don't have authority to act; but if do agree find out first if state or other agency in position to act, and that it will.

Somehow tie in all study committees, private groups, local groups, all agencies - then commission would be focusing device on all water and land related resources in Great Lakes Basin -

Really can't ~~fix~~ yet define what mean by land-related resources.

Functions

1. Principal agency for coordination of federal-state-local and non-governmental plans
2. To prepare comprehensive, coordinated, joint plans

Start with inventory state plans - Type I and II Framework studies - general & specific.

Water Resources Council guidelines for comprehensive study -

can we deviate from these? will not stop projects under development and in planning. Not bound to follow, but guidelines are base to start with, are well thought out. Differences reconciled, or stated as differences - this body will decide what best to be done for Great Lakes Basin

Water Resources Council has veto power says Meserow - i.e. GLBC must submit plan to council - Clevenger interprets as coordinating power and possibly coming up with alternatives -- Council could point out where our recommendations differ but not necessarily turn down; neither body decides questions on majority vote, rather legislative bodies will choose between alternatives.

Maybe not a veto, but certainly a review provision - but Clevenger sees purpose as clarifying not controlling - differences will be delineated so legislatures and Congress

can choose between alternatives - to avoid power play at any administrative level.

Representatives of Water Resources Council also represented on Great Lakes Basin Commission - so when present plans, will already have received views of these federal departments.

But aim is to focus on water resources of the Great Lakes Basin and get responsible people to get some concurrence - at least agreement on where disagree

Every special project, study, group now existing re water resources include as within scope of GLBC.

Southeast Michigan with federal agencies already acting so how include them? by sub-committees? by making them a committee of this GLBC - or same head wears hat here will carry thru when meet elsewhere

How do we best incorporate with ongoing agencies, programs, etc?

Mitchell - Indiana - hope not interfere with studies that are underway.

Type II studies all filtered up thru Corps and obviously can't all get to every meeting of GLBC

Dept of Agriculture cooperative study 6 federal agencies 6 state agencies local groups - and each keep other informed and should feed to Great Lakes Basin Commission

Clevenger - Southeast Michigan Basin study would be a committee of Great Lakes Basin Commission and thus keep commission informed.

Should we and how apply guidelines to sub-regional agencies plans and programs?

Before coordinate must have inventory of what going on in GLB.

Ad hoc committees re procedures, by-laws and goals - or several committees, re inventory, one for examining coordinating functions necessary, how set up - but then what's purpose of coordination? Can you say coordination is a goal - NO.

AddHoc committees to recommend: Goals, objectives, by-laws, inventory, financing, staffing and operations - to start and to develop guidelines for consideration of commission - and make progress reports

suggested goals a committee of whole - also inventory best conducted by members of commission since each knows what own agency doing.

really no disagreement - but easier procedure to have sub-committees shape up with help of staff to present to commission for their consideration as committee of whole.

Meserow, alternate - motion to make inventory and then report with recommendations - recommend procedures for inventory of all plans or studies in basin.

name of game - we have an awful lot of differences and we're sorting them out.

Morr - 1. put together inventory is job of staff not ad hoc committee 2. an ad hoc committee should seek goals and procedures to do inventory - less a job than Meserow's committee.

GLBC will meet again 60 days and not fully staffed by then nor could a committee come in with final report by then - so can go on with present discussion - one sees a collected inventory; other sees how to get a good inventory. if meet 6 months sub-committee could do an inventory; if next month sub-committee could explore how best to do an inventory.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY
Bathurst and Kehr - chm and v-chm appoint ad hoc committee of fed and state rep to recommend procedures to make inventory of studies, plans, etc. that relate to work of commission - carried 11-5

Chm and v-chm appoint ad-hoc committee to draft by-laws for this commission and report back to commission - unanimous.

Adhoc committee on goals and procedures to report back to commission - unanimous

Staff director - \$20,25,000 training and experience in comprehensive planning or similar - small staff - 2 other people - one a general planner; other technical, hydrology, engineer; one economic or people oriented

7-19-67

As Hoc sub-committee on staff & budget - to recommend policies and guidelines for staff requirement, budgeting, employee compensation, - carried

chm and v-chm canvassing for director and other jobs - ask members and alternates to submit names - asked for discussion of qualifications

1. working knowledge of disciplines involved in comprehensive planning water and related land plus a specialty of own - training plus experience

could come from federal ~~xxxxxxx~~ govt, state govt, universities or private organizations - but could be allowed to retain current job - i.e. get him on loan to retain job rights, retirement, seniority.

Meserow - re replacing Marving Fast as GLC chm - selected an engineer and N.Y. objected because he from Chicago

Above all must be diplomat to cope with prejudices and feelings of all states, federal agencies, etc.

Experiences and knowledgeable about Great Lakes-St. Lawrence problems

sources - in addition to commission members suggest contacting Council of State Governments for prospects; also Cof E men about to retire --

Clevenger - ~~xxxx~~ praised Michigan and Ohio state staffs for excellence of meeting arrangements, etc. - dozens of names already from commission ^{members} - overlapping lists.

Item Involving other organizations individuals, local govts, industry, public purpose organizations etc. - broad participation of other groups.

Concur with this idea?

Governor of Minn. apptd Minn. alternate to serve as chm of Minn. Citizens Advisory Committee.

Grand River Basin Commission (Mich? Minn?) begun involving local govts in their area already.

GLC ~~xxxxxx~~ advisory or citizens representative - have raised questions of their participating in.

Dept of Commerce glad to work in getting private industry in and happy to work in advisory capacity as move along

If you want us with you at the landing might be good to have us at launching - applies to Canada and other groups in private sector.

Find ways and means of involving people who know want to be involved - if won't will say well want us to concur what being done and would have been better to ask us sooner.

One is Great Lakes Commission - Meserow only remaining charter member of GLC - because of similarity name and purpose some problems between two - Meserow thinks definite place for both (Western States Engineers - MBIAC) - GLBC is a federal-state commission which coordinates all planning and can initiate own plans; GLC is advisory and recommendatory composed solely of states, purpose was to protect state rights and during its existence it has attempted to do so; this is its primary purpose still. Udall has sponsored legislation enlarging powers of U.S. Estuary bill - GLC opposes this because encroaches on states regulation and governing own waters; Basin Commission could not take a stand against such bills. GLC instrumental opposing increase in tolls St. Lawrence Seaway - testified at hearings and got Kerner to speak and he got 6 or 7 governors to go to Pres. Johnson and this was successful. This is not in powers of this GLBC and couldn't take stand because Dept of Transportation is involved.

4 members GLBC also members GLC. Meserow thinks both have a place - don't overlap too much - can give help to each other.

Mentioned may have difficulties getting appropriations for both commissions from state legislatures - have to explain why need two.

Clevenger - WRPA Act is a response to desires of many organizations to have a single agency to tie together, Hope find a way to fully utilize abilities of those working, not only GLC but other bodies in Great Lakes

Find way to move all resources Great Lakes in a common direction - this commission goes beyond limited definition of planning agency - can't recommend plan without being concerned with ongoing activities all localities, etc. - Can't plan in a vacuum.

Important to find out how coordinated where agree, but leave ample space for those who disagree. Consensus provision of the act one of most hopeful ways to achieve this.

Differences that exist will not be definition of state-vs.-federal but of responses to a particular problem; not so much a question of whether fed-state solve but the question has to be solved so how get required effort to solve. Part in ~~state vs. federal~~ appropriate state action, part local, part private. Feels more grounds of agreement than disagreements, although attention called to disagreements.

FPC - speak to involvement of industry - has advisory committees covering whole U.S. - information he brings will reflect this re development of power.

Role of Basin commission in resolving such problems as alewife in Indiana; or Michigan-Ohio joint cooperation commercial fishing? Could serve good role in trying to coordinate Federal agencies and states, agree to help them work out a solution.

Mitchell - (Indiana) - some people Indiana expecting action on part of this agency to solve alewife problem -- Resolution from Mitchell bringing before Commission: Motion - chm. request Dept of Int and states to report what being done now and could be done/

Committee on goals and procedures not met yet - a specific problem - a bone to ~~work on~~ chew on - to work out policies and procedures on -- Minnesota Conservation man said only solution more predatory fish - promote more commercial fishing - but a 4 year cycle and peak has been reached - point is to solve problem before sit stinking on beach; wouldn't want to face those deprived of beaches.

Get resolution from Mitchell if don't get minutes.

Commission requested Dept of Int and other appropriate agencies and member states for a survey of what being done and what future plans so that commission can determine coordination needed. - give enough attention - determine nature of questions; research - what needed not within capabilities of existing state and federal governments.

Dept of Interior could give report to commission by Sept 1 - has no objection to resolution - bill in Congress - Zobotny - for \$5 million for this - Clevenger will discuss with Bayh and Udall and Cain - carried.

Canadian participation

EX-Governor Welsh of Indiana, chm IJC - explained IJC and why important to this group. Over 50% U.S.-Canadian boundary in miles is water - Regulating water of common concern to two countries - has been discussed since U.S. began - IJC created 1909 to be a semi-judicial agency responsible for regulating levels and flow at boundary or that cross the boundary plus responsibility for pollution where in one country affects health of people in another ~~xxxxxxixxxix~~ plus authority to handle any other questions affecting relations between the 2 countries that governments want to refer to it.

3 U.S. members - 3 Canadian -- U.S.: Welsh, FPC, Cof E; Canadian: Heanery?, Quebec Hydro, Manitoba Hydro directors of.

IJC particularly important to Canadians. Canada second largest area nation in world but population of New York State or California - but 2/3 of population is GL Basin from east edge to Windsor. So what happens GL intense concern to Canadians - This is their heartland. More important to them than to us. So they pay close attention to IJC, also they think it very important because they have equal voice, as many votes, as us, even though we are much bigger all ways - i.e. equal voice re WATER.

IJC acts as unitary body - semi-judicial - 85 matters referred to it; vote along national lines on only 3; and only 6 or 7 times when votes not unanimous. Looks at problem from greatest total overall benefit to both countries plus a solution technically feasible plus politically acceptable in both countries.

Relationship provincial and federal government Canada entirely different state and federal U.S. - particularly in resource matters.

How IJC functions - 1912 matter of pollution of GL referred to commission - asked to investigate and refer back to governments - in 1918 reported pollution GL was ~~xxxxxxixxxix~~ "scandalous and deteriorating" - accepted as fact by both governments. IJC recommended it be given authority to be agency with police authority and staff to regulate waters in all basins - but was at conclusion of WWI and people remembered intense controls so U.S. and Canada did noting to implement recommendations.

So IJC left suspended mid-air - no staff, no way to accomplish task - so over long period developed an approach that worked well - that when matters referred to IJC they will set up international technical board with best minds both governments - federal, and state if appropriate. Board make exhaustive inquiry - both countries represented - and recommendations come back to IJC which then takes and translates into report to 2 governments that has political possibilities - i.e. of being acceptable to two governments and state levels. May recommend a board of control to keep surveillance over matter, such as pollution or water levels.

Recent ~~xxxxxxixxxix~~ U.S. legislation on pollution control and Water Resources Planning Act has greatly changed whole picture for IJC - brought whole new agencies into field. GLBC only one of 4 agencies having problem of what ~~ixxxixixixixix~~ is relation of GLBC to IJC. -- Columbia, Souris-Red-Rainy, GLB, and Northeast. IJC will develop working arrangements with all.

What will these be: 1. Chm. GLBC directed to refer to IJC at Washington level any matters relate to jurisdiction IJC and International Fisheries Commission - included in Executive Order creation basin commissions.

Won't pose great procedural problems or be a handicap - as fits into planning work; most of people on GLBC will be members of IJC technical boards - should be easy working relationship and flow of information.

But formal moves and recommendations should be taken up thru Washington level with IJC - i.e. 4 basin commissions will work along same lines with IJC and IJC with Canada.

IJC heartily in support of activities of GLBC and other BCs - so all can to make GLBC as effective as possible - Great Lakes greatest single asset either country has. What affects Lake Michigan affects Huron and vice-versa because same body of water.

Planning must be done and must be on long range and cooperative basis. Virtually everything GLBC does will have effects on both sides boundary - Can't plan for 1/2 drop of water - if could would probably have immediate solution to all problems.

Tighe - Dof Transp - Coast Guard contacting people who have ships vessels that might contribute to pollution, to prevent pollution - want to consult Canadians - how go about this - Welsh said ~~xxxxxx~~ Washington Office Dept of Transportation should get to State Dept - but remember IJC pollution reference covers only Lake Erie-Lake Ontario and Niagara River - Tighe concerned about Detroit River and Windsor vessel problem.

Canadian federal government very sensitive about U.S. agencies making any contact with provincial governments - this relationship federal-provincial gets great controversy Canadians and federal government Canada trying to prevent controversy.

Mitchell asked Welsh - conflict between GLBC plans and IJC - No - IJC does not plan. Received reference from ~~xxxx~~ Federal government report investigating all air pollution problems along border - asked to report if is and if so recommend what should be done. Generally a specific problem investigation; if find a problem recommend what should be done - But obviously GLBC must coordinate its planning with Canadians; at this point don't know how to be handled.

Kehr - Because of importance could we suggest a Canadian observer at our meetings?

Meserow - obviously can't act on plan without Canada - Koerner and Meserow got appointment State Dept year ago to have informal talks with Canada. Thus an informal rapport already. But Canadian participation important.

Motion: Ad Hoc Committee to explore with WRCouncil, IJC, State Dept and other appropriate agencies the conditions under which water resources programs GLBC can be coordinated and carried out with Canadian government - carried.

Appointments to 5 Ad Hoc sub-committees:

Inventory

General Dodge, Chm., Cof E.
Jordahl, Interior
Walton, Wisconsin
Mitchell, Indiana

By-Laws

Keichel, Chm, Justice
Kehr HEW
Meserow, Illinois
Potter, Wisconsin

Goals and Procedures

Bruder, Chm., HUD
Hannum, Commerce
McMullen, Michigan
Mitchell, Indiana

Staffing and Budget

Young, FPC
Bathhurst, Dept of Agric
McMullen, Chm., Michigan
McConnell, Pennsylvania

Canadian Participation

Kilbourne, New York, Chm.
Meserow, Illinois
McCann, Dept of Transportation
Keichel, Justice

Environmental Education

Boxf

D of I member called attention to publications of Water Resources Council, guidelines, etc., as helpful to committees.

Hope to have preliminary reports by next meeting - perhaps some will have final report.

Next meeting Sept 15 Milwaukee - Citizens Conference on Environmental ~~xxxx~~ Quality
Sept 16 same city - ad hoc chm. can call meetings afternoon before if wish.

Expression of appreciation to Ohio for hospitality.

Members and alternates

are:

OHIO—Fred E. Merr, director, Department of Natural Resources; Robert W. Teator, assistant director, Department of Natural Resources.
MICHIGAN—Ralph A. MacCullen, director, Conservation Department; Loring F. Oeming, executive secretary, Water Resources Division.
INDIANA—John E. Mitchell, director, Department of Natural Resources; William J. Andrews, deputy director, Department of Natural Resources.
ILLINOIS—Albert J. Meserow, delegate, Great Lakes Commission; (no alternate).
MINNESOTA—William Walton, director, Water Resources Research Center, University of Minnesota (delegate pro tem, no alternate).
NEW YORK—R. Stewart Kilbourne, conservation commissioner and chairman of Water Resources Commission; W. Mason Lawrence, deputy commissioner of conservation.
PENNSYLVANIA—Maurice K. Goddard, secretary, Department of Forests & Waters; C. H. McConnell, chief engineer, Department of Forests & Waters.

WISCONSIN—John M. Potter, chairman, Resources Development Board; Freeman Holmer, director, Department of Resources Development.
TRANSPORTATION DEPT.—Joseph H. McCann, administrator, St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.; Rear Adm. Charles Tighe, commander of Ninth Coast Guard District; Ross Kruser, assistant director of public roads (second alternate).
ARMY DEPARTMENT — Brig. Gen. Roy T. Dodge, division engineer, North Central Division, Corps of Engineers; (no alternate).
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT — V. M. Bathurst, federal conservationist, State of Michigan; Robert S. Fellows, assistant to Bathurst.
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT — no appointments. Erwin Hannum will be delegate pro tem.
HEW DEPARTMENT — William Q. Kehr, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, Chicago, (no alternate).
HUD DEPARTMENT — John P. McCollum, Chicago regional administrator

for metropolitan development; Edward Bruder, assistant to McCollum.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT — Harold C. Jordahl Jr., regional coordinator, Upper Mississippi-Western Lakes Areas; Fred N. Wampler, regional coordinator, Ohio River-Appalachian Area.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT — Edwin L. Weisl Jr., assistant attorney general for land and natural resources; Walter Keichel Jr., assistant chief, General Litigation Section.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION — Lenard B. Young, regional engineer, Chicago; Orel E. Haukedahl, deputy to Young.

PD 7/19/67

Lakes Basin Unit Studies Role

By WILLIAM R. DIEM

The newly organized Great Lakes Basin Commission met in Cleveland yesterday to begin deliberation on its role as a coordinating agency for all activities related to water resources in the lakes basin.

The idea is to avoid duplication of effort and to tie together what state, federal or private plans and studies may be under way that deal with shipping, pollution, fishing, recreation and land uses related to water resources.

Raymond C. Clevenger of Ann Arbor, Mich., designated commission chairman by President Johnson, said a major role will be to assist in determining priorities.

The commission, formed April 20 by executive order, acting under authority of the Water Resources Act of 1965, is a federal-state agency.

Nine federal agencies and Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New York are members.

ONE COORDINATING
problem it is expected to wrestle with today is that posed by the Great Lakes Commission, which is a com-

resources, to appoint an ad hoc committee to recommend procedures for the inventory. Federal members of the commission are the Departments of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Health, Education and Welfare, Federal Power Commission and Corps of Engineers.

Lakes Agency Starts Shakedown Cruise

By BETTY KLARIC

The first federal-state Great Lakes agency, meeting here for two days, is experiencing birth pangs of organization

Set up under the Water Resources Act of 1965, the Great Lakes Basin Commission is to be the principal agency for coordinating federal, state, interstate and local plans for development of water and shore resources.

Yesterday the nine federal and eight state members in their second meeting decided

to move faster together than to move faster with some of us not knowing where the train is going," said Raymond Clevenger, appointed chairman by President Johnson.

One question that the states will have to resolve is what to do about the Great Lakes Commission, largely an advisory group of Great Lakes states.

Ohio now contributes \$8000 a year to the old commission. It's temporary assessment for the new commission is \$5000, but once organized the bill is expected to rise to some \$20,000 annually.





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