

lem that are more acute and more susceptible of dealing with and finding better results than that program.

Mr. ROUSH. That's all the time for me, Mr. Chairman. I don't want to take any more time.

Mr. DADDARIO. Following through on Mr. Roush's line of questioning, Mr. Jones, one of the keys to this whole problem as I understand it from both you and Mr. Blatnik is that we raise the priorities of this effort in relation to other programs. And, if we do raise the priorities, we will have a better understanding of what needs to be done and there will be a greater transfer of information and understanding of the problem.

Mr. JONES. Yes, and the accumulation of the information as to who is doing what.

Mr. DADDARIO. If we intensify our effort, it would help increase information transfer and public understanding.

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Mosher?

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Chairman, we have been talking about inadequate technology today. Mr. Jones, from your vast experience and study in this field, do you feel that we have inadequate political arrangements to do the job?

Mr. JONES. I'll give you an example. There is political inadequacies because the State of New York on your Commission is to give the municipality, the city of Rochester, for instance, notice that it wasn't given the chlorination for 16 hours a day. The city of New York did not give the city of Rochester a cease and desist for 16-hour operation, but should have been in operation 24 hours a day. Then it was disclosed that the State of New York, in failing to give that notice to the city of Rochester, yet cited the city of Rochester that they were in noncompliance with the State orders. So, I mean these are political problems, in that sense.

Mr. MOSHER. Let's talk about the Lake Erie area again, for a moment.

Very obviously, to do the job in Lake Erie will require mobilizing many political constituencies on a local, State, county, and international level. It seems to me there definitely is a need for greater interstate cooperation along with the help of the United States and the Canadian Governments.

Have you had any new insights as to political compacts, interstate compacts or arrangements that might be used here? Do you think there is a need for new ideas?

Mr. JONES. Well, I direct your examination to title I of the Flood Control Act of last year which set out the New England States, in particular, from the Potomac River north, as to make interchange of water from basin to basin. The only effective interstate compact in the United States of which the compacting States contribute any substantial amount of water is the Delaware Commission.

If we could develop and exchange a surplus streamflow in the northern part of the outreaches of the Potomac River and make that water deposit into the reservoir for the city of New York, then that would be a commendable approach. We are going to have to do that whether we like it or not, and it is expensive. But the streams peculiar to your