

Mr. WAGGONNER. But, only after we have the available technology.

Mr. DADDARIO. The colonel has emphasized, however, that we should not hesitate to apply available technology in those situations where it may be extremely helpful.

Colonel MEYER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. WAGGONNER. For example, we passed legislation last year in the field of treatment devices for automobile exhausts. Perhaps we were a little early. I had the feeling it was something that needed doing but nobody demonstrated to us during the consideration of that legislation that we had developed the capability at that point to provide effective devices for automobile exhausts. We felt that after a period of time if we placed the burden on them, they would come up with solutions.

Mr. DADDARIO. We will have an opportunity to look into and examine the point you have just raised, Mr. Waggonner.

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Chairman?

The colonel has just referred to identifiable problems. It is frequently alleged by people in my district that the Army Corps of Engineers is one of the worst polluters of Lake Erie. I am referring to the dredging of sludge from harbors and rivers and dumping it into Lake Erie. I don't want to get into a discussion on it here, but I think it would be important, Mr. Chairman, to ask the Corps of Engineers or the Department of Defense to respond to that allegation. Can we request the Department of Defense to send us their views as to what extent they are polluters and what they might do about it?

Mr. DADDARIO. I'm sure we can.

I think that information is and can be made available.

Colonel MEYER. Mr. Chairman, this subject was brought up at hearings that Congressman Jones had last week, in Rochester. Rather than addressing myself to the answer to this question, I'll request that information for the record and the answer to your question, sir, will be furnished immediately. You will get it.

(The information requested is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY BRIG. GEN. ROY T. DODGE, USA, DIVISION ENGINEER, U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION, NORTH CENTRAL CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to represent Lt. General William F. Cassidy, the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers, at this hearing on the subject of Water Pollution Control and Abatement. My area of the Corps' geographic responsibility includes the United States' portions of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System, together with the contiguous drainage areas thereto.

Problems of water pollution are not strangers in the Corps, nor in my own North Central Division. Several years ago, in response to Congressional authorization and provision of construction funds, and based upon an investigation by the St. Paul Engineer District, the action program for low water regulation of the Red River of the North was completed to ameliorate pollution problems. In the 1962 omnibus bill, the Oakley Reservoir on the Sangamon River, Illinois, was authorized by the Congress for Corps' construction, with provision for low flow augmentation for pollution abatement. Capacity to provide such required flows is presently being designed into the reservoir. In the recent 1965 omnibus bill, the Ames Reservoir on the Skunk River, Iowa, was authorized for Corps construction, with provision for low water flow pollution abatement. A vast majority of current Corps of Engineers investigations, both in North Central Division and Corps-wide, are being conducted in close cooperation with the FWPCA with a view toward providing adequate water supplies for municipal and industrial usage, together with augmented low water flows to reduce pollution