

162 ADEQUACY OF TECHNOLOGY FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Survey investigations involving consideration of water quality

WEST END OF LAKE ERIE AND LAKE ONTARIO

Location	Considered project	Status of study
Cattaraugus Creek, N.Y.....	Basin study; however, local flood protection for village of Gowanda appears only practical solution.	Complete in fiscal year 1967.
Cayuga, Buffalo, and Cazenovia Creeks, N.Y.	Provision of multiple-purpose reservoir on Buffalo Creek for flood control and water supply, and reservoirs on Cayuga and Cazenovia Creeks for flood control are being considered.	Complete in fall of 1966.
Chittenango Creek, N.Y.....	The study considers channel improvements and multiple-purpose reservoir for flood control and water supply.	Complete study in fall of 1966.
Tonawanda Creek Basin, N.Y..	Local flood protection project and multiple-purpose reservoir for recreation and water quality improvement is being considered.	Complete report in December 1966.
Genesee River, N.Y.....	4 reservoirs—Belfast, Portageville, Angelica, and Stannard—are being studied in detail. The considered reservoirs may operate alone or as a system, and considered purpose includes low flow regulation.	Complete in 1967.
North Atlantic region comprehensive study.	Considers all water uses, including water quality.	Study underway.
Northeast water supply study...	Oriented toward water supply, including quality.	Do.
State of New York program (sec. 214 of 1965 omnibus bill).	Considers all water uses where appropriate.	Corps participation authorized

Mr. MOSHER. I greatly appreciate it.

Colonel MEYER. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, we have covered in response to some of these questions, down to about the middle of page 5 of this prepared statement. If you have no objection, I'll pick up where we start talking about the question of utility of systems analysis, if this is agreeable with you, sir.

As I have indicated, we do have considerable expertise in the use of systems analysis and throughout the conceptual, definition, acquisition, operational, and ultimate disposal phase of military system programs, consideration is given to all of the elements of environmental pollution control. The great amount of effort exerted on air pollution problems associated with rocket propellant programs and, in particular, beryllium, is a specific case in point. It is possible that such techniques as we have followed can be applied to the problems of communities, and to those of a total industry. Unfortunately, what is often overlooked is that too heavy reliance on computer based technology cannot provide valid results without proper inputs as to the parameters involved. As in the case of goal setting, there is an evident need here for greater interdisciplinary efforts, for improved techniques, and for an expansion of knowledge.

As an outgrowth of our awareness of the complex problems of man-environmental relationships associated with military and space systems development, an appreciation has been developing of their possible application to civilian community problems. Some of the measures we have been developing for the microenvironment of space vehicles, and for the less restricted but nonetheless specialized environments of missile launch control centers and nuclear-powered submarines, may have some adaptive potential for the civilian environment.

The growing concentration of the American population into the restrictive confines of the major metropolitan areas makes it necessary