

policymakers decide that you wanted 6 or 5 or 4 parts per million of dissolved oxygen. Not only do they give you a finding with respect to money that would be involved if you used any of those levels, but they also disclose a number of other choices as to the functions which the Delaware River may perform. And I want to mention that because there is a rather general understanding or assumption that all functions of the Delaware River are compatible with each other. The findings may indicate that there is a degree of incompatibility, and you will have to make choices, somebody will, whether they are made on the Federal level or whether they are made in the river basin authority or whether they are made by the relative States engaged in that particular basin.

This study for the first time as far as I know has used all of the modern tools of systems analysis and models in order to spell out for the policymaker what alternative choices are available.

The study indicates you would want 6 parts per million if you want to support the continuing existence of sport fisheries. As has been pointed out in the testimony here, fish which die on the worst day, even when the average is 4 parts per million, die just the same. It turns out, however, that if you want 6 parts per million at all times for the lowest hour, the lowest day, in the lowest cycle of water hydrology, which may be the lowest in 10 or 20 years, you have to pay not only a dollar price for this but you have to pay a low flow release price for this. The low flow release in this actual example turned out to be somewhere between 10,000 and 11,000 cubic feet per second, which would have to be let down for at least 30 days in order to avoid an instantaneous mortality that might occur under that very unusual circumstance of a dry day or a dry 6 hours.

Now the incompatibility rests on the fact that that is the very time when that large volume of water ought to be retained for the use of the municipal and industrial water supply necessities of that area. These aggregate something of the order of some 16 to 18 million people. In other words you are posed with a realistic choice. Would you choose to release it for the protection of fish for that particular situation. Because it is only in the dry spells that these other alternative uses become dominant. The example of course is quite clear, that this is a source of water you may remember partly for the New York metropolitan area, which services 12 million people, and of course for the whole Philadelphia-Trenton area, which services another 5 to 6 million people.

So, regardless of what your theoretical view might be, the Delaware River Commission at some time or other is going to be confronted with that kind of a choice. This study illuminates the choices. This is the purpose of that 2-year detailed analysis, which I would say is not only an exceedingly unusual one, and we will need more of them, but one which I think is of high technical validity, very competently done.

May I turn to the Potomac and remind you that the Corps of Engineers program on the Potomac with its systems of reservoirs is something of the order of \$550 million. About 40 percent of that is necessary or was thought to be necessary in order to provide low-flow augmentation in the Potomac River. That adds up to a great deal of money.