

istration, Geological Survey, and other agencies. We have been given the obligation of developing this on a joint-use basis. There is much closer collaboration than perhaps is indicated by the inquiry.

Mr. FULTON. I was interested in the number of wells you are drilling and the progress you are making, but I wondered if you also use a divining rod in your agency or a forked peach branch.

Dr. PECORA. I can say for the record that we do not.

Mr. FULTON. Might I assist you on your word "creation" because I am interested in it. Where you had changed suburbia to "rurbia" I think all you have to do is put an extra "r" in and have "subrurbia."

That is all.

Dr. PECORA. I merely wanted to introduce these comments into the record. I know we are short of time.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Pecora, I appreciate that. I assume you are available if we have any additional questions.

Dr. PECORA. At all times, sir.

(Dr. Pecora's complete statement follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT BY W. T. PECORA, DIRECTOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ON THE BUREAU'S RESEARCH AND DATA-COLLECTION PROGRAM

The Geological Survey has a long-standing responsibility for studies of the earth's physical features and resources. The object of this work is to provide reliable information on existing conditions and to generate sufficient knowledge of chemical, physical, and biological processes that one can determine changes likely to occur under a variety of environmental stresses, including those imposed by man. This in turn is aimed at providing reliable information for use by others in wise management of natural resources. In studies of this kind one must consider the earth's topography, geologic structure, and mineral components because they undergo a variety of interactions which are sensitive to, and have a bearing upon the behavior of living things.

Collection of basic data on water resources and research for improvement of ability to collect and interpret these data constitute a major part of the Survey's scientific program. This is an important aspect of the Nation's pollution-control program because it documents present conditions (for example, temperature patterns) and indicates the direction and extent of change. At the present time there are more than 3,000 Survey people engaged in the study of water resources. Measurements of quality and equally important quantitative measurements are made at 8,000 surface-water sampling sites on schedules ranging from monthly checks to continuous monitoring. Similar qualitative and quantitative measurements are made on 15,000 observation wells scattered over the 50 states. Seventeen district and regional Survey laboratories perform water analyses on a continuing basis. Plans already have been completed for increasing the number of basic network sampling points by 50% within 5 years and for adding 150 new multiparameter, automatic monitors to the 160 in operation for better sensing of points particularly important to water managers. A plan has been developed jointly with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration for combining the Survey's general purpose water data and the Administration's special purpose data in a single master data bank and computer readout system. This will make all information immediately available in uniform style to those who need it for control of pollution problems and other water management operations. During the past year great emphasis has been placed on faster and better collection transmission and readout of water data. With the help of teletransmission and master computer facilities recently installed we expect that most of the Survey's data will be available to local users and from master data centers on weekly or more frequent bases before the end of another fiscal year.

The Survey's Water Resources Division aims much of its research effort at improvement of water data. Well-staffed analytical research laboratories in Washington, D.C., Denver, Colorado, and Menlo Park, California concentrate