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WATER AND WASTEWATER EQUIPMENT MFGRS ASSOCIATN

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUNE 24, 1970

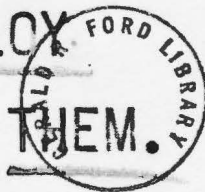
WE MEET IN EXCITING -- AND TRYING --  
TIMES.

THESE ARE TIMES WHEN MOMENTOUS  
DECISIONS MUST BE MADE -- DECISIONS TODAY  
WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE QUALITY OF OUR LIVES  
TOMORROW.

THIS IS A TIME FOR REALISTIC  
ASSESSMENT OF OUR PROBLEMS -- A TIME FOR A  
RESOLVE TO SOLVE THOSE PROBLEMS AS QUICKLY  
AND EXPERTLY AS POSSIBLE.

IT IS A TIME FOR POSITIVE ACTION,  
FOR LEADERSHIP, FOR CREATIVITY, AND FOR  
BOLDNESS.

THE CHALLENGE OF OUR TIMES IS TO  
CONFRONT THE GREAT PROBLEMS AND TO EMPLOY  
THE AMERICAN GENIUS NEEDED TO OVERCOME THEM.



HOW ARE WE TO DO THIS? THERE MUST BE CREATED IN OUR COUNTRY A NEW FEELING -- A TWO-WAY COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE, A WORKING TOGETHER OF ONE WITH THE OTHER TOWARD NEEDED SOLUTIONS.

OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDS MONEY IN THREE BASIC AREAS: DEFENSE, SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS OUR EXPENDITURES IN THESE THREE AREAS HAVE GOTTEN OUT OF BALANCE.

NOW WE ARE CUTTING DEFENSE EXPENDITURES. WE ARE SPENDING MORE ON HUMAN RESOURCE NEEDS. AND WE ARE MOVING TOWARD VAST NEW EXPENDITURES AIMED AT RESTORING OUR ENVIRONMENT.

WHAT WE ARE WITNESSING TODAY IS THE GRADUAL SELF-DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AS WE KNOW IT ON OUR PLANET.

WE HAVE SENT MEN TO THE MOON BUT WE




HAVE DOWNGRADED LIFE ON SPACESHIP EARTH.  
UNLESS WE SPEND THE NEXT FEW YEARS PUTTING A  
TREMENDOUS EFFORT AND A LARGE SLICE OF OUR  
RESOURCES INTO HOUSEKEEPING -- INTO CLEANING  
UP THE AIR WE BREATHE AND THE WATER WE DRINK  
-- THEN LIFE ON OUR PLANET WILL CEASE TO  
EXIST AS WE KNOW IT TODAY.

THIS ISN'T A JOB THAT GOVERNMENT  
OFFICIALS OR THE NATION'S LAWMAKERS CAN DO BY  
THEMSELVES. IF THE PEOPLE AREN'T WITH US --  
IF THE PEOPLE ARE NOT WILLING TO PAY THE  
PRICE -- ALL IS LOST.

I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT THE NATION  
HAS BEEN AROUSED. I BELIEVE THAT DURING THE  
LAST THIRD OF THIS CENTURY -- PERHAPS BY 1980  
-- WE CAN BRING NATURE BACK INTO BALANCE AND  
START DEALING EFFECTIVELY WITH THE PROBLEMS  
OF OUR ENVIRONMENT.

THE STRUGGLE BEGINS WITH PRESERVA-  
TION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL





BEAUTY OF THE LAND, AND WITH THE CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION. IT MUST EXTEND TO CONSIDERATION OF POPULATION CONTROL, THE USE OF LEISURE, THE PACE AND SPACE OF LIFE.

THERE IS REASON TO FEEL ENCOURAGED. WE HAVE A NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO A RESTORATION OF OUR ENVIRONMENT.

ON FEBRUARY 7, 1970, PRESIDENT NIXON PROPOSED SEVEN MAJOR BILLS DESIGNED TO CARRY OUT PLEDGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS HE HAD SET FORTH IN HIS STATE OF THE UNION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGES TO THE CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE HAS ALREADY APPROVED TWO OF THOSE BILLS -- THE CLEAN AIR ACT, WHICH STRENGTHENED FEDERAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS, AND THE RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT, WHICH AUTHORIZES A THREE-YEAR PROGRAM TO RECOMMEND INCENTIVES AND REGULATIONS FOR REDUCING THE VOLUME OF WASTES BY ENCOURAGING THE RECYCLING OR EASY DISPOSAL OF CONSUMER



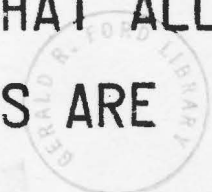
PRODUCTS.

THE PARKS AND RECREATION LEGISLATION IS STILL PENDING IN THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, AND NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN ON THE FOUR ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS TURNED OVER TO THE HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION LINGERING IN THE HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE IS VITAL TO A MASSIVE NATIONAL ATTACK ON POLLUTION OF OUR LAKES AND STREAMS.

ONE OF THE BILLS WOULD ESTABLISH A \$10 BILLION FEDERAL-STATE-AND-LOCAL PROGRAM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES OVER THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, WITH A REASSESSMENT OF FUTURE NEEDS IN 1973.

ANOTHER WOULD ESTABLISH AN ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCING AUTHORITY TO ENSURE THAT ALL MUNICIPALITIES NEEDING TREATMENT PLANTS ARE ABLE TO FINANCE LOCAL COSTS.

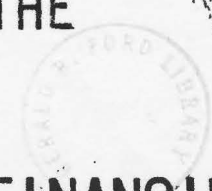


A THIRD WOULD AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE WATER QUALITY PROGRAMS AND WOULD GRANT THE AUTHORITY FOR SWIFT ENFORCEMENT.

THE FOURTH WOULD AUTHORIZE RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS TO IMPROVE STATE AND INTERSTATE POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS, WITH GREATER FLEXIBILITY PROVIDED FOR THE GRANT PROGRAMS.

PRESIDENT NIXON HAS PROMISED TO  
"PUT MODERN WASTE-TREATMENT PLANTS IN EVERY  
PLACE NEEDED TO MAKE OUR WATERS CLEAN AGAIN."  
HE NEEDS THE HELP OF CONGRESS TO KEEP THAT  
PROMISE.

TODAY I HAVE THE SAD TASK OF INFORMING YOU I HAVE GRAVE DOUBTS THAT ANY OF THE  
FOUR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BILLS WILL BE  
ENACTED INTO LAW THIS YEAR. PROBABLY THE  
ONLY ACTION IN THE HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS  
COMMITTEE WILL BE HEARINGS ON THE TWO FINANCING  
BILLS.





MEANTIME THE HOUSE -- THIS VERY AFTERNOON -- IS TAKING UP A PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL WHICH INCLUDES \$1 BILLION IN NEW FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WASTE TREATMENT PLANTS, WITH A CARRYOVER OF \$440 MILLION FROM THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

ASSUMING HOUSE APPROVAL OF THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS, ABOUT \$1.44 BILLION WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR WASTE TREATMENT CONSTRUCTION GRANTS TO THE STATES DURING THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

UP TO \$200 MILLION OF THE NEW FUNDS COULD BE USED TO REIMBURSE STATES LIKE MY OWN STATE OF MICHIGAN WHICH HAVE MOVED AHEAD RAPIDLY TO ATTACK WATER POLLUTION AND ARE HOPING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL CATCH UP WITH ITS SHARE OF THE COSTS.

AS YOU PROBABLY KNOW, FEDERAL FUNDS COVER 30 TO 55 PERCENT OF THE COST OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL WATER TREATMENT PLANTS.



I AM EXPECTING AN ATTEMPT ON THE HOUSE FLOOR THIS AFTERNOON TO INCREASE THE APPROPRIATION FOR WASTE TREATMENT PLANT CONSTRUCTION FROM \$1 BILLION TO \$1.25 BILLION, THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE AUTHORIZATION.

THE APPROPRIATION WILL BE MADE UNDER THE CLEAN WATERS RESTORATION ACT OF 1966, WHICH REQUIRED STATES TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS FOR MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF INTERSTATE AND COASTAL WATERS. WHEN APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE STANDARDS BECOME LAWS THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN ENFORCE IF THE STATES FAIL TO ADHERE TO THEM.

THE ADMINISTRATION ENFORCEMENT BILL FASHIONS NEW FEDERAL WEAPONS TO FIGHT WATER POLLUTION. IT EXTENDS THE FEDERAL-STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS TO






INCLUDE PRECISE STANDARDS FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL  
AND MUNICIPAL SOURCES AND PROVIDES COURT  
ACTION FOR VIOLATION OF THE STANDARDS.  
FINES FOR VIOLATION OF THE STANDARDS COULD  
RUN AS HIGH AS \$10,000 A DAY.

THE BILL ALSO EXTENDS POLLUTION  
CONTROL AUTHORITY TO INCLUDE ALL  
NAVIGABLE WATERS, BOTH INTERSTATE AND  
INTRASTATE, AND PROVIDES OPERATING GRANTS  
OF UP TO \$30 MILLION BY 1975 TO STATE  
POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCIES.

WE MUST HAVE EFFECTIVE  
ENFORCEMENT OF OUR POLLUTION CONTROL  
LAWS IF OUR TALK OF POLLUTION CONTROL IS  
NOT TO BE JUST THAT -- TALK.

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS DEFECTS  
IN OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF WATER POLLUTION  
CONTROL IS THE DELAY IN TAKING AN  
INDIVIDUAL POLLUTER TO COURT. IT NOW TAKES



18 MONTHS OR LONGER TO GO THROUGH ALL THE PROCEDURES INVOLVED BEFORE COURT ACTION IS POSSIBLE. THE HEARING STAGE IS AT THE ROOT OF THE DELAYING ACTION.

PRESIDENT NIXON WOULD ELIMINATE THE HEARING STAGE AND TAKE A CASE DIRECTLY FROM AN ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE TO THE COURTS. I APPLAUD THIS MOVE.

I ALSO FAVOR THE PRESIDENT'S ATTEMPT TO GIVE ENFORCEMENT MORE CLOUT BY EMPOWERING THE COURTS TO IMPOSE FINES OF UP TO \$10,000 A DAY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH RESPONSIBLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.

CITIZENS GROUPS ACROSS THE COUNTRY ARE CLAMORING FOR ACTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. I FAIL TO UNDERSTAND HOW THE CONGRESS CAN IN ALL CONSCIENCE PUT OFF ACTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S WATER POLLUTION CONTROL



PROGRAM UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

CONCERN HAS BEEN BUILDING FOR SOME TIME ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT. IT IS ABSOLUTELY INEXCUSABLE THAT WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LEGISLATION SHOULD BE LEFT ON THE SHELF AT A TIME WHEN THE PROBLEM IS REACHING CRISIS PROPORTIONS.

THE ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME A MAJOR POLITICAL ISSUE -- AND PROPERLY SO. I HOPE THE CONSERVATIONISTS WHO HAVE BEEN DEMANDING ACTION WILL TAKE NOTE AS TO JUST WHO IS SITTING ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S MUCH-NEEDED WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BILLS.

WE KNOW THAT THE COST OF ADEQUATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WILL BE ASTRONOMICAL. THAT IS ALL THE MORE REASON WHY WE SHOULD BEGIN THE CLEANUP JOB IN EARNEST NOW -- NOT NEXT YEAR, BUT NOW.



IT IS ESTIMATED THAT A REALLY THOROUGH JOB OF CLEANING THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROTECTING AREAS NOT YET DAMAGED BY MAN WILL BE FAR MORE EXPENSIVE THAN SENDING MEN TO THE MOON.

A REPORT ISSUED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE INDICATES THAT AN EXPENDITURE OF \$5.4 BILLION TO REDUCE WATER POLLUTION IN THE PAST 12 YEARS HAS LEFT THE NATION'S RIVERS AND LAKES AS BADLY POLLUTED AS THEY WERE PRIOR TO THE EXPENDITURE OF THOSE BILLIONS. THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT WE ARE PAYING OUT BILLIONS IN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COSTS JUST TO KEEP THE POLLUTION OF OUR LAKES AND STREAMS FROM GETTING WORSE.

THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT CONGRESS HAS BEEN LAGGARD IN SUPPLYING SUFFICIENT FUNDS TO COVER THE FEDERAL



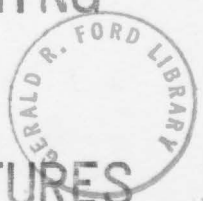


COST-SHARE OF THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL EFFORT.

OF THE \$450 MILLION AUTHORIZED FOR 1968, CONGRESS APPROPRIATED \$203 MILLION; OF A \$700 MILLION AUTHORIZATION FOR 1969, \$214 MILLION WAS APPROPRIATED; OF AN AUTHORIZED \$1 BILLION FOR 1970, CONGRESS APPROPRIATED \$800 MILLION.

WHAT IS NEEDED NOW IS A MASSIVE PROGRAM OF MUNICIPAL WASTE TREATMENT PLANT CONSTRUCTION AND A SHARPLY ACCELERATED PROGRAM OF POLLUTION ABATEMENT THROUGH THE PROSECUTION OF INDIVIDUAL POLLUTERS.

ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION, BRINGING THE NATION'S STREAMS AND LAKES UP TO FEDERAL STANDARDS WOULD ENTAIL EXPENDITURES





BY 1973 OF \$8 BILLION FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS, \$6 TO \$7 BILLION FOR SANITARY COLLECTION SEWERS, AND \$2.6 TO \$4.6 BILLION FOR FACILITIES TO TREAT INDUSTRIAL WASTE. THESE ESTIMATES DO NOT INCLUDE THE COST OF SEPARATING EXISTING STORM AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS, OR DEBT SERVICE AND OPERATING COSTS.

IT IS ENCOURAGING TO NOTE THAT INDUSTRIAL EXPENDITURES FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT HAVE RISEN AT A RATE OF 30 TO 35 PER CENT IN RECENT YEARS.

OF COURSE A MAJOR PROBLEM IN INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION IS THAT POLLUTION ABATEMENT ADDS TO THE COST OF DOING BUSINESS AND AFFECTS PROFITS.

IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED AT THIS POINT THAT INDUSTRY'S EMISSIONS OF WASTES INTO PUBLIC WATERWAYS ARE TWICE THE VOLUME



OF DOMESTIC WASTES, AND IN SOME AREAS  
ARE EVEN GREATER. YET THE AVERAGE  
AMERICAN THINKS OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL  
ALMOST ENTIRELY IN CONNECTION WITH  
CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS.

THE CONGRESS IS VERY MUCH AWARE  
OF INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION OF OUR LAKES AND  
STREAMS AND IT IS FOR THAT REASON THAT  
THE FEDERAL TAX REFORM LAW ALLOWS FOR A  
FIVE-YEAR AMORTIZATION OF CERTAIN  
POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES.

THE COST OF CONTROLLING POLLUTION  
IS CENTRAL TO OUR ENTIRE ENVIRONMENTAL  
EFFORT.

LET US BE HONEST ABOUT IT.  
THE INDIVIDUAL AMERICAN IS GOING TO FOOT  
THIS HUGE BILL NO MATTER HOW WE DECIDE  
TO ASSESS THE COST.

HE WILL PAY FOR IT THROUGH BOND

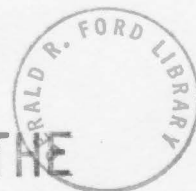


ISSUES AND INCREASED TAXES, AND HE WILL  
PAY FOR IT IN THE INCREASED PRICE OF  
CONSUMER PRODUCTS.

HOW WILLING IS HE TO PAY FOR  
CLEANING UP OUR ENVIRONMENT? THAT IS THE  
QUESTION THAT MUST BE ANSWERED AS WE  
EMBARK ON THIS ENVIRONMENTAL MISSION  
WHICH IS MORE COSTLY THAN SENDING MEN TO  
THE MOON.

WE CAN OBSERVE EARTH DAY EVERY  
YEAR. WE CAN LISTEN TO ENDLESS RHETORIC  
ABOUT THE VERY SURVIVAL OF MANKIND  
BEING AT STAKE. BUT WHAT IS REALLY AT  
ISSUE HERE IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH  
AMERICANS ARE WILLING TO PAY FOR  
RESTORING OUR ENVIRONMENT.

WE HAD BETTER BE WILLING TO PAY  
THE PRICE, WHATEVER IT MAY BE. FOR  
UNLESS WE MOVE WITHOUT DELAY TO HALT THE



DESTRUCTION OF OUR LAND, OUR WATER, AND  
OUR AIR, OUR OWN CHILDREN MAY SEE THE LAST  
TRACES OF EARTH'S BEAUTY CRUSHED BENEATH  
THE WEIGHT OF MAN'S WASTE AND RUIN.

OUR GOAL IS CLEAR: CLEANER  
WATER, CLEANER AIR, CLEANER COUNTRYSIDES,  
CLEANER CITIES, CLEANER SUBURBS -- IN SHORT,  
A CLEANER AMERICA.

WE HAD ALL BETTER TAKE OUR  
TALENTS AND OUR TREASURE AND JOIN WITH  
OTHERS IN GIVING OURSELVES BACK AMERICA  
THE BEAUTIFUL.

THIS WILL ONLY COME ABOUT  
THROUGH THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT AND  
THE PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER -- THROUGH  
THE POWER OF THE HEART AND THE MIND, THE  
POWER OF CONSCIENCE AND INTELLECT, AND THE  
POWER OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

THIS IS THE POWER THAT WILL



CLEAN OUR WATER AND AIR. THIS IS THE  
POWER THAT WILL RESTORE THE AMERICA THAT  
OUR FOREFATHERS KNEW -- AMERICA THE  
BEAUTIFUL.

-- END --





*Distribution: Full  
Galleries 5:15 p.m. 6/23/70 M Office Copy  
Radio p.m. 6/23/70*

AN ADDRESS BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH.  
REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
BEFORE THE WATER AND WASTEWATER EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION  
AT THE SHERATON PARK HOTEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
12:45 P.M. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1970

FOR RELEASE IN WEDNESDAY PM'S

We meet in exciting -- and trying -- times.

These are times when momentous decisions must be made -- decisions today which will determine the quality of our lives tomorrow.

This is a time for realistic assessment of our problems -- a time for a resolve to solve those problems as quickly and expertly as possible.

It is a time for positive action, for leadership, for creativity, and for boldness.

The challenge of our times is to confront the great problems and to employ the American genius needed to overcome them.

How are we to do this? There must be created in our country a new feeling -- a two-way cooperation between government and the people, a working together of one with the other toward needed solutions.

Our federal government spends money in three basic areas: Defense, social welfare, and the environment.

During the last few years our expenditures in these three areas have gotten out of balance.

Now we are cutting defense expenditures. We are spending more on human resource needs. And we are moving toward vast new expenditures aimed at restoring our environment.

What we are witnessing today is the gradual self-destruction of life as we know it on our planet.

We have sent men to the moon but we have downgraded life on spaceship earth. Unless we spend the next few years putting a tremendous effort and a large slice of our resources into housekeeping -- into cleaning up the air we breathe and the water we drink -- then life on our planet will cease to exist as we know it today.

This isn't a job that government officials or the nation's lawmakers can do by themselves. If the people aren't with us -- if the people are not willing to pay the price -- all is lost.

I personally believe that the Nation has been aroused. I believe that

(more)



during the last third of this century -- perhaps by 1980 -- we can bring nature back into balance and start dealing effectively with the problems of our environment.

The struggle begins with preservation of the natural resources and natural beauty of the land, and with the control of environmental pollution. It must extend to consideration of population control, the use of leisure, the pace and space of life.

There is reason to feel encouraged. We have a national commitment to a restoration of our environment.

On February 7, 1970, President Nixon proposed seven major bills designed to carry out pledges and recommendations he had set forth in his State of the Union and Environmental Messages to the Congress.

The House has already approved two of those bills -- the Clean Air Act, which strengthened federal air pollution control programs, and the Resource Recovery Act, which authorizes a three-year program to recommend incentives and regulations for reducing the volume of wastes by encouraging the recycling or easy disposal of consumer products.

The parks and recreation legislation is still pending in the House Government Operations Committee, however, and no action has been taken on the four environmental bills turned over to the House Public Works Committee.

The water pollution control legislation languishing in the House Public Works Committee is vital to a massive national attack on pollution of our lakes and streams.

One of the bills would establish a \$10 billion federal-state-and-local program for the construction of waste treatment facilities over the next four years, with a reassessment of future needs in 1973.

Another would establish an Environmental Financing Authority to ensure that all municipalities needing treatment plants are able to finance local costs.

A third would authorize the Secretary of Interior to develop comprehensive water quality programs and would grant the authority for swift enforcement.

The fourth would authorize research, investigation, training and demonstration projects to improve State and interstate pollution control programs, with greater flexibility provided for the grant programs.

President Nixon has promised to "put modern waste-treatment plants in every place needed to make our waters clean again." He needs the help of Congress to keep that promise.

Today I have the sad task of informing you I have grave doubts that any of

(more)

the four water pollution control bills will be enacted into law this year. Probably the only action in the House Public Works Committee will be hearings on the two financing bills.

Meantime the House -- this very afternoon -- is taking up a public works appropriation bill which includes \$1 billion in new funds for construction of water waste treatment plants, with a carryover of \$440 million from the current fiscal year.

Assuming House approval of the committee recommendations, about \$1.44 billion would be available for waste treatment construction grants to the states during the next fiscal year.

Up to \$200 million of the new funds could be used to reimburse states like my own state of Michigan which have moved ahead rapidly to attack water pollution and are hoping the Federal Government will catch up with its share of the costs.

As you probably know, Federal funds cover 30 to 55 per cent of the cost of state and municipal water treatment plants.

I am expecting an attempt on the House floor this afternoon to increase the appropriation for waste treatment plant construction from \$1 billion to \$1.25 billion, the full amount of the authorization.

The appropriation will be made under the Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966, which required states to establish standards for maintaining the quality of interstate and coastal waters. When approved by the Federal Government, the standards become laws that the Federal Government can enforce if the states fail to adhere to them.

The Administration enforcement bill fashions new Federal weapons to fight water pollution. It extends the Federal-State Water Quality Standards to include precise standards for all industrial and municipal sources and provides court action for violation of the standards. Fines for violation of the standards could run as high as \$10,000 a day.

The bill also extends pollution control authority to include all navigable waters, both interstate and intrastate, and provides operating grants of up to \$30 million by 1975 to state pollution control agencies.

We must have effective enforcement of our pollution control laws if our talk of pollution control is not to be just that -- talk.

One of the most serious defects in our present system of water pollution control is the delay in taking an individual polluter to court. It now takes 18 months or longer to go through all the procedures involved before court action

(more)

is possible. The hearing stage is at the root of the delaying action.

President Nixon would eliminate the hearing stage and take a case directly from an enforcement conference to the courts. I applaud this move.

I also favor the President's attempt to give enforcement more clout by empowering the courts to impose fines of up to \$10,000 a day for non-compliance with responsible water quality standards.

Citizens groups across the country are clamoring for action on environmental problems. I fail to understand how the Congress can in all conscience put off action on the President's water pollution control program until next year.

Concern has been building for some time about the environment. It is absolutely inexcusable that water pollution control legislation should be left on the shelf at a time when the problem is reaching crisis proportions.

The environment has become a major political issue -- and properly so. I hope the conservationists who have been demanding action will take note as to just who is sitting on the Administration's much-needed water pollution control bills.

We know that the cost of adequate water pollution control will be astronomical. That is all the more reason why we should begin the cleanup job in earnest now -- not next year, but now.

It is estimated that a really thorough job of cleaning the environment and protecting areas not yet damaged by man will be far more expensive than sending men to the moon.

A report issued by the General Accounting Office indicates that an expenditure of \$5.4 billion to reduce water pollution in the past 12 years has left the nation's rivers and lakes as badly polluted as they were prior to the expenditure of those billions. This would indicate that we are paying out billions in water pollution control costs just to keep the pollution of our lakes and streams from getting worse.

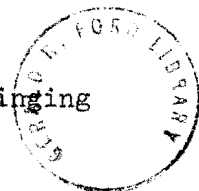
There is no question that Congress has been laggard in supplying sufficient funds to cover the Federal cost-share of the water pollution control effort.

Of the \$450 million authorized for 1968, Congress appropriated \$203 million; of a \$700 million authorization for 1969, \$214 million was appropriated; of an authorized \$1 billion for 1970, Congress appropriated \$800 million.

What is needed now is a massive program of municipal waste treatment plant construction and a sharply accelerated program of pollution abatement through the prosecution of individual polluters.

According to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, bringing

(more)



the nation's streams and lakes up to Federal standards would entail expenditures by 1973 of \$8 billion for sewage treatment plants, \$6 to \$7 billion for sanitary collection sewers, and \$2.6 to \$4.6 billion for facilities to treat industrial waste. These estimates do not include the cost of separating existing storm and sanitary sewer systems, or debt service and operating costs.

It is encouraging to note that industrial expenditures for pollution abatement have risen at a rate of 30 to 35 per cent in recent years.

Of course a major problem in industrial pollution is that pollution abatement adds to the cost of doing business and affects profits.

It should be emphasized at this point that industry's emissions of wastes into public waterways are twice the volume of domestic wastes, and in some areas are even greater. Yet the average American thinks of water pollution control almost entirely in connection with construction of sewage disposal plants.

The Congress is very much aware of industrial pollution of our lakes and streams and it is for that reason that the Federal tax reform law allows for a five-year amortization of certain pollution control facilities.

The cost of controlling pollution is central to our entire environmental effort.

Let us be honest about it. The individual American is going to foot this huge bill no matter how we decide to assess the cost.

He will pay for it through bond issues and increased taxes, and he will pay for it in the increased price of consumer products.

How willing is he to pay for cleaning up our environment? That is the question that must be answered as we embark on this environmental mission which is more costly than sending men to the moon.

We can observe Earth Day every year. We can listen to endless rhetoric about the very survival of mankind being at stake. But what is really at issue here is the extent to which Americans are willing to pay for restoring our environment.

We had better be willing to pay the price, whatever it may be. For unless we move without delay to halt the destruction of our land, our water, and our air, our own children may see the last traces of earth's beauty crushed beneath the weight of man's waste and ruin.

Our goal is clear: Cleaner water, cleaner air, cleaner countrysides, cleaner cities, cleaner suburbs -- in short, a cleaner America.

(more)



We had all better take our talents and our treasure and join with others in giving ourselves back America the beautiful.

This will only come about through the power of the government and the people working together -- through the power of the heart and the mind, the power of conscience and intellect, and the power of personal responsibility.

This is the power that will clean our water and air. This is the power that will restore the America that our forefathers knew --- America the Beautiful.

# # #

*Full Distribution*

*Office Copy*

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Now we are cutting defense expenditures. We are spending more on human resource needs. And we are moving toward vast new expenditures aimed at restoring our environment.

What we are witnessing today is the gradual self-destruction of life as we know it on our planet.

We have sent men to the moon but we have downgraded life on spaceship earth. Unless we spend the next few years putting a tremendous effort and a large slice of our resources into housekeeping -- into cleaning up the air we breathe and the water we drink -- then life on our planet will cease to exist as we know it today.

This isn't a job that government officials or the nation's lawmakers can do by themselves. If the people aren't with us -- if the people are not willing to pay the price -- all is lost.

I personally believe that the Nation has been aroused. I believe that

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during the last third of this century -- perhaps by 1980 -- we can bring nature back into balance and start dealing effectively with the problems of our environment.

The struggle begins with preservation of the natural resources and natural beauty of the land, and with the control of environmental pollution. It must extend to consideration of population control, the use of leisure, the pace and space of life.

There is reason to feel encouraged. We have a national commitment to a restoration of our environment.

On February 7, 1970, President Nixon proposed seven major bills designed to carry out pledges and recommendations he had set forth in his State of the Union and Environmental Messages to the Congress.

The House has already approved two of those bills -- the Clean Air Act, which strengthened federal air pollution control programs, and the Resource Recovery Act, which authorizes a three-year program to recommend incentives and regulations for reducing the volume of wastes by encouraging the recycling or easy disposal of consumer products.

The parks and recreation legislation is still pending in the House Government Operations Committee, however, and no action has been taken on the four environmental bills turned over to the House Public Works Committee.

The water pollution control legislation languishing in the House Public Works Committee is vital to a massive national attack on pollution of our lakes and streams.

One of the bills would establish a \$10 billion federal-state-and-local program for the construction of waste treatment facilities over the next four years, with a reassessment of future needs in 1973.

Another would establish an Environmental Financing Authority to ensure that all municipalities needing treatment plants are able to finance local costs.

A third would authorize the Secretary of Interior to develop comprehensive water quality programs and would grant the authority for swift enforcement.

The fourth would authorize research, investigation, training and demonstration projects to improve State and interstate pollution control programs, with greater flexibility provided for the grant programs.

President Nixon has promised to "put modern waste-treatment plants in every place needed to make our waters clean again." He needs the help of Congress to keep that promise.

Today I have the sad task of informing you I have grave doubts that any of

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the four water pollution control bills will be enacted into law this year. Probably the only action in the House Public Works Committee will be hearings on the two financing bills.

Meantime the House -- this very afternoon -- is taking up a public works appropriation bill which includes \$1 billion in new funds for construction of water waste treatment plants, with a carryover of \$440 million from the current fiscal year.

Assuming House approval of the committee recommendations, about \$1.44 billion would be available for waste treatment construction grants to the states during the next fiscal year.

Up to \$200 million of the new funds could be used to reimburse states like my own state of Michigan which have moved ahead rapidly to attack water pollution and are hoping the Federal Government will catch up with its share of the costs.

As you probably know, Federal funds cover 30 to 55 per cent of the cost of state and municipal water treatment plants.

I am expecting an attempt on the House floor this afternoon to increase the appropriation for waste treatment plant construction from \$1 billion to \$1.25 billion, the full amount of the authorization.

The appropriation will be made under the Clean Waters Restoration Act of 1966, which required states to establish standards for maintaining the quality of interstate and coastal waters. When approved by the Federal Government, the standards become laws that the Federal Government can enforce if the states fail to adhere to them.

The Administration enforcement bill fashions new Federal weapons to fight water pollution. It extends the Federal-State Water Quality Standards to include precise standards for all industrial and municipal sources and provides court action for violation of the standards. Fines for violation of the standards could run as high as \$10,000 a day.

The bill also extends pollution control authority to include all navigable waters, both interstate and intrastate, and provides operating grants of up to \$30 million by 1975 to state pollution control agencies.

We must have effective enforcement of our pollution control laws if our talk of pollution control is not to be just that -- talk.

One of the most serious defects in our present system of water pollution control is the delay in taking an individual polluter to court. It now takes 18 months or longer to go through all the procedures involved before court action

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is possible. The hearing stage is at the root of the delaying action.

President Nixon would eliminate the hearing stage and take a case directly from an enforcement conference to the courts. I applaud this move.

I also favor the President's attempt to give enforcement more clout by empowering the courts to impose fines of up to \$10,000 a day for non-compliance with responsible water quality standards.

Citizens groups across the country are clamoring for action on environmental problems. I fail to understand how the Congress can in all conscience put off action on the President's water pollution control program until next year.

Concern has been building for some time about the environment. It is absolutely inexcusable that water pollution control legislation should be left on the shelf at a time when the problem is reaching crisis proportions.

The environment has become a major political issue -- and properly so. I hope the conservationists who have been demanding action will take note as to just who is sitting on the Administration's much-needed water pollution control bills.

We know that the cost of adequate water pollution control will be astronomical. That is all the more reason why we should begin the cleanup job in earnest now -- not next year, but now.

It is estimated that a really thorough job of cleaning the environment and protecting areas not yet damaged by man will be far more expensive than sending men to the moon.

A report issued by the General Accounting Office indicates that an expenditure of \$5.4 billion to reduce water pollution in the past 12 years has left the nation's rivers and lakes as badly polluted as they were prior to the expenditure of those billions. This would indicate that we are paying out billions in water pollution control costs just to keep the pollution of our lakes and streams from getting worse.

There is no question that Congress has been laggard in supplying sufficient funds to cover the Federal cost-share of the water pollution control effort.

Of the \$450 million authorized for 1968, Congress appropriated \$203 million; of a \$700 million authorization for 1969, \$214 million was appropriated; of an authorized \$1 billion for 1970, Congress appropriated \$800 million.

What is needed now is a massive program of municipal waste treatment plant construction and a sharply accelerated program of pollution abatement through the prosecution of individual polluters.

According to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, bringing

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the nation's streams and lakes up to Federal standards would entail expenditures by 1973 of \$8 billion for sewage treatment plants, \$6 to \$7 billion for sanitary collection sewers, and \$2.6 to \$4.6 billion for facilities to treat industrial waste. These estimates do not include the cost of separating existing storm and sanitary sewer systems, or debt service and operating costs.

It is encouraging to note that industrial expenditures for pollution abatement have risen at a rate of 30 to 35 per cent in recent years.

Of course a major problem in industrial pollution is that pollution abatement adds to the cost of doing business and affects profits.

It should be emphasized at this point that industry's emissions of wastes into public waterways are twice the volume of domestic wastes, and in some areas are even greater. Yet the average American thinks of water pollution control almost entirely in connection with construction of sewage disposal plants.

The Congress is very much aware of industrial pollution of our lakes and streams and it is for that reason that the Federal tax reform law allows for a five-year amortization of certain pollution control facilities.

The cost of controlling pollution is central to our entire environmental effort.

Let us be honest about it. The individual American is going to foot this huge bill no matter how we decide to assess the cost.

He will pay for it through bond issues and increased taxes, and he will pay for it in the increased price of consumer products.

How willing is he to pay for cleaning up our environment? That is the question that must be answered as we embark on this environmental mission which is more costly than sending men to the moon.

We can observe Earth Day every year. We can listen to endless rhetoric about the very survival of mankind being at stake. But what is really at issue here is the extent to which Americans are willing to pay for restoring our environment.

We had better be willing to pay the price, whatever it may be. For unless we move without delay to halt the destruction of our land, our water, and our air, our own children may see the last traces of earth's beauty crushed beneath the weight of man's waste and ruin.

Our goal is clear: Cleaner water, cleaner air, cleaner countrysides, cleaner cities, cleaner suburbs -- in short, a cleaner America.

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We had all better take our talents and our treasure and join with others in giving ourselves back America the beautiful.

This will only come about through the power of the government and the people working together -- through the power of the heart and the mind, the power of conscience and intellect, and the power of personal responsibility.

This is the power that will clean our water and air. This is the power that will restore the America that our forefathers knew -- America the Beautiful.

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