

AIR/WATER pollution report.

• Waste Disposal

• Soil Pollution

• Desalination

• Noise

• Conservation

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SLANTS & TRENDS

WHITE HOUSE IS MAINTAINING effective silence on President Nixon's choice to head powerful Environmental Protection Agency which goes into operation Dec. 2 (story page 413). Some veteran Federal career pollution control officials expect all 7 top spots (administrator, deputy, and 5 assistants) to go to political favorites with experience in public administration work, rather than to recognized environmental experts. As one high FWQA official noted last week, there is significant move away from health department leaders heading state environmental programs -- toward political appointees loyal to the top man -- and EPA selections are expected to follow this pattern.

INSIDERS BELIEVE CHANCES ARE GOOD for Charles C. Johnson, Jr., administrator of Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, and David D. Dominick, commissioner, Federal Water Quality Administration, to land in top EPA hierarchy. Both are established administrators and considered assets to the White House.

PLANS TO USE MUTUAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS for extending U.S. influence abroad in positive manner are shaping up in the White House far beyond efforts of previous Administrations... On domestic front, look for Administration to seek closer ties with youth movements by encouraging and recognizing constructive elements in their pollution abatement drives.

MURRAY STEIN, FWQA CHIEF ENFORCEMENT OFFICER, in Boston last week for annual conference of Water Pollution Control Federation, said he is maintaining open mind on 1-degree F. maximum temperature rise for Lake Michigan proposed last May by Interior's Fish & Wildlife Service. New experimental data submitted by industry at resumption of enforcement conference in Chicago late last month is expected to nudge conferees to accept higher temperature discharge when decision is reached probably late this year.

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SENATE-HOUSE CONFEREES APPROVE '75 DEADLINE FOR CLEAN CARS

Legislation compelling auto makers to reduce major air pollutants from 1975 models by 90% below current levels was tentatively approved by House-Senate conferees, Oct. 8, apparently clearing a formidable Congressional hurdle and markedly improving chances for final enactment of the toughest air pollution control bill on record. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D.-Me.), author of the provision, happily announced the conference agreement at end of the first meeting of the House-Senate group.

Muskie said the conferees had struck a tentative bargain that would "preserve the deadline on automobiles," including the potential one-year grace period. The Senate version had aroused personal lobbying on Capitol Hill by top auto executives who insisted that achieving the 90% emission cut by 1975 was not technologically possible.

(Continued on following page)

DSW 552420

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SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE APPROVES '75 DEADLINE FOR CLEAN CARS (Cont.)

Industry engineers and the Nixon Administration had envisioned reaching the 1975 standard in 1980.

The industry had hoped to stretch the deadline in Senate-House conference, since the House clean air bill passed in June dealt mostly with stationary sources of air pollution and lacked the Muskie-imposed deadlines for abatement. On their part, the Senate conferees agreed to a House proposal for a continuous monitoring of technological progress on auto pollution controls by the National Academy of Sciences. House supporters said NAS would be an impartial judge on the technological problems facing industry. If progress is too slow to meet the strict 1975 deadline, and NAS so advises Congress, the legislators can move back the target date.

The agreement was called tentative since staff aides must still draft precise language outlining the NAS role.

The conferees are scheduled to resume meetings Nov. 18 after the election recess, with wide differences still to be resolved in proposed controls over pollution from stationary sources.

* * *

TOUGHER WATER POLLUTION LEGISLATION IN THE OFFING, MUSKIE & STEIN TELL WPCF

New water pollution control legislation, tougher than any seriously considered to date, will be proposed to Congress next session, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D.-Me.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, and Murray Stein, FWQA assistant commissioner in charge of enforcement and standards compliance, told the 43rd annual conference of Water Pollution Control Federation in Boston last week.

In his keynote address, Oct. 5, Muskie told the 6,000 water experts in attendance that his amendments to existing legislation "would put industry under pressure; would cost money and time and effort, could ultimately close down the worst offenders.

"The amendments would require the establishment of water quality standards for all navigable waters, standards applicable to every significant source of water pollution in every state, standards to be adopted and enforced within fixed timetables. These amendments would compel all new industrial facilities which discharge wastes into navigable waters to meet standards based on the best available control technology. These amendments would prohibit any discharge of substances, such as mercury, which are found to be hazardous to the public health."

Muskie emphasized "we must deal with the problems of industrial pollution with businesslike precision, with fixed targets and with tough performance standards."

He asserted that his proposed amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are "based on the premise that the costs of production must hereafter include the costs of preventing environmental harm. If we find that some products are just not worth the additional costs, we shall have made an important discovery... A product whose price is reasonable -- only because the consumer does not have to pay for the serious problems that product causes others -- has no business being sold at all."

Administration Wants Precise Effluent Requirements

The Nixon Administration will push for tighter controls on industrial polluters, seeking "precise effluent requirements as an element of water quality standards," Stein told an WPCF session on intergovernmental relations. The Administration, he said, plans to extend the law's application to waters not now covered, remove restrictions on effective enforcement in cases of intrastate pollution, accelerate the enforcement process, authorize the imposition of heavy civil penalties, and provide additional regulatory tools.

He said that resistance to Federal anti-degradation policy was holding up full approval of standards submitted by states. As of Sept. 30, he noted, standards of 22 states had been fully approved by Interior, including an anti-degradation statement committing the state to protection of its high quality waters. Standards of 8 states had been fully approved, except for the anti-degradation statement, and those of 9 others approved in part without the anti-degradation statement.

He said that intensive negotiations were underway with the states to resolve remaining exceptions to the water quality standards.

NIXON MOVES TO PREVENT FURTHER POLLUTION OF OCEANS & GREAT LAKES; EYES WORLD EFFORT

Legislation strictly limiting the use of oceans, estuaries and Great Lakes as dumping grounds for municipal, military, and industrial wastes will be sought early next session of Congress, President Nixon said on Oct. 8, while sending recommendations of his Council on Environmental Quality to Congress. The President's proposal would be a world-wide first in sense of seeking to "prevent pollution before it destroys the waters that are so critical to all living things."

CEQ recommendations, endorsed by the President, would: (1) Require permit from newly created Environmental Protection Agency before any wastes are dumped from any point in U.S. into the oceans, estuaries, or Great Lakes. Permit would come from EPA administrator yet to be named.

(2) Authorize EPA to ban ocean dumping of certain materials "clearly harmful to the marine environment or man" -- including chemical and biological weapons and radioactive wastes.

(3) Establish civil penalties for violations, up to \$50,000 fine for each.

(4) Designate Coast Guard as enforcement agency.

Under the plan, unregulated dumping and dumping of hazardous materials would be stopped as soon as legislation could be enacted. Curbs on other types of dumpings would go into effect as soon as alternative solutions could be found.

"The nation was an opportunity unique in history -- the opportunity to act to prevent an environmental problem which... would grow to a great magnitude," CEQ report said. The Council, headed by Russell E. Train, called for more research to get better understanding of what happens when waste is poured into the seas, as well as for research on effects of long-lasting toxic substances, on public health risks stemming from ocean pollution, and on alternatives to ocean dumping, such as recycling of wastes.

48-Million Tons Dumped Annually

CEQ estimated that the nation is pouring upwards of 48-million tons of polluted materials into oceans, Great Lakes, and estuaries each year. Dredgings to improve navigation and pollutants from industrial and municipal discharges account for 80%. Other materials which end up in the oceans include agricultural pollutants washed off farmlands by rains, sewage and oil spills from vessels, and pollutants washed from the air into the oceans.

Suggested guidelines for a national anti-dumping policy include: (a) prohibition on ocean dumping of materials clearly identified as harmful and limitations on dumping of substances whose effects are not yet known; (b) prohibition as soon as possible on dumping of sewage sludge, affecting particularly cities such as New York and Philadelphia, which already depend on the oceans for dumping grounds; (c) no communities would be permitted to begin dumping wastes into oceans, which would affect Baltimore which has discussed this possibility with U.S. officials; (d) total ban on ocean dumping of chemical war materials.

As alternatives to ocean dumping, CEQ recommended hauling solid wastes off by rail for land burial; eventual recycling; better incineration that consumes wastes without creating air pollution.

Train described the President's proposed legislation as "an important opportunity for international leadership," and said the U.S. should encourage similar action by other nations. CEQ recommended that the U.S. draft proposals to control ocean dumping for the U.N. Conference on Human Environment being planned for Stockholm in June 1972.

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TRAIN ON 4-DAY MISSION TO TOKYO TO DISCUSS GLOBAL POLLUTION PROBLEMS

Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, has been sent on a Presidential mission to Tokyo for 4-day discussions of global environmental problems with Japanese leaders. President Nixon said Train would confer with Japanese Prime Minister Sato on Oct. 13.

Political pressures for pollution controls have been building in Japan. Sato has become a prime target of criticism by conservationists for allegedly ignoring the environment while promoting industrial growth and commerce. However, he has recently created and taken charge of a Central Environmental Pollution Control Office and has exchanged messages with President Nixon to cooperate in pollution control.

DSW 552422

U.S. TO PUSH FOR TIGHTER ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS OVER POWER PLANT LOCATIONS

Legislation providing tighter governmental controls -- mainly at the state level -- over location of new electric power plants and extra-high voltage transmission lines will be sent to Congress "very early in the next session," Dr. Edward E. David, Jr., the President's new science adviser, said last week. David released an interagency study group report, "Electric Power and the Environment," recommending a comprehensive program to resolve the environmental problems in meeting electric power needs.

"The growing controversy over the siting of electric power facilities -- both nuclear and fossil fueled -- makes it imperative that we take action to improve the role of government in establishing a balance between the need for power and the need to preserve our environment," David stated. The report, which provides basis for upcoming legislative proposal, noted that electric power use in the U.S. has been doubling every 10 years for several decades, and because hydroelectric resources have largely been developed, steam power and nuclear plants must provide new growth, both posing hazards to the environment.

Basic elements recommended in the report include: (1) Long-range planning of expansions by electric utilities on regional basis at least 10 years in advance of construction.

(2) Public disclosure of specific plant sites at least 5 years in advance of construction.

(3) Preconstruction review and approval of all new large power plants and transmission lines by a public agency at state or regional level or by the Federal Government, if state fails to act.

(4) Expanded program of research and development to develop techniques for utilizing or disposing of waste heat, reducing and disposing of solid and gaseous wastes from fossil fuel plants, improving methods of power generation, and locating transmission lines underground.

Environmental Costs Recoverable in Rate-Making

Private industry is urged to develop "professional competence in regional planning, architecture, biology, ecology, and other environmental sciences." Industrial expenditures on research and environment should be recoverable in rate-making.

The report recommends a coordinated system of state, regional, and Federal certifying agencies to assure that all substantive environmental protection requirements are met before power plants and transmission lines could be built. These institutional arrangements are designed also to assure that if environmental concerns can be satisfied, construction can proceed in timely fashion to meet the nation's growing needs for electric power, the report said.

Some of the principal recommendations are similar to those contained in legislation introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D.-Me.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, on July 31, 1969. Subcommittee of Government Operations Committee, headed by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D.-Conn.), held hearings on the proposal but never reported the bill for further consideration.

Report was prepared by Energy Policy Staff, Office of Science and Technology, headed by S. David Freeman. Cooperating in the study were the Council on Environmental Quality, Atomic Energy Commission, Departments of HEW and Interior, Federal Power Commission, Rural Electrification Administration, and Tennessee Valley Authority. The 71-page report is available at 75¢ from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Early this month, the three Federal Power Commission Republican members sent bill to Congress conforming in general terms to the OST report. FPC sources indicate the three acted to forestall Democratic charges of inaction against the Administration.

* * *

WHITE NAMED ACTING ADMINISTRATOR OF NOAA

Dr. Robert M. White, administrator of Commerce Department's Environmental Science Services Administration prior to its transfer to the new National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, created Oct. 3, has been named acting administrator of NOAA. Appointment was made by Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans. Permanent appointment will be made by President Nixon, subject to Senate confirmation.

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CITIZEN RIGHT TO SUE POLLUTERS UNDER 1899 REFUSE ACT FACES COURT TEST IN RAYONIER CASE

Right of citizens to sue polluters under the 1899 Refuse Act, vigorously espoused by Rep. Henry Reuss (D.-Wis.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Conservation and Natural Resources, faces early ruling by U.S. District Court in Seattle, Wash., in case involving ITT-Rayonier, Inc.

Arguments, pro and con, were taken under study by Judge William N. Goodwin, Oct. 2, in suit filed by Seattle attorney Marvin Durning contending that ITT-Rayonier violated the 71-year-old law by dumping pulp mill wastes into Port Angeles harbor and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Durning insists the mill should pay a minimum fine of \$32-million up to maximum of more than \$132-million, under terms of the Act which prohibits the discharge of any refuse, except municipal sewage, into navigable waters without permit from Corps of Engineers.

Company argued that the Act is only a criminal law and that a citizen cannot bring suit under it, while Durning said his "qui tam" action, in which the person sues on behalf of himself and the U.S., is possible under the Refuse Act.

ITT-Rayonier contended the Act applies only to pollution that obstructs navigation, but Goodwin said he considered the law to include other forms of pollution. Previous suits under the Refuse Act have been filed by the Justice Department, sometimes on information provided by private citizens.

Other Environmental Legal Actions

Mobil Oil Corp. last week was fined \$10,000 by New York State Judge Carman F. Ball, Buffalo, N.Y., on ground it failed to halt discharge of industrial waste from refinery into Buffalo River. Judge also ordered company to build abatement facilities to halt pollution and to have facilities ready for operation by next July 15. He rejected a request to close the 42,000-barrels-a-day refinery, since that "would bring a large economic loss, not only to the defendant, but to its employees and would have an adverse economic effect on other businesses throughout the Buffalo community." Dale Choate, refinery manager, said that Mobil originally had planned to close the refinery, later decided to continue operations because of changing conditions in the oil industry. Abatement equipment, ordered last July at cost of more than \$675,000, will enable Mobil to more than meet state standards, he said.

State of Alabama is suing U.S. and the Sylvaire Dusting Service, Inc., of Sylvester, Ga., acting under contract with Corps of Engineers, for almost \$200,000, charging the service with spraying a compound containing Malathion on Black Warrior River last year. Suit said that on Oct. 3, 1969, Sylvaire sprayed the compound on the river to kill mosquitoes, causing death of 751,000 bass and bream on Locust Fork section of the river in Jefferson County. State charged that the defendants knew or should have known the deadly nature of Malathion toward fish and should have applied extreme care in applying it to waters of the state. Fish value was placed at \$195,750.

ITT-Rayonier, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash., has asked State Department of Ecology to review assessment of \$10,400 fine levied against company last month on charge that it violated terms of its waste discharge permit 104 times from July 21, 1968, to May 30, 1969 (A/WPR, Sept. 28, 1970, p.391). John B. Gray, resident manager, said excess water discharge resulted when mill diverted more of the Elwha River through the mill than usual to operate a chlorination washer. He charged further that the state had information on the alleged violations available in monthly reports from company since 1967, and that intent of pollution control laws was to prevent pollution rather than "to accumulate money by permitting a claimed violation to go on over an extended period without any notice, demand, or other action by the responsible administrative body."

Georgia-Pacific Corp., Bellingham, Wash., and Justice Department have agreed on terms to adjourn until Dec. 4 a Federal suit against mill for mercury pollution. Until then, mill is pledged to maintain discharge of no more than one-half pound of mercury per day from its chlor-alkali plant. It must also take daily measurements and send them monthly to U.S. Attorney's office.

Maritime Overseas Corp., has settled an Alaska oil pollution suit brought by Justice Department by payment of \$8,000. Suit was filed under Oil Pollution Acts of 1924 and 1961 after fishermen noticed a vessel pumping oily bilges into Cook Inlet on Feb. 18, 1968.

DSW 552424

DOW CHEMICAL TO REDUCE HEAT DISCHARGES 52% WITH 28 ADDITIONAL COOLING TOWERS

In one of the largest pollution control projects ever undertaken in the Saginaw Valley, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., last week announced plans to build 28 additional cooling towers in the next 30 months to reduce its release of hot water to the Tittabawassee River by 52%. Purchase and installation, together with changes in the plant's piping and electrical systems, will cost \$7.2-million, of which \$4.8-million will go for the towers.

The additional towers will permit recycling of cooling water used by 55 production buildings. When the new total of 39 towers are in operation cooling 160-million gallons of water daily, Dow said its water intake from the river will be cut 45%, or by 100-million gallons daily. Midland operations now take 225-million gallons daily from the river, but send back 250-million, since additional water is obtained from Lake Huron and City of Midland waste treatment plant.

Added to the 11 cooling towers already operated by Dow, and the 880-acre cooling pond planned for the Midland nuclear energy plant, the new towers will raise to \$25-million the investment by Dow and Consumers Power Co. for keeping heat out of the Tittabawassee.

In reducing by 52% the heat Dow releases to the river, the project will drop to less than 3 degrees the temperature increase in the river at its average flow of 1,500 cu.ft./sec. At river's low flow of 350 cu.ft./sec., the temperature increase will be less than 10 degrees. Harold Bosscher, Midland Division general manager, described the Midland situation as "unique in the nation. A large nuclear energy plant is planned, yet the heat released to the Tittabawassee by both Dow and Consumers Power will be less in 1975 than the heat lost to the river today."

* * *

HUMBLE OIL EXECUTIVE TELLS PETROLEUM INDUSTRY TO PUT 'AIR/WATER QUALITY HOUSE IN ORDER'

A 7-point environmental code of conduct for the petroleum industry was urged by Dr. Charles F. Jones, vice chairman of Humble Oil & Refining Co., at 45th annual fall meeting of Society of Petroleum Engineers, in Houston, Oct. 5, as he told the industry to "put its house in order" where air and water quality are concerned. While the petroleum industry already is the leader among all U.S. industries in expenditures for air and water conservation, it still has not yet done enough, he said.

"I am thoroughly convinced that until our operations are conducted in a manner that does not offend either the senses or the sensibilities of the public, we will remain open to criticism and possible regulatory reprisal," Jones declared.

His series of suggested goals for the industry included:

(1) Elimination of oilfield brines wherever their discharge means that someone else's use of water is materially curtailed. (2) Elimination of oil from surface of land and waters where the esthetic sense of public may be offended or its use of these resources restricted. (3) Elimination of unpleasant odors from petroleum operations anywhere the public can justifiably say the sense of smell is being offended. (4) Elimination of offensive amounts of smoke from petroleum facilities.

(5) Reduction of transfer and gathering losses in collection and distribution systems to lowest practicable level. (6) Responsible disposition of automotive crankcase drainings, and no oil in public sewers in any petroleum operation. (7) Pleasant appearance to petroleum installations so that the landscape is not unjustifiably marred.

Basic Cleanup Issue -- How Much Public Will Spend

Jones urged the petroleum industry not only to be more aggressive in tackling environmental problems "in its own legitimate defense," but to help provide a better perspective on the total problem. "In the cry over industry's part in lowering of air and water quality, the negative contributions of the American city and the American individual have been brushed aside as incidental. Basically, the solution of our environmental problems is a matter of how much money -- both public and private -- Americans want to devote to the task," Jones asserted. "Environmental pollution abatement will become a series of economic choices at many levels -- national, state, and local -- on which the public will have to make a series of economic judgments on the basis of the cost versus the benefits."

NOAA EFFECTIVE ON OCT. 3, EPA ON DEC. 2 IN MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL REALIGNMENTS

President Nixon's major realignments of environmental agencies -- air, water, and solid waste -- become officially effective in two stages, Oct. 3 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Dec. 2 for the Environmental Protection Agency, in line with Presidential documents published in the Federal Register, Oct. 6. Both reorganization plans were submitted to Congress on July 9, but the President stipulated an additional 60 days to allow needed time for creating EPA as an independent agency, reporting directly to him, through transfer of the major pollution control agencies from other departments.

While the Administration has indicated that revisions may be made by the administrators yet to be named after the agencies are established, the number of positions and budget dollars being transferred initially to each agency are summarized below. The positions are estimates supplied by the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization. Budget figures are Administration's fiscal 1971 requests for outlays, as distinct from requests for obligations which are considerably higher.

Environmental Protection Agency

<u>Functions</u>	<u>Transferred From</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>1971 Budget</u>
Federal Water Quality Administration.....	Interior	2,669	\$650,000,000
Fish & Wildlife Service (pesticides).....	Interior	29	751,000
Natl. Air Pollution Control Admin.	HEW	1,141	107,400,000
Food & Drug Admin. (pesticides).....	HEW	272	9,660,000
Bureau of Solid Waste Management.....	HEW	206	15,305,000
Bureau of Water Hygiene.....	HEW	160	2,110,000
Bureau of Radiological Health (portions)..	HEW	508	9,946,000
Environmental Control Admin. (portions)...	HEW	127	1,772,000
Environmental Health Service (portions)...	HEW	211	5,229,000
Agriculture Research Service (pesticides).	USDA	461	6,572,000
Radiation Standards.....	AEC	8	67,000
Federal Radiation Council.....	Exec. Office	4	130,000
Ecological Research of Council on Environmental Quality		0	0
TOTALS		5,796	\$808,892,000
Total Budget Requests for Obligations.....			\$1,399,270,000

National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

<u>Functions</u>	<u>Transferred From</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>1971 Budget</u>
Environmental Science Services Admin.....	Commerce	11,582	\$198,599,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	Interior	1,680	53,000,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife (research-marine sport fishing).....	Interior	60	1,150,000
Bureau of Mines' marine technology.....	Interior	55	900,000
National Sea Grant Program.....	Nat. Sci. Found.	7	10,000,000
Engineers Corps' Great Lakes charting.....	Defense	120	2,000,000
Navy Oceanographic Data Centers.....	Defense	188	3,485,000
Coast Guard buoy systems.....	Transportation	53	6,000,000
TOTALS		13,745	\$275,134,000
Total Budget Requests for Obligations.....			\$329,862,000

The President's decision to have NOAA report directly to the Secretary of Commerce instead of making it a part of Interior Department has raised speculation as to whether the U.S. coastal zone program now being formulated might also be funneled into Commerce. The proposed coastal management program would provide Federal grants to 30 coastal and Great Lakes states for planning and management of coastal water and land resources. The pending Administration bill assigns the program to Interior, but that could quickly be changed now that NOAA has cleared Congress and is in operation.

GSA ESTABLISHES OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS; COMMENDED BY ILLINOIS ATTY. GENERAL

General Services Administration is establishing an Office of Environmental Affairs to coordinate its pollution abatement efforts, Administrator Robert L. Kunzig announced last week. Kunzig said that as the buyer of common use items for the Federal Government, the builder and operator of Federal buildings across the nation, and as administrator of Federal excess property, GSA "must take a leading role in helping clean up and maintain the environment." He said the environmental affairs staff will blend persons with backgrounds in natural sciences, law, and land use planning.

GSA buys \$2.1-billion in common-use items annually, manages 10,000 Federally-owned or leased buildings, and in fiscal 1970 disposed of more than \$100-million in Federal real property. "Each of these activities has a direct impact on the environment," Kunzig explained. "We plan to more than meet our responsibility in protecting this environment." The GSA unit will work closely with the President's Council on Environmental Quality, he indicated.

The new office will be involved in: (a) Use of anti-pollution clauses in GSA procurement contracts that would require suppliers to furnish non-polluting products and discourage suppliers' use of manufacturing facilities or methods that contribute to pollution; (b) development of comprehensive plans for Federal land use that would include designation of Federally-owned real property for urban park use, low and moderate income housing and other Administration programs; (c) expansion of solid waste recycling program for paper, metal, and glass. GSA is responsible for collecting waste from most Federal buildings.

'Best... State and Federal Government Cooperation'

Illinois Atty. Gen. William J. Scott last week called GSA's participation in a recent Commonwealth Edison Co. rate increase application hearing involving air and water pollution issues, "one of the best examples of State and Federal Government cooperation we have ever experienced." Thanks in part, he said, to aid from representatives of GSA's general counsel and its Transportation and Communications Service, Edison will spend about \$200-million for abatement and control of pollution by end of 1974. The Illinois Commerce Commission granted a substantial part of Edison's request for rate increase -- 4.5% as compared with requested 6.1% -- only after company agreed to pollution abatement terms.

Scott called the action an "historic legal achievement" since it was the first case in which a state public utility regulatory commission used its powers to reduce and control air and water pollution by an electric utility. He credited GSA with playing a key role in cross examining witnesses, presenting evidence, preparing briefs and oral arguments.

Since the Federal Government is a major consumer of electricity, gas and water, and a user of other public services, GSA has been given statutory responsibility for representing the Government as a consumer in regulatory proceedings before Federal and state utility commissions.

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CAPSULE NEWS

Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) will introduce lead-free gasoline and new versions of present regular and premium fuels with lower lead content during November. Sohio's lead-free fuel, called Cetron, is designed for use in most 1971 cars, will be sold at same price as regular-grade, compared with 1-6¢ markups for unleaded fuels sold by other oil companies. Regular and premium grades will be reduced 20% in lead content, but won't carry lower octane ratings or higher prices than Sohio's present fuels. Initially, new unleaded fuel will be marketed at about one-third of outlets in Ohio and neighboring states.

Rep. William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.), campaigning for Senate, has asked Florida Gov. Claude Kirk to call for a Federally sponsored enforcement conference to deal with pollution in Tampa, Hillsborough, and Boca Ciega Bays.

Texaco, Inc. said it has developed new transistorized ignition system that several engine manufacturers are now evaluating as aid to reducing pollution. Company said its new device will permit cars to burn lean fuel mixtures and can be used in conjunction with recirculation of exhaust gases.

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NIXON WON'T VETO \$1-BILLION FOR HUD SEWER & WATER GRANTS, WON'T SPEND IT EITHER

President Nixon announced Oct. 6 he will not veto the Emergency Community Facilities Act containing authorization of \$1-billion in Federal sewer and water construction grants, administered by Department of Housing and Urban Development -- but he indicated he wouldn't spend that much either. The measure passed the House by 232-32 vote, and the Senate by voice vote.

President asked for \$150-million in his budget for the Federal aid program which is operated on a 50-50 matching basis with localities. His written statement did not discuss the need for water and sewer construction grants, but declared "it is plainly irresponsible to call for spending without regard to how the cost is to be borne." He charged Congress with "raising false hopes" by authorizing \$1-billion when there is little hope of actually obtaining and appropriating the money without an increase in revenues.

In passing the Act, Congress formally declared that a large number of cities are unable to finance sewer and water facilities because of shortage of funds for long-term borrowing, and that "there is an immediate need for such facilities" to safeguard public health, check pollution, and combat unemployment. Congressional figures show 4,300 applications with requests totaling \$2.5-billion for sewer and water grants pending at HUD. Last year HUD spent only \$128-million for this purpose.

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IMPORT TAX SUGGESTED TO PROTECT HIGHER PRODUCT PRICES DUE TO POLLUTION MEASURES

In absence of international pollution standards, the U.S. may have to levy border taxes on imports to keep domestic goods produced under stiff pollution control laws competitive, Harold Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said Oct. 6. Passer told a meeting of businessmen in Charlottesville, Va., he favored this use of taxation "only for special cases involving transitional problems." The most desirable solution, he stated, would be international pollution agreements adhered to by major industrial countries.

If such agreements cannot be reached, the U.S. may have to levy taxes on imports and rebates on exports to reflect the added cost of controlling pollution, he explained. The taxation route was called a "less desirable solution" because of the possibility of creating trade difficulties and the problem of determining how much pollution standards add to production costs.

Passer emphasized that the cost of pollution abatement ultimately will be borne by the consumer; the market mechanism would translate pollution prevention costs into product prices which individuals will pay. Short-term, he suggested, the Federal Government might temporarily apply subsidies to help workers or industries affected by pollution controls, but the market mechanism must govern long-term adjustments.

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FWQA ISSUES GUIDELINES ON DESIGN, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE OF WASTE TREATMENT PLANTS

Culminating a year's study of its grant program, the Federal Water Quality Administration last week issued "Federal Guidelines for Design, Operation and Maintenance of Waste Water Treatment Facilities," aimed at deriving optimum benefits from expenditures in water pollution control.

David D. Dominick, FWQA commissioner, told the 43rd annual conference of the Water Pollution Control Federation in Boston, Oct. 7, that conformance with principles in the guidelines is essential to ensure the development of properly designed facilities meeting all state and FWQA requirements.

Guidelines stress the need for (1) environmental compatibility, so projects have least possible impact on environment; (2) conformance with regionalization and/or basin sewerage planning; (3) project feasibility -- facility should be completed and in operation within 3 years of date of Federal grant offer; (4) reliability -- facility should be capable of operating satisfactorily during power failures, flooding, peak loads, equipment failure, and maintenance shutdowns; (5) elimination of by-passing -- by-passing must have prior approval of state and FWQA, should be avoided unless human life or welfare is involved; (6) defining characteristics of industrial wastes and their effects upon treatment process. Copies of guidelines available from FWQA, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

DSW 552428

STLCOPCB4090845

18 FWQA GRANTS TOTAL \$4.3-MILLION FOR \$22.9-MILLION WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES

Federal Water Quality Administration last week awarded 18 construction grants totaling \$4,302,910 to help build \$22,876,934 worth of waste treatment facilities.

	Grant	Est.Total Cost	Project
<u>California:</u>			
San Diego.....	\$376,500	\$1,255,000	Sludge digester
Tulare.....	57,550	174,405	Interceptor, pump station
<u>Georgia:</u>			
Columbus.....	682,800	2,276,000	Chlorination, activated sludge
Homerville.....	38,280	116,000	Secondary, chlorination
<u>Illinois:</u>			
Belvidere.....	396,000	1,320,000	Secondary plant additions
<u>Michigan:</u>			
Eaton County.....	12,960	271,200	Treatment plant
Marine City.....	39,840	806,800	Secondary, phosphate removal
Meridian Twp.....	2,500	50,000	Secondary, lift station, force mains
Oakland County...	418,060	8,455,318	Interceptor
Wayne County.....	91,700	1,834,000	Plant additions
<u>Mississippi:</u>			
Natchez.....	919,500	3,065,000	Force mains, activated sludge
<u>No. Carolina:</u>			
Thomasville.....	60,690	204,000	Interceptor, force mains
<u>Tennessee:</u>			
Elizabethton.....	703,450	1,279,000	Activated sludge, incineration
<u>Texas:</u>			
Conroe.....	98,340	308,000	Treatment plant, interceptor
Kyle.....	74,100	258,200	Interceptor, pump sta., force mains
Nederland.....	182,010	618,700	Plant expansion, force mains
Sheldon Sch. Dist.	13,630	41,311	Chlorination, aeration
<u>Vermont:</u>			
Chester.....	135,000	544,000	Secondary, interceptor

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PUBLICATIONS & TECHNICAL LITERATURE

Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission Systems, issued jointly by Departments of Interior and Agriculture, is intended as guide in planning of needed electric transmission systems, and all agencies of both Departments have been directed to use the criteria in reviewing projects. Contains specific recommendations regarding route selection, tower design, right-of-way-clearing, construction, cleanup and restoration, and maintenance. Publication points out there are 3,600 electric utilities in U.S., operating over 300,000 miles of transmission lines which preempt 4-million acres of land for right-of-way. It estimates 100,000 miles of new lines will be constructed on 1.5-million acres of right-of-way in each decade for remainder of century. 52-pp. Available for 65¢ from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Cat.No. I 1.77/2:EN8.

Investigating Fish Mortalities, 21-page pamphlet published by Federal Water Quality Administration, is comprehensive guide for field investigator in procuring samples, preparing specimens for analysis, and evaluating data to determine cause of fish deaths, which also provides checklist to aid investigator in thorough study of the kill and in reporting the symptoms of the dead or dying fish. Copies are available, free, from Office of Public Information, Federal Water Quality Administration, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20242.

Lake Tahoe Basin, California-Nevada describes water resources and water use in basin, prepared by U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with California Department of Water Resources. J.R. Crippen, USGS hydrologist and senior author, states "most immediate problems are waste disposal and consequent pollution," but that eutrophication "can be forestalled by controlling the inflow of everyday waste products into the basin." 56-pp. Available for 40¢ as USGS Water-Supply Paper 1972; Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Congregation of Vapors includes facts on major sources of air pollution, how it affects people, plants and environment, discusses methods of control. 6-pp. Available for 35¢ from League of Women Voters, 1730 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Air Pollution Injury to Vegetation, published by PHS- Environmental Health Service, in full-color, discusses basic anatomy, morphology, and physiology of leaf to facilitate understanding of leaf activity in relation to air pollution symptoms and injuries. Available for \$1.25 as Cat. No. HE 20.1309:71, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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