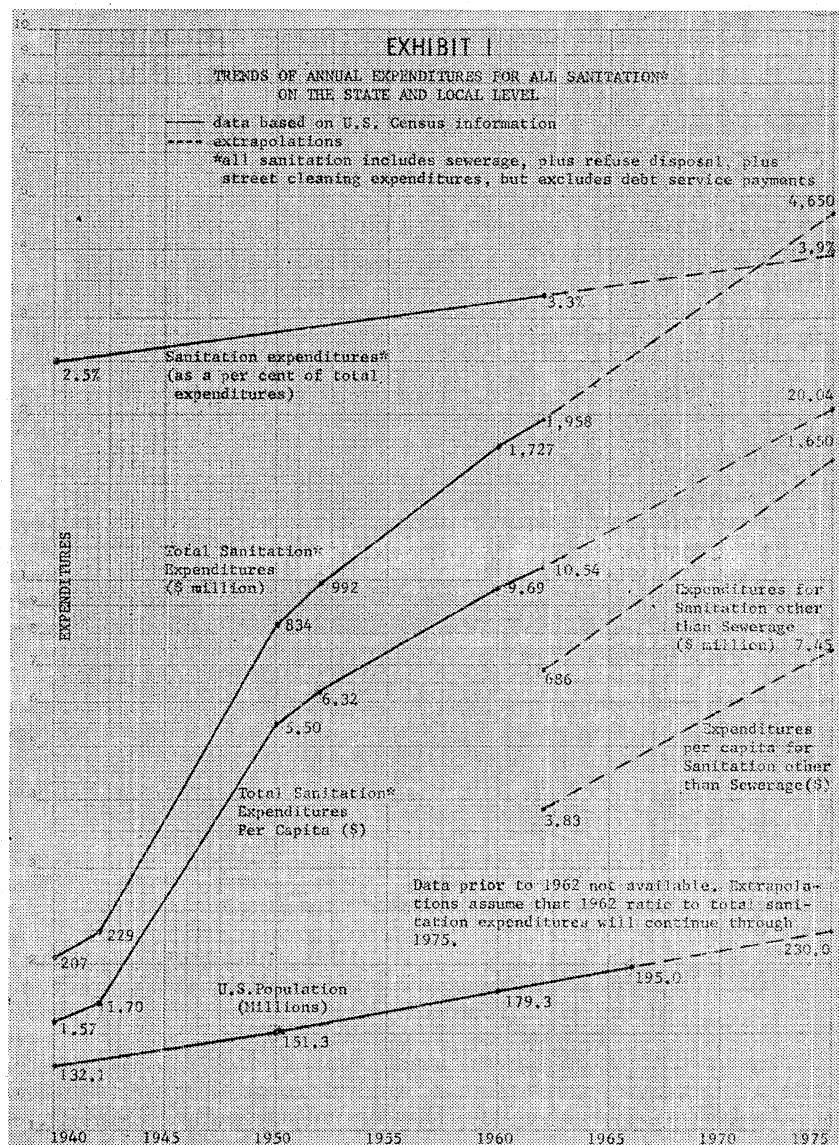




ing patterns of expenditures are used, the following estimates could be made. According to the 1960 U.S. census, 52 percent of the population at that time resided in communities of more than 50,000 inhabitants and 63 percent in metropolitan areas. According to the 1962 U.S. Census of Governments about 79 percent of all expenditures for sanitation other than sewerage was expended in metropolitan areas, and about 92.5 percent in communities with a population of more than 50,000 people. To ameliorate the impact of the disproportionately large past expenditure patterns in large urban areas with the require-