

available to the States. There is a very limited amount of funds that can be moved from one area to another.

Mr. Chairman, we come back to the question that I mentioned when I started; that is, what is it that we can afford to pay? There was one enforcement action that we held where a city was required to put in waste treatment facilities. The city did not pass the bond issue. Steps were taken to bring the parties into court. Under those circumstances a bond issue was passed and the plant was built.

Again we get down to the point of what is it that the people will pay for these facilities?

A specific answer to your question is the amount of help that we can provide from a financial point of view which would be pretty much through our existing construction grant program.

Mr. DADDARIO. The possibility does exist that there will come a time, or could come a time, when the locality involved is not willing to meet these requirements and would develop a pollution problem which might in fact affect the entire area, or other States as well? The laws prevent you from doing one thing and you know the danger still exists.

Are we moving to the time when as these things develop, we will most likely have some national funds to meet those emergencies?

That gets us back to Mr. Fulton's question.

Dr. WEINBERGER. Yes, I think it goes back to our existing legislation. I think you gentlemen are all familiar with the appropriations in terms of providing additional funds for construction grants.

Mr. DADDARIO. These are things we certainly should keep in mind. Mr. Ryan.

Mr. RYAN. Is it the intent of the Federal Government to enforce standards once they have been submitted and approved?

Dr. WEINBERGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RYAN. That being the case, then I do not understand how the Federal Government could fund the construction of a plant which on the face of it will not meet those standards. In other words, if an exception is made in New York and you permit New York City to build a plant which on the face of it does not meet the standards approved for the Hudson River, through a conference and also through approval of the Secretary on standards, then you are openly encouraging defiance of your own regulations and standards approved by the Secretary.

How could the Department be in that untenable position: On the one hand saying we are going to enforce Federal standards which are 80 percent removal of BOD, and, on the other hand, approve 55-percent construction grant for a project which violates 80-percent removal of BOD standards?

There has to be some coordination within the Department so that you resolve this question. If you make an exception in New York, why not an exception in every one of the other 49 States?

Dr. WEINBERGER. Mr. Ryan, again as I indicated, I will try to elaborate on this. Unfortunately, I don't have the information on New York standards nor the particular Hudson conference, but I will be pleased to get it and present it in detail to you.