

the plant is designed as I recall to meet its maximum capacity in the year 2010. As a matter of fact, if you design one to meet an increasing capacity, then initially it will achieve a higher percentage removal at less capacity than that for which it is designed, then it ultimately will remove at the capacity for which it is designed.

In the case of the Hudson River plant, also, the city of New York has acquired some 22 acres upon which to construct that particular plant. And it has plans to acquire additional land to expand this facility. So that you have both a combination of a plant that is designed to take a large capacity than that which it will initially take, which means you get a higher percentage removal to begin with than ultimately, and also during the course of the increase of the inflow to the plant, normal increase for which it is designed, there will also be additional time to acquire more land.

As I recall, there are some 4 acres or in that range that they propose to acquire in addition to the 22 acres they already have.

Now what you are faced with is the question of whether or not you let them proceed with a plant designed for a capacity to be reached in 2010 and achieve some removal—I think John can give you the percentages of BOD at this point in time or whether you wait until you get the entire situation in hand so you can move to get a higher degree of removal. In other words, you are faced with the question of staging of construction in order to get some improvement now.

Mr. CARPENTER. Were available funds a part of this staging?

Mr. MOORE. Funds could be considered a part of the staging, but it is a question of getting some construction underway now, on land that is available for a plant that was designed 3 years ago, as opposed to the alternative, for example, perhaps, of waiting until they acquire enough land which could take some years or one other alternative that has been internally discussed is the location of the plant somewhere else in which case you would have to start over with land acquisition for a new site. As I understand it, it has taken them some 20 years to acquire the 22 acres they do have upon which to construct this plant.

Mr. CARPENTER. And at the present time raw sewage is going into the river?

Mr. MOORE. Is going into the Hudson River. It is a difficult decision, you see, whether you move to make some immediate improvement in the quality of the discharge or whether you wait until every possible ideal situation has been developed, and then you move at that point in time. There is nothing inconsistent in terms of the objective of water quality in the Hudson River—there is nothing inconsistent with beginning now for the construction of the facilities that will achieve the degree of removal that is contemplated in the design of this particular plant.

Mr. CARPENTER. Which would be 70 percent.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. John Barnhill can give you, I think, those percentages.

Mr. BARNHILL. Well, the present plant is designed at capacity.

Mr. MOORE. In 2010.

Mr. BARNHILL. To remove 53 percent of the BOD, but as Mr. Moore said in the first few years of its operation it will remove about 70 percent of the BOD.