

Mr. CARPENTER. So there is nothing inconsistent in your approval and release of Federal funds at this point in time because you expect to continue to insist on this eventual 90-percent figure?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. FELTON. You don't have a date on that yet, do you?

Mr. BARNHILL. Well, let me say this—

Mr. MOORE. Tell them how long it would take to construct a plant on the 22 acres; in other words, give them some idea of what the construction schedule would likely be for a plant of this size.

Mr. BARNHILL. Well for a plant of this size, and it is being designed for 300 million gallons per day capacity, it would normally take 2 years to build a plant of this size. So it should be in operation sometime in 1970.

Mr. FELTON. How long would it normally take to build the first addition to the secondary treatment?

Mr. BARNHILL. Well, I would say the design and construction of the extended secondary facilities would again perhaps take 2 years, for design and construction both.

Mr. MOORE. Actually the design of it could continue while the—

Mr. BARNHILL. Yes; the design could be going on while this initial plant is being constructed.

Mr. FELTON. Right. Now that would raise the 70 up to how much?

Mr. BARNHILL. Well, I could only make a guess, but I would say it could probably—in the initial years of operation it would approach 80 percent.

Mr. FELTON. And then the second stage of the additional facilities for secondary treatment—this has to go through the condemnation process and all.

Mr. BARNHILL. Clearing the site.

Mr. FELTON. Which I would think could probably be completed in 5 years, I am talking about in 1972. So again it would be about 1975—or would something like this normally take longer?

Mr. BARNHILL. I think that depends on a lot of things. You can get tied up pretty badly in condemnation proceedings.

Mr. MOORE. But it would also depend—in some cases you can have condemnation proceedings underway and you can actually go ahead and use the land for a public purpose while the litigation is being concluded. I don't know whether this is true in New York or not. But that might not necessarily be a long-term delay. It would just depend on the individual circumstances.

Mr. FELTON. In other words, something like 1975 would be a ballpark figure?

Mr. BARNHILL. I would hope so.

Mr. MOORE. If everything clicked.

Mr. BARNHILL. Now I think it is important to recognize that this present plant, the one that will produce 70 percent BOD removal, was designed prior to the requirement of our quality standards and prior to the Secretary's recommendations as a result of the enforcement conference up there.

Mr. CARPENTER. Which were 90 percent.

Mr. BARNHILL. Which were 80 percent at all times, or such other degree of treatment as the State of New York required to meet water quality standards, approved by the Secretary.