

that we are attempting to get on top of, and which we are not on top of it today. And it is a part of our overall recognition of the factors that we have to come to grips with if we are going to clean up the Hudson or any other river.

Mr. FELTON. So you are saying, then, that this plant alone will not improve the Hudson.

Mr. MOORE. It will not alone improve the Hudson River where the Hudson River will be available for all uses. But simultaneously with this approach on municipal sewage you must also be approaching all other discharges, plus the related problems of a harbor operation, refinery storage which I know exist on the New York side, all of the related problems that go with it having to be simultaneously attached in the same sense that you are moving on the municipal discharges.

Mr. BARNHILL. You want to recognize that in a metropolitan area like New York where they have as much industry as they do, the water using and liquid waste-producing industry has to discharge its waste somewhere. In New York City's system a very large amount of industrial wastes are discharged and we call it municipal sewage, but you mustn't think it is all sanitary sewage. It is a combination of both. So the lower Hudson of course is subject to industrial pollution, either directly or through municipal sewage, sanitary wastes, vessel pollution, oil wastes, and so on.

Now let's take a look now at what we are trying to achieve there in the lower Hudson. As a result of public hearings and our enforcement conference, it has been determined that the best use of the Hudson, the lower Hudson, is for recreation, for fishing—I am talking about sports fishing—for boating, and other semidirect contact sports, and for esthetic enjoyment there is a big park along there that I think you fellows are aware of.

One of the things the city of New York is doing in relation to this plant is to extend that park right down alongside the waste treatment works. This is one of the requirements as I understand it of the metropolitan planning agency up there. This is going to be a pretty good thing, because it is going to be an elevated park. There is an expressway that runs along that site, and this park is going to have to be built up over the expressway. As far as I know, the city of New York has agreed to do this.

Mr. MOORE. This has had an impact by the way on the design of this particular waste treatment facility. They have had to build into the design of this facility the landscaping requirements that would make it compatible with the existence of a park in the area.

Mr. BARNHILL. And even beyond that, this plant is quite unusual, particularly for its size, because all of the tanks, sedimentation basins, aeration tanks and so forth, are all covered. Normally these are open. But here to make every effort to make the plant not only attractive in design but to control any nuisance from odors and so forth, these tanks are all covered. And it is designed in a very attractive way. I wish I had the artist's conception of that plant here, but it is quite attractive.

Mr. CARPENTER. So you are then saying that for this investment in sewage treatment combined with all of the other improvements along the Hudson, the benefit will be new uses that can't now be contemplated at all?