

ASSISTANCE TO SMALLER COMMUNITIES

Mr. CLAUSEN. As you can see, what we are trying to accomplish is to develop a program whereby each level of Government throughout the entire Federal system is given the maximum incentives and hopefully the wherewithal to carry out some of these pollution abatement objectives. I assume you were here when I directed some of my comments and questions to Governor Rockefeller with respect to the trend toward urbanization in this Nation. I have a very strong feeling that we have reached a critical point in history where we should start to try to decentralize population patterns of the country. And I believe that there is an opportunity here to assist some of these smaller communities who simply do not have the necessary tax resources to be able to provide the facilities to accommodate industry, should industry themselves make the decision to locate in some of the small so-called rural American sections.

Do you agree with what I am saying here? I would like to have a generalization or comment from you in this regard.

Mr. KNOWLTON. I think in general I do, Mr. Clausen. It might be pertinent, I think, for me to refer to and enter into the record a study that was made by the National Council of the Paper Industry on this matter of its problems of joint industrial and municipal plants.

The talk was given at our annual meeting in February. It has not been published—I have a draft of it here—and I would like to submit it for the record.

Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent of the committee that this particular draft of a speech be incorporated in the record at this time.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Without objection, so ordered.
(The report follows:)

[Paper presented at Annual Meeting of Members, Technical Session, National Council for Stream Improvement, Inc., February 20, 1968, New York, N.Y.]

TREATMENT OF PULP AND PAPERMILL WASTES IN PUBLICLY OWNED FACILITIES

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INTRODUCTION

The subject of this paper has received considerable attention by National Council staff over a period of time dating back to the organization's inception. While understandably concentrating our efforts on problems associated with the separate discharge and treatment of mill waste water, we have always recognized that "joint treatment,"—or what we have chosen today to call "treatment in publicly-owned facilities," would represent the most opportune and desirable solution for a growing number of mills.

I need only remind you of some of our earlier reports on this subject, such as Technical Bulletins 91 and 156. These dealt in general terms with such matters as methods for assessing sewer service charges, the use of municipal ordinances and contracts to formalize such arrangements, and pretreatment requirements for protection of publicly-owned physical facilities and prevention of interference with treatment processes.

We have looked into, and reported on, the important criteria that must be considered by our industry's mills before entering into arrangements for public treatment, such as availability of ample capability, means for arriving at stable and equitable rate structures, and the possibility of avoiding burdensome capital expenditures. We have stressed the need for maintaining a continuing sense of responsibility by the particular mill, once such arrangements have been com-