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Water Pollution Fight is Costly

Boston Herald Traveler

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Boston Herald Traveler
Water Pollution Fight Is Costly

July 9 1970
to authorize \$2.5 billion a year for five years, a total of \$12.5 billion, as part of a \$25 billion program. The remaining \$12.5 billion would be financed at lower governmental levels.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A national survey showed yesterday it would take between \$33 and \$37 billion in public funds to effectively fight water pollution over the next six years. The federal authorization for the current fiscal year is \$1.25 billion.

The survey, a joint effort by the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, was made at the request of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Senate air and water pollution subcommittee.

Muskie has proposed legislation

Patrick Healy, executive vice president of the National League of Cities, and John J. Gunther, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, endorsed Muskie's bill.

They said "a new funding providing at least \$2.5 billion a year" is needed but that "a \$3 or \$4 billion-a-year federal program can easily be justified in light of present needs."

The survey included the specific needs of 1,008 cities, counties and special districts responsible for water pollution control. These jurisdictions include about 8.4 million persons.



UPI
Muskie: Is Mr. Nixon a pinchpenny?

**Mrs. Edmund Muskie
To Campaign Solo**

Mrs. Edmund S. Muskie, wife of the Democratic Presidential Candidate, makes her first solo tour of this year's campaign today in Denver. She left her husband's entourage in Western Pennsylvania last night and flew to Denver where she has a full schedule today.

Post Sept 26

May Cost \$37 Billion To Clean Up Water

*Maine Morning Sentinel
July 9, 1970*

Nixon Underspensing On Pollution: Muskie

WASHINGTON (AP) — Organizations representing more than 1,000 localities estimated today the nation-wide cost for providing facilities for controlling water pollution may total \$37 billion over the next six years.

The report was issued by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on air and water pollution. Muskie claims that the Nixon administration isn't budgeting enough money for the control of water pollution.

Prepared by the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors at Muskie's request, the report was based on a survey of 1,008 cities, counties and other jurisdictions serving 89.4 million persons.

The report estimates total national needs for state and local water pollution control facilities at between \$30 billion and \$33 billion today.

"Adding a 5 per cent inflation factor," it said, "we believe the total costs to provide these facilities over the next six-year peri-

od will range from \$33 billion to \$37 billion."

The Nixon administration is recommending a four-year authorization of \$4 billion as the federal share of a \$10 billion program.

Muskie has said he wants \$2.5 billion-a-year federal contribution to a five-year, \$25 billion construction program.

The two city associations backed Muskie's proposal.

Under present law, the federal share of the program is authorized at \$1.25 billion for the

present fiscal year. The House has voted \$1 billion.

The 1,008 localities said their own needs for the next six years will total \$19.9 billion, including \$8.7 billion for primary and secondary treatment, \$3.9 billion for tertiary treatment and \$7.3 billion for interceptor and storm sewers.

Maine Morning Sentinel July 10 1970
Muskie OKs Nixon Environment Plan

(Sentinel Bureau)

WASHINGTON — President Nixon's reorganization plan for environmental protection won the warm endorsement Thursday of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, (D-Me.), who said he expects to support it in the Senate.

The Maine Senator, chairman of the air and water pollution subcommittee, said the reshuffling of agencies and related reforms proposed by Mr. Nixon will largely accomplish what he had in mind when he filed legislation last April to create

an independent watchdog agency on the environment.

While applauding the President for setting a course of action which should be "useful" in the nation's battle for a clean environment, Muskie said the administration must bolster its action by increased funding for the programs involved.

"This reorganization should not be an excuse for budget cutbacks in the name of efficiency," he said. "Much more money is needed for a strong attack on air, water and land

pollution. This ... is not a final answer ... but it is a good beginning."

Muskie said he was especially pleased that the proposed new environmental agency will embrace federal radiation protection programs. The plan would combine the Bureau of Radiological Health (now in the HEW department) and the radiation standards section of the Atomic Energy Commission in the proposed Environmental Protection Administration.

More on MUSKIE, Page 2

MUSKIE

(Continued From Page 1)

The Senator said one other provision may cause Mr. Nixon some trouble. This is the plan to combine the regulatory activities of the Agriculture Dept. and the Food and Drug Administration in the area of pesticides.

Muskie said he considers the proposals to remove regulatory authority from promotional agencies to be the "most important aspects" of the plan, although he predicted they will evoke political controversy.

**Bishop Charges
Sen. Muskie
Neglects Duties**

BANGOR (AP) — Republican senatorial candidate Neil S. Bishop reiterated his charges Thursday night that incumbent Democratic Sen. Edmund S. Muskie has neglected his duties.

In remarks prepared for the Penobscot County Women's Republican Club, Bishop said he had "read with considerable interest, Senator Muskie's comments, late as they may be, over Maine's loss of the huge DX destroyer contract.

"I, too, would call for an investigation — an investigation

More on BISHOP, Page 2

BISHOP

(Continued From Page 1)

of Muskie's neglect of his senatorial duties."

Bishop said if Muskie was more interested in the future of Bath Iron Works "than he is in his own personal plans for his own self gain, maybe Maine would have had a better chance."

The Augusta civics teacher repeated his pledge that, if elected, he would "work tirelessly," for his constituency.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1970

MUSKIE URGES U.S. HIKE WAR ON POLLUTION

BY ALDO BECKMAN

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Jan. 23—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D., Me.) today proposed a broad legislative package that would give the federal government a stronger role in stemming pollution.

His program, Muskie explained at a press conference, "would require spending nearly 2 billion dollars in fiscal 1971 and 3.5 billion dollars in fiscal 1972 because we cannot afford to spend less."

"The environment will not wait for our priorities to reorder themselves," said the 1968 Vice Presidential nominee.

Wants Firm Stand

To win the battle against pollution of the environment, said Muskie, the federal government must "require stricter standards, faster timetables, tougher enforcement, and greater public participation and we must spend much more money."

Hits Administration Plan

Muskie, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on air and water pollution, accused



Sen. Edmund Muskie at Capitol press conference.

President Nixon of just becoming interested in pollution.

Asked to comment on Nixon's state of the Union address, when he pledged to spend 10 billion dollars on waste treatment plants during the next five years, Muskie said, "the rhetoric was excellent" but predicted that the administration's efforts in the area of pollution would "fall short of what people have a right to expect."

He also suggested that Nixon might be planning on spending only 40 million dollars on waste treatment plants, with the remainder of the money coming from state and local governments.

The Maine lawmaker said that his program, in addition to fighting air and water pollution, also would move against excessive noise in American society and would "apply our conservation ethic to the sea as well as to the land."

Seeks New Agency

Muskie proposed the establishment of a new Environmental Control administration, in the executive department, whose mission would be to protect "this and future generations against changes in the natural environment which adversely affect the quality of life."

He also called on the federal government to buy out oil leases issued to companies to drill in the Santa Barbara [Cal.] channel, where there have been several oil leaks which polluted beaches and killed birds and fish.

"There is no reason to perpetuate the notion that the investment of the oil companies should take precedence over the protection of the rights of the citizens of Santa Barbara," he said.

Nixon Plan 'Not Enough'

Muskie Asks Pollution War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D., Me.), terming President Nixon's proposals inadequate, called Friday for a five-year, \$12.5 billion Federal contribution toward cleaning up the nation's waterways.

"At some point you've got to have the money, the manpower and the resources to do the job," Muskie told newsmen. "You don't get it simply by exhorting housewives to clean up their living rooms."

The 1968 Democratic vice presidential candidate, one of the Senate's best-known anti-pollution crusaders, said Mr. Nixon's State of the Union promise of \$10 billion in five years for clean water had raised "great expectations" but fell short of what Congress already has authorized.

ASKS EXTRA 1 BILLION

Muskie said Mr. Nixon actually would provide only \$4 billion in Federal funds over nine years, or 40 percent Federal financing of municipal waste treatment plants. The senator proposed 50 percent Federal financing in five years of a \$25 billion program, starting with \$2 billion next year.

Going further, Muskie called for an additional \$1 billion in five years to combat

air pollution and another \$800 million for reclaiming resources from solid wastes. This would bring Muskie's plan to nearly \$15 billion.

"We cannot afford to spend less," Muskie said. "The environment will not wait for our priorities to reorder themselves."

The White House said Mr. Nixon's pollution control message would be among the first to go to Congress, some time next month.

SCOTT COMMENTS

Administration officials said his plan would average about \$445 million a year in Federal clean water grants to the cities. Congress last year appropriated \$300 million for this purpose—\$586 million more than the President had asked.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said Mr. Nixon's plan would embody the concept that

"those who contribute to the problem ought to contribute to the solution."

Scott added that there was no thought of establishing a "pollution tax" or fee on industries which pollute rivers and streams, as proposed by Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.). Scott hinted, though, that the Nixon approach would allow states and localities to impose such a fee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1970

Muskie Hails Nixon's 'Concern' On Pollution but Asks Specifics

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — Senator Edmund S. Muskie said today that President Nixon's "historic of concern" about the environment in his State of the Union Message yesterday was "excellent" but that any final judgment of the extent of the President's commitment to environmental quality would depend on the program he proposed and the money he requested.

The Maine Democrat, who was his party's Vice-Presidential nominee in 1968 and may be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1972, is the recognized Democratic spokesman on the environment. He is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, and has originated most of the antipollution

legislation now on the books. At the outset of an hour-long news conference today in which he presented a legislative program for this year, Mr. Muskie said he did not expect specifics in a State of the Union Message. Nevertheless, he added that the best evidence he had been able to gather about what the President may

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

propose indicated that Mr. Nixon's program would disappoint "the great expectations" he had aroused and even fall short of "programs already on the books."

Calls Statement 'Ambiguous'

For example, Mr. Muskie said that Mr. Nixon's statement yesterday about a five-year, \$10-billion clean waters program was "ambiguous" because he did not make clear whether this was to be the total cost of the program for constructing waste disposal plants or the Federal Government's contribution to it.

But the best evidence, Mr. Muskie said, is that Mr. Nixon was talking about the total cost and that the Federal Government's contribution would be spread over nine years.

Mr. Muskie noted the President had said that the program he would propose "will be the most comprehensive and costly program in this field ever in the nation's history." But he said that Mr. Nixon's program for waste disposal plants "falls

short" of the \$3.4-billion in appropriations over four years that Congress authorized in the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966.

Uncertain About Cost

However, Mr. Nixon's program, if carried out, would exceed expenditures under the present legislation by as much as neither President Johnson nor Mr. Nixon has requested the funds authorized. Congress over the last three years has voted more than the President's request but has appropriated only \$1.2-billion of the \$2.15-billion authorized for those years.

The President did not provide figures yesterday for any programs he may request for air pollution control and solid waste disposal. Nor did he say anything about industrial pollution of lakes and rivers. Therefore, Mr. Muskie said he had no idea how costly the President's entire program might be.

However, the Senator estimated the total Federal expenditures of the programs he himself will propose this year at \$15.5-billion through the



Senator Edmund S. Muskie at Washington conference.

equal outlay by states and municipalities. On top of this, he said, would be expenditures by private industry, which could not be estimated but which would have to be very large if the job of cleaning up air and water pollution was to be done.

Asks \$12.5-Billion Outlay

Some of the legislation in Mr. Muskie's program is already in committee and some will be introduced over the next few weeks.

In a partial breakdown of estimated Federal costs of his program, Mr. Muskie said that for water pollution he would propose Federal construction grants of \$2.5-billion a year for five years to states, and cities after the expiration of the present program in 1971. This total of \$12.5-billion, he said, would be the Federal share of \$25-billion worth of facilities.

For the air quality program, Mr. Muskie said he would propose authorizations of \$975-million for the fiscal year 1971, 1972 and 1973. For solid waste disposal, his bill would author-

ize appropriations of \$772-million over four years. Both these programs expire next June 30.

Finally for noise abatement, he would authorize \$30-million, mostly for studies to be conducted by a new office of noise pollution abatement and control, which his bill would establish in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Senator said his proposed legislation would require Federal expenditures of nearly \$2-billion in the fiscal year 1971, beginning next July, and \$3.5-billion in 1972.

"We cannot afford to spend less," Mr. Muskie said. "The environment will not wait for our priorities to reorder themselves."

Stern Penalties Backed

And, in an obvious allusion to Mr. Nixon's call yesterday for each citizen "to resolve each day" to leave his home, his property and his city "a little cleaner," Mr. Muskie said:

"You don't get it [a better environment] by exhorting housewives to clean up their litter."

Hundreds of billions would have to be spent by the turn of the century, and there must be tough penalties against the major industrial polluters, he said.

Senator Muskie said he would also propose legislation to authorize "the compensated acquisition by the Federal Government, less costs and damages, of all oil leases in the Santa Barbara Channel" and provide for the removal of all drilling platforms there.

In the year since the oil leak in the channel began, he said, the Union Oil Company has shown "an inability to cope" with it. His bill would provide that the channel's remaining oil reserves be set aside as a national reserve to be tapped only in a time of national emergency or by act of Congress.

Mr. Muskie also said he would shortly hold hearings on a bill that would provide effective public participation in the selection of sites for electric power plants and require that each power facility meet environmental standards.

fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

He said this expenditure should generate at least an

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Friday, January 23, 1970

Muskie Asks Boost In Pollution Fight

By ROBERTA HORNIG
Star Staff Writer

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie today proposed a 5-year, 50-point program that would cost \$15 billion in federal money alone to restore the quality of the nation's deteriorating environment.

Muskie, one of the Senate's leading environmentalists, outlined his legislative proposals for the coming year and criticized President Nixon's State of the Union message yesterday.

The senators, who is responsible for most of the country's anti-pollution legislation now on the books, said the pollution war "needs money, resources and manpower, and not housewives to clean up their litter," a reference to Nixon's speech.

He said the President's specifics in his pollution program "are lacking" and "should be clarified."

Muskie's proposals involved water quality, air quality, managing solid wastes, through resource recovery, noise pollution, executive reorganization, marine resources protection, electric power as it affects the environment and technology assessment.

Muskie said the nation must get away from technological whims and "establish a systematic method of assuring that the environmental effects of new technologies will be understood."

New products, he said, must be dealt with "before they desecrate the environment."

He said he plans to continue hearings in the Air and Water Pollution subcommittee which he heads on the environmental effects of the supersonic transport, the underground uses of nuclear energy and use of super-tankers in the Northwest Passage.

He also pledged to seek early
See ENVIRONMENT, Page A-6

Muskie Asks Boost In Pollution Fight

Continued From Page A-1

action on a resolution he has introduced providing increased support for ecological research in an international program.

Muskie also called the location of industries, particularly electric power plants.

He said he will begin holding hearings Feb. 3 on a bill providing for effective public participation early in the site-selection process, and require each proposed facility meet certain standards before being licensed.

Muskie said that the Nixon administration's over-all \$10 billion, 5-year anti-pollution plan cannot meet the needs to build the necessary sewage treatment plants that will clean up the nation's waterways.

Alluding to Nixon's message, Muskie said that "expressions of concern and urgency will not restore the quality of the environment; action and money will. I hope the President will join us in this effort."

Outlines Program

Muskie then outlined his own program specifics for the 1970 decade. It would establish a stronger role for government and require spending nearly \$2 billion in fiscal 1971, and \$3.5 billion in fiscal 1972, "because we cannot afford to spend less."

His plan calls for:

- Water — Stricter standards, faster timetables, tougher enforcement, greater public participation and the spending of much more money.

He recommends amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for authorizing \$2.5 billion a year in federal construction grants for waste treatment plants for the next five years as the federal share for \$25 billion worth of facilities.

The legislation will include incentives to encourage river basin development, extending water quality standards to all navigable waterways, a minimum requirement for all industrial facilities using these waterways to use the best pollution control devices, tighter enforcement procedures and greater public participation in developing standards.

- Air — A doubling of the pace of the present air quality standards-setting process.

He said he will seek amendments to the Air Quality Act requiring the immediate designation of all anticipated air quality control regions and extending federal enforcement authority to interstate violations of air quality standards.

- Solid wastes — A national policy stressing conservation of scarce resources through a better use of things now thrown away.

- Noise — He said there should be an office of Noise Pollution Abatement and Control in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

- Executive reorganization — He wants an Environmental Control Administration that would be the operating environmental agency in the executive branch.

- Marine resources — He proposed a Marine Resources Preservation Act as the first step in planning the future of the Outer Continental Shelf and Seas.

White House sources said Nixon had intentionally talked in generalities because hard decisions still need to be made on how the pollution war will be waged.

Even Nixon's proposal for a \$10 billion, five-year "clean waters" program, the most specific statement in the message, was not spelled out.

on, meanwhile, had intentionally talked in generalities because hard decisions still need to be made on how the pollution war will be waged.

'Innovative Financing'

The plan to put modern municipal waste treatment plants "in every place in America where they are needed" almost certainly involves long-term financing, presumably through government

guaranteed bonds to be floated by communities. The White House, however, is still working out details of this plan, sources said.

He intends to present his plans in a series of messages to Congress, probably early next month.

Nixon also told Congress that he plans to propose "innovative financing methods" for buying up open spaces and parklands, but gave no hint yesterday as to what these methods will involve.

Presumably, the parks plan will also be proposed through long-term bonds since the government is money poor.

Nixon singled out the automobile as the "worst polluter," saying that adequate controls "require further advances in engine design and fuel composition."

Nixon's campaign against auto pollution will skin year-by-year changes in exhaust standards and impose tough requirements for the 1975 model year that would lower emission ceilings 33 to 78 percent, government officials say.

Research Stress Hinted

The money he will recommend, he indicated, will probably go chiefly for research. Several government teams have visited automobile manufacturers in Detroit recently, asking questions about their research programs.

Nixon did not give Congress the answer to the question it has been asking — whether he intends to let go of the \$800 million it wants to go to the states for sewage treatment plants in the current fiscal year. Thus far, the administration has only agreed to spend \$214 million. There are indications that it will release most of the money appropriated.

Nixon did not announce an expected reorganization which would put responsibilities over various pollutions in one place. The department most likely to get responsibility over air pollution and solid wastes is Interior, which already has jurisdiction over water pollution.

Muskie Riding the Crest In Crusade on Pollution

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Edmund S. Muskie says he is happy that fighting pollution—once “a lousy speech subject”—now has audience appeal.

The Maine Democrat, who views President Nixon as a relative newcomer in the crusade against environmental filth, was delighted by the crowd of newsmen showing up Friday for a briefing on his pollution control proposals.

“Pollution is a great cause—but it is a lousy speech subject,” Muskie said when asked how more “sex appeal” could be added to attract interest to the costly crusade.

“You either cry with alarm and hold up all the horrible examples—which are endless—or you talk about techniques of dealing with pollution, which is very dull and technical. There’s no happy medium,” said the

chairman of the Senate subcommittee on air and water pollution.

The senator, last year’s Democratic vice presidential nominee and who is now viewed as a possible contender for the White House in 1972, said Nixon’s pollution control references in the State of the Union address Thursday were unclear on financial details.

The senator put forth his own 50-point pollution battle plan calling for federal spending of \$15.5 billion through 1976, with a matching total in state and local government funds, plus a vast amount of private investment.

Nixon told Congress he would recommend a \$10 billion “nationwide clean-waters program to put modern municipal waste-treatment plants in every place in America where they are needed . . . and to do it now.”

Muskie said it “seems increasingly clear” that the President means total cost and if this is the case “then the program he has in mind is not the program that he described in his rhetoric in which he said he is going to propose the most costly and expensive program in this connection that’s ever been presented.”

Informed administration sources later confirmed Muskie’s estimate that the federal share of the \$10 billion would be \$4 billion—with state and local governments expected to pay the remainder.

These sources conceded there is no fixed plan as yet through which the non-federal governmental units would pay their portion—and new legislation may be required.

The Sedalia Democrat, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1970—9A

To: Billings
From: Quirk