

cussing in considerable detail some of the problems that have been concerning us with point 3 of the program.

Upon announcing the five-point development program, the Department of the Interior simultaneously withdrew oil shale lands from both mining location and sodium leasing. I would like to ask, Mr. Secretary, when the withdrawal order of 1930 and then this most recent withdrawal order will be rescinded by your Department?

Mr. BARRY. It will be rescinded when a viable oil shale industry is in existence, at which time the lands will be made available in accordance with whatever laws then exist for the leasing or other disposal of the oil shale.

The Mineral Leasing Act is inadequate in many respects for management of the oil shale. We can go forward with our proposed development program, but we anticipate that we will be asking Congress for legislation in order to have a systematic and proper development of the resource. Then, of course, when Congress provides us with a law that is workable, the withdrawal will probably be lifted.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Barry. In other words, your first stage leases will be issued during the withdrawal. Would this be a proper conclusion to make?

Mr. UDALL. Yes, that is right. In other words, if our new policy is implemented we slowly lift the withdrawal orders as the development moves forward. We just roll it back, as it were.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, in first announcing the Department's oil shale development program on January 27, you made no mention of the role to be played by affected States in this development. I would like to ask what efforts will be made by the Department of the Interior to coordinate and to cooperate with the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah in establishing necessary conservation regulations and in beginning to plan for necessary community developments? I know you indicated in your statement something about the size of the water problem.

Mr. UDALL. Yes. Well, Senator, this is a very key point and as a former Governor, it is logical for you to make it. Our relationship with the States is going to be very vital in terms of carrying out this total plan, and particularly when one comes to the conservation of the other resources in the region. The State not only has an interest because there is some State ownership but I would think that the States have a very big interest in terms of what I call the conservation approach.

When it gets to water pollution, the States are obviously going to play a very vital role. When it gets to the problem of protecting the other resources in the region, I think the State may have an even more vital interest than the Federal Government does. And we have invited the States to participate with us in evolving this policy.

It may be advisable for me personally maybe to meet with the Governors as this thing develops and to discuss the mutual problems that we have. I think an intimate working relationship with the States, to sum up, is a very important ingredient of our policy and should be.

Senator HANSEN. Well, I am delighted to hear that statement, Mr. Secretary, because I think that, as you so well know, many of the States have conservation organizations of one kind or another. Not