

does not contain an exact count of the number of installations actually reported upon. The majority of installations included in the 1960 study reported two or more points of discharge for the wastes generated. Educated estimates place the number of installations covered between 7,000 and 8,000. In general, the scope of the report excluded those installations at which there was no activity which would be expected to generate a waste discharged to ground or surface waters. The 1960 study reported discharges of both adequately treated and inadequately or untreated wastes.

The Natural Resources Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, used the 1960 study as the basis of its 1964 and 1965 surveys of sewage and industrial waste disposal at Federal installations. (Copies of the reports of the surveys, House Report 1636, 88th Congress, 2nd Session; House Report 555, 89th Congress, 1st Session; and House Report 1644, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, are submitted for the information of the Committee.) For these reports, the committee selected from the 1960 study a total of 1,003 Federal installations that discharged waterborne sewage or industrial wastes (excluding cooling waters) "at a rate of 3,000 or more gallons per day, or non-waterborne wastes of 200 or more persons per day" or which had "received a notification from a Government agency that a pollution condition exists."

President Johnson, in 1965, issued an executive order, the strongest executive statement to date on the water pollution control responsibilities of Federal agencies, which became the basic policy of the entire Federal Government. The Executive Order, as superseded in 1966 by Executive Order 11288, requires the heads of Federal departments, agencies, and establishments to provide the leadership example in the national water pollution control effort. It requires the Secretary of the Interior to provide the necessary review, coordination, and technical advice and assistance to Federal agency heads, who are in turn, directed by Section 11 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to cooperate with the Secretary, and with State and interstate, and municipal agencies. In addition, the Order establishes general standards and procedures to facilitate Federal agency budgeting for water pollution control measures.

Program responsibility for the Secretary's functions is vested in the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, whose Regional Offices have primary operating responsibility within their respective regions. FWPCA's responsibilities under Section 11 of the Act and the Executive Order include: assisting Federal agencies to clean up pollution from their facilities; reviewing proposed Federal water resources projects to determine their impact on water quality; helping other Federal agencies to include water pollution control standards in their loan, grant, and contract practices; and assisting other agencies to prevent pollution from Federal vessels.

To facilitate interagency cooperation and to provide a framework for coordination between Federal and non-Federal agencies, FWPCA has issued "Guidelines for the Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Water Pollution from Federal Activities," (copy submitted for the Committee's information). Through its programs of review and technical assistance, FWPCA has helped to develop water pollution control programs at Government military bases, hospitals, national parks, and forests, post offices, and Federal water resources development projects. Agreements on program procedures have been reached with the Forest Service, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Corps of Engineers. Similar understandings are being worked out with the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the Department of Defense.

FWPCA has reviewed plans from 16 agencies for improving water pollution control at Federal installation. As a result of priorities recommended to the Bureau of the Budget, the FY 1968 Federal Budget included requests for \$51 million to upgrade water pollution control at Federal installations.

The almost unlimited activities pursued under Federal loans, grants, and contracts offer a particularly significant means of exercising Federal leadership in this area. Section 7 of the Executive Order encourages all Federal agencies to include water pollution control standards in their loans, grants, and contracts. FWPCA has reviewed reports from 21 other Federal agencies detailing to what extent their loan, grant, and contract procedures should include such standards.

A Departmental Task Force has comprehensively reviewed the loan, grant, and contract practices of Interior and other agencies, and will propose pollution control requirements that could be made applicable to borrowers, grantees, and contractors. In addition, the Department has informed all its constituent agencies