

urgency of preserving and enhancing natural beauty and of protecting health and safety of people by maintaining the quality of water, air, and soil.

This Department recognizes that we still have a big job to do. But we are committed wholly to this as a principal need of this era, and are gearing up our programs to be of maximum helpfulness in applying the improved technology needed to upgrade and maintain the quality of our environment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer for the record "Resources in Action, Agriculture/2000." In this document, this Department has set in sharp outline the steps it proposes to take to assist man to live in harmony with his natural environment.

(Document referred to can be found in committee files.)

Mr. DADDARIO. Thank you, gentlemen.

I regret we do not have more time to go into certain parts of your statement. I am particularly concerned with how you relate your activities with the other agencies, what the mechanisms are, how you divide the work, and what is the relationship of overall governmental responsibilities in developing a proper pollution control program in the most efficient way possible. We will have to develop that for the record, I would suspect.

Mr. GRANT. We shall be happy to provide the information.

(The information requested is as follows)

There are several mechanisms enabling the coordination of activities in the Department of Agriculture with comparable endeavors in other executive departments. First of all, the Water Resources Council is an excellent medium for coordination of work pertaining to some aspects of water pollution. The membership of this Council is made up of the Secretaries of Agriculture; Defense; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Interior; and the Chairman and Commissioners of the Federal Power Commission. The Sedimentation Committee set up under the Council meets regularly and offers a good mechanism for interagency communication on matters pertaining to water pollution from sediment. In 1963, this Committee sponsored an interagency symposium providing for presentation and discussion of all work on sedimentation by all agencies involved. The 900-page document covering the symposium was published as U.S.D.A. Miscellaneous Publication 970.

Regularity of water flow in streams and the avoidance of low flows are also related to degree of pollution in surface waters. The Committee on Hydrology under the Water Resources Council provides a focal point for communication and integration of work related to stream flows.

In 1962, the Federal Council of Science and Technology set up a task force to look into all aspects of water resources research, including coordination and joint planning. The effort included studies on water quality as affected by pollution. The work of this task force was published under the title of "Report to the President on Water Resources Research" as a Committee Print of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 88th Congress, 1st Session, February 11, 1963. This report recommended that a Committee on Water Resources Research be set up under the Federal Council for Science and Technology. Such a committee was established under FCST in September 1963. Among the assignments to the committee was to develop an integrated Federal Water Research Program that provided for interagency communication and coordination.

One of the reports of the FCST Committee on Water Resources Research entitled, "A Ten-year Program of Federal Water Resources Research," was published in February 1966 and provides on pages 53-58 a terse statement on "Water Quality Management and Protection in Relation to Pollution."

Over the past two years the Committee on Water Resources Research has maintained a very active subcommittee on problems of water quality in relation to pollution. This subcommittee not only provides for coordination but is developing more realistic recommendations for an integrated Federal program on problems related to water pollution.