tial of such craft and used only as a guide to their gross pollution potential. Even if the figure 1,340,000 is too high, we must recognize that the waste load from recreational watercraft constitutes a significant problem.

OTHER PROVISIONS OF S. 2760 LAKE POLLUTION CONTROL AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION FROM ACID AND OTHER MINE DRAINAGE

In addition to its oil pollution control provisions, which I have discussed, S. 2760, as passed by the Senate, would give the Secretary of the Interior specific authority to make grants to or enter into contracts with public or private agencies and organizations and individuals to—

(1) Develop and demonstrate new or improved methods for the prevention, removal, and control of natural or manmade pollution in lakes, including undesirable nutrient and vegetation effects; and

(2) Carry out projects to demonstrate feasible and practical techniques of eliminating or controlling acid or other mine water pollution.

The bill would also authorize the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, to enter into agreements with States to carry out projects to demonstrate the engineering and economic feasibility and practicality of various techniques for the elimination or control of acid or other water pollution from active or abandoned mines within all or part of a watershed or drainage area. Appropriate feasibility studies would be required, preference given to areas with greatest present or potential public value for public uses, and assurance required that the project area will not be affected adversely by mine pollution from nearby sources. An appropriation of $15 million would be authorized for this purpose.

Lake eutrophication and acid and other mine water drainage are two significant pollution problems to which the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration is directing vigorous efforts. We would welcome the directives found in S. 2760 for accelerated activities in these areas. We are deeply concerned about the premature aging of the Nation's lakes, from the vast reaches of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie to the countless small lakes to which our people look for recreation and beauty. We are deeply concerned about the old and lingering problem of acid mine drainage. I would be glad to give the committee any information beyond that found in my March 8 letter on S. 2760 concerning these provisions of the bill, on the problems to which they are addressed, and on our present and projected atcivities for the control of these difficult water pollution problems.

CONCLUSION

The President, in his recent Message to Congress, "To Renew a Nation," set forth a priority agenda for action to meet the dangers which threaten our environment. Key items on that agenda are the subjects of legislation before you today—the financing of community waste treatment plants to prosecute the war on water pollution with conviction, and the protection of waters, beaches, and coasts against the devastation of oil spillage and other hazardous substances. I urge this committee, which acted for clean water well before the national awakening to the threat of pollution, to act again, at this session of Congress, to protect the Nation's waters from the ravages of pollution.

Mr. Chairman, I am submitting for the record a discussion of the role of the Department of the Interior and more particularly the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in the field of oil pollution control during the past year.

A DISCUSSION OF THE ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND MORE PARTICULARLY THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF OIL POLLUTION CONTROL DURING THE PAST YEAR

WRITTEN STATEMENT BY SECRETARY UDALL

The Department of the Interior has major responsibilites for the protection of various natural resources and within the Department, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration has a special responsibility for protecting our greatest natural resource—water—from pollution. This responsibility extends to all of the waters of the United States and is not limited by whether or not that