

shore installations should remain primarily the responsibility of the State.

He went on to recite Michigan quality standards and their requirement that no visible film of oil, gasoline-related materials, or globules of grease discharged into those waters should be allowed in Michigan.

I daresay most of the States have standards of similar type.

Why do you think it is necessary for the Federal Government to get into the business of controlling shore installations, since they are already controlled by State law and must be under our Water Pollution Control Act?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, the concern with shore installations is primarily the question of the cleanup of a spill into the water from a shore installation.

Now, these spills, as you might expect, can vary all the way from relatively insignificant—a thin film of oil, as referred to there, to a rather substantial quantity where you have shore installations that border on bodies of water. And the major thrust of this proposed legislation, insofar as the Department of the Interior and pollution aspects of spills are concerned, is to secure an early cleanup, so that the damage is minimized, and depending upon the volume of the spill, the larger the spill the more risk and the more urgency there is to its cleanup.

Now, it may be that the State jurisdictions have sufficient capability to deal with relatively small spills; but, in terms of some of the spills that we have experienced, and particularly in terms of the spill at San Juan, though that was from a vessel, had you had anywhere near that quantity of oil released from a shore installation because of an accident of any conceivable kind, there is a necessity to do the cleanup work immediately.

Now, in terms of the water quality standards and implementation plans associated with them, the procedures for treating violations of the standards, or the abatement of pollution that occurs in violation of the standards, is spelled out in the statute and takes at least a period of 6 months. At the point of time at which the problem arises, we are not concerned so much with who did it, who is the violator, as we are concerned with the immediate problem of cleanup. And the concern is for massive spills from shore installations.

Now, when I say "massive spills," of course this is a question of degree, and you can always say down to a certain amount it obviously could be handled elsewhere. But in terms of what we may face in spills, in terms of the volumes that are being stored along watercourses, you could have a rather substantial spill from a shore installation and have the same effect as if it had occurred in a navigable water right offshore.

Mr. WRIGHT. You are probably right, you could, but is it not actually true that those result primarily not from vessels?

Mr. MOORE. Yes, those would be more serious ones in terms of large quantity.

There is nothing to preclude the Secretary, under the legislation, to, in effect, assure the rapid cleanup to which I referred by arrangements with the States, so that you would have a rapid cleanup.

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes. You already had that authority, didn't you?

Mr. MOORE. You can say that we had the authority in terms of the technical assistance program of the Federal Water Pollution Control