

Mr. McEWEN. What exhibit is that?

Mr. BOGGS. That is our exhibit E.

Mr. McEWEN. I certainly shall.

Mr. McCARTHY. Well, thank you very much, Tom. We appreciate your coming and making this contribution.

Mr. BOGGS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. McCARTHY. Our final witness is Mr. Jack Coffey, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. COFFEY, SECRETARY, ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION ADVISORY PANEL, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COFFEY. Mr. Chairman, I have some brief attachments that I refer to in my statement. I would like to have them submitted at the end of my statement for the record.

Mr. McCARTHY. Very well. We will insert them following the conclusion of your testimony.

Mr. COFFEY. I am John J. Coffey, secretary to the environmental pollution advisory panel of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The national chamber appreciates this opportunity to comment on the proposed amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, specifically S. 2760, H.R. 15906 and H.R. 15907.

Water is our most important natural resource. The demand for water is ever increasing, while the supply remains constant. To resolve the conflict between supply and demand, effective water management programs need to be established and directed toward increasing the uses which man can make of his available water supply.

This House Committee on Public Works recognized the need for effective water management in 1965 when it sponsored and helped pass the Water Quality Act. The national chamber was pleased to support such a well-reasoned approach to our Nation's water problems. The Water Quality Act provided that the States should set water quality standards for their interstate waters, such quality standards to be based upon the uses to be made of those waters. These uses were to be determined only after a series of public hearings where all interested parties could present their views. State standards set in accordance with this procedure were then subject to review by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—since enactment, this authority has been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

The purpose of this review by the Secretary was to assure that the State standards of quality would serve the purposes of the act and that they would be consistent with the particular water uses determined by the State.

In 1966, in an effort to speed the Nation's pollution abatement efforts, this committee recommended an increased grant program to States, municipalities, and regional agencies for the construction of needed treatment works. This recommendation was embodied in the Clean Water Restoration Act, passed in 1966, which became Public Law 89-753. This law also amended the existing Oil Pollution Act of 1924.

We have brought this legislation history to mind because it is most important to view the currently proposed legislation and present pro-