

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in connection with our grant program can provide a basis for updating information on the status of implementing the standards.

Lastly, it is evident that our waste treatment and water pollution control technology will advance and knowledge of water quality requirements for water uses will improve, and the collection of water quality data will make more information available to assure more accurate assignment of water quality criteria. As this new knowledge becomes available, we will further expect to cooperate with the State of Ohio in making necessary amendments to the standards that have been theretofore approved. It will be our pleasure to continue to work together to protect, upgrade and enhance the quality of the waters of your State.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 22, 1968.

HON. STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This is to acknowledge your letter of March 4, 1968, approving, with certain exceptions, the water quality standards for Ohio's interstate waters adopted by the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board and submitted to you as required by Section 10(c) (3) of Federal Public Law 660.

Regarding the exceptions, for many years it has been the policy in Ohio to protect waters of high quality by requiring the installation of facilities to provide the most effective waste treatment available under existing technology. I am confident there would be no hesitancy on the part of the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board and there would be no conflict with actions already taken by this Board by adopting a clarification of the standard proposed by you, as follows:

"Waters whose existing quality is better than the established standards as of the date on which such standards become effective will be maintained at their existing high quality so as not to interfere with or become injurious to any assigned uses made of, or presently possible, in such waters. This will require that any industrial, public or private project or development which would constitute a new source of pollution or an increased source of pollution to high quality waters will be required, as part of the initial project design, to provide the most effective waste treatment available under existing technology."

Your suggested inclusion of the Department of the Interior as an agency for the enforcement of Ohio water quality standards appears to call for a *legally impossible* delegation of authority by the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board.

The formal adoption of a clarified standard by the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board, as proposed above, should satisfy the other requirements set forth in your letter except those for the Mahoning River, and Little Beaver, Yankee and Pymatuning Creeks. I recognize that further studies and conferences are needed to consider your conditions for approval of the water quality standards for these streams. Your suggested changes in the temperature and dissolved oxygen criteria would very likely require additional public hearings and justifications by your staff that such changes are necessary for adequate protection of the waters under consideration.

I would appreciate receiving your comments with regard to this matter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. RHODES, *Governor.*

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colo., February 23, 1968.

HON. STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY UDALL: Since the passage of the Federal Water Quality Act of 1965, Colorado has made every effort to comply with this federal legislation. However, due to the constantly vacillating requirements and opinions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and the Department of the Interior, cooperation between Colorado and the federal establishment has become