

Whereas, it has been demonstrated that thermal pollution can result in profound changes in the environment, damaging or destroying resident and anadromous fisheries and/or the aquatic organisms upon which they are dependent; and

Whereas, the Atomic Energy Commission denies having the authority to refuse licenses for power reactors on grounds of thermal pollution; and

Whereas, thermal pollution is defined as any change in temperature which is detrimental to the aquatic environment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 8, 1968, at Houston, Texas, urges that the Atomic Energy Commission be authorized and directed to require that applicants for permits for nuclear power plants using public waters meet temperature and monitoring standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior and appropriate state authorities after consultation with Federal and state wildlife agencies, with the intent being to protect aquatic life, and after due notice and opportunity for public hearing based on substantial evidence that such modifications are necessary and desirable; and be it further

Resolved That the National Wildlife Federation also expresses the hope that all plants generating electric power by the use of steam will be required to install closed-circuit cooling systems or make other arrangements which will prevent thermal and radioactive pollution of public waters.

RESOLUTION No. 15—WATER QUALITY

Whereas, the Water Quality Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-234) encouraged people to believe that the quality of the Nation's water resources would be enhanced, with no state standards being accepted by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration that did not fully protect existing water quality and abate existing pollution; and

Whereas, primary and secondary treatment processes accepted by FWPCA for some domestic sewage and industrial effluents do not remove certain heavy metals which are toxic to aquatic environments, nutrients which stimulate the growth of algae and other oxygen-depleting growths, or thermal pollution, and remove only a maximum of 85% of other wastes; and

Whereas, unless curtailed, the accumulative effect of a series of installations giving secondary treatment can be a downgrading of water quality; and

Whereas, FWPCA has accepted standards which will not fully protect the stated classified use of certain streams; and

Whereas, attempts to upgrade standards once established are resisted by those who, in good faith, comply with the original stated requirements; and

Whereas, the FWPCA has abrogated whatever right and authority it possessed to classify the uses of water in interstate streams: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved That the National Wildlife Federation, in annual convention assembled March 8, 1968, at Houston, Texas, hereby urges the Secretary of the Interior to require standards on interstate streams which will ensure water of a quality suitable for all beneficial and legitimate uses, including water contact sports, fish and other beneficial aquatic animal and vegetable life, recognizing that reasonable amounts of time may have to elapse before such standards can be achieved in some streams; and be it further

Resolved That the Secretary be urged to keep intact in an advisory capacity the National Technical Advisory Committee on Water Quality Requirements for Fishes, Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife.

Mr. BLATNIK. Thank you, Mr. Clapper.

Dr. SMITH. Next is Mr. Hall.

(Prepared statement of John L. Hall follows:)

STATEMENT BY JOHN L. HALL, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. Chairman, my name is John L. Hall, Assistant Executive Director of The Wilderness Society, a 40,000-member national conservation organization with headquarters at 729 Fifteenth Street, N.W., in Washington, D.C. The Wilderness Society's objectives are to secure the preservation of wilderness, to carry on an educational program concerning the value of wilderness and how it may best