

tions via a blanket tax return to State and local governments or some other simple device may reduce rising Federal administrative costs and complicated grant machinery.

The participation by private industry in research, development, and correction is very limited and too frequently ignored. This deficiency needs careful review, since many of the problems and the solutions have their origin in industrial practice.

An assessment is needed of the present state of science and technology in the abatement field. What and where have the research grants-in-aid produced fruitful results? An analysis of the experience to date, difficult and hazardous as this may be, should be periodically explored. Great special problems remain to be resolved, e.g., behavior of estuaries and rivers, eutrophication of lakes, storm water discharges, agricultural land runoff, stack gas dispersion, SO_2 removal, and CO_2 cumulative effects.

It is not surprising that, in the desire to accomplish multiple results in such varied activities as air, water, and land pollution, coordination should be deficient on both the legislative and executive levels. It is not presumptuous to suggest that in this category of action, real values of interrelationship might be discovered and implemented.

At the risk of undue reiteration, the following brief suggestions for consideration are specifically noted:

Legislative

Seek policy clarification on goal of pollution-control endeavors.

Foster establishment of such instrumentalities as conservancy districts and watershed authorities for designing, financing, and operating regional quality-management programs—include financial incentives toward this end.

Invite consideration of extending the corporation tax investment-credit privilege (now 7 percent applicable to expenditures for production facilities) to stimulate waste-control installations with credit rates up to 30 percent for this type of investment.

Administrative

Explore means for relieving tensions in relationships with the States, particularly by substituting consultation conferences for present adversary-type proceedings.

Assign by contract with the U.S. Geological Survey the task of monitoring quality conditions and thus be armed with independent assessment of situations that may lay claim for enforcement actions.

Review justification for long-term, multimillion dollar comprehensive basin studies of pollution and examine alternative procedures for prompt identification of problem areas and planning of corrective measure.

- Institute, in collaboration with States, periodic aerial and boat surveillance of selected areas to expedite detection and correction of visual evidences of pollution.

- Create procedures for handling citizen complaints that would relay such reports to States, request reply on action taken or contemplated, advise complainant of referral to State agencies, and provide follow through on disposition of matter.

Fiscal

Determine if congressional appropriations for municipal sewage-plant construction are realistically geared to achievement of national