

The final goal is the development by 1970 of air quality criteria for all major classes of air pollutants known to be harmful to man, animals, plants, and materials. There is already a substantial body of scientific evidence relating to the adverse effects of air pollutants acting alone or in combination with one another. This evidence provides ample justification for strenuous efforts to reduce air pollution in all parts of the United States. But as control efforts are expanded and as knowledge of the impact of air pollution improves, guidelines indicating the degree of control needed to protect the public health and welfare against various adverse effects of air pollution will be increasingly useful. The development of such guidelines—in the form of air quality criteria—is already in progress. The additional activity directly involved in developing criteria and in seeking needed additional knowledge of the harmful effects of air pollution will require an estimated expenditure of \$55 million at the Federal level during the next 4 years.

Thus, in the four areas discussed above, the requirement for research and development efforts at the Federal level in the next 4 years is estimated at \$130 million. This figure does not include expenditures for research and development concerned with other aspects of air pollution or for such activities as Federal technical and financial assistance to State and local control agencies, abatement of interstate air pollution problems, administering regulations for the control of motor vehicle pollution, and the various other responsibilities assigned to the Federal program by the Clean Air Act, as amended. The need for continuing increases in Federal budgeting for air pollution activities is quite clear. Senate bill 3112, passed by the Senate on July 12, would authorize appropriations of \$46 million for the current fiscal year, \$70 million for fiscal 1968, and \$80 million for fiscal 1969. These figures are in line with projections made by the Division of Air Pollution.

But the Federal Government should not—and cannot—be expected to bear the total responsibility for dealing with the modern air pollution problem. State and local governments must certainly be expanding their activities and increasing their budgets for air pollution control; moreover, industry is still not engaged in research and control efforts commensurate with its contribution to the air pollution problem and its proper share of the responsibility for bringing the problem under control. The total expenditure needed to deal effectively with air pollution in the next few years will inevitably be several times greater than present levels of spending by government and industry. The cost of a truly effective control effort will indeed be substantial, at least in terms of the dollars that must be spent for research and control programs and for control equipment. But to the Nation as a whole, the result will clearly be a net gain, for air pollution is already costing billions of dollars in economic losses every year—far more than it will cost to achieve better control; moreover, the benefits of better control will also include an immeasurable saving in terms of protection against the serious hazards which air pollution now poses to human life and health.