

tation program by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Division of Air Pollution views this new program as a promising means for preventing new air pollution problems from developing as an unwanted side effect of a broad scaled, national program to promote urban mass transportation.

OTHER INTER-AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS

Principal attention in this paper has been given to the newly established Federal agency relationships outlined above because these relationships have their basis directly in recently enacted Federal legislation. Several other patterns of relationships, which have a control rather than a research emphasis, are also emerging, even though no specific legislation has conditioned or occasioned them.

Thus, in the field of air pollution, mutual interests of the Public Health Service and the Housing and Home Finance Agency are based upon the character of air pollution as both a cause of urban blight and deterioration, and an effect of the various facets of urban development. This mutuality of interests has been the basis for discussions directed toward the development of cooperative efforts between the two agencies which seek (1) to develop in State and local community leaders and planning agencies a recognition of this interrelationship, (2) to encourage communities to incorporate explicitly in their community, planning and survey activities and in their community development program operations, appropriate elements reflecting this interrelationship, and (3) to develop such policies and procedures within the two Federal agencies, particularly with respect to financial aids and technical assistance, as will foster the accomplishment of these objectives.

The purpose of the Urban Planning Assistance ("701") Grants administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency is to provide assistance for comprehensive planning for entire urban areas. Studies of air pollution are considered important, both by the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Public Health Service, as factors in sound comprehensive urban planning; based upon this recognition, the two agencies have worked closely concerning a study of air pollution in the Chicago metropolitan area conducted jointly by the Regional Planning Agency and the State and local air pollution agencies and financed in part by a "701" grant.

The Public Health Service has had discussions with the Housing and Home Finance Agency on a series of other areas although no formal operating programs involving the Service have as yet ensued. Some of the areas of joint concern include the possible incorporation of air pollution as an element of the Workable Program for Community Improvement required as a prerequisite to various forms of HHFA financial assistance, urban transportation planning, open space planning, general zoning developments, problems concerning the disposal of demolition debris from urban renewal projects, solid waste removal problems, and community facilities financial assistance as they relate to incineration. It is probable, that as these programs develop, the air pollution component will tend to be more formally and regularly incorporated into these programs. The Public Health Service will be continuing to work with the Housing and Home Finance Agency toward this end.

An interesting and potentially productive relationship has developed in recent years between the Federal Power Commission and the Public Health Service with respect to air pollution. The Public Health Service has been requested by the Federal Power Commission to provide technical information and testimony in connection with applications before the Commission concerned with the transmission of natural gas. The air pollution issue has arisen with respect to the pollution emitting characteristics of various fuels, the location of power generating plants, and the health and other effects of various pollutants. The Chief of the Division of Air Pollution, Mr. Vernon G. MacKenzie, has served on an air pollution advisory group which provided information for the Federal Power Commission National Power Survey issued in 1964. These relationships in general indicate the recognition of the air pollution problem as a factor to be given consideration in the types of determinations the Federal Power Commission has the responsibility to make.

In its January 1965 Economic Report to the President, the Council of Economic Advisors gave explicit attention, for the first time, to air pollution. The Report pointed out the lack of economic incentives for polluters to correct their pollution problems. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has a representative on a working group established by the Council to explore