

H. That the City relinquishes title and interest in any refuse and sludge and products thereof, when such refuse and sludge are accepted by PHS and TVA at the compost plant, and all such materials when accepted shall be and become the property of the United States.

VII. PHS representative and project supervisor: Mr. Wesley E. Gilbertson, Chief, Office of Solid Wastes, EH, PSS, PHS, DHEW.

TVA representative: Dr. O. M. Derryberry, Director of Health, Tennessee Valley Authority.

City representative: Mr. D. A. Burkhalter, City Manager, City of Johnson City, Tenn.

EDWARD N. BACKUS,
Mayor, City of Johnson City, Tenn.

Dr. O. M. DERRYBERRY,
Director of Health,
Tennessee Valley Authority.

LEO J. GEHRIG,
(For Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General,
Public Health Service).

Question 6: What research and development work is currently being pursued with HEW support on the creation of an "early warning system" to provide notice of potential hazards of pollution before they become acute?

Answer: 1. Research and development work currently being pursued with HEW support on the creation of "early warning systems" to provide notice of potential hazards of pollution before they become acute:

A. National air pollution potential research and advisory service (Project B-5-7). The object of this research is to develop and place in routine operation an objective, quantitative air pollution potential forecast service for the conterminous United States. Research effort is directed toward developing an objective computer technique which will provide forecasts of air pollution potential which are of equal quality to forecasts of air pollution potential now provided through application of a quasi-objective prediction technique by meteorologists of the Laboratory of Engineering and Physical Sciences, U.S. Public Health Service. Upon development of a satisfactory computer technique, responsibility for the Advisory Service will be assigned to the National Meteorological Center (Environmental Science Services Administration). Efforts to develop quantitative air pollution potential forecasts will be accelerated when the objective technique for delineating areas of high air pollution potential has become established. A quasi-objective technique for forecasting areas of high air pollution potential is in daily use. A national advisory service disseminating these forecasts to interested parties, both public and private, has been in operation for several years.

B. Local air pollution forecasting research (Project B-5-8). The object of this research is to devise or derive techniques and methodologies which will enable air pollutant concentrations to be forecast on local (urban) scales, up to 24 to 36 hours in advance, with practical precision. Models of atmospheric dispersion over urban areas are being validated through the use of observed (historical) meteorological parameters and pollutant concentrations. When a model is validated as sufficiently accurate, experimental forecasts of pollutant concentrations, based on forecast meteorological parameters and pollutant