

Pesticides, the Office of Solid Wastes, the Division of Occupational Health, and a new unit which will be concerned with the health aspects of water pollution.

In addition to its responsibility for coordination within the environmental pollution programs of the Public Health Service, the new Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control will be assigned responsibility for such activities as liaison with the National Institutes of Health to assure that their in-house and grant-supported research projects are evaluated in relation to problems of environmental contamination and coordination with other Federal agencies and industry in areas of research in which the Public Health Service cannot effectively work alone.

The need for coordination of activities in environmental pollution control extends to State and local levels of government, as well. This need is twofold. In the first place, State and local governments bear a major share of the responsibility for setting and enforcing pollution control regulations. For this responsibility to be effectively discharged, there must be cooperation and coordination among State and local agencies which administer programs concerned with the various aspects of environmental contamination. Too often, responsibility in this field is fragmented among many agencies, which often find themselves competing with one another for funds, personnel, and support from elected officials.

The second respect in which coordination is essential to prevent and control pollution in the Nation's cities and States arises from the fact that municipal, county, and State governments carry on many other activities which may contribute to such pollution. As an example, the frequent lack of adequate coordination between local agencies responsible for collection and disposal of solid wastes and those responsible for pollution control often results in needless air, water, or soil pollution problems. Other examples of State and local activities which have an important bearing on pollution problems include decisions on the construction and location of highways, urban planning, and zoning programs, and the establishment and application of regulations concerning construction of new industrial installations. In these and many other instances of activity at the State and local levels of government, adequate communication and coordination can often prevent new pollution problems from developing, usually at a far lower cost to government, industry, and the public than would be involved in later abatement measures.

The formal technique used for planning and programing to insure proper research coordination among the several agencies and programs concerned with pollution abatement is the program planning and budgeting system recently instituted by the Bureau of the Budget. The PPB system, which is essentially an information system to help management make major decisions, facilitates examination of program objectives and of alternative ways of achieving objectives. In addition to the program planning and budgeting system, the less formal approaches, such as conferences, technical reports, and working committees, provide planning and programing coordination among the programs concerned with pollution control and abatement.

The National Science Foundation receives general program and budgeting information from the solid waste disposal program. In-