

(a) *Within Administration.*—Establishment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and reorganization of the structure carried over from the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control will greatly strengthen mechanisms for internal coordination and cooperation.

(b) *With other units of the Department.*—Opportunities for cooperation and coordination frequently arise since water quality cuts across many program responsibilities such as shellfish habitat or pesticides in water. Coordination and cooperation with other units in the Department has generally been very good and carried out through formal and informal contacts. Administration representatives serve on various departmental committees, thus increasing opportunities for program coordination. Establishment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration brings the program closer to the Office of the Secretary, taking it from a division position in a bureau of the Public Health Service and shortening the chain of command essential for control.

(c) *Other Federal departments.*—Comprehensive river basin planning presents several significant opportunities for coordination and cooperation with other Federal departments, particularly in exchange of information. Public Law 87-88 authorized cooperation with other Federal agencies in the preparation of comprehensive plans, and water storage studies for Federal agencies constructing reservoirs. The Water Pollution Control Administration is now able to deal more effectively and at a level more nearly equal to other Federal agencies than could the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control. Decisionmaking time is also shortened. Numerous interagency or interdepartmental committees, both at the national level, such as the Interagency Committee on Oceanography, and at the field level, such as the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee, provide opportunities for coordination and cooperation. These groups range in their standings from those established legislatively such as the Water Resources Council, to those established by more informal procedures such as the Potomac Task Force.

(d) *State governments or instrumentalities.*—Aspects of the program in which coordination and cooperation arise include State requests for technical assistance, allotment of State program grants, comprehensive studies and enforcement actions. Under the Water Quality Act of 1965, establishment of water quality criteria on interstate streams will necessitate even closer coordination and cooperation than before. Arrangements existing to promote coordination and cooperation are formalized groups such as interstate compacts, and basin commissions. The enforcement action procedure, eventually leading to court action, if necessary, can be considered as a forceful institutional means for implementing coordination.

(e) *Local governments or communities.*—Coordination and cooperation between the water pollution control program and health or water pollution control departments of local governments occurs through provision of assistance, chiefly information on local conditions, when technical assistance or enforcement actions are conducted.

This assistance is provided on request from the State agency concerned with water pollution control. Local governments also may cooperate by providing information gained from a water pollution