

control sponsored demonstration project. The Water Quality Act of 1965 increases grants for sewage treatment facilities to municipalities and provides a 10-percent incentive for facilities constructed in conformance with a metropolitan or regional plan.

(f) *Foreign governments or international organizations.*—Sanitary engineers and scientists have assisted foreign governments through cooperative arrangements made by the State Department. In addition, control of pollution in international waters is coordinated through the International Joint Commission (United States and Canada) and the Mexican Border Commission. Many international meetings and conferences are conducted in which the information is exchanged. Arrangements for instituting coordination and cooperation in the new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration will be carried out on a basis comparable to that of the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control when it was concerned with direct Public Health Service missions, State Department requests, international research programs, and the Federal Employee International Assistance Act.

(g) *Nonprofit organizations or institutions.*—Support for water pollution control training programs at educational institutions is coordinated with the program objective of stimulating research and training in water pollution control. Nonprofit organizations, such as women's groups, and the National Association of County Officials, have been supported by water pollution control demonstration grants to develop educational programs. Programs to inform local pollution control officials of water pollution control problems and effective means of control are conducted to assist cooperation and coordination of activities. Requests for grants are reviewed by a committee knowledgeable in the field. The committee can assure that duplication of projects does not occur.

(h) *Business enterprise.*—Development of new knowledge for the control of water pollution is carried out both through intramural and extramural research. Research by business enterprise (such as profit-making research organizations) may be conducted under contract with the water pollution control program. As the research program expands, particularly in water purification and reuse, research contracts can be expected to increase. Coordination has been conducted largely through headquarters control of contract issuance.

8. *Laws and regulations*

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.). Appropriations are contained in the Health, Education, and Welfare, and Labor Act. For fiscal year 1964–66 these citations are: Fiscal year 1964, Public Law 88–136; fiscal year 1965, Public Law 88–605; fiscal year 1966, Public Law 89–156.

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

The economic aspects and impacts of the water pollution control program concern the preservation and enhancement of the public waters as an essential natural resource. The objective is to assure the water quality necessary for the many purposes of this highly urbanized and industrialized society, present and future. The purposes include drinking water supplies for municipalities and other