

(f) Participates in international activities in the field of air pollution, including a wide range of participation of air pollution experts in international organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Council of Europe (COE), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and Eurotox, the loan of temporary advisers; presentation of technical papers at international meetings; exchange visits of key personnel; orientation and training of foreign nationals; the translation of foreign technical publications; and the international dissemination of U.S. reports on air pollution. The Division provides representation on the International Joint Commission—United States and Canada, which has been authorized to make investigations and recommend preventive or remedial measures for air pollution in the vicinity of the cities of Detroit and Windsor, Canada.

(g) Provides contracts and grants to universities and to nonprofit research institutes and public assistance organizations to ascertain the effects of air pollution on the population and to cooperatively provide abstracts of current literature on air pollution to about 4,000 technical personnel in the field;

(h) Enters into contracts for research concerning air pollution with business activities of all types which have competence in specialized areas of interest to the Division programs.

8. *Laws and regulations*

Public Law 88-206 (the Clean Air Act) and Public Law 89-272—the current laws providing appropriation authorizations, and title 42, part 56, Code of Federal Regulations (pertaining to grants for air pollution control programs).

Specifically, appropriation authority for current operation is provided under section 13 of Public Law 88-206 of December 17, 1963 and section 101, title I, Public Law 89-272 of October 20, 1965 (section 209, title II, Clean Air Act, as amended) (42 U.S.C. 1857-1857g).

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

9. *Economic effects*

Present efforts to desulfurize fossil fuels, revise chemical engineering technologies, devise new control devices, et cetera, to reduce or eliminate air pollution will have varying influences on the economy. For example, it is probable, that when automobile manufacturers add control devices to the 1968 model automobiles, this will increase the price to the consumer, as did the addition of safety devices to certain 1966 year models. On the other hand, it is quite possible that in revising a chemical manufacturing process to reduce pollution the new process could become more efficient or generate a salable by-product and thus become more economical.

10. *Economic classification of program expenditures.* (See table 2.)

Program: Division of Air Pollution.

Department or agency, and office or bureau: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Public Health Service; Bureau of State Services—Environmental Health.