

(e) *With local governments or communities.*—Cooperation with State and local governments and communities exists through the responsible State agencies.

(f) *With foreign governments or international organizations.*—Many professional milk and food program counterparts in foreign countries have sought guidance of PHS in the form of recommended model ordinances, standards, and other program guides for their domestic programs. The PHS, through the Milk and Food Branch, is represented on World Health Organization Expert Committees in the milk and food area and on the Codex Alimentarius development efforts.

(g) *With nonprofit organizations or institutions.*—Many of the professional organizations, such as the American Public Health Association, International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians, the National Association of Sanitarians, Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, and many others, undertake studies and program promotional efforts in the milk and food sanitation areas. To the extent permitted by resources and governmental propriety, the Milk and Food Branch of the PHS cooperates fully and consults with these organizations in milk and food protection efforts.

(h) *With business enterprises.*—Many segments of the food industry recognize the desirability of public health protection of products offered to the American consumer. The competitive nature of private enterprise is a barrier to acceptance by industry of full responsibility for food protection, but it willingly cooperates with health agencies to protect the consumer from foreseeable hazards.

The Milk and Food Branch participates with other health agencies and industry in the development of standards for the sanitary design and construction of milk and food equipment. Notable among these cooperative standards development efforts are the 3-A Sanitary Standards for dairy equipment; National Sanitation Foundation standards for food service equipment; Baking Industry Sanitation Standards Committee for bakery and related equipment; and the Automatic Merchandising Health-Industry Council standards for milk and food vending equipment.

The PHS and industry cooperate in the identity and evaluation of food protection problems requiring research for solution. The food industry frequently supports projects in universities and privately owned laboratories on problems relating to health, such as sanitary requirements, foodborne diseases, nutrition, microbiological content, chemical composition, toxicology of additives, and a wide variety of related problems. Findings are generally published in technical periodicals of professional and trade associations, thus assisting in the resolution of public health problems.

(i) *With others.*—The Milk and Food Branch, in response to inquiries and by publication of recommendations, acquaints the private citizen with food protection problems and provides recommendations for their resolution.

8. *Laws and regulations*

The Public Health Service Act of 1944, as amended, particularly sections 301, 311, 314, and 361 of Public Law 410 (42 U.S.C. 241, 243, 246, 264). This broad authorization provides for the Public Health Service to assist the States and communities and to carry out interstate