

(b) Technical standards, etc., are developed in cooperation with other departments or agencies as appropriate within the Department. "Environmental Engineering for the School," PHS Publication No. 856, was developed in cooperation with the Office of Education. The Division of Accident Prevention and the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control assisted in the development of chapters included in "Environmental Health Practice in Recreational Areas," PHS Publication No. 1195.

(c) Branch activities on recreational sanitation are under the general coordination of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior.

(g) Various standards are developed in cooperation with other organizations and agencies with the PHS providing representation to special committees such as:

(1) "Suggested Ordinance and Regulations Covering Public Swimming Pools," American Public Health Association Joint Committee on Swimming Pools and Bathing Places.

(2) "American Standards Installation of Plumbing, Heating, and Electrical Systems in Mobile Homes," American Standards Association (ASA) A119.1-1963 and "American Standards Installations of Plumbing, Heating, and Electrical Systems in Travel Trailers," ASA A119.2-1963.

(3) "Report of Public Health Service Technical Committee on Plumbing Standards," PHS Publication No. 1038.

(h) "Environmental Health Guide for Mobile Home Parks With a Recommended Ordinance" and "Environmental Health Guide for Travel Trailer Parking Areas With a Recommended Ordinance" were developed in cooperation with the Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill.

8. *Laws and regulations*

Public Law 78-410, as amended.

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

9. *Economic effects*

There is a direct and indirect economic effect on the growth of the Nation as a result of activities of the Branch in dealing with problems of environmental health. These activities are subject to some control and guidance through Federal and State leadership.

It is estimated that 250,000 to 300,000 individual house sewage disposal systems are installed annually. Based on research conducted by the Public Health Service, major advancements have been made in assuring better operation of these systems, extension of their life expectancy, and dollar savings in the construction of the facilities. For example, a revision in these criteria regarding the need for distribution boxes resulted in an estimated savings of \$15 million per year. The plumbing standards should permit the installation of adequate plumbing at a saving of approximately \$50 per residence. Based on an estimated 1 million residential units per year, this represents annual savings of \$50 million.

Indirectly it is impossible to determine for other programs many of the detailed savings that have been effected from these activities.