as well as the private sector, can be organized to deal with it. This necessarily involves not only the Executive Office and the executive agencies, but the Congress and the public. A comprehensive public policy must evolve from both general and detailed analyses and studies, including both technical and policy studies, plus continuing discussion at all levels. OST plays a part in this through reports such as "Restoring the Quality of Our Environment," through the Federal Council Committee on the Quality of the Environment, the PSAC Panel on the environment, and through staff efforts.

OST is naturally involved in the coordination of these programs in which many agencies participate, although until now no serious coordination problems have

arisen.

In a Memorandum of April 21, 1967, the President directed OST to provide advice on the allocation and use of research funds for the control of sulfur emissions, as well as on the appropriate research role of the various federal

OST is also involved through the direction by the President of January 30, 1967, that the Office "sponsor a thorough study of energy resources and engage the necessary staff to coordinate energy policy on a government-wide basis." Fuels are, of course, included in energy.

Question 4. "Liaison committees" proliferate in the environmental quality area. Please provide a complete list of these arrangements, their membership and scope of activity.

Answer. The following list identifies a number of the major groups concerned with the physical aspects of environmental quality. Also included are interagency agreements since much of the most significant coordination takes place via this mechanism rather than committees. In both instances, the lists may be incomplete because of (1) the difficulties in assembling detailed information over a short period of time, and (2) the deliberate omission of "environment related" arrangements or those of regional or local interest. Examples of the latter are the numerous groups concerned with the study or development of various rivers and/or river basins.

The list principally contains groups composed of representatives at the operating level directly concerned with continuing activities. No attempt was made to record the numerous informal arrangements concerned with problems of immedi-

ate or ad hoc interest.

The various Federal Councils with interest in the area such as the Federal Council for Science and Technology, the Federal Radiation Council, the Water Resources Council, The Marine Council and the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty were omitted.

It is anticipated that as a Committee created by the Federal Council for Science and Technology develops, some of the previously established coordinating mecha-

nisms may prove unnecessary.

## FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INTERAGENCY COMMITTEES

1. Interdepartmental Committee for Atmospheric Sciences.

(a) Coordinate basic research activities in the atmospheric sciences.
(b) Commerce; Transportation; Agriculture; National Science Foundation; Atomic Energy Commission; Federal Communications Commission; Defense; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; State; Health, Education, and Welfare: Interior.

Observers: Office of Science and Technology, Bureau of the Budget, Commerce,

National Academy of Sciences.

2. Committee on Environmental Quality.

(a) Identify and coordinate Federal programs concerned with pollution and other aspects of the environment.

(b) Office of Science and Technology; Commerce; Transportation; Interior; Atomic Energy Commission; Housing and Urban Development; Health, Education, and Welfare; Defense; National Science Foundation; Agriculture.

Observers: Smithsonian Institution, Council of Economic Advisers, Bureau of the Budget, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Federal Power Commission, State.

3. Committee on Scientific and Technical Information.

(a) Establish liaison among the Federal agencies on information systems and develop programs to improve communication networks.