(Submitted by Mr. Bell:)

Question 20. In your prepared statement you indicated that systems analyses would be used to help clarify some of the problems in pollution because of the sheer size and complexity of the problem.

(a) Is it expected that this effort will be done in-house or contracted out?

(b) If contracted out, is there the danger that a company which does the analyses will have a significant competitive advantage over other organizations regarding the development of hardware to combat pollution? How does the Federal Government protect against this possibility?

(c) Please discuss the possible use of the systems analyses capability of private industry in light of the October 1967 ruling of the Civil Service Commission suggesting that it is illegal in many instances to use contractor-supplied personnel to perform work ordinarily handled by Federal employees.

Answer. (a) The prepared statement indicated that the use of systems analysis has frequently been suggested to clarify problems we as a Nation are facing and to point the way to effective solutions. It further indicated that OST has "recently undertaken to clarify the possibilities and limitations of this approach".

Our initial action has been to bring together several persons skilled in systems analysis to explore the value of undertaking an objective analysis of the use and limitations of systems analyses as a guide to those in public decision-making positions. At the present time OST does not propose to directly involve itself in an operational program in the application of systems analyses.

(b) As indicated in (a) above, no contractual work is now planned by OST. In response to the general nature of the question, it is potentially true that any non-governmental firm might gain some advantage through contractual or other work programs in which they might engage with Government. Systems analysis, more usually, would involve a planning process rather than hardware development, although there would be exceptions to this.

(c) Civil Service Commission rulings are, of course, to be followed. In relation to systems analyses capability of private industry, it is likely that Government will use such outside help on specific research tasks or other related matters as necessary. For usual program analyses, Government agencies are prepared or are preparing to carry out needed tasks involving systems analyses with their own staffs.

Mr. DADDARIO. Our next witness is Dr. John Buckley, who has been of great help to this committee on several occasions. We are pleased to have you here this morning, Dr. Buckley. Dr. Buckley is Director of the Office of Ecology in the Department of Interior, but today he is here representing the Committee on Environmental Quality of the Federal Council on Science and Technology.

(Dr. Buckley's biography follows:)

DR. JOHN L. BUCKLEY

Education: BS, New York State College of Forestry, MS, PhD (wildlife management).

Professional history: Professor of wildlife management; asst. chief, wildlife research branch. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, director, Patuxent Wildlife Research Refuge, chief, Office of Pesticides Coordination, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Affiliations: National Research Council; AAAS, Wildlife Society; Arctic Institute.

Fields of special competence: Wildlife ecology, population fluctuations; environmental contamination.