

setting air quality standards and providing them with technical assistance to research State goals in advance of Federal promulgation of air quality criteria.

I pick out this important example of a very aggressive attack, with significant funding, designed to achieve air pollution control through aid to the States.

I think this may satisfy the questions and suggest we proceed.

Mr. DADDARIO. You go ahead and we will break in wherever we feel it is necessary.

Dr. MIDDLETON. The publication of air quality criteria for a pollutant and information on applicable control technology will be the signal for States to begin developing air quality standards for that pollutant and detailed plans for implementation of the standards in air quality control regions that have been designated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Air quality standards will prescribe limitations on ambient air levels of pollutants in a region; since the fundamental purpose of setting such standards is to provide for the protection of public health and welfare, State governments will be expected to consider, among other things, the air quality criteria that have been published in accordance with the Air Quality Act. States will also be expected to take into consideration the published information on control technology.

The Air Quality Act sets up a timetable which States must follow in developing air quality standards and implementation plans, and requires that the standards and plans be reviewed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In addition, the act prescribes the procedures to be followed in the event that a State either fails to meet its obligations or submits standards which are not consistent with the provisions of the act.

And finally, the act makes it clear that States will be expected to assume the major responsibility for seeing that their plans for implementation of air quality standards are carried out. If action by a State proves inadequate, however, provision is made for enforcement at the Federal level.

I indicated, a few moments ago, the importance of research to expand and improve our knowledge of the adverse effects of air pollution and of ways to prevent and control it. The Air Quality Act provides for a substantially accelerated research effort, with special emphasis on finding new and improved ways of dealing with the complex and very serious problems associated with motor vehicles and the use of sulfur-containing fuels.

We will, of course, expand the work being done in our own facilities and in those of other Federal departments and agencies. But we will have to rely, too, on the many industries that are capable of contributing to the search for practical solutions to the various technical problems involved in controlling air pollution; indeed, we have already begun moving toward much greater utilization of the resources of industry.

The Air Quality Act also provides for continuation of many of the activities initiated under the Clean Air Act of 1963. One of these activities is the abatement of interstate and intrastate air pollution problems; this activity, as I have already noted, has been productive in several places in the country.