

of the air quality that exists in the area are the basis of the action to shut down what sources, and so forth.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Ludwig, at the time when you come to the judgment that there is a serious episodic situation developing, do you take extraordinary steps to accent the information? How do you do that? To whose attention do you call it, beyond the Weather people in that area?

Dr. LUDWIG. The fact that an advisory is to be issued is called to the attention of the State and local air pollution agencies in that region so they can do special sampling and take other appropriate action if they so desire.

Mr. DADDARIO. Do you have people available at that time, recognizing the manpower as it exists to be a difficult one, who can give assistance and who are qualified? Do you have people you can move around from one part of the country to another in case it is necessary?

Dr. LUDWIG. At the present time we do not have a mobile group to do this. One of the areas being considered by a task force study group is the action that we will take under the new act and the type of organizational setup we need to assist in this kind of operation.

Mr. DADDARIO. Do you plan the use of a mobile force of this kind?

Dr. MIDDLETON. Yes. In addition to what Dr. Ludwig has told you, Mr. Chairman, in each of the Department's regional offices we have a regional representative who is specifically carrying out the work of the National Center for Air Pollution Control. This, then, is the arm of the Department in the region designed to aid the local agencies in making air pollution control decisions. We have hourly communication with them. While this is helpful, it is not really the answer that we seek for the solution of this episodic emergency problem.

If I could take just a moment to point out the sequence of criteria, the adoption of ambient air quality standards, the State then having a period of time to give the Secretary its implementation plan. It is in the implementation plan that we would expect the State to outline in detail what course of action they have planned for emergency action. We are attempting through the new legislation to see that the preventive aspects take place so we can minimize the need for the crash emergency actions. Again, the whole thrust is to be sure that at the State and local government level those political subdivisions understand there is an air pollution problem and that they can do something about it, and that they actually do have a plan to do something about it. This would include, specifically, the emergency actions required.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Middleton, you may then proceed from where you were or with Dr. Blomquist, as you desire.

Dr. MIDDLETON. If I may finish the last few pages, I think it will give us a little further overview of what the National Center for Air Pollution Control is, what its responsibilities are, and how, if they are marshaled properly, we can prevent episodes and see that we go about preventing air pollution so we do protect the public health and welfare.

Another activity that will be continued is the awarding of matching grants to local, State, and regional governmental agencies to help them create and carry on effective programs for the prevention and control of air pollution. These grants will also be available to assist such agencies in meeting the new responsibilities which will be placed upon