

is expanding, and because there are so many complications and questions about criteria. There are different standards we must apply for different purposes. Before we develop a confidence in our ability to deal with these problems, we have to make certain that our management efforts, the way we coordinate our activities, are much better than they are. This is not your direct responsibility, and perhaps I should not even be making the observation, but it is not my feeling that we do a good job simply by pointing to the fact that liaison people have been created. It often covers up more than it improves.

Mr. EVERTS. Knowing both of these gentlemen and having worked with both of them in times past, I am sure this will be a very effective liaison arrangement. I would also like to add to my earlier comments that it has been my experience over the years that in order to develop public confidence that where the health agency has had the responsibility for the development of criteria and the standards, particularly where human health is involved, that they have discharged this responsibility in admirable fashion. They are well equipped through their resources in research, medicine, and in engineering, to handle their part of the problem in good fashion.

Mr. DADDARIO. I find nothing in what you say to be in conflict with what I have been saying. The fact is you are pointing to the capability of your Department to do this. Yet, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration is going to have the responsibility, and they are the ones upon whom we have to have the confidence. We have to know then how your competence can be translated to them. In the proliferation, you run into some difficulties.

Mr. EVERTS. I think we have to work very closely with them in an advisory capacity. However, I see no obstacles to consummating such an arrangement.

Mr. DADDARIO. If you will continue, please.

Mr. EVERTS. As part of the public health aspects of pollution in estuaries, the shellfish sanitation research program of the Public Health Service will continue providing scientific data required for maintenance of effective controls to prevent transmission of disease agents through marine foods, notably shellfish. Emphasis will parallel problems associated with natural and manmade contaminants, both chemical and microbiological, of estuaries. Attention will be given to controlled laboratory studies on the uptake, retention, and elimination of potentially toxic agents in order to establish or validate safe limits for estuarial water and shellfish. Laboratory, pilot plant, and field studies will be directed toward survival of human disease-causing viruses in estuaries and their uptake, retention and depuration by shellfish; development of accurate laboratory methods for assay of industrial wastes, naturally occurring marine toxins, pesticides, viruses, bacteria, and other similar disease-causing microorganisms in shellfish; ecology, biogenesis and detoxification of marine toxins; and refinement of methods for the depuration and/or detoxification of shellfish.

In recognition of the expanding demands for water throughout the Nation, Congress established through the 1965 Water Resources Planning Act a national policy for conservation, utilization and development of water and related land resources. As one of the five principal members of the Water Resources Council established under the act the