

problems such as brine disposal, feedwater composition, environmental effects, etc., which would likely be encountered. Above all, it should be innovative in the identification of those situations for which the particular characteristics of desalted water and desalting systems can be turned to advantage. The emphasis should be on the systems approach, integrating desalting into existing and proposed water supply and treatment facilities, rather than exploiting only part of the desalting potential. The program should be conducted as a cooperative undertaking involving public water supply and wastewater reuse technology development of the Environmental Protection Agency, water pollution control resource development activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, etc., and similar programs at the State and local levels.

Analysis of this kind is a continuing responsibility. A first overview is essentially in hand now, but it needs to be updated as soon as possible with particular emphasis on the innovative systems approach. The participation of state and local water agencies will be important for the validity of the analysis and to further the objective of introducing desalting into the planning repertoire of these agencies. With a few notable exceptions,