

Sources of Help

of approval on models demonstrated to be safe for use in mines

Coal mine inspection. Since 1941, the bureau has been charged with responsibility for periodic inspection of the more than 9000 coal mines operating in the United States. Until 1952, compliance with the recommendations of bureau inspectors was entirely voluntary, but in that year enactment of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act authorized and directed bureau enforcement of certain mandatory provisions designed to help guard against major disasters in coal mines employing more than 14 men underground. The bureau has enforcement powers, but prefers that improvements in safety be achieved through voluntary compliance with the recommendations of inspectors, as this is considered more substantial and more lasting.

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

Created in 1965, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration became a bureau in the Department of the Interior in May of 1966.

The administration administers a national program to enhance the quality and value of the nation's water resources and to otherwise assure the fulfillment of a national policy for the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution. The major functions of the administration are (a) development or conduct of comprehensive and special programs designed to eliminate or reduce the pollution of interstate waters and their tributaries, (b) award of grants to the states and to inter-agency agencies to assist in the development of comprehensive river basin water control and abatement plans, and, additionally, for the establishment and maintenance of measures for the prevention and control of water pollution, (c) encouragement and cooperative support of state enforcement authorities and exercise of federal authority as required to abate pollution of interstate or navigable waters and violations of water quality standards established for interstate waters, (d) encouragement of the development and enactment of improved state laws and the development of interstate compacts, (e) conduct, promotion, and support of research investigations, experimentation, and demonstrations including the publication of related results

and information, (f) award of grants for the construction of municipal waste treatment works, (g) award of grants, and utilization of contract authority, to assist in demonstrating new or improved methods for controlling pollutional waste discharges from storm sewers or storm and sanitary systems, (h) administration of programs involving fellowship, research, and training grants, (i) support and conduct of technical training, and (j) implementation of provisions of Executive Order 11288, which prescribes policies and procedures for the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution by federal activities, including facilities or operations supported by federal loans, grants, or contracts.

The administration communicates with state and local authorities, with other public and private organizations, including industrial, commercial, educational and other institutions concerned with water pollution abatement activities, through regional offices. In addition, comprehensive, technical assistance, and special study projects are located in various field locations throughout the United States.

The commissioner and the headquarters staff are in the Department of Interior, whose address is given at the beginning of these descriptive paragraphs.

The following regional offices could also be of help.

Region	Headquarters
Northeast	John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, Mass. 02203
Middle Atlantic	918 Emmet St., Charlottesville, Va. 22901
Southeast	1421 Peachtree St., NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Ohio Basin	4676 Columbia Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45226
Great Lakes	33 E. Congress Pkwy., Chicago, Ill. 60605
Missouri Basin	911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106
South Central	1402 Elm St., Dallas, Tex. 75202
Southwest	100 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Northwest	Pittcock Block, Portland, Oreg. 97205