

of metropolitan development. Full use should be made of water and sewage planning and development as a basic tool for directing overall urban expansion along desirable and orderly lines. Primary responsibility for this function is best lodged in an areawide comprehensive planning agency. The metropolitan planning agency should tie together the technical planning efforts of the various local, regional, State, and Federal agencies whose activities affect urban water supply and waste disposal. Local units of government should coordinate utility policymaking on a regional basis, regardless of the number of operating agencies in the metropolitan area.

The creation of an operating metropolitan utility does not of itself guarantee adequate planning. Metropolitan water and sewer agencies staffed solely by engineers, as many are, are likely to concentrate on utility-oriented planning and to ignore broader questions of urban development. Usually it is not possible for a single-function metropolitan water or sewer agency to undertake comprehensive planning, and it should not be necessary. The metropolitan planning agency should have primary responsibility for urban development planning and for relating utility plans, developed by the technical staff of the water agency, to overall metropolitan plans.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIT OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR OVERALL STATE WATER RESOURCE PLANNING AND POLICYMAKING

The Commission recommends that States enact legislation giving responsibility for overall State water resource planning, policymaking, and program coordination to a single agency.¹⁸ State water resource planning and policy development should give urgent consideration to the requirements and problems of urban areas. Each State also should insure that the interests of its urban areas are included in the State's representation on interstate water agencies.

Arrangements developed in recent years in Maryland, New York, North Carolina, and Connecticut give a State water resources agency primary responsibility for planning and policymaking for all phases of water development, with the State health department retaining its traditional role in those areas where it possesses technical capabilities. This approach offers the best opportunity for improving the administration of State water functions. California and New Jersey have also developed strong water resource agencies with powers over a wide range of water activities, which may serve as models for other States.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF WATER POLLUTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION BY THE STATES

The Commission recommends that the States enforce water pollution legislation and regulations affecting public health and recreation, and municipal, industrial, and other uses with greater vigor and thoroughness. Specifically, it recommends: (a) strengthened legislation to permit States, singly and jointly, to control and abate pollution of rivers and streams; (b) more vigorous administration of State

¹⁸ See "State Water Resource Planning and Coordination Act," ACIR 1966 *State Legislative Program* (Washington, D.C.: October 1965), pp. 360-367.