

Oregon State Sanitary Authority, Secretary and Chief Engineer, 1941-63.
 Oregon State Board of Health, Principal Asst. Sanitary Engineer, 1936-41.
 Texas State Board of Health, Utah State Board of Health, Asst. State
 Director, Oregon State Board of Health of Community Sanitation, 1934-36.
 Texas State Board of Health, District Sanitary Engineer, 1931-34.
 City of Colorado City, Texas, City Sanitary Engineer, 1930-31.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIPS

Member, American Water Works Association
 Member, American Public Health Association
 Member, Western Branch, American Public Health Association (President
 1953-54)
 Member, Oregon Public Health Association (President 1947-48)
 Member, Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Association (President 1952-53)
 Member, Conference of State Sanitary Engineers 1941-63 (Chairman 1951-52)
 Member, State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators 1958-63
 (Chairman 1958-60)
 Diplomat, American Academy of Sanitary Engineering

STATEMENT OF CURTISS EVERTS, CHIEF, WATER SUPPLY AND SEA RESOURCES PROGRAM, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DEPART- MENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. EVERTS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you to present some of the highlights of the Public Health Service effort in the field of water supply.

The interest of the Public Health Service in the problems of water supply and its relations to health began in 1912 with the enactment of Public Law 410. These statutes authorized the Surgeon General to conduct research investigations and studies related to the cause and prevention of diseases and impairments of man; to make and enforce certain public health regulations including those relating to the prevention of the interstate spread of communicable diseases; and accept assistance from and to assist States in obtaining compliance with regulations, as well as to control and prevent disease.

The Interstate Quarantine Regulations and the Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards were promulgated pursuant to such authorization. Under the Interstate and Foreign Quarantine Regulations, the Public Health Service is responsible for inspecting and certifying water supplies used by interstate and foreign public conveyances in the United States. Responsibility for certification of interstate water supplies involves sanitary engineering inspections and evaluations of approximately 780 public water supply systems serving some 92 million local populace and over 2 million interstate travelers daily. To assure compliance with the Public Health Service drinking water standards surveys are made by our personnel in company with personnel of State health departments and local water purveyors of the source, treatment processes, storage, distribution system, and supporting laboratory services.

While the drinking water standards were created to apply to water supplies used by interstate carriers they have also been generally used by State water supply sanitation agencies and by the American Water Works Association as the standards for other water supply systems.

With the enactment of the Water Quality Act of 1965 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act was amended to create within the De-