

of government must finance treatment works from service charges, and that their bonds be taxable.

Michigan has moved ahead to plan and prepare a sound program of pollution control and abatement. It is imperative that the States be able to rely upon commitments made by the Federal government without repeated changing of the ground rules.

The construction grant program as defined in the existing P.L. 84-660 was well conceived and should be permitted to remain in effect. If the States can depend upon the Congressional pledges therein contained, they can at long last lift themselves from the morass of decades-old inaction and build a water conservation program worthy of our nationwide interests in this vital resource. If they cannot, and are prevented from maximizing the use of their own resources, the way ahead is dark indeed.

STATEMENT OF LT. GOV. WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN OF MICHIGAN

Senator Muskie—I appreciate very much the opportunity to be here today before the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution to testify on S.B. 3206 which would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. As you know, the control of water pollution in our State is very high on our priority list. We appreciate the efforts of the Secretary of the Interior and others to strengthen the partnership between the states and the Federal government in advancing our mutual objectives toward achieving clean water for the Nation.

Pollution control is imperatively important to Michigan because of the great water-resource base on which our economy and way of life is founded. These invaluable resources redound not only to the benefit of Michigan but to the nation as a whole. Just as we have much to gain if our pollution control programs are effective; we have a great deal indeed to lose if they fail.

Water pollution has reached crisis proportions through years of neglect. Some of our inland waters are badly impaired. Lake Erie has been gravely injured; Lake Michigan's renowned excellence is in jeopardy. But the public has at last become keenly alive to the fact that pollution is immensely costly in terms of health hazard, property damage, increased cost of drinking water, destruction of recreational areas, curtailment of sports and commercial fishing and reduced industrial potential.

This is not to imply that we in Michigan have not been making important progress over the past few years, because we *have* been making progress on a broad front, including legislation, enforcements, and construction of sewage treatment facilities. For example:

A 1965 State law overhauled our basic pollution control statute and an alert Legislature increased enforcement budgets, enabling the State Water Resources Commission to sharply tighten its rein on potential pollution problems.

The most massive water clean-up campaign in Michigan's history began in June, 1965, following completion of a 30 month Federal-State study of pollution in the Detroit River, Michigan waters of Lake Erie, and their tributaries.

In 1966, voluntary commitments to restrict discharges were obtained from all 36 waste contributing entities in the Detroit River-Lake Erie area. These commitments involve rigid time schedules ending in 1970 and a price tag of 200 or 300 million dollars.

In June of 1967, the Water Resources Commission adopted water quality standards for Michigan interstate waters, along with a plan for their full implementation and enforcement.

By the end of 1968, *all* of Michigan's inland lakes and streams and those waters shared by other states will be protected by standards of quality designed to maximize their usefulness for all citizens.

Our goal, by 1980, is to effectuate full pollution control in Michigan, with an adequate and dynamic program to maintain it. This will involve constructing 210 new municipal treatment plants, improving 126 existing sewage treatment plants, and building sewers for an additional 3.5 million people.

Costs of this program are estimated at \$1.2 billion, of which \$568 million is for treatment and interceptor facilities and \$641 million is for lateral sewers and storm water control.

If we are to work effectively together, the States must know what share of the huge total costs involved will be borne by the Federal government, and you must know what share of non-Federal costs will be borne by the State.