

3. Each water supply utility serving the public, if owned or operated by a municipality or other governmental entity or agency, should have its funds maintained in separate accounts from those of other municipal or governmental agencies or functions and not diverted to uses unrelated to the public water supply. Reasonable payments in lieu of taxes or for services rendered may be made.

4. Each water supply utility serving the public should adopt a system of accounting based on sound and recognized accounting principles and conforming with the legally established system of accounting prescribed for it, if any. In the absence of such a legally prescribed system, it should be based upon the latest NARUC system for water utilities with such minor modifications as may be required to adapt that system to the circumstances of the particular situation.

5. Each water supply utility serving the public should recommend or establish rate schedules which are designed to apportion equitably the total cost of water service among all classes of customers and types of service.

6. Each water supply utility serving the public should base its charges on metered consumption of water and such fixed charges as are required. Rates may also include charges based on demand, load factors, fire use, peak rates of use, seasonal use, and similar items.

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD T. (BIZZ) JOHNSON OF CALIFORNIA, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN SUPPORT OF S. 2760, H.R. 15906 AND H.R. 15907, APRIL 23, 1968, HON. GEORGE H. FALLON, CHAIRMAN

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and the other members of this committee for allowing me to submit these brief remarks on the water pollution control legislation on which we will be receiving testimony today. I am pleased to have taken part in the fine work that this committee has been doing. We all share the same desire to do everything possible to end the pollution of this Nation's rivers, streams, and lakes. Our water resources are far too valuable to be wasted and despoiled when we have the means at hand to prevent such a catastrophe.

The State of California and the Second Congressional District have a tremendous stake in the far-reaching national water pollution control program that is now underway. Vast areas of California are short of water for all uses—municipal, industrial, agricultural, recreational. The California Water Plan is evidence of the importance of water to the State and its commitment to the campaign for clean water. But maximum benefits require quality protection.

California shares problems of water quality and waste disposal and treatment with many parts of the country; however, we are also faced with water resource problems unique to California—such as San Francisco Bay and Delta, and Lake Tahoe.

Lake Tahoe, one of the clearest and deepest fresh water lakes in the world, is being threatened by the prolonged discharge of sewage from the local public utility district. We cannot and should not allow a priceless natural resource with such rare and unspoiled beauty to become carelessly and irreparably fouled. I would hope that the States of California and Nevada will reach a timely agreement on a strong and effective Lake Tahoe bi-state compact to insure that the Lake's purity and natural beauty will be preserved. I intend to press for congressional consent to such a compact, and will extend every effort to that end.

The Nation's other natural lakes are similarly threatened with ruination by municipal sewage, industrial wastes, runoff from animal feedlots, irrigation runoff, and pollution from other sources that pours into their waters and accelerates their normal aging process. These pollutants cause an over-growth of rank vegetation that chokes the lakes, smothering fish, restricting navigation and recreation, and often hampering the intake of public water supplies. S. 2760 would direct a stepped-up research and demonstration effort that would demonstrate new techniques for controlling pollution. It would further the efforts to preserve Lake Tahoe and to restore Lake Erie, Lake Michigan, and other polluted lakes, large and small.

The Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 authorized \$3.4 billion over a period of four years for grants to help communities to build the waste treatment plants necessary to meet the high degree of water quality that is being called for in the water quality standards for the interstate waterways of all States. For this current fiscal year, the Congress has appropriated an amount of only \$203 mil-