

ceedings such as this very hearing. For example, the cost to the APCD of just two proceedings that have extended over the past three years—the hearings before the Federal Power Commission on applications to bring more natural gas here, and the case in the Superior Court brought by the Western Oil and Gas Association—have cost the County of Los Angeles at least \$250,000, and the end is not in sight for either of those matters, which will exhaust all possible avenues of appeal before they terminate.

It is against this backdrop of cost and loss—the three-quarters of a billion in costs of control, the eleven billion in loss due to air pollution—that we must evaluate the steps necessary to stop this bleeding.

Now I would like to tell you something about the Air Pollution Control District, and what we are doing to control air pollution here in Los Angeles County.

The Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District has 305 personnel, and our budget for 1966-67 is \$3,565,000. Our District is organized into 6 divisions: Engineering, Enforcement, Technical Services, Evaluation & Planning, Public Information & Education, and Business Management.

You will forgive me if I say with some pride that the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District is recognized internationally as the leading agency of its kind. Its function and structure are a model for the guidance of other agencies. The U.S. Public Health Service has printed as the standard guidebook "The Air Pollution Control Field Operations Manual," which describes our practices and procedures. They are now printing our Engineering Manual which sets forth the design criteria of both basic and control equipment. They are the "How-to-do-it" for air pollution control officials everywhere. The Vice-President of the United States recently said, "The war Los Angeles is waging against air pollution is already a modern legend . . . The experience of Los Angeles has shown that local governments can control most sources of air pollution, if they will . . . The skeptics would do well to take a close look at what you have achieved here."

The prohibitions contained in the Rules and Regulations of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District govern smoke, nuisance, particulate matter, sulfur compounds, combustion contaminants, dusts and fumes, open fires, incinerator burning, storage of petroleum products, oil effluent-water separators, gasoline loading, sulfur content of fuels, gasoline composition, solvents, and animal reduction processes.

It can be seen from this impressive list that the Rules and Regulations affect the operation of every industry; almost every commercial endeavor; and, in at least one direct aspect, every homeowner in Los Angeles County. Through their enforcement, controls have been applied to such diverse sources and operations as incinerators, rendering cookers, coffee roasters, petroleum refineries, chemical plants, rock crushers, asphalt plants, open hearth furnaces, electric furnaces, automobile assembly plants, as well as less obvious sources such as restaurants, crematories, and housing tract developers. From the smelting of metal to the production of dog food, air pollution-prone operations have been brought within the scope of the control program.

The types of control devices installed vary widely in cost and collection efficiency. Among these are electric precipitators, baghouses, afterburners, separators, scrubbers, absorbers, adsorbers, and various types of vapor collection equipment. Each type of device possesses advantages and limitations that must be considered carefully. Each source poses different problems in terms of volume, temperature, and characteristics of the waste emitted from it. The degree of control which a community requires will dictate, in the main, which type control device will be utilized and, hence, the cost of the control system.

From our experiences over the years we can draw two important conclusions. First, the technical know-how and the actual control devices are now available for the control of almost any air pollution problem existing from stationary sources. Second, each community must determine for itself the degree of clean air it desires and the price that the community is willing to pay for that degree of clean air.

In Los Angeles, the price has been high because the control program was a pioneering effort. The price in other areas should be much lower because of that effort. Results, answers and techniques now are available that can be of benefit to other areas. The experiences in Los Angeles need not be repeated in every urbanized area facing an air pollution problem. The mistakes and accomplishments in Los Angeles should prove valuable guidelines for other areas to follow. The price any community pays, therefore, for clean air should be far less than it has been for Los Angeles.