

The census data are used in this report since they represent a first attempt to obtain the needed information on a nationwide basis. More accurate data undoubtedly will be forthcoming in future years, as uniform accounting and reporting procedures are more widely adopted.

(d) *Age Distribution of Facilities*

Based on two surveys made in the late 1950's and the estimated incinerator building activity since then, it is estimated that 28 percent of the incinerators were built prior to 1941, about 59 percent during 1941-60, and about 13 percent since 1961.

The ages of open dumps and sanitary landfills are difficult to estimate. The service life of these installations varies greatly, depending mainly upon fill-depth, degree of compaction, and size of the area.

(e) *Ownership of the Facilities Now In Operation*

Noncaptive refuse collection and disposal facilities are generally owned by local governments or private profitmaking organizations or individuals. None are known to be owned by State governments, State agencies, the Federal Government, or by private, nonprofit organizations and cooperatives. The ownership relationship between local governments (municipalities, townships, counties, and special districts) and proprietary profitmaking organizations is estimated to be as follows:

TABLE VII.—*Estimated distribution of ownership of refuse collection-and-disposal equipment and installations, 1965*

Type of refuse collection-and-disposal equipment and installations	Percent owned by—	
	Local government	Private, for profit organizations
Collection vehicles.....	55	45
Garage and maintenance facilities.....	75	25
Incinerators.....	99	1
Open dumps:		
Urban areas.....	50	50
Rural areas.....	75	25
Sanitary landfills:		
Urban areas.....	60	40
Rural areas.....	90	10

Source: APWA estimates, 1964 APWA-USPHS survey of refuse collection practices.

(f) *The Estimated Current Value of Refuse Collection and Disposal Facilities*

In the absence of any data on the current value of refuse disposal investments it was decided to use past replacement values taking into account the past conditions in the state of the art of the disposal equipment technology. Local governments do not tend to use capital investment accounting methods including depreciation and other value (land value) adjustments. Sanitary landfills, if properly operated and completed, often represent land investments of considerable value.

For the present analysis the value of the incinerators is calculated at \$2,500 to \$3,000 a ton of installed capacity. The value of the collection facilities is calculated at an average of \$10,000 per vehicle plus 12 percent, according to a 1966 APWA survey, for equipment storage