I do think, in your handling of the solid waste problem, that you have to distinguish the one from the other, and not get them mixed up.

That is difficult to do but not impossible. There are things which we find presently impossible but need not be if we do the research necessary to overcome them.

Mr. VAUGHAN. I agree with you. I pointed this out. There are many steps along the ladder to good solid waste management. Getting new technology to find answers we don't have is one of them. Getting known technology implemented is another.

Incinerator technology represents a pressing problem facing many solid waste managers and city officials today. Incineration of solid waste is a volume reduction technique to materially reduce the amount which must be ultimately disposed by some other techniques such as land disposal. Since combustion of waste is an integral process of all incinerators, air pollution can and has resulted unless effective control measures are utilized. Furthermore, inadequate or improper design and/or operation have resulted in pollution of our land and water resources. Some cities have received rather shocking news lately when construction bids have been opened on incinerators which have incorporated air pollution control devices required by regulatory officials. The increased capital investment and operation unit costs represent a one-third to one-half increase over costs previously associated with this type of disposal facility without effective air pollution controls. We believe that all incinerators must be designed and operated to assure adequate protection of our air and water resources. We, however, are appalled when these increased costs prevent effective community action to eliminate open burning in dumps, and incineration in outmoded facilities which cannot even be modified to assure efficient operation and protection of air resources. The answer to this debacle in our opinion is to either find effective substitutes for costly incineration or where this does not appear to be feasible, develop new incineration methods which are economically feasible and effective in controlling air pollution. The Public Health Service's solid wastes program is addressing itself to both approaches.

Mr. DADDARIO. Who is doing this kind of thing?

Mr. VAUGHAN. Aerospace. Combustion power section of Aerospace. This is a research firm in California.

Mr. DADDARIO. My question is, what level has this reached? Are you actually in demonstration?

Mr. VAUGHAN. No, not yet. We are in the research and early development stage of it.

Mr. DADDARIO. You are working on this. I would expect there would be other areas of incinerator development that you are working on?

Mr. VAUGHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DADDARIO. If that is the case, we would like you to provide that for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

The City of Brockton, Massachusetts, supported by a Public Health Service solid waste demonstration grant is evaluating a newly developed ultra high temperature incinerator purported to have low capital and operating costs and great flexibility in the size and type of solid waste it can receive. This incinerator operates at such a high temperature that it produces an inoffensive residue which can