

distillation unit for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to treat 5 million gallons per day of acid mine drainage and reduce the pollutants to easily disposable solid form. Under a recently acquired industrial contract for an Eastern steel-maker, Westinghouse will build a similar but smaller system to treat effluent from a coke plant. Most of our early applications of Reverse Osmosis will be for the purpose of removing a polluting substance from an effluent.

We are also pleased to note the inclusion in S-991 of recognition of the background patent rights of contractors working with OSW and we believe this provision will assist all of industry in participating in desalting development work.

At this time the principal market for desalting plants lies overseas. We believe it is essential to the future of desalting in this country that our domestic industry participate in this market. We believe that the OSW should endeavor to find ways to support domestic industry in this overseas market, principally through arranging financing that is competitive with that offered by foreign governments. We would urge that the bill be modified to recognize this need.

Westinghouse is very appreciative of the opportunity of submitting this brief statement. We would be most pleased to provide additional information if it is required.

Sincerely,

BRUCE MORRISON,
General Manager,
Heat Transfer and Water Province Division.

Santa Barbara, Calif., April 1, 1971.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

The Santa Barbara County Water Agency wishes your hearings on S. 991 to reflect our support for the continuation and strengthening of the desalination program as proposed in S. 991 and particularly the early designation of a large scale prototype plant provided for in Section 3. This Agency is presently co-operating with the California Department of Water Resources in its joint study with OSW of the Diablo Canyon location for a prototype plant and is strongly interested in the water supply which such a plant would make available.

We feel that increasing water requirements in many areas of the United States require the accelerated action S. 991 envisages in its prototype plant program. As far as our area is concerned the State studies are well advanced and we understand the Department of Water Resources expects to have a feasibility report ready in early 1972 which is well within the year called for in S. 991. Our agency, which has long held a contract with the State for water service from the State water project, looks forward to the possibility of receiving some of that supply from the proposed plant being studied. S. 991 is an important measure toward that end.

FRANCIS H. BEATTIE,
Chairman, Santa Barbara County Water Agency,

Senator ANDERSON. The hearing will be adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.)

(Subsequent to the hearings, Senator Anderson requested additional information from the administration witnesses. His letter and the responses follow:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1971.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In reference to S. 716 and S. 991, I have a number of questions which I would like to ask for the record.

Question for Commissioner Ramey, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission: Commissioner Ramey, can you submit a statement for the record of your experience and the experience of the Atomic Energy Commission on the importance of hardware development in translating new technologies into practical applications. In other words, is there a time when, in major research programs, laboratory R&D and theoretical studies reach the point of diminishing returns, and more efficient