

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERSTATE MILK SHIPMENTS

CHASE-PARK PLAZA HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
MAY 16-20, 1971

J. C. McCAFFREY

*National Conference on Interstate
Milk Shipments
1800 West Fillmore Street
Chicago, Illinois 60612*

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EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING, MAY 17, 1971

The Executive Board meeting was convened by Secretary-Treasurer J. C. McCaffrey at 10 a.m. All Board members except C. E. Henderson, New Mexico; Dr. Howard K. Johnston, Pennsylvania; and Shelby Johnson, Kentucky; were in attendance. The Secretary explained to the Board that Chairman Johnson had suffered a blackout on the previous Saturday which, according to his doctor, was brought on by complete physical exhaustion.

The Treasurer's report indicating a balance of \$4,575.98 as of May 15, 1971 was accepted. John C. Schilling, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, and Earl Wright, Chairman of the Program Committee, reported on the current status of their activities. Both reports were unanimously accepted as presented.

Secretary McCaffrey informed the Board that it was its duty to appoint a Nominating Committee, a Resolutions Committee, and a Credentials Committee. The Nominating Committee consisted of: Richard A. Parry, D.V.M., Connecticut; Sam Noles, Florida; R. L. Van Buren, California; N. E. Kirschbaum, Wisconsin; John Baghott, Colorado; and E. G. Huffer, Illinois, Chairman. The Resolutions Committee consisted of Clinton VanDevender, Mississippi; Carlus Blevins, Wyoming; H. H. Vaux, Indiana, Chairman. The Credentials Committee consisted of E. P. Gadd, Missouri; Paul Carpenter, Ohio; and Brace Rowley, Kansas, Chairman.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:40 a.m.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The first general session of the Conference was called to order at 1:30 p.m. on Monday, May 17, by Secretary J. C. McCaffrey. The Secretary explained to the Conference why Chairman Shelby Johnson was not in attendance and then explained further that he and Earl Wright, Program Chairman, would handle the various operations of the Conference. After these opening remarks, management of the session was turned over to Earl Wright who introduced Sam Noles, Florida State Health Department, to give the invocation.

The address of welcome was delivered by William C. Banton II, M.D., Health Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. The keynote address entitled "In the Inter-Space Age Era with IMS" was given by D. Paul

Alagia, Jr., Executive Director, Dairymen, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky. The keynote address was followed by a two-part presentation of a subject entitled "Some Concerns About Present and Future of NCIMS". Mr. Robert H. North, Executive Vice-President, Milk Industry Foundation, Washington, D. C. and Patrick B. Healy, Secretary, National Milk Producers Federation presented this discussion.

"The FDA Role in NCIMS" was very ably presented by Virgil O. Wodicka, Director, Bureau of Foods, FDA, Washington, D. C. The biennial report of the U. S. Public Health Service to the Conference was presented by H. E. Thompson, Jr., Chief Milk Sanitation Officer, Washington, D. C.

The first general session closed with the charges by Acting-Chairman Wright to the Nominating Committee, the Resolutions Committee and the Credentials Committee.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

The second general session was convened by acting-Chairman Wright at 8:35 a.m. on Tuesday, May 18. The first roll-call of delegates authorized to vote on Conference Agreements was made by Secretary McCaffrey.

The following committee reports were presented at this session: (1) "To Study the Scope of Survey Ratings" by D. J. Conner; (2) "Reciprocity" by K. G. Weckel; J. F. Speer, and B. Heinemann were co-chairmen; (3) "Single-Service Containers" by R. Parry, D.V.M.; (4) "Laboratory Committee" by Dr. W. W. Ullman; (5) "Over The Road Tankers" by E. G. Huffer; (6) "Structure and Organization of the Conference", by C. K. Luchterhand; M. W. Jefferson and R. R. Perkins were co-chairmen; and (7) "Abnormal Milk Control" by Dr. J. C. Flake.

Program Chairman Earl Wright concluded this general session by announcing additional problems which would be assigned to the task forces.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Program Chairman Earl Wright convened the third general session at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, May 18. Chairman Wright explained the operational procedures of the various task forces. He specifically explained the manner in which the minority report could be presented. Chairman Wright then assigned the various task force meeting rooms and stated that the task forces would be in operation during the remainder of Tuesday afternoon and on Wednesday morning until 11 a.m.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

The fourth general session was convened by Program Chairman Earl Wright at 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, May 19. The Chairman of each task force reported on the problems submitted, and the disposition thereof. Each of these preliminary reports was duly accepted by the membership by means of an official motion and second. Names of individuals making and seconding the motions are in the Secretary's files.

FINAL GENERAL SESSION

The final general session convened at 8:30 a.m., Thursday, May 20 with Program Chairman Earl Wright presiding. John Newlin served as parliamentarian. The final roll call of states and delegates authorized to vote on Conference Agreements was presented by Secretary McCaffrey. The roll call showed that 43 states were represented: 16 by both agriculture and health; 11 by agriculture only and 16 by health only. The health departments of the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico were also represented. Minutes of the previous Conference were accepted as mailed to those who had been in attendance at Denver, Colorado in 1969. The Treasurer's report was accepted as read.

E. G. Huffer, Illinois Department of Public Health, reported the selections of the Nominating Committee for Board members representing Region II. These selections were: H. H. Vaux, Indiana State Board of Health; Kenneth Van Patten, Michigan Department of Agriculture; Burdett Heinemann, Mid-America Dairymen, Inc.; J. C. Schilling, St. Louis, Missouri Health Department, Earl O. Wright, Iowa State University; and J. C. McCaffrey, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

RESOLUTIONS

The Resolutions Committee, under the Chairmanship of Herbert Vaux, presented the following resolutions, all of which were unanimously accepted by the Conference.

- a. The Conference expresses its sincere appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. John Schilling and the members of the Local Arrangements Committee for the excellent manner in which they have fulfilled their responsibilities by making available the facilities, services, and activities to the participants and their ladies. The Conference Secretary is directed to express the thanks of the Conference to the Chase-Park Plaza for the cooperation, accommodations, and services extended by its management and staff.
- b. The Conference expresses its sincere regrets that Mr. Shelby Johnson, because of his untimely illness, was unable to attend these proceedings and to offer the guidance and leadership which he so capably demonstrates.
- c. The Conference expresses its deep and sincere appreciation to Secretary-Treasurer J. C. McCaffrey and Program Chairman Earl Wright on the splendid manner in which they accepted the responsibilities of leadership and guided this Conference to a successful conclusion.
- d. The Conference emphatically requests the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make every effort to (1) up-date uniform standards, (2) continue the certification and re-certification of state survey officers, (3) continue the certification and publication of sanitation compliance and enforcement ratings for qualified milk shippers, (4) spotcheck listed shippers, (5) channel information to all parties concerned, (6) train state survey personnel, for example, survey officer seminars, etc., (7) issue uniform national interpretations from the central office to all parties concerned, (8) standardize procedures and interpretations by both federal and state personnel, (9) provide funds for research, (10) provide qualified consultants and spotcheck personnel, (11) establish milk sanitation programs on a division basis, all for the purpose of strengthening the Conference program will full recognition of the importance of the historical cooperative relationship between federal and state agencies.

TASK FORCE REPORTS

Program Chairman Earl Wright next called for reports of the task forces. Complete task force reports are in the Secretary's files. However, only the changes in or additions to procedures are included in this report.

TASK FORCE ON STANDARDS

This task force was given three problems. *Problem 1:* Should "sterilized" milk products be subjected to Grade A labeling and date requirements. The task force voted to reaffirm the position now provided in Section I of the 1965 PHS Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance relating to sterilized milk and milk products in hermetically sealed containers. The delegates concurred in the action of the task force.

Problem 2: Should the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance be changed to include sediment standards? The task force voted that no action be taken. The delegates refused to accept the recommendation of the task force casting 29-1/2 "Nay" votes and 15-1/2 "Yea"

votes.

Problem 3: Should a section be added to both inspection and survey forms to include single service items? The task force reported that this matter was already adequately covered and that the problem be referred to the Committee on Single-Service Containers and Closures to be further resolved. The delegates approved the task force recommendation.

TASK FORCE ON SUPERVISION

This task force was given four problems. *Problem 1:* Laboratory examinations for the presence of inhibitors in raw milk for pasteurization and processed products shall be made at the same frequency as specified for bacteriological tests in the Public Health Service's recommended "Milk Ordinance". The task force recommended that no action be taken on this problem and the delegates concurred.

Problem 2: The somatic cell count of 1,500,000 per milliliter is too high to produce a high quality, wholesome milk. I would recommend a 1,000,000 somatic cell count by July 1, 1972. The task force recommended that no action be taken and the delegates concurred.

Problem 3: Suggest amendment of Procedure "B" when confirmatory counts indicate the presence of greater than 1,500,000 somatic cells per milliliter, as contained in the "Guidelines For The Control of Abnormal Milk," by deleting the mandatory requirement that an inspection shall be made by the regulatory agency or certified personnel as specified in Section V, Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance. Also delete the last sentence of this "B" procedure. The task force recommended that no action be taken on this problem and the delegates concurred.

Problem 4: In the second paragraph of Procedure "C" July 1970 "Guidelines For The Control of Abnormal Milk," the second sentence reads as follows: "If the results of the herd milk sample indicate a somatic cell count of less than 1,500,000 cells per milliliter, a temporary permit should be issued." In the 1969 proceedings of the 12th National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments as adopted by the Conference, this second paragraph, appearing about mid-page of Column 1 of page 3 reads: "If the results of the farm inspection indicate that there is no longer a violation of Ir, a temporary permit shall be issued. The Conference should amend the 1969 Task Force Committee report to read as in the July 1970 "Guidelines For The Control of Abnormal Milk" published by the USPHS in July of 1970. In this publication, Section IV, Subsection B, states in part "In addition to written notice, the inspection shall be made by

the regulatory agency or by certified personnel as specified, Section V". It is requested that the task force on supervision give consideration to recommend that the PHS amend its guidelines to delete the requirement that the inspection shall be made by certified personnel. It is recommended that the statement should read: "In addition to the written notice, an inspection shall be made by the regulatory agency or approved personnel." The task force recommends that Section IV, Subsection B, of the "Guidelines For The Control of Abnormal Milk" revised July 1970 be amended to read as follows: "Whenever two of the last four consecutive somatic cell counts exceed 1,500,000 cells per milliliter, the health authority shall send a written notice thereof to the producer concerned. This notice shall be in effect so long as two of the last four consecutive somatic cell counts exceed 1,500,000 per milliliter. In addition to the written notice, an inspection shall be made by the regulatory agency or by certified personnel as specified in Section V of the Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk Ordinance or by approval personnel as appointed by the official regulatory agency." The delegates concurred.

TASK FORCE ON RATINGS AND CERTIFICATION

This task force was given seven problems. *Problem 1:* Recommend Section III, paragraph E1, F1, be amended to delete the words "but not more often than semi-annually" and wording added to allow re-surveys to be made at any time. The task force accepted the recommendation to delete, "but not more often than semi-annually". After considerable discussion, Delegate Pais, Maryland, proposed an amendment: "Instead of deleting the frequency of 'not more than semi-annually' to insert 'not more often than 90 days.' Delegates refused to accept the proposed amendment by a vote of 24-1/2 "nay" to 20-1/2 "yea". Delegates then voted on the original recommendation of the task force. The recommendation was not approved by the delegates.

Problem 2: Should Section III, paragraph E, be changed to allow temporary continuation of listed rating if a survey was made under extenuating circumstances? The problem was withdrawn.

Problem 3: Change Section III, D to agree with Section 1, C., Section 11A, paragraph 3 and Section V, paragraph C1 and 4. The action taken by the task force was to insert a new D as follows: D. Sampling surveillance personnel, (1) Evaluation of sampling practices shall be made by a qualified state milk sanitation officer and/or state designated survey officer, (a) who has been standardized and approved by the Public Health Service as a state sampling survey officer and holds a currently valid certification

of qualification for milk sanitation officer, or laboratory survey officer. Continuing on, this will change the present D to E, E to F, F to G, G to H, and H to J in Section III. Delegate Noles, Florida, proposed an amendment to the recommendation as follows: To the present Section III, C, 1 on page 3 add the words "and the evaluation of sampling techniques of sample collectors" between the words reading "and shall". This would then read: Milk sanitation clinics, compliance and enforcement ratings, and evaluation of sampling techniques of sample collectors shall be made by qualified state milk sanitation officers" and continue rating as it is. The amendment was put to a vote of the delegates and lost. There were 35 "nay" votes and 9 "yea" votes. The delegates voted on the original recommendation of the task force. The recommendation was accepted.

Problem 4: Should Section III, paragraph HI be changed regarding the publication of enforcement ratings? The task force recommendation was that no action be taken and this was accepted by the delegates.

Problem 5: Should the same state agency have responsibility for enforcement and survey? The task force recommended no action on this problem. The recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

Problem 6: Clarification of the grounds for industry asking for a survey before the inspection date. The task force recommended no action. The recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

Problem 7: Section III, E1, delete words "but not more often than semi-annually", and add "but new ratings shall not be established until 6 months has elapsed from the previous rating date." The task force recommended no action and the delegates concurred.

TASK FORCE ON UNIFORM BILL OF LADING AND SEALS

This task force was given one problem which was a recommendation to change Section IV, A1, to require indication that milk be free of inhibitors. The task force recommended no action and the delegates agreed.

TASK FORCE ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPATING STATES

This task force was given two problems. *Problem 1:* Recommend that the National Conference delist the states that do not practice reciprocity. The task force endorsed the committee report on reciprocity as a possible answer to the problem of multiple inspection and trade barriers and recommended that the Executive Board undertake studies to determine the

magnitude of the problem. The delegates concurred.

Problem 2: Change the wording of Section V, paragraph C to be consistent with Section V, paragraph A regarding the most recent rating of milk supplies. The task force recommended Section V, paragraph C4 be amended to read as follows: "if results of the most recent official laboratory and sampling surveys are not received by the appropriate PHS regional office within 2 years and 6 months of the last survey date, the regional office shall notify the state milk sanitation rating agency to withdraw certification of the shipper". The delegates accepted the recommendation.

TASK FORCE ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

This task force was given seven problems. *Problem 1:* Recommend the Public Health Service spell out the confirmation test to be used for abnormal milk. The task force recommended no action on the problem but did recommend that the Laboratory Committee review the proposed standard of tests and procedures before action by the PHS through the Food and Drug Administration. The recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

Problem 2: Recommend the Conference urge USPHS continued participation and contribution to the Conference. The task force moved the adoption of this recommendation. The delegates concurred.

Problem 3: Recommend the PHS re-evaluate its farm water supply standards. The task force agreed with the existence of the problem and urged the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments to contact the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration to take another look at their interpretation of the farm water supply standards. The recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

Problem 4: Recommend PHS review 19r and 17p with the idea of lowering temperature standards. The task force recommended no action on this problem and motion was carried.

Problem 5: Recommend that the USPHS reconsider their interpretation of the PMO requirements on thermometer for plant milk storage tank. The task force recommended that the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration clarify the requirements for thermometers on milk plant storage tanks. The recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

Problem 6: The voluntary Interstate Milk Shippers certification program, with ratings based on compliance with basic sanitation standards in the Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk Ordinance, is the most effective

procedure now available for developing reciprocal inspection agreements between states. However, there is substantial indication that equivalent uniformity does not exist between regions. Therefore, it is proposed that the Public Health Service promote more cooperation and standardization of regional personnel as an additional service to the various states. The task force recommended the adoption of this proposal. The recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

Problem 7: Non-survey enforcement agencies are not invited to attend or participate in regional survey seminars. The task force recommended that Section VI, C, 2, be continued to read "and by invitation, personnel charged by law with the enforcement of Grade A milk regulations." Delegate Rowley, Kansas, suggested a change in the wording of the recommendation to insert between the word "invitation" and the word "personnel" the phrase "from regional personnel". The task force chairman, with the approval of members who were present accepted this change in wording. The official task force recommendation read "and by invitation from regional personnel, personnel charged by law with the enforcement of Grade A milk regulations". The recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

TASK FORCE ON PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING COMPLAINTS AND CHALLENGES OF VALIDITY OF RATINGS

This task force was given six problems. *Problem 1:* Can participating agencies be required to accept milk products properly labeled Grade A? The problem as submitted dealt with cultured products. The task force recommended that (1) PHS/FDA provide a uniform definition for cultured products, and (2) states and communities be encouraged to develop Grade A programs of uniform labeling for such cultured products. The delegates accepted the recommendation.

Problem 2: This is a combination of Problems 2, 3 and 4. They deal with (1) duplication of inspections, (2) restraint of trade, and (3) application of routine inspections by out of state markets. The task force felt that these problems can be resolved by complete reciprocity and therefore, the task force recommended that the Committee on Reciprocity be continued and progress reports be submitted. It recommended also that the Conference Executive Board takes steps to implement recommendations of the reciprocity committee. The delegates approved the recommendation.

Problem 3: This is a combination of Problems 5 and 6 dealing with the fact that (1) Section VII, C1, C2 does not provide for the resurvey of shippers whose

certification has been withdrawn, and (2) that PHS change in Conference Agreements Section VII, C2 to be consistent with III, E1 and III, F1. The task force recommended that VII, C1 and C2 remain as previously agreed upon and published. The delegates accepted the recommendation.

TASK FORCE ON THE APPLICATION OF CONFERENCE AGREEMENTS AND SPECIAL PROBLEMS

This task force was given five problems. *Problem 1:* Should the movement of manufactured milk products come under the scope of the Conference? The task force recommended that the scope of the NCIMS not be expanded to include additional products. The recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

Problems 2, 3, and 5 were similar to Problem 1 and were therefore all considered together.

Problem 2: Should products such as frozen desserts, cottage cheese, etc. come under the scope of the Conference. *Problem 3:* Should all "aseptic sterile" or long life fluid milk and cream be included under the NCIMS Agreements?

Problem 5: To include frozen desserts in the interstate milk shippers program. The task force recommended for Problems 2, 3, and 5 that the scope of the NCIMS not be expanded to include additional products. The delegates accepted the recommendation.

Problem 4: Should the task force composition be changed? The task force recommended the adoption of the Committee on the Structure and Organization of the NCIMS relative to composition of groups previously called "task forces" and to be called "councils" in the future. The delegates accepted this recommendation.

TASK FORCE ON LABORATORY PROCEDURES

This task force was given 13 problems. *Problem 1:* Should goat's milk sold in interstate commerce be required to meet the somatic cell count of cow's milk as outlined in the "Guidelines For The Control of Abnormal Milk" published by the PHS July 1970? The task force recommended that this matter be referred to the Laboratory Committee for further study of the problem. The delegates accepted the recommendation.

Problem 2: Request the PHS to coordinate laboratory inspections to permit a single visit for an inspection for shellfish, milk, food, and, if possible, water laboratories. The task force recommended that the Conference forward this request to the PHS/FDA and Environmental Protection Agency for ac-

tion. The delegates accepted the recommendation.

Problem 3: Request the PHS to conduct additional research on the Wisconsin Mastitis Test in an effort to standardize the procedures, reagents, and methods of interpreting results. The task force felt that this problem was taken care of in the "Guidelines—Screening and Confirmatory Tests for the Detection of Abnormal Milk," 1970 revision of the PHS and FDA. Therefore, no action was recommended. The delegates concurred.

Problem 4: Recommend that the PHS work with the laboratory committee to develop a method for the bacteriological examination of aseptic milk products. The task force recommended no action. However, delegate Noles, Florida, moved to amend the action as follows; "That the Conference recommend that the FDA, USPHS work with the laboratory committee to develop an appropriate test to be used for the bacteriological examination of ultra high treatment for aseptically packaged milk and milk products." Chairman Ullman canvassed the members of his task force and it was agreed that Mr. Noles' modification would be accepted. The amendment, therefore, was withdrawn and a modified recommendation was accepted by the delegates.

Problem 5: Recommend that the PHS publish specific instructions for conducting laboratory tests for the control of abnormal milk including established and definable limits of accuracy and accepted tolerance limits. These instructions should also contain adequate information to permit laboratories to determine the accuracy of their results. The task force recommended that the PHS/FDA work with the USDA research laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland, to obtain the requested information and to make this information available to the Conference. The delegates accepted the recommendation.

Problem 6: Recommend that when a chemical screening test for the detection of abnormal milk before confirmation is used, it shall be the Wisconsin Mastitis Test. The task force reworded the problem as follows: "Recommended that beginning July 1, 1971, that when a laboratory chemical screening test for the detection of abnormal milk is used before confirmation, it shall be the Wisconsin Mastitis Test." The task force recommended the adoption of the revised problem wording. At this time, delegate Lapinski, New York, presented a minority report as follows: "Since screening tests must be followed by a confirmatory test, the type of test is less significant. At the 1969 Conference, no recommendations as to the screening test of choice were given. Thus in the intervening time, no action has been taken by any states. At the present time all screening tests have

their problems, but different states using different tests are carrying out effective abnormal milk control programs. It is a recommendation that this problem be considered after further data has been made available to the Conference, and be resolved at the 1973 Conference." Delegate Lapinski moved the adoption of the minority report, seconded by delegate Boosinger, Florida. The delegates voted to accept the minority report.

Problem 7: Recommend that new or changes in laboratory procedures shall become official for Conference purposes only after the following steps have been taken: The laboratory committee has reviewed the procedure and made recommendations to the Executive Board. The Executive Board has informed and obtained a consensus of the voting delegates of the Conference and based on the above, the Executive Board shall either approve or disapprove of the use of the procedure. The task force recommended the adoption of this problem. After considerable discussion, delegate Conner, Kentucky, moved that action on this problem be tabled until the next Conference. The delegates voted affirmatively to table the motion.

Problem 8: It is requested that this Conference consider delegating the PHS/FDA as sole enforcement agency in respect to the surveillance of laboratories that are engaged in Vitamin D Assays. The task force recommended that tests for vitamins and minerals be made a part of the regular laboratory surveillance program of the PHS/FDA and that the laboratories testing for vitamins and minerals be subject to this program. The recommendation was approved by the delegates.

Problem 9: (a) Define the adulterants such as pesticides which are of public health concern. (b) Determine at which point surveillance samples would be statistically significant to consuming public. (c) What sampling frequency would yield a statistically significant surveillance program? (d) Program of laboratory certification similar to that presently used in bacterial and inhibitory substances examination should be developed. (e) The study of the economic feasibility of such a program; what would be its cost as related to the value of the protection of the health of the consuming public. The task force recommended that FDA be asked to furnish the Conference with a summary of what is being done on the surveillance of pesticides and heavy metals and to answer the questions posed in this problem and to assist in the establishment of state conducted programs. The recommendation was defeated by the delegates.

Problems 10, 11, 12 and 13 all received the same

recommended action so will be listed together. *Problem 10:* Recommend a change in the bacteriological procedure for the determination of bacterial counts of both Grade A raw and pasteurized milk.

Problem 11: Evaluate the significance of current bacterial standards that are applied to raw and pasteurized milk.

Problem 12: Develop statistically significant sampling, laboratory procedures, and standards that more truly reflect the degree of the sanitary production and quality of raw and pasteurized milk.

Problem 13: To undertake a study with the PHS to determine acceptable maximum number of bacteria in milk, determine acceptable maximum number of bacteria in raw milk determined by the coliform, psychrophilic, and laboratory pasteurized tests. The task force recommended that the laboratory committee review existing bacterial standards and procedures and if necessary work toward development of new standards and procedures for the examination of Grade A raw and pasteurized milk. The laboratory committee shall report back to the 1973 Conference on its findings. The delegates approved the recommendation.

After conclusion of the task force reports, Program Chairman Wright called for unfinished business. Since there was no unfinished business, the Conference moved on the consideration of new business. There being no new business, the Chairman called for election of new members of the Executive Board. The Nominating Committee recommendations were

read for the second time. Delegate Boosinger, Florida, moved that the nominations be closed, and the Secretary be directed to cast a unanimous ballot for candidates. The motion was carried. The new members of the Executive Board were duly announced and the final general session of the 13th National Conference adjourned at 12:10 P.M. on Thursday, May 20.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING, MAY 20, 1971

Secretary-Treasurer J. C. McCaffrey convened the meeting of the new Executive Board at 12:25 p.m. on Thursday, May 20, 1971. All members with the exception of Carl Henderson were in attendance. Secretary-Treasurer McCaffrey introduced the new members of the Board from Region II, namely H. H. Vaux, Ken Van Patten, Burdett Heinemann and the three who were re-elected: John Schilling, Earl Wright, and J. C. McCaffrey.

Secretary-Treasurer McCaffrey called for the election of new officers. John Schilling was elected Chairman and J. C. McCaffrey was re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer.

Each member of the Board received a list showing the various hotels and cities which had submitted proposals to host the 1975 meeting. After considerable discussion the meeting was awarded to St. Louis, Missouri. The exact dates will be arranged later.

Chairman Schilling asked for a discussion of new business. Secretary McCaffrey mentioned that no particular recognition had ever been given to individuals who had served as Chairmen of the organization. He suggested that a suitable plaque be purchased and awarded to each of the past chairmen during the 1973 meeting in Des Moines, Iowa. Van Patten moved, seconded by Arledge that McCaffrey be authorized to make all arrangements for the purchasing of the plaques. There being no further new business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:10 p.m.

GE INTRODUCES

(Continued from Page 4)

shredded material is then suspended and whirled around the interior circumference of the combustion chamber wall by the circular motion of the vortex flame where it is burned to a sterile ash. Ash particles are then guided to a cyclone separator where they are collected for disposal.

Vortex I has been demonstrated through the joint efforts of GE, the City of Shelbyville, and the Environmental Health Service's Bureau of Solid Waste Management under Phase I of a two-year, \$444,680 Federal program.

Benefits afforded by the new Vorcinerator system were found to include exhaust and ash removal systems which markedly reduce emission of noxious gases, smoke and ash particles to the atmosphere; low maintenance and operating costs; no moving parts

in the high-temperature combustion chamber; modular unit construction for ease of portability and installation; and automatic controls for safety and efficiency.

In Phase II of the demonstration program a larger Vorcinerator system (6- to 7-ton per hour capacity) has been built by GE and installed in Shelbyville for further testing. Operation should begin by the end of the year.

The new Vorcinerator system reduces combustible waste materials to a fine ash suitable for industrial applications such as parking lot surfacing material. The inert ash also eliminates the need for large landfill areas and normally does not add to ground water pollution.

For more information on the new Vortex I modular Vorcinerator system, contact your local GE Industrial Sales Representative, or write the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Waste Management Systems, 1 Progress Road, Shelbyville, Indiana 46176.