Corridor H Construction Problems Discussed at Elkins

Highlands Voice
April 1975

Forest Service Scraps Eagle Lake by Pete Hanner

On March 18, 1975, the Monongahela National Forest and the U.S. Forest Service announced that the proposed Eagle Lake project would no longer be considered. The project, located near Elkins, West Virginia, was intended to provide water for the Cranesville Wildlife Refuge.

The Forest Service made a study of the project and determined that the construction of Eagle Lake would have a negative impact on the environment. The project was also found to be economically unfeasible.

The decision to scrap the project was met with mixed reactions. Some residents of the area were pleased with the decision, while others were disappointed.

The Forest Service has stated that it will continue to work with the local community to find alternative solutions to the water needs of the Cranesville Wildlife Refuge.
This month we are overlooking the citizen's right and duty on how to write to your elected or appointed public officials. It is a significant aspect of our democracy and an important means of communication. The abuse of this privilege by some has turned us all off. There are probably not many people who write letters over the past ten years in conservation. I have learned a certain amount of do's, don'ts, and what you might call techniques depending on how you write letters. You might have noticed a past issue on those of you who would like to help out at home.

The most important thing to remember is to direct your letter to the person who will most likely be able to help you. You must clearly state your problem, provide your name and address, and set it apart from the hundreds of other letters needing to be replied to. Your letter should be concise and to the point. Two or three short sentences are better than one complicated one. If you are using argument, state it and request a response indicating how they feel about the issue. Do not under any circumstances be insulting or use sarcasm (at least not right away, be slow to boil) in your first encounter. If you don't find it easy to write or words come hard for you, don't be afraid to get someone to help you to compose a letter. People who read a lot, high school English teachers, or folks that work on the local newspaper are usually glad to look over your effort and correct mistakes or help in phrasing. Above all, avoid emotionality.

Don't try to get folly or too friendly with your addressee. Don't expect them to trade confidences with you. Don't expect one politician to tell you what he feels about one's efforts or to answer some personal or philosophical question. These will be correctly ignored.

Now don't be afraid of getting the right address (this is a personal opinion, in my mind no letters should be overlooked). It is not the easiest job. Many people would like to have a list of the letters they should reply to, but no letter of mine is ever answered by anyone who has written to me as I have written so and so a letter. Actually, you need only look for a while. You can reach any senator simply by writing in care of the U.S. Senate, Washington DC 20510 and that of the member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington DC 20515. You do not need their office building names or numbers. Anywhere that you can tell the individual's name, department (such as DVR, Commerce, Attorney General, etc.), State Capitol, State office, etc. can be used. Although most Department officials can be reached usually through their department, such as Department of the Interior. Your problem is a little more complex when dealing with officials from regional offices. Here you need to know more specific addresses. If it's a name you want, go to the local library and ask them for the West Virginia map. You might be interested that your answer may not be thorough. Keep in mind that the answer you get may not be what you like (and this goes for responses from anywhere), but if the answer to your question is thorough and if the responder says that this is all he can do under the law, then you must take your case elsewhere.

Your chances of getting a reply from Governor Moore are 50/50, the answer has been prepared by somebody else, and your chances of getting an answer to a follow up are poor. All letters to the Attorney General's office are dealt with expeditiously and if the answer isn't in their first reply, it invariably is on follow up. State Legislators are very individualistic and it is difficult to generalize. Many don't know how to write and others are not even longer enough, but the rest are pretty good. Seriously, many are not trained or experienced enough in the jobs they do to give you an informative answer. Many are as frustrated as you with our archaic state constitution. People in key positions like Carl Geiser (Senate Natural Resources Chairman) and Ted Dominiak (House Appropriations Chairman) have state legislators answer only to people in their own district.

Originally getting a reply from the Dept. of Highways was almost impossible, but lately, we have been getting prompt and even courteous replies. Possibly as our organization gets better known, we must better replies although this sometimes works in reverse.

You will find letters addressed to the Homongahala National Forest people invariably are responded to by wardens or foremen who can never remember you, you always this way). Getting a reasonable reply from higher ups in the Forest Service is not as easy though they do have wardens and foremen. The Corps of Engineers in the main are good letter answerers although the contents of what they say are often disagreeable. This is one area where the Corps doesn't ignore you. EPA folks are nearly now at their jobs, but they are getting better at responding. For one thing now they know how, but a year ago they didn't.

Now for the folks in Congress. All of these people employ aides to go through their mail and frame replies. Very little of it actually is seen by the boss. Some of these aides are quite well informed as for example those in Congressman Heckler's office. You can be sure that although Mr. Heckler may not read your entire letter, he is well briefed on its contents by his aide. He will give you a non-committal reply and if he thinks you are wrong he will say so and tell you why. Frankly I admire this kind of answer most of all. Formerly, it goes down hill because some of the others can match Heckler's responsiveness.

Next would probably come Congressman Slack (I have had very little contact with Mr. Medoff). Congressmen and their staffs are under great pressure in the Congress held dear, but his letters are polite and give reasonable explanations for his positions. He too seems to be able to tell the folks about the story about the town where the fellows have dug himself into a hole and he will appreciate such an e-mail after reading some of the trips some of the others try to feed you.

Congressman Staggart's interests do not involve the current issues in4. You usually get a letter or a card. In Congress, it is a short one that decides to act on your requests, and it is a short two or three frames back to you which say nothing more than they get your letter. If you want to get in touch with Mr. Staggart, call him at home on the weekend at 704-1235.

Next comes Senator Byrd. At the present time, Mr. Byrd is the only member of the of Congress with a policy of being Senate whip, but he has some excellent staff people who deal with his mail. The reply you get is usually meaningless, but his people have noted that if you write to them about the new security commitments concerning some. All of Mr. Staggart's mail is filtered through his long time assistant, Miss Public. You might be able to talk over your affairs with him at the Department of the Interior, or the Natural Resources. If the Senate brings the bill you will appreciate such an e-mail after reading some of the trips some of the others try to feed you.

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Why the Cranberry Back Country Is Not Otter Creek

by Ron Hardway

A couple of years ago Otter Creek was faced with the unpleasant prospect of extensive core drilling operations within its boundaries. Island Creek Coal Company, owners of the mineral rights in Otter Creek, had decided to find out exactly what it was they owned. Regardless of the fact that Otter Creek was being reviewed by Congress as a potential National Wilderness Area, Island Creek had laid down plans to build a network of roads throughout the area to get to their core-drilling sites. The Forest Service, stewards of the Otter Creek surface, went along with Island Creek's roadbuilding plans because the Forest Service hoped to log the entire watershed anyway and would have to do less roadwork themselves.

It is difficult to think of all that happened in Otter Creek as history, yet history it is now that the Conservancy took offense against both Island Creek and the Forest Service, and sued them jointly to prevent the roadbuilding; that the Conservancy won the suit; that Island Creek was compelled to do their core drilling via horseback; that no logging ever occurred; that no roads were built; and that today the nation owns the Otter Creek National Wilderness Area.

Otter Creek is alive and well. But the core drillers and the road builders never die—they just change their name and move to another proposed wilderness area. Island Creek has become the Mid-Allegeny Corporation, and Otter Creek has become the Cranberry Back Country. But there the resemblance ends, and this time it's going to be much more difficult to stop what is happening.

It would seem that the Otter Creek decision would have set a precedent, and so it did for areas whose minerals are held under the same conditions as were those of Otter Creek. The ownership of Cranberry's minerals is a totally different story, and the Otter Creek decision does not apply in the least.

Conservancy member Don Gasper has spent some time ferreting out the facts of the Cranberry mineral situation and how it differs from that of Otter Creek. In a series of letters exchanged between Don and Monongahela Forest Service Supervisor Ralph Mumme the following facts have been brought to light.

1. The mineral rights in Cranberry were separated from the surface rights sometime before the Federal Government purchased the surface rights. Therefore, the mineral rights are what is called "outstanding," and the government had no opportunity to acquire any control over the exercise of the mineral rights when it bought the surface. This was not the case in Otter Creek. When Otter Creek was purchased by the government the mineral rights were reserved by the previous surface owners. Nevertheless the mineral owner was placed under the Secretary of Agriculture's Rules and Regulations of 1911. These Rules and Regulations require the mineral owner to file a plan of operations with the Forest Service before doing anything on the surface to get to the minerals. Thus, the Forest Service had a degree of control over mineral owner activities, and the court decision forced the Forest Service to exercise this control by rejecting Island Creek's plan of operations.

Since the mineral rights in Cranberry are outstanding the Forest Service had no control over Mid-Allegeny's core drilling plans. Mid-Allegeny is not required to file a plan of operations.

2. The seriousness of this deficiency is not apparent until one realizes that Mid-Allegeny holds the Cranberry minerals under a broad form deed. For those unfamiliar with this legal institution, the modern-day equivalent of the Dutch agreement to purchase Manhattan from the Indians, read Harry Caudill's Night Comes to the Cumberlands.

An excerpt from the Cranberry deed will suffice in showing what the Back Country is in for: the mineral owner (Mid-Allegeny) prospecting operations at will over the surface and under said granted lands and make and construct all necessary structures, railroads, roads, ways, excavations, air shafts, drains, and openings necessary or convenient for mining and removal of the said coal and other minerals... without being liable for any injury or damage done thereby to the underlying surface.

And there is not a thing the Forest Service can do about it.

3. The Eastern Wilderness Act signed in January by President Ford (Public Law 93-622) which creates the Cranberry Wilderness Study Area, does not provide any method or funds for acquiring minerals during the study period. Initial estimates indicate that it may be mid-1978 before the Forest Service is ready to recommend Congressional action on Cranberry. During that time, and until Congress acts, no minerals can be purchased under Cranberry unless there is a special appropriation.

In interpreting the wording of Public Law 93-622 the USDA General Counsel's Office decided that since Congress failed to remedy the conflict between privately-owned minerals in publicly held land on Wilderness Study Areas, the only response possible to such conflict was to hope that the mineral owners would not abuse the surface in any way which would harm the wilderness values of the area. Mid-Allegeny has already smashed that hope by continuing its road-building to core drill sites in Cranberry.

4. The USFS has contacted Mid-Allegeny and asked them to voluntarily cease their prospecting operations until the wilderness study is completed. Mid-Allegeny rejected the request, and replied that it would inform the Forest Service in a few months about its mining plans. The Forest Service can do nothing except sit back and wait.

Those are the reasons why the Cranberry Back Country is Not Otter Creek.
The most obvious difference is that the Kentucky sites are hilly (an average drop of 1 in 20 in the Collier study) while Indiana is flat (an average drop of 1 in 300 in Corbett's study). On this dimension West Virginia is more like Kentucky — and therefore in this State strips increase flooding.

This interpretation is accepted by Corbett and others, and not, perhaps, by Ben Greene, chief regulator of strip mines for the State of West Virginia, who wrote to me "The generally accepted theory for many areas is based upon work completed by Don M. Corbett" — i.e. the Indiana result.

Drains in the Hills

What in the process of strip mining in this State increases floods? The quick answer is: Drains in the hills.

The natural condition of this region is in wet, which is good for the trees and for downstream communities. But strip mines function as if designed to drain them.

Consider the geology of the highlands. They are like a layer cake which has been eaten away by mice and then thinly iced. The layers are the rock strata — sandstone, shale, and coal — which lie roughly flat and are relatively impervious to water; the eaten parts are the valleys formed by creeks; and the icing is the soil, mostly more than one or two feet deep. The water storage of a West Virginia hill in the soil. It is naturally wet because the water is slowly but continually percolating into the soil from the top of the hill to the valley. Water that gets through cracks in the underlying rocks collects in the coal and shale seams and runs out at springs or mine openings, or sinks back into the soil.

If you wanted to drain the hills, how would you do it? You would girdle the hillside, trenching the soil in a bank around the mountain top. You could then intercept the water that is seeping in the soil above the trench and channelize it. If you dig the trench at the level of the coal you can also capture the underground watercourses that are in the seams. Thus the methods of stripping that we see in this State — contour and strip mining — are exactly what a drainage engineer would recommend for draining the hills — and thus increase the flood danger of every storm or thaw.

None of the [censored] retouchings called 'reclamation' do much to correct this drainage. Regrading covers the trench but its preserves its function (just like a tile drain works in a farmer's field even covered with earth). Rechannelization makes the trench green again, but the very nature of the species recommended by the State of West Virginia for strip vegetation — crown vetch, sericea lespedea, tall fescue, kentucky bluegrass, white pine — reveal that the trench has decreased the natural moisture of the West Virginia hills — for these are droughty species.

Man in the Valleys

Having drained the hills, the only hope of reducing floods is to keep the downstream drains unclotted and flush the floods through — but this is made harder by another result of stripping — sedimentation. The Stanford Research Institute reported to the West Virginia Legislature that each acre stripped produces 400–600 tons of sediment per year — 70 to 100 times as much as a natural hillside. The State of West Virginia, according to Ben Greene who spoke to me at a tour of Greenbrier County strips, claims that sedimentation...
Kambowel Controversy Surveys

One of the key controversies surrounding the Kambowel survey is the method used to collect data. Critics argue that the survey was biased and not representative of the population, while defenders claim it was conducted fairly and accurately.

In order to address these concerns, a new survey was conducted using a different methodology. The new survey was designed to be more representative of the population and to minimize the potential for bias. The results of the new survey showed that the Kambowel controversy was not as widespread as previously thought.

The controversy surrounding the Kambowel survey highlights the importance of conducting thorough and unbiased surveys. It also underscores the need for transparent and open communication in order to ensure that the public is accurately informed about the results of these surveys.
Minutes of Spring Board Meeting

April 12, 1975

Jackson's Mill, WV

1. The meeting was called to order by President Charlie Carlson at 1:15 p.m.

2. In the absence of the Secretary, no minutes were available for the previous meeting.

3. The Treasurer's Report was read and approved (enclosed).

4. Communications regarding the meeting of new Board members were received. Bruce Bond will henceforth represent the Kanawha Trail Club, and Robert I. Tabor will represent the W.Va. Scenic Trails Conf.

5. Dave Eckert moved that Bob Burrill be relieved of his position from the Board since Dave had nominated Bob from the floor at the Annual Meeting without Bob's agreement, and Bob wishes that to be filled by a previously uninvolved member. Seconded and passed.

Joe Riefenbarger and Dave Eckert were appointed to present a nomination for a replacement at the next meeting. Jeanette Fitzwilliams asked that the Secretary send out with the notice of the next meeting a complete list of names and addresses of current Board members and officers.

Charlie Carlson read two letters from groups who had been notified to replace their Board representatives because of lack of attendance. Both the Audubon Society of W.Pa. and the Mountain Club of Md. apologized for not being more active, but expressed a continuing interest in WVHC activities.

6. Jeanette Fitzwilliams moved that participating organizations that do not wish to stay on the Board, but desire to be kept informed, be sent mailing lists to Board members such as minutes and other important matters. Seconded and passed.

7. The Board restated its previous policy to allow the Dolly Sods and Otter Creek guides to go out of print when the present supply is exhausted.

Jean Rodman moved that the prices of guides be increased as follows: All guides be increased to $3.00 retail and wholesale prices raised accordingly. Seconded and passed.

8. Motion to change date of audit from Nov. 31 to Dec. 31 to coincide without fiscal year. Seconded and passed.

9. Our changes in tax status is still pending with the IRS. Dave Eckert is to contact Tom King to see if he has the charter that cannot be found.

10. Jeanette Fitzwilliams reported that a permit system has been established for Dolly Sods and Otter Creek to assist in research on who the users are and their interests, and to promote better behavior by the users. It is hoped permits will not have to be used as a mechanism to limit use.

11. Carolyn Brady Wilson read a statement on concern about the proposed timber sale on Krumholt State Forest. There was a full discussion about the state forest system, its purposes and uses. Several people felt unable to make a decision without more information, and requested a Voice article and pictures. Several felt that we should not go on record against lumbering on all state forests, but that the Krumholt case should be considered on its own merits.

Jeanette Fitzwilliams moved that we oppose the cutting of any stand containing these unique and very unusual large trees in Krumholt State Forest, and so signify to the authorities. Seconded and passed.

12. Charlie Carlson reported on a meeting with the Department of Agriculture concerning the eradication of multi-flora rose by chemical pellets. Pellet lovers are very concerned that the pruning will be such that many nesting birds will be killed. No action was taken, but it is hoped an article for the Voice can be prepared.

13. Dave Eckert reported for Bob Burrill that the WVHC has been asked to endorse a Journey Down the Potomac in August to draw attention to the Potomac River against the creation of a National River through legislation. Motion made, seconded and passed to do so.

14. Dave Eckert asked for Board reaction to an idea of a special anniversary celebration for the WVHC around its tenth birthday. There was limited support expressed, but no clear-cut date is available to take as our birthday. Perhaps a later time is more appropriate.

15. Charlie Carlson asked permission to loan the WVHC's Tom Allen Owl Print, awarded last year by the Audubon Society to the WVHC, to the Kanawha State Forest for safe-keeping. Approved.

16. Nick Losano reported on the Fall Review which will focus on the Cranberry Area. Tentatively the dates are the third weekend in Oct., but the committee may reconsider.

17. Corridor H.

Lowell May reported on his economic analysis of Corridor H and the recent trip to Washington to present it to the ARC. Sen. Randolph's staff and others as reported in the April Voice.

Charlie Carlson reported on a meeting March 29 in Elkton in which it was reported that covenants found and water supply for the Bowden Hatchery are endangered. Several agencies, Fish and Wildlife, Forest Service, DNR, etc. are very concerned and are moving toward opposition to further work on Corridor H unless and until further study and justification is forthcoming. This has been our position consistently. Charlie also read a very strong letter from the Fish and Wildlife Service Regional office to the DOI threatening court action if the DOI doesn't file an environmental impact statement and provide adequate assurances for protection of the Hatchery.

Jim Hinson suggested an attorney in Philadelphia that has won a series of such cases, Bob Sugarman, be asked to assist our local attorney, Mr. Sweeney in Grafton.

Nick Losano moved that we encourage a suit to be filed on our behalf as soon as practicable by Bob Burrill's judgement. Seconded and passed.

18. Nick Zwiegston introduced Tom Bragg and Kenneth Parker from the Upper West Fork Watershed Association in Lewis County, where we are holding this meeting. This group opposes a Corps of Engineers Dam. Stonewall Jackson Dam. proposed to prevent flooding in Weston. They propose instead a system of Soil Conservation Service small dams. They answered questions and explained their group's work more fully.

Nick Losano moved that we support the Upper West Fork Watershed Assn. in their opposition to the Stonewall Jackson Reservoir. Seconded and passed.

Joe Riefenbarger later moved that we give Upper West Fork Watershed Assn. $100 for their legal expenses. Seconded and passed.

19. Eagle Lake final Eis is available. The Forest Service has abandoned Eagle Lake, and only proposed the campgrounds in the headwaters of the Cranberry. Our continued resistance even to this part of the project was stressed.

20. Nick Losano reported on the Scenic Trails Conference's work. A new leaflet was passed out outlining their plans.

21. Joe Riefenbarger moved that we offer any assistance to any group studying Shavers Fork for inclusion as a wild and scenic river. Seconded and passed.

22. Nick Z. reported that we missed Campaign Clean Water's appeal, so our money was not needed or spent.

23. Dave Eckert reported that he and several members are continuing to work with the Wilderness Society's Leadership Training Program, and expects to bring back some useful ideas.

24. The next board meeting will be in July in the Cranberry area, the exact date to be arranged by the President.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Dave Eckert, Acting Secretary

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USFS Buys Last of Otter Creek

The last inholding on the Otter Creek Watershed has been purchased by the Forest Service, according to Monongahela National Forest Supervisor, Ralph Mummer. Mummer said that 180 acres of surface land, owned by Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Haynes of McLean, Virginia, had been purchased under the authority of the Eastern Wilderness Act, passed by Congress last January.

The inholding included a 1 1/4 mile section of Otter Creek itself, and 180 acres of surrounding area. The purchase now places the entire 20,000 acres of the Otter Creek watershed under the ownership of the U.S. Forest Service.
Permits Required for Wilderness Areas

The Wilderness Act of 1964, as amended, requires that permits be issued for certain activities in wilderness areas. These activities include commercial use of vehicles, aircraft, and horses, and private use of airplanes in areas greater than 250 square miles. The permits are necessary to ensure that these areas remain pristine and undisturbed.

Commercial use of vehicles, aircraft, and horses in wilderness areas is regulated to protect the natural environment and to ensure that these areas remain accessible to all. The permits are issued by the National Park Service and are subject to renewal every five years.

Private use of airplanes in wilderness areas is also regulated to protect the natural environment and to ensure that these areas remain accessible to all. The permits are issued by the Federal Aviation Administration and are subject to renewal every five years.

In order to obtain a permit, applicants must submit a completed application form along with a fee. The fee is determined by the activity and the size of the area involved.

Permits are available from the local forest service or the National Park Service. It is important to obtain a permit before entering the wilderness area to ensure that you are in compliance with all regulations.

Failure to obtain a permit may result in fines and other penalties. It is important to follow all regulations and to respect the natural environment in order to ensure the continued preservation of wilderness areas.
Weather and the Lay of the Land

by Gordon T. Haarick

The March 1975 issue of the Voice carried an article by Reid L. Byrson entitled "The Lessons of Climatic History." Climate, for practical purposes, may be defined as a matter of average temperatures, prevailing winds, and normal rain and snowfall. Further, for meteorological purposes, a period at least thirty years is the minimum for determining "average" temperatures and "normal" rain and snowfall.

Unfortunately, from the standpoint of the ecologist most of man's large-scale assaults upon the landscape have happened with in the past twenty-five years or less. Thus, there are no reliable records for this period which can be compared with earlier periods. For this reason, recent ecological events must be compared in terms of weather. And weather, for all practical purposes, is the state of the atmosphere with regard to heat or cold, wetness or dryness. calm or storm, and clearness or cloudiness.

Man's own works have somewhat altered the weather and climate. Cities, with their concentrations of heat-absorbing structures and heating machinery, are generally warmer both winter and summer than is the surrounding countryside. Both climate and weather vary somewhat within a region because of local differences in geography and plant life. Valleys tend to be cooler than hillsides; especially at night and in the winter, because cold air flows downhill. Lakesides and riverbeds generally are more humid than inland areas, and more dew, and often have more late spring frosts.

What are some of man's more recent large-scale landscape alterations? Strip mining has come to vogue since the end of World War II. The Interstate Highway system, with it's sister Appalachian Highway system, has been under construction for more than a decade, and there are now hundreds of miles of structures in many cities, while the rush to building shopping malls is devastating many once-rural areas. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, an organization with an aversion to free-flowing streams, has completed a number of impoundments, which has a number of impoundments under construction; and it has still more impoundments on the drawing board.

Thus, in West Virginia, three major factors are at work in determining weather changes. First, there are the prevailing westerly winds; second, construction or destruction is largely concentrated to the windward side of the mountains; and third, warm bodies of water extend over which the dust-laden west winds must pass.

Dirty Air Coming to the Mountains
by Ed Light

A decision is due to be made soon which will either either the development or destruction of the West Virginia Highlands. This is the result of a national Sierra Club suit over the "significant deterioration" section of the Clean Air Act.

Under new EPA regulations, states may make areas where air quality standards and requirements will be met for either practically no deterioration or deterioration up to the highest permissible federal air pollution standards. Polluting power plants, factories, or land developments which would attract many automobiles would not be allowed where the air quality cannot deteriorate, but would be encouraged to locate in areas allowing air deterioration.

EPA has given the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission until June 1 to designate any clean air areas for deterioration or non-destruction. After that date, EPA will assume jurisdiction of all clean air areas in a category allowing for "moderate amount of deterioration."

Industrial and land development groups are pushing for air quality standards which will allow West Virginia Highland areas. For example, Monongahela Power has not ruled out a coal-fired power plant in the Cranwell Valley area in conjunction with their plans for the dam. It is to be to their advantage to get that area needed for air pollutants. Along with extracting from the automobile enjoyment of us areas, rural roads, and airports, very low levels of air pollution can have beneficial effects on public health, visibility, and causes damage to plants. Car manufacturers are sending letters regarding the protection of clean air in specific areas of West Virginia to: West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission, 1501 Washington Street, Ext. Charleston, West Virginia 25311.

Conservancy Publications

A new edition of the Monongahela National Forest trail guide is now available. Users will be pleased to know that the format of the guide has been changed, and it will now fit conveniently in a large pocket or an outside pocket on a pack. The new guide measures 5 ½" x 7", it costs $3.00 and can be ordered from the address below.

"The Otter Creek Guide is now out-of-print and unavailable."


These may be ordered from:
Bon Haven, 200 Union St.
Webster Springs, WV 26289

Copy available at 1/3 discount in ten or more copies. Address inquiries concerning wholesale orders to Bruce Sundquist, $10 College Park Drive, Montville, Pennsylvania 15114. Price per copy $0.05.