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DER's Clifford Jones Speaks At TCWA Conference

The annual luncheon-conference of the TCWA, held October 2, 1980 at the Westinghouse Recreation Lodge in the Borough of Forest Hills, was graced by the presence of the state Department of Environmental Resources' (DER) new Secretary, Clifford Jones as speaker. He follows an institution!

Replacing the venerable Dr. Maurice Goddard would be no easy task under the best conditions. But these are not the best of times for DER, particularly where budget matters are concerned.

Governor Thornburgh has decreed a 3 percent decrease in the DER budget from last year, which itself was a bare-bones budget. With inflation running above 10 percent and driving up operating costs, the future for this vital environmental agency is bleak.

However, Clifford Jones quickly made the 75 local, county and state dignitaries in attendance realize that he will approach his difficult task with humor, intelligence and, apparently, a great deal of courage.

Some of the things the Secretary said were welcome news to the TCWA gathering, while he also brought forth some bad news.

He began by complimenting TCWA's 1979-80 effort in saying, "You're one of the most persistent lobbying groups in the state, and certainly one of the best watershed associations." He congratulated TCWA for obtaining funds from the Legislature for the "only major stream improvement project we'll undertake this year."

His reference was to the \$2.7 million Sawmill Run stream rehabilitation project in the Borough of Turtle Creek, which will go into the first phase of construction as soon as property releases are obtained.

TCWA, who initiated the effort in



Clifford Jones, Secretary of the state's DER, addresses local officials at TCWA's October 2, 1980 luncheon-conference at the Westinghouse Recreation Lodge in Forest Hills.

1978, shares credit for this important project with State Senator Edward Zemprelli (D-Clairton), who introduced and championed the needed legislation through the Senate, Representative Tom Michlovic (D-North

Braddock) who helped in the House, and the steady support of the Allegheny County Commissioners.

Included in the project is the repair of deteriorating retaining walls, from Thompson Run, a distance of about 2,200 feet upstream to near the borough line with Wilkins. Construction on a 110 feet box culvert section, costing \$94,899 (where portions of State Route 130 have slid into the channel) will begin as soon as property releases are obtained.

Construction on the remainder of the project is expected later this year.

Secretary Jones was not nearly so confident about the future of TCWA's \$10 million Irwin Syncline Acid Mine Drainage Abatement (AMD) Project. This project, which TCWA saw approved for funding through Project

Continued on page 2



Secretary Jones outlined the state-financed Sawmill Run stream rehabilitation project which TCWA initiated. Construction on a 110 feet box-

culverted section supporting Route 130 (portions shown above) and costing \$94,899 will begin shortly.

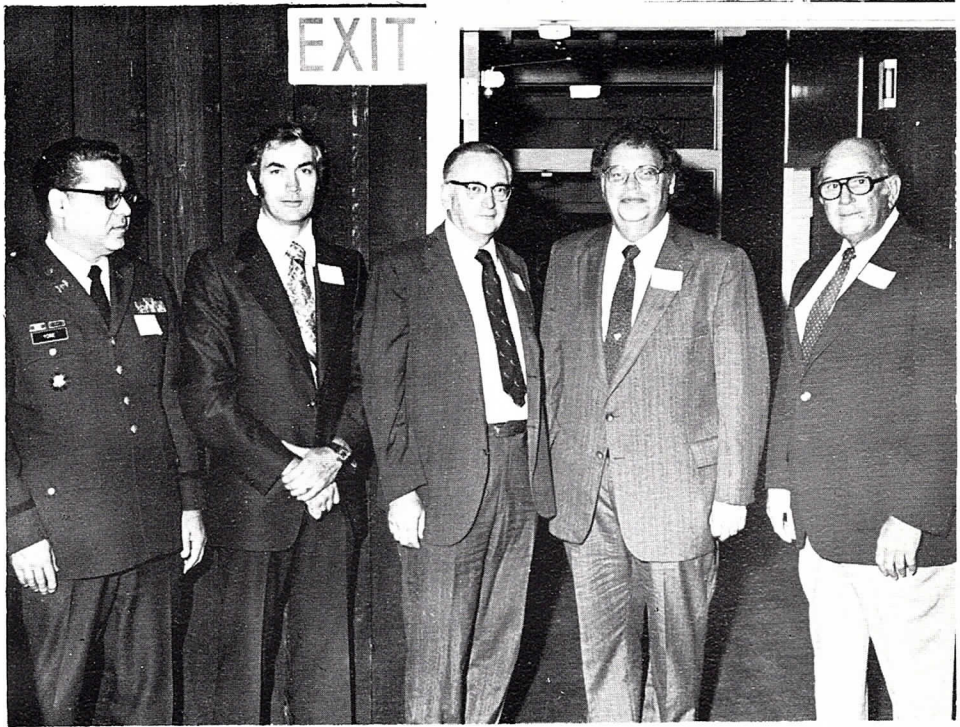
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500 bond monies in 1978, is vital to the improvement of most of the major streams in the watershed.

However, Secretary Jones identified that higher costs associated with the operation of future AMD treatment plants, and an over-commitment by DER in Southwestern Pennsylvania required a careful reconsideration of all proposed projects. He said, "We'll be taking a careful look at the cost and the benefits of each to see that our remaining bond monies are spent as wisely as possible."

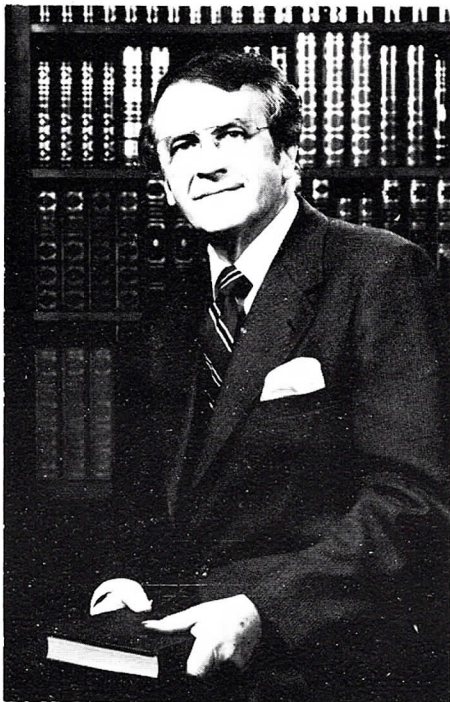
The evaluation of the affected projects was completed by DER at the end of 1980. TCWA officials will soon be traveling to Harrisburg with Senator Edward Zempirelli to hear DER's conclusions on the fate of the Irwin Syncline project, so vital to the environmental future of Pittsburgh's East Suburbs.

Secretary Jones concluded his conversation at the conference by identifying that DER's priority projects for the next few years would be in the safe handling and disposal of the state's toxic wastes, through the authority of the state's new Toxic Waste Act.



Some of the 75 attendees at the TCWA conference included (L to R) Col. Joseph Yore, Pittsburgh District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, John M. Mores, TCWA Executive Director, DER Secretary Clifford Jones, Allegheny County Commissioner and Board Chairman Thomas J. Foerster, and John L. Schwartz, Jr., TCWA Board Chairman.

Penn State U. Helps On Forbes Trail



Senator Edward Zempirelli will be accompanying TCWA to Harrisburg in the near future to discuss the fate of TCWA's \$10 million Irwin Syncline Mine Drainage Abatement Project with DER.

TCWA's proposed Forbes Trail Recreation Area got an added boost in early 1981 by way of Penn State University's School of Landscape Architecture.

Two students from that school, Mr. Karl Steinmetz and Mr. Richard Russo, made the planning of this anticipated 550 acre natural park their fifth-year internship project. Such an internship is needed before graduation.

Working with TCWA, the students completed both a comprehensive plan for the entire area, and a site development plan for the 25 acre portion, at the northern terminus, that is proposed for intensive recreation development.

The comprehensive plan includes wilderness paths along high ridges, streamside bikeways and walkways, scenic overlooks, secluded picnic sites and identification of natural advantages that should be preserved.

Six elaborate landscape architectural drawings were prepared by Messrs. Steinmetz and Russo, identifying these and other designs for the proposed park. A site for a nature center was also located.

The 25 acre site development plan was more extensively defined. It centers around a four-acre lake to be built on a wide flood plain, about one-half mile south of the point where the Pennsylvania Turnpike crosses Turtle Creek.

Included on the five sketches comprising this plan are entrance and exit roads, a parking lot to serve the entire park, the pond, a tot lot, comfort facilities, picnic shelters and a winter toboggan run. All of these facilities are carefully sited and screened from one another by natural terrain and vegetation.

The students carefully followed TCWA's original concept of a fishing-related natural recreation area, that allowed certain areas for use by the very young, very old and handicapped.

The excellence with which Karl and Richard pursued their task is shown by the fact that both got "A's" for their efforts.

Plans they produced will allow TCWA to provide an awareness to property owners, whose lands are needed for the project, a full concept of how their lands will be used.

Roy Murdick Earns Eagle Scout Badge

Becoming an Eagle Scout means many things to many people. To the uninitiated, those who were not scouts themselves, or whose children were not, most of these people likely anticipate that the Eagle Scout Badge is just another in a myraid of scout badges on a boy's chest. But it is not.

It is the final badge; the culmination. The final product of a quest from boy to young manhood. It is obtained by less than 5 percent of boys in scouting.

To obtain it, a scout must plan, organize and carry out a project of major magnitude; essentially on his own merit. The project must benefit his church, school or community.

While he may receive help from father and friends, the scout must do the bulk of the planning, obtain the materials, and direct the project. The key words are plan, organize and direct.

The Eagle Scout badge is intended to transcend from a boy doing a small project through his own labor to a project manager, a supervisor, carrying out through his direction a complex, integrated physical improvement.

Roy Murdick, a young man from Murrys ville, Pa. was seeking his Eagle Scout Badge. He came to the Turtle Creek Watershed Association (TCWA) seeking a project in February, 1980.

TCWA director Shirley Turnage suggested two in the municipality of Murrys ville: a rip-rap project along Haymaker Run where a bank near a road was being undercut, and construction of a fish habitat structure on Haymaker Run near the Sloan Grade School. Haymaker Run in this section was stocked with trout last year.

Young Murdick chose the trout fishing habitat: a log and stone structure that forms a small dam and



Roy L. Murdick, Eagle Scout.

causes a large pool, ideal for trout, to be formed just downstream.

Planning for the project, and obtaining the necessary permits was the first order of business. The former proved considerably easier than the latter.

TCWA put Murdick in touch with the regional office of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission at Somerset.

Roy, after identifying the merits of the project, enlisted their aid in helping select a stream location for the structure. They also agreed to provide the construction work-plans.

A representative from the Fish Commission, Mr. Ron Tibbott, met with Murdick at the site on July 23, and staked out the area for construction.

Obtaining the permits, however, proved more difficult. Mr. Murdick found that the bureaucracy that now commands most environmental projects indeed works in slow and sometimes laborious ways.

Perseverance proved to be the one outstanding quality required.

And a permit from the Fish Commission was received, after written permission from the school board and superintendent of schools was obtained, and forwarded to the Fish Commission.

Procuring materials was the next order of business.

Ten large logs, 6 feet to 18 feet long, were needed for the project. These were cut down and shaped to size from the land of Roy's father in Murrys ville. They were cut from locust trees because of their durability.

Wood boards were also needed, and these were obtained from scrap-oak pallets provided free by Westinghouse

Electric Corporation, through the efforts of TCWA Board Chairman, John L. Schwartz.

Finally, stone about the size of foot-balls was rounded-up from local farms, and the use of a backhoe was donated by Fox Fire Farms of Murrys ville.

With the permits obtained, and the raw materials ready, young Murdick began construction on the last week-end of September. Using labor provided by other scouts, friends and volunteers from fishing and environmental groups from the area, the fishing structure was complete and in-place within two weeks of the start of work.

Murdick gives particular credit to members of his Scout Troop, Kevin Beamer, Tim Beamer, Jeff Graham, Doug Baughman, Ben Homan, Steve Rau, and Mike Hollen, as well as his father and members of the TCWA for help in carrying out the project.

A total of 135 man-hours of labor was contributed by the volunteers in excavation, dam construction and landscape work.

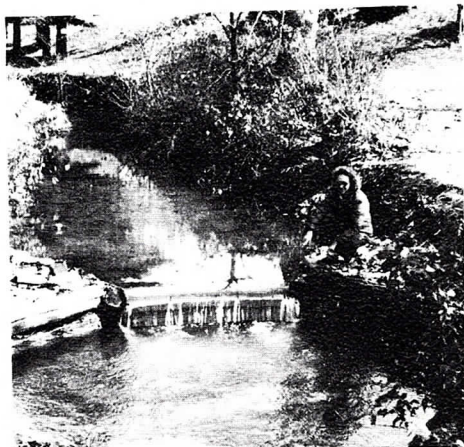
And the project cost Murdick all of \$10 to complete for his Eagle Scout requirements.

The project may have served more than one purpose. When asked what his future plans are, Murdick replies, "College," and appropriately "probably a career in engineering."

To the sportsmen and children who will use his fishing facility, Roy Murdick's accomplishment will be a lasting memento to the ideals and dedication that scouting throughout the United States embodies.



Roy and a friend hammer a submerg-ed nail.



TCWA Director Shirley Turnage, who suggested the project which Roy Murdick completed for his Eagle Scout badge, points to the finished product.

East Suburbs Storm Runoff Plan Nears Completion

The TCWA's \$75,000 Stormwater Management Plan for the East Suburbs of Pittsburgh in the Turtle Creek Watershed is well into its second phase, and should be complete by the end of 1981.

Accomplishments to this point include a Stormwater Control Handbook, which defines standards for the watershed, and provides a "shopping list" of stormwater control facilities that might be used in the area.

Also coming out of the research thus far is an analysis and mapping of the primary stormwater sewers and other hydraulic structures in the municipalities of Forest Hills, Churchill, North Braddock, Braddock Hills, East Pittsburgh, Chalfant, and Pitcairn. (Collector storm sewers were not mapped, however, and

municipalities are advised to do this in the future.)

Damaging flood problems were located in these areas, too.

In 1981, most of the work during the first half of the year will involve locating the primary stormwater systems in the remaining portions of the study area. These will be analyzed for present and future problems.

Communities affected include the municipalities of Plum, Penn Hills, Wall, Wilmerding, East McKeesport, North Versailles, Turtle Creek and Wilkins.

One of the most important products of the entire plan will be generated during this period. The major flooding problems throughout all municipalities included in the plan will be analyzed by TCWA's consul-

tant engineer, Buchart-Horn Engineers of York, Pennsylvania.

Alternatives for abating each problem will be discussed, with a "ball park figure" presented for corrective action. This should allow municipalities a preliminary figure so that they can schedule improvements in their capital improvements programs, or from Community Development or state grant sources. (of course, the municipal engineer or some other party would need to assess more accurate costs prior to an actual grant request.)

During the last half of 1981, the final stormwater plan will be prepared, including computer analysis of several sub-watersheds, to determine the actual contents of the plan.



John Mores, TCWA Executive Director, diagrams a hydraulic constraint in a stream along Lynn Avenue in Monroeville. TCWA is completing a \$15,000 study for repairing storm water structures and providing sanitary sewage along this unnamed tributary to Turtle Creek.



TCWA's Susann Seibel identifies one of the 9 stream gauges (and two precipitation stations) which TCWA operates to obtain base data for the area's stormwater plan.

Air Pollution Scare In Valley Local firm "Tests Air" for PCB burning

TCWA recently marshalled enforcement agencies, legislators and congressmen, local citizens groups and the press to fight a proposed burning of PCB's in the watershed area.

The concept that a man can do anything he wants with his land, despite the effect on his neighbors, is passe. Certainly this is true where health damages could be inflicted.

This is the position TCWA took concerning the burning of Poly Chlorinated BiPhenols (PCB's), a suspected cancer-causing agent, at the Hauseman Company's Trafford scrap metal site. Tight valley walls, with heavily developed portions of Trafford, Monroeville, Level Green and

North Huntingdon nearby, make the effects of weather inversions on air pollution particularly offensive at this location.

This is hardly the place to test a new incineration concept on PCB's a substance so dangerous that no commercial incinerators have yet been licensed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Yet this is what Stu Hauseman, owner of the company, first apparently intended. And he intended doing it by the "second week in January, 1981" according to a statement Hauseman made to engineers at a local industrial plant.

TCWA became aware of Hause-

man's intention during the first week of December, 1980 when an environmental engineer from one of the Turtle Creek Valley's major industries contacted this agency. He told TCWA that Hauseman had solicited that plant's PCB's, and PCB's from other corporate plants throughout the area.

When Hauseman was asked if the more concentrated PCB's could be sent, Hauseman replied, "all of them". The Engineer, knowing that each industry that generates PCB's waste is legally responsible for their disposal, contacted the TCWA because, according to the engineer, "they couldn't possibly have a permit without our knowing it."

Municipalities Map Stormwater Systems



North Huntingdon Township planner, Bob Arch, (L.) identifies the storm sewer mapping his department has completed for the township to James Tempero, TCWA Director and North Huntingdon Commissioner.

North Huntingdon Township, in Westmoreland County, has taken a giant step forward in approaching their present and future stormwater problems.

They have located and mapped all road inlets and all storm sewers in the township.

This complete inventory will allow a quick analysis of any spot flooding or downstream flooding affecting township residents. Maintenance can then be instituted or capital improvements (if needed) can be programmed. Also, should the municipality ever desire to computerize its stormwater system, this data will allow that capability.

The project was organized by township planner, Bob Arch, at the suggestion of TCWA director and township commissioner, Jim Tempero.

Bob organized two CETA employees who traveled North Huntingdon's streets mapping all catch basins (inlets) on a 1 to 400 township map. When this was complete, the two then proceeded to each catch basin, walking the storm sewer to the exit point, measuring it where it discharged, and placing that information on the map.

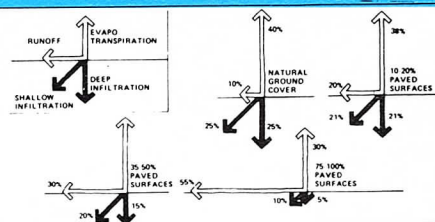
After the complete municipal system was mapped, Bob had a 1 to 400 acetate overlay prepared. This could then be placed over a similar scaled topographic or land-use map of the township to provide a complete picture of stormwater generation and flows.

TCWA applauds North Huntingdon's effort. It ties in directly with TCWA's overall stormwater planning for the watershed. TCWA has completed a Stormwater Management Handbook, with standards for controls, and is proceeding to map the main interceptors and hydraulic structures in the Allegheny County portions of the watershed.

With North Huntingdon's inventory, and using TCWA's watershed standards, the municipality can now institute a stormwater control ordinance that should go a long way to eliminate community flooding problems.

SIMILAR MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS NEEDED

TCWA is calling on all 28 watershed municipalities to undertake similar programs.



Shown above are the typical changes that happen to rainfall and runoff when land is developed and impermeable surfaces change soil infiltration rates.

Several, Forest Hills and Murrys ville, have already begun.

Forest Hills, in Allegheny County, using a Pitt graduate student for aid, is in the final stages of mapping their system.

And Murrys ville, in Westmoreland County, has completed the first step; they have mapped all of their road inlets.

Locating all stormwater systems throughout the watershed would be extremely valuable, both to the municipality's capital improvements program, and to TCWA's planning efforts.

Accordingly, TCWA will work with any interested municipality, to help obtain CETA or college personnel to do the storm sewer mapping, and to otherwise set up the program.

North Huntingdon has volunteered to help, also. Bob Arch has consented to meet with other municipal planners, identifying how he organized his program and any problems he encountered.

Any community interested should contact TCWA's John Mores at 256-2433.

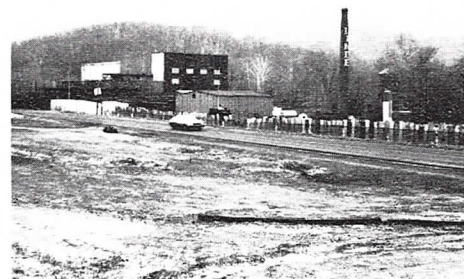
According to the source, Hauseman stated that his "new process" would generate temperatures of 3,000 degrees, (and the fumes passed through scrubbers) which will stabilize the PCB's. Obviously, Hauseman intended to do it with the antiquated incinerator that he brought from Herr's Island two years ago, and only recently was seen dismantled at the Trafford site.

PCB's, besides causing cancer in test animals, have also been tied to liver damage, miscarriages, birth defects, impotence, and throat and respiratory irritations in human beings. The unhealthful consequences of this substance are well documented.

It is not the type of substance you toss on your backyard bonfire. TCWA will work to see that a proper and complete review process, where the local municipalities and public that might be affected can be heard, before PCB's or any other hazardous waste is landfilled or incinerated in the watershed.

Hauseman, on being contacted by the press in mid-December, denies that he ever intended to burn PCB's at the Trafford site. "I have no facilities for that," he stated.

However, the Pittsburgh Press contacted the Allegheny County Bureau of Air Pollution Control and the federal Environmental Protection



The Hauseman Company's scrap metal site at Trafford, Pa.

Agency in Philadelphia and found that Hauseman had indeed begun discussions on obtaining permits for incinerating PCB's.

Obviously, the Hauseman site bears watching.



BIRDS—What Are They?



Believe it or not, those fluffy little birds outside your window are descendants of reptiles - alligators, snakes and lizards.

Perhaps 190 million years ago, a creature half reptile and half bird, whose ancestors had a little earlier slithered out of a stagnant swamp, climbed a tree. It spread membranes that had grown between front and back legs, much like today's flying squirrels, and glided to an adjacent tree.

The earth knew flight. And eons of evolution of this early gliding creature have brought us the myriad of birds seen today.

But what are they? And how do they achieve this marvelous characteristic — flight?

BODY STRUCTURE

All birds have several common characteristics.

All are equipped with feathers, believed to have developed from the scales of the reptiles. These feathers provide flight buoyancy, and protect the bird from cold temperatures.

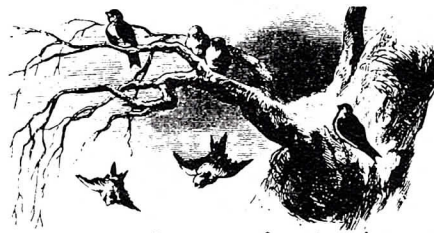
The skeleton is perfect for flying. The bones are small and hollow, extremely light of weight. And muscles covering these bones make up more than one-half of the birds' weight, the largest and strongest being in the breast. It is these powerful muscles that move the wings.

Even the lungs assist in flight. Compact lungs contain a remarkable

system of air sacs which gives the bird more buoyancy. They are also used to cool the bird (which cannot sweat like animals) by taking in additional air for cooling.

Birds have huge hearts in comparison to their size that beat extremely rapidly, as high as 800 per minute in some birds. It is this large and rapid blood flow that provides for the enormous energy requirements of flight.

Birds must eat a great deal because of these high energy requirements, with many common song-birds eating several times an hour. This is why, during cold weather when energy needs are highest, and snow covers the normal food supply our flying friends find a feeder stuffed with seed so welcome.



Birds remain one of nature's most marvelous adaptations.

Most song-birds found in Pennsylvania can live from ten to fifteen years. But few die a natural death. Their enemies are many and the songbird that lives beyond four or five years is the exception.

How much do birds weigh? Hummingbirds, the lightest bird, may weigh only one-twelfth of an ounce. Most sparrows, warblers and other similar song-birds range from one-third to two-thirds ounce. Bluebirds and cat-birds may weigh one ounce, robins two ounces and mourning doves up to four ounces. Wild Turkeys, the largest bird in Pennsylvania, may range from twelve to twenty-five pounds.

How fast do they fly? Most small perching birds range from 20 to 35 miles per hour. Geese and ducks fly about 40 to 60 miles per hour; and the Swift, fastest of all birds, has been clocked as fast as 200 miles per hour.

BENEFITS TO MAN

In Pennsylvania, there are about 300 species of birds; they fall into three general classifications: game birds, predatory birds, and song and insectivorous birds. All are important to man.

Birds, some biologists maintain, are vital if man is to inhabit the earth. They point to some interesting facts and statistics.

Our song-birds are the natural enemies of insects, which are in turn the enemy of both man and his cultivated crops. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the annual value of birds in destroying insect pests is over \$350 million to crops alone.

Consider an interesting statistic that naturalists like to use for emphasis. Two flies can produce in one year's time, if they had no natural enemies and all of the young survived, a total of 1.5 Septillion flies. (That's 1.5 followed by 20 zeros.) That number of flies could cover the earth with a layer of flies 47 feet deep!

Also, birds aid man by controlling weeds. Certain species, including the sparrows, finches and grosbeaks, are voracious consumers of weed seeds. It has been reported by scientists that 23,000 weed seeds were counted in the stomachs of three mourning doves.

Hawks and owls, predatory birds, use mice and rats as the mainstay of their diet, further protecting grain crops.

And game birds also have their value, particularly for recreation. Tramping through the fields and forests of the state in quest of game birds is sure to improve the health, both physical and mental, of the hunter.

The lore and fascinating aspects of birds in Pennsylvania are virtually infinite. Each species has its unique, enthralling characteristics, whether it is a Cardinal viewed from your window or a Chickadee seen afield.

And they all perform one of nature's most marvelous feats, unaided flight.

NOTE: This article draws heavily from the opening sections of the Pennsylvania Game Commissions' "Pennsylvania Birdlife", 1973. This excellent primer covers nearly all aspects of bird life, and is a "must" for bird lovers young and old. For information on its purchase, call the TCWA at 256-2433, or your local Game Commission office.

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Director's Profiles



John L. Schwartz, TCWA Board Chairman, makes a point at a recent TCWA gathering. John, who also is chairman of the Allegheny County Conservation District, has become a leader in determining policy in many environmental programs in Southwestern Pennsylvania.



TCWA directors Mary Ann Walko, Penn Township, and Edward J. Fischer, East Pittsburgh, stand in front of a newly built shelter at the B.Y. Pond Park in Trafford, part of TCWA's proposed Forbes Trail Recreation Area. Another TCWA director Paul J. Sorokach from Trafford was primarily responsible for construction of the facility. Mrs.

Walko, an active conservationist in many groups in Penn Township, is primarily interested in recreation development and environmental education with the TCWA. Ed Fischer, former chairman of the Turtle Creek Flood Control Authority, has worked for over a decade in the urban areas of the Turtle Creek Valley for environmental improvement.

WHAT'S IN THAT WATER?

"Water, water everywhere." But what in the world is in it?

Watershed high school students over the next few years will be answering that question, with the aid of a water testing kit and Fact Sheets provided by the TCWA. It is an effort by the TCWA to provide a greater awareness of local water quality problems, and a meaningful educational experience as well.

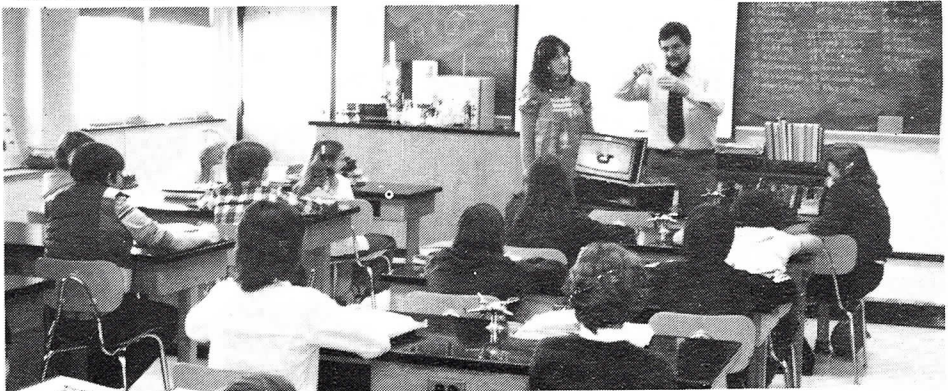
The program has evolved from a cooperative effort, where the Allegheny County Conservation District has supplied TCWA with one of their elaborate HACH water testing kits that the Conservation District has purchased for educational purposes.

The TCWA has developed a program where the test kit is being made available, for a three-month period, to each junior and senior high school in the watershed.

TCWA personnel first meet with school instructors, identifying procedures for using the kit, use of the Fact Sheets, and helping outline the course. The TCWA personnel are also

available once a week, if asked, to aid in properly collecting the samples and carrying out the tests for each water quality element as identified in the TCWA Fact Sheets.

A total of 25 tests for water quality elements can be performed by the HACH kit. All of the common elements are included, as well as a few less common, such as chromium and bromide.



Eric R. Niemi, head of the Science Department at the Turtle Creek High School, completes a test using

At present, the test kit has been placed in the Turtle Creek District High School. Mr. Eric Neimi, head of the Science Department, is using it with several of his classes.

He mentions, "The kit is pertinent to the subject matter being covered in class at this time and, I think, provides a lasting impression that the students will take away with them."

TCWA's Hach water testing kit, while TCWA's Susann Seibel and his eighth-grade science class look on.

PENN TOWNSHIP PARK PLAN

Opportunity knocked, and TCWA was there to answer. The result is a mutually beneficial program in the watershed.

Penn Township in Westmoreland County had been looking for aid, and direction, in developing as a park 5 acres of municipally-owned land in Harrison City.

TCWA knew this, and that the Pennsylvania and Delaware Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects had recently begun a program to provide free aid as a public service effort. Presto! A project was born.

Dick Schneider, secretary of the Chapter, and Mrs. King Saunders of the Penn Township Recreation Commission began working out a program where the Society will develop plans for basketball courts, ballfields and other recreation uses at the Harrison City site. The subsequent report will serve as a master plan for pursuing state and federal development grants.

This is occurring in a section of the watershed in dire need of local recreational outlets.



Dick Schneider, Secretary of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and Associate Boyd Ernzer discuss drawings for Penn Township's Harrison City park.



WHAT'S HAPPENING
OUT THERE IN THE
TURTLE CREEK
WATERSHED?

DIRTY CAMP RUN

Mike Packard, a DER spokesman, recently reported to TCWA that work is well underway on a cost/benefit feasibility study on the flooding problems along Dirty Camp Run in Pitcairn and Monroeville. The study will determine if the "benefits" are sufficient.

If so, the State will then complete a full feasibility study, including alternative designs for structural controls, intended to handle the increasing flood problems of this hard-pressed watershed.

During late summer and early fall of 1980, DER took cross-sections of the stream channel, measured all hydraulic structures enclosing the stream, and determined first-floor elevations of nearby structures.

In the near future, a computer program will be run to determine if the damages that would be inflicted by a 100 year flood on Pitcairn are equal to the estimated costs of facilities needed to protect against that flood.

If the benefits are equal or greater, the cost/benefits are considered satisfactory. Then the State will proceed to the next step of identifying alternatives.

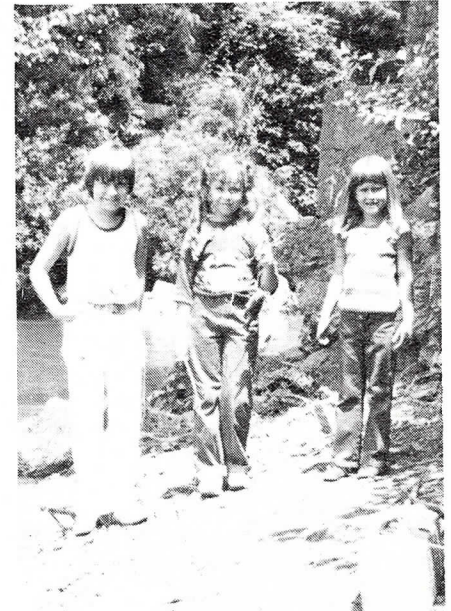
TCWA, who initiated this project, feels that probably the most viable structural alternative could be to build a series of detention dams, adjacent to the stream, just below the Miracle Mile area of Monroeville.

PENN HILLS USES TCWA PLAN

Penn Hills has become the area's first municipality to utilize TCWA's recently prepared stormwater standards and handbook in their subdivision and land-use control ordinances.

This brings to two — Penn Hills and Monroeville — the number of municipalities in the Turtle Creek Watershed who have strict runoff controls. TCWA will be working in 1981 to increase coverage throughout our 28 municipalities.

Any interested community should call TCWA at 256-2433 for model ordinances and other assistance.



Children show off their prize, a small Sun Fish, caught in Turtle Creek's improving waters near Trafford.

Turtle Creek Watershed Association, Inc.
700 Braddock Avenue 4S12
East Pittsburgh, Pa. 15112

TCWA REPORT

