



Report

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TURTLE CREEK: ONE YEAR A TROUT STREAM

The first day of the 1984 trout season dawned overcast, and the warm, heavy air suggested rain was not too far away.

At the B.Y. Pond Park in Trafford, cars packed the main parking areas by 7:00 A.M. and, by 7:30 A.M., extended up and down the access roads adjacent to the railroad tracks.

Nearby, at the hole-on-the-turn, fishermen perched on the rocks expectantly. One tossed a small handful of salmon eggs in prematurely hoping to see some action.

Upstream, near the Saunders Station Bridge, the two newly built parking lots had filled quickly and later arrivals were being directed to the large municipal parking lots at Monroeville's Bel-Aire swimming pool.

Parking pressure was heaviest here, where people could leave their cars and either fish the bend passing under the Pennsylvania Turnpike or walk the railroad tracks into the inaccessible 2-mile section of the stream.

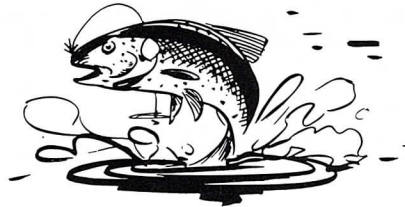
Spring freshets had swelled Turtle Creek's waters and the stream flowed robust with energy.

All was in ready. Everyone waited for 8:00 A.M. to arrive, the start of the Trout Season, and hoped that the rumors and reports about the stocking of Turtle Creek were true. There was some doubt.

After all, it had only been about twelve years earlier that Turtle Creek, in this reach, looked like tomato soup and smelled like rotten eggs.

Mine drainage from early-century mining upstream was the culprit, adding stream-killing sulphur and iron as water pollutants. No streamlife existed prior to the early 1970's. Sewage from several areas near Export without sewers, and from a treatment plant on Abers Creek, added to the problem.

It was at this time that the Turtle



Creek Water Association was formed from a joint effort of both Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties.

The first order of business was set as flood control, to protect the Turtle Creek Valley communities and industry; water quality improvement was next.

The rest is pretty much history. The Association's acid mine drainage (AMD) abatement program was born in early 1972 in cooperation with Pitt University and the state Department of Environmental Resources.

On being contacted, Pitt students had agreed to help the Association construct an audio-video film of Turtle Creek's AMD problems. They brought sophisticated Sony filming equipment.

Script writing was done by the Association, identifying the problems, possible solutions, and benefits to the area from such a program. The Turtle Creek Watershed was the set.

The DER, after reviewing the resultant film, funded two studies completed by the Association in 1973 and 1974. Outfalls were located, fresh water entry into the deep mines was mapped, and dangerous open portals were found.



A fisherman tries his luck at the Saunders Station Bridge hole. This quiet spot is only two miles from the business sections of the Municipalities of Monroeville and Murrysville.



Blake Weirich (left), Pennsylvania Fish Commission Waterways Manager for Southwestern Pennsylvania, and one of his biologists check Turtle Creek's bottom life during Summer, 1983 survey.

Sealing by DER soon followed, decreasing the amount of surface water into the mines and the volume of discharges from the old workings. Strip mined areas, where water was capable of seeping into the underground mines, were reclaimed.

Action was also underway on sewage problems. Efforts led to DER action against the Holiday Park treatment plant which resulted in plant renovation and upgrading. Association efforts also aided the Franklin Township Municipal Authority's program to expand their sewage system to Delmont.

So it was that Turtle Creek's waters began to improve - almost imperceptively at first. A few nymphs and stone flies began to appear. Chubs, carp and other handy fishes followed.

Taking note, the Association began a three-year water testing program to document the recovery. Results showed reason for encouragement.

Surprisingly, strip mining, the cause of much pollution in many other areas of the state, helped here.

The early studies by the Association called for removal of deep-mine coal stumps left underground during early mining operations in the watershed's Export area. Strippers removed this coal, and denied drainage through these old workings that was causing pollution.

Effects on Steels Run near Export was remarkable. Very acidic water with a 3.2 pH average was cleansed to a nearly pure 6.5 pH reading.

Combined, the water quality improvement was dramatic. Turtle Creek turned from red to green, and the sulphur smell gave way to the winter green of hemlock and the honey of locust.

Results of the Association's testing suggested higher-order fishes might live here. The Fish Commission's Waterways Manager for Southwestern Pennsylvania, Mr. Blake Wierich, was contacted. He soon agreed.

Surveys were completed in 1982 and 1983. The latter included stream shocking and a "bottom life" survey. Lo and behold, from a hole near the Saunders Station Bridge, a 12-inch rainbow trout was recovered in healthy condition, in late July.

No doubt the trout was washed downstream from Haymaker Run, an upstream tributary which had been stocked by a local sportsmen's club for school children. Despite the low, warm water conditions, the trout was in fine shape.

Everyone was impressed, especially the Fish Commission, who agreed to a trout stocking of Turtle Creek if certain conditions were met. These included getting sufficient access to private lands adjacent to the stream and to supply parking in a few critical areas.

The Association set to work. With help from two area sportsmen's clubs, the Pitcairn-Monroeville and Trafford clubs, stream cleanups were held, two parking lots were built, and nearly all streamside property owners opened their lands - at least for one year. (Whether they remain open depends on how fisherman treat the land and respect the property owners' rights.)

And so, on a crystal clear but frigid day in mid-April, a Fish Commission stocking trout left the Pennsylvania Turnpike at Monroeville and traveled the 3 miles down Route 48 to Turtle Creek. The trout had arrived.

Surprisingly most curious sportsmen who were there to help with the stocking was the size of the trout. Quite a few were tackle-busters, in the 20-25 inch range. No doubt it was one of those trophies that the man with the handful of salmon eggs had hoped to sight.

As 8:00 A.M. April 14, 1984 arrived, Turtle Creek became a trout stream.

First cast is always fun; you never know. Are they biting today? Are the water conditions right? Is this the place? This is especially true of a new trout stream. And for everyone there, this was a new stream.

Near the B.Y. Pond, and upstream at both the Swimming Hole and Brick Yard Hole, the answer was a resounding yes to all these questions. Many only took one or two casts to lay a trout in their creels.

In the inaccessible middle reach of the stream, where float stocking was used to disburse the trout, fishing was also good. Not as many fish were found as at the stocking points, but not as many fishermen either.

Further upstream, at the Saunders Station Bridge, and for one mile up to the confluence with Abers Creek, catches were spotty. Here, where the waters of Turtle Creek and Abers Creek merge, remnants of mine drainage and associated aluminum still remain.

Throughout the season, this reach was unpredictable. One day fishing was good while on others nary a trout was to be found. Only a resident from the nearby village of Level Green seemed to have the key. According to a Fish Commission patrolman, he limited out the first day with nothing below 12 inches, and the man later admitted to rarely leaving without his limit during the first two months of the season.

Almost a year has passed now, and the results of Turtle Creek's first trout season can be assessed. By most accounts, the experiment was a success. Good fishing was provided only minutes away from home for many East Suburban anglers.

Fishing was good most of the Spring.



The Turtle Creek Railroad Company gave a big assist to the March 16, 1984 stream cleanup by running a train of flatcars through the stream's inaccessible areas, transporting collected trash to roadside disposal points.



Workers take a lunch break for coffee and donuts donated by area merchants. A total of 10 truck loads of debris was removed from the stream during cleanup.



Volunteers braved the cold and hypothermia while float stocking Turtle Creek's remote areas.

In mid-May, another 3,000 trout were stocked and provided probably the best fishing of the year for the next three weeks.

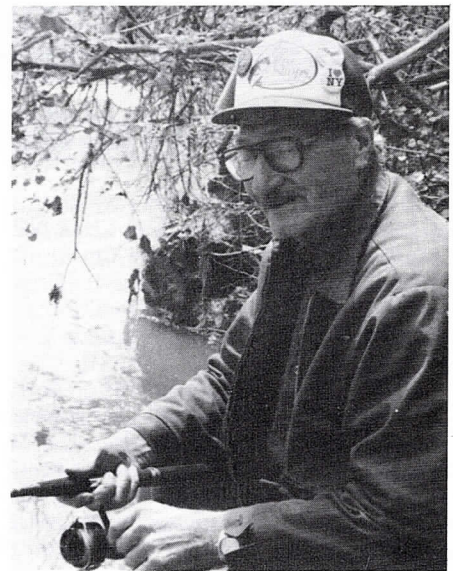
As late as the third week in June, some lunkers still remained: a 5-1/4 pound brownie was brought to the Blackburn Dairy Store in Trafford, a local spot for recording large catches, and one man reported catching three and seeing three others as late as July 21st.

But the stream remains marginal. Waterways Patrolman George Gerner, who along with other patrolmen did a fine job of supervising the stream, reports the water is usually a little off-color because of precipitated aluminum. Sometimes a whitish foam is seen in the upper reaches, where the aluminum is most prevalent.

The Watershed Association believes

the aluminum is part of remaining mine drainage still being discharged upstream. Programs are now being developed by the Association to resolve the problem, where possible. Limestone check dams in upstream areas might help; other solutions are being sought.

The Association would like to thank the following individuals and groups for helping in the 1984 trout stocking program: Henry Hoffman and his Pitcairn-Monroeville Sportsmen, Joe Prosser and the Trafford Sportsmen, John Kerr and the Braddock Sportsmen, Blake Weirich, George Gerner and Jim Ammon of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, and the Municipality of Monroeville's manager, council and road foreman. Finally, Mr. Vic Funk and his bulldozer that helped build the parking lots deserves a note of thanks.



An Old Timer enjoys some quiet solitude on the banks of Turtle Creek.

STOCKING PROGRAM FOR 1985

According to Blake Weirich, Fish Commission Waterways Manager for Southwestern Pennsylvania, Turtle Creek should receive about the same number of trout in 1985 as last year. The final count will not be known until the state hatcheries report their total trout production in late winter and these are divided among eligible trout streams.

A preseason stocking with probably two in-season stockings is expected. Last year a total of 7,150 trout were stocked. But much needs to be done before the trout arrive this year. Volunteers are being sought.

A stream cleanup is scheduled for March 16th or 23rd, similar to the one that removed 10 truck loads of debris from the stream a year ago. Parking lots have to be repaired, access signs have to be placed, and a few streamside repairs are needed.

Also, a number of points where off-road vehicles are trespassing on private property need to be closed.

The work is being coordinated by the TCWA, but individual projects will often be handled by the Pitcairn-Monroeville and the Trafford Sportsmen's Clubs. Each club has claimed a section of the stocked area which they maintain.

Anyone interested in helping with any of the projects can have their names placed on the volunteers' list by calling TCWA at 829-5042.



The mid-March stocking found snow on the ground, but a lot of willing volunteers.



Fishing pressure was heavy from the start of the season through June, but walk-in only areas provided plenty of elbow room.

FLOOD WARNING

A request to the Allegheny County Department of Development has been made by TWCA for federal Community Development funding of an "Emergency Flood Warning System" for the Turtle Creek Valley. TCWA feels there is a need.

The Valley portion of the Turtle Creek basin was for many years known as the "flood spot" of the tri-state region, with 27 damaging floods occurring between 1900 and 1967 when a flood control channel was built providing protection for the lower portion of the Valley.

Still, the topography remains such that storm flows congregate quickly, and converge on the Valley with potential devastating capabilities. A stalled thunderstorm over the Valley, as happened near Brady's Bend in Armstrong County several years ago, might easily overtop the channel. Six lives were lost at Brady's Bend.

Also, the upper reaches of the Valley receive little safeguard from the flood control channel and remain highly susceptible, along with small stream valleys tributary to the main watercourse. Land-use changes in hilltop communi-

ties have made these tributary valleys particularly dangerous because of flash flooding potential. A recent DER study of one, along Dirty Camp Run where the town of Pitcairn is located, suggests that a major flood could place 4 to 5 feet of water in much of the newly revitalized business district.

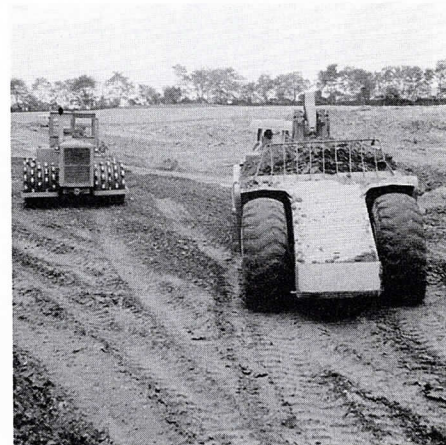
Therefore, the TCWA is anxious to plan and implement an Emergency Flood Response that could mobilize the available police and fire protection personnel at critical locations, if an emergency was imminent.

As presently envisioned, the program would first consist of a manually (volunteer) operated system.

Later, if federal grants for monitoring equipment can be procured, a fully automated system would be developed and tied to Allegheny County's computer system that is on-line 24 hours daily.

Then, if the rain and stream gauges predict a dangerous flood, the computer would automatically alert municipal firemen and policemen. According to a pre-set plan, these officials would then evacuate people from homes in low-lying, dangerous areas.

EROSION CHECK-UP



TCWA aided 1984 Allegheny County erosion control evaluation of farm and construction sites.

On a national basis, what pollutant do you think commands the most money and attention? Air pollution? Solid and toxic wastes? Water pollution from mining and industry?

Nope. It is earth, the stuff on which we stand, in its eroded form.

Sediments result when erosion of earth occurs; and deposits of that dislodged soil can fill drainage systems and our streams and rivers.

Results can be very damaging: to aquatic life, financially to municipalities, and as a flood generator.

About ten years have passed now since the state law controlling erosion was enacted, and the State Conservation Commission, using a federal grant, decided to evaluate effectiveness of the program statewide.

Here in Allegheny County, the County Conservation District asked if the TCWA, using state monies, would help perform the evaluation throughout the County. Yes, was the answer. And in the Winter of 1984, the Conservation District and TCWA began.

A number of interesting items were found during the resulting survey.

In the ten (10) years of the program from 1973 to 1983, the County Conservation District, with TCWA help, has handled 1,264 plan reviews, 38 permit applications, 455 erosion and sedimentation complaints, and performed 681 written inspections. The total for plan reviews and permits are by far the **highest totals** in the State.

The study, with its recommendations for controlling construction site and farm erosion, is expected to be used for future upgrading of the County's erosion and sediment control needs.



Turtle Creek Borough and the East Pittsburgh Westinghouse plant during 1954 tropical storm Hazel flood.

PADOT ACTIVE IN SHED

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PADOT) during 1984 took actions that relieved one recent and two long-standing watershed problems. TCWA was involved in all three.

Coal Run

In North Versailles Township, between the separated lanes of the Tri-Boro Expressway, a PADOT-owned culvert and manhole assembly was washed out last summer, causing water to cascade down a steep embankment.

During heavy rains, water flowed across the lower lanes of the Expressway, spreading rocks and debris and causing a serious traffic hazard. Downstream on Coal Run, debris filled a culvert at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation parking lot, causing flooding of the lot.

After TCWA notification, PADOT reacted quickly, using their on-call geotechnical contractor, to reconstruct the culvert and manhole. Repairs were completed in January, 1985.

Wilmerding

Also on the Tri-Boro Expressway, a long-standing problem was relieved just west of Pitcairn, in the Borough of Wilmerding. Problems were occurring during wet weather when storm runoff flowed through a gully, down a sharp embankment, onto the Expressway

No adequate provision for runoff control during the original design of the highway had been made to safely conduct the water the 30 or so feet down the embankment. A huge ravine had resulted, growing larger with each rainfall.

After major storms, PADOT maintenance crews often had to clean sediments from a nearby drain inlet to relieve flooding of the Expressway.

TCWA's November notification to PADOT requested that a pipe or some other conduit be constructed to safely carry stormwater from the upper elevation down to the road level. Again PADOT cooperation was excellent, and a pipe was implanted in December, 1984.

Mossie Boulevard

Reconstruction of Route 48, Mossie Boulevard, in the Municipality of Monroeville relieved a problem that had contributed large quantities of sediments to the Turtle Creek flood control channel.

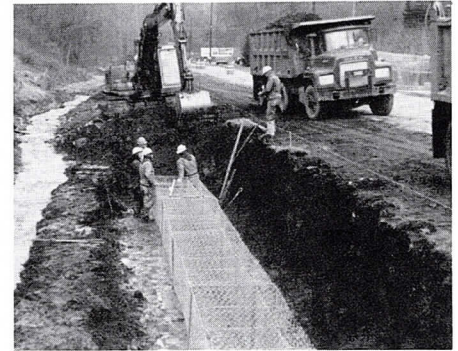
Streambank erosion, caused by runoff from upstream development along with a poor PADOT practice, was the culprit. PADOT, in past efforts to reinforce berms along adjacent Mossie Run, placed unconsolidated material in the stream.

Streamwater, with the enormous energies generated from rapid runoff from uphill developments, would then erode this material and deposit it below in Turtle Creek.

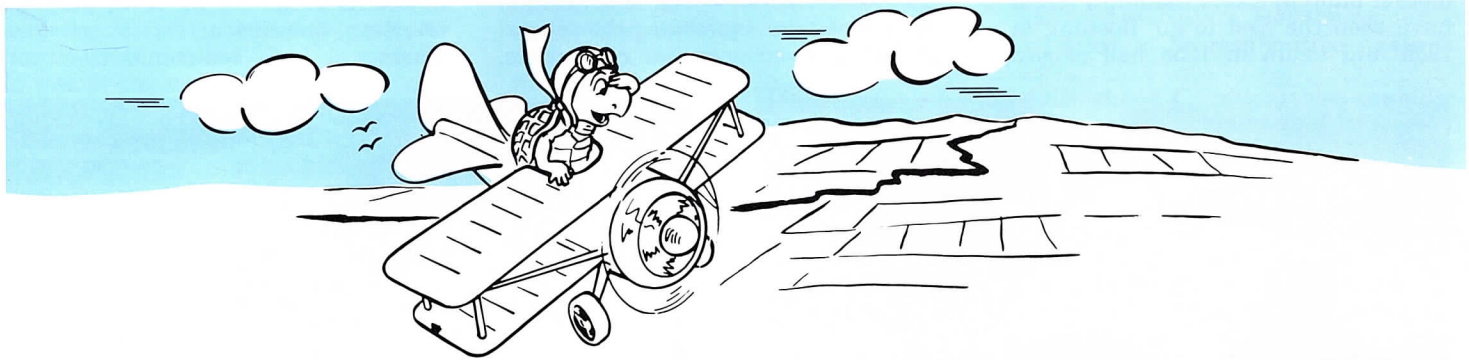
For many years TCWA had asked that PADOT place riprap or gabion barriers at critical locations.

Success occurred in the Summer of 1984 when PADOT, improving a four mile section of Mossie Boulevard, placed rock-filled gabions throughout the critical areas.

This will be a major aid to downstream communities that must maintain the flood control channel free of sediments.



PennDOT constructed these gabions along Route 48 to prevent streambank erosion and stabilize berms.



LYNN STORM SEWER

Through TCWA efforts, an estimated \$200,000 repair of a storm sewer system along Lynn Avenue in the Municipality of Monroeville, just upstream of the Turtle Creek football field, is under consideration.

A grant request for a \$102,000 federal Community Development grant has been made through Allegheny County. Balance of the project costs will be paid by the state DER and the Municipality.

The storm sewer system is presently collapsing, and probably will soon congest this waterway to the point where

localized flooding is incurred. The TCWA completed a rehabilitation study of the culvert system along the entire length of Lynn Avenue in 1981; improvement of this section was suggested at that time.

The State Department of Environmental Resources has agreed to aid the repair: DER has stated that they will do the construction if the Municipality and the County can provide the concrete culvert and obtain access.

Determination of grant approval will be made in April.



TCWA hopes to build fishing dams on Turtle Creek similar, but larger, than these built with TCWA aid on Haymaker Run in 1980.



CHANNEL CLEANING NEEDED

About 12 years have passed now since the last one, but the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have given notice—it is time again to roll up our sleeves and clean the Turtle Creek flood control channel of sediments and debris.

Along with needed structural repairs, cleaning costs range upwards of \$1.3 million. And three small boroughs, Turtle Creek, East Pittsburgh and Wilmerding committed themselves in 1960 to maintaining the channel. Legally, they must foot the bill.

They had little choice. A local sponsor was needed if the \$17.5 million Federally financed channel was to be built. And without the channel, portions of these communities might have been washed out of existence by frequent floods, which until the channel was complete in 1967, had averaged \$1.0 million in damages annually since 1950.

Westinghouse Electric Company's mother plant in East Pittsburgh would have been the first to go; flooding in 1936 and again in 1954 had caused

them enormous damages, and much down time. They had threatened to leave if flooding could not be controlled.

And so the municipalities agreed, but they were told maintenance costs would be \$52,000 a year; now the costs have escalated to \$200,000. To cover these kinds of costs Turtle Creek's millage would have to be raised 4.5 percent, East Pittsburgh 4.6 percent, and Wilmerding 5.2 percent.

These hard-pressed communities can little afford that. Turtle Creek Borough has already exceeded their 30 mill limit. They must now petition the Court for every increase.

But something must be done. That was the message given by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the three municipalities and other interested parties at a May 10, 1984 public meeting at the Westinghouse Recreation Lodge in Forest Hills.

Sediments and debris have accumulated to the point where, according to the Corps who supervises the federal project, a flood potential now exists.

Perhaps worse than the potential flooding, is the possible loss of federal dollars.

The Corps has indicated that if the channel, because of sediments, no longer provides 100-year flood protection, the three communities might lose their flood insurance eligibility. If that should happen, no federal monies or insured bank loans could be used on those flood prone lands.

Translated, this means that Community Development grants and other federal grants for sewers, waterlines, roads and redevelopment could not be used here. And house mortgages from federally insured banks could not be obtained for house sales.

The transfer of property would virtually cease. People could not sell their houses and businesses.

A Bit of History

The question now arises, how did we get to this point, and what can be done now?

After the flood control channel was completed in 1967, it had to be cleaned in 1969, and again three years later in 1972. The reasons the channel accumulate sediments are complex. One deals with an act of God, and the other two with acts of man.

God shaped the Turtle Creek watershed, which is somewhat like a funnel, with the Turtle Creek Valley and its industries and communities crowded on the flood plain at the bottom. Any generation of sediments or storm runoff upstream is quickly felt below.

Man's activities in developing the Eastern Suburbs of Pittsburgh have increased both sediments from con-



Local municipalities have been notified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that once again the Turtle Creek flood control channel needs cleaning. As shown above, the last cleaning occurred in 1972.



Without stormwater controls, large sections of impervious surfaces such as shown here can cause runoff that can rip apart stream channels, depositing sediments below in Turtle Creek's flood control channel.

struction, and stormwater. Containing the highest local topography in Allegheny County, watershed lands and streams react dramatically to increases in storm flows.

Runoff rushing off of hilltop developments may increase greatly the energies in streams that drain these sites. The result is that streambanks are ripped apart, depositing sediments below in Turtle Creek.

The second act of man was the relocation of Lock and Dam #2, a Federal navigation facility on the Monongahela River, at the turn of the century, from a position upstream of Turtle Creek to several hundred yards below. The difference between the lower pool and upper pool is 8.7 feet.

Backwater effects from the dam now extend 1-1/2 miles up Turtle Creek, causing a slackwater area that acts efficiently as a sediment trap.



Led by Board Chairman, Thomas J. Foerster (left), the Allegheny County Commissioners including Commissioners Barbara Hafer and Pete Flaherty, took a trip to Washington, D.C. last summer seeking federal aid for channel cleaning.

There is a school of thought that believes the natural regime of lower Turtle Creek is now 8.7 feet higher than it was at the turn of the century, and that the channel will continue to fill with sediments until free flow is achieved.

Green International in their 1974 erosion and sediment study of the watershed seems to agree. They concluded, "After 1904 (sediment) deposition occurred upstream from the mouth for (about) two miles where backwater is no longer critical and stream velocities are continued at the average rates normal for the basin."

TCWA Efforts

It became clear early in TCWA's program that both erosion at development sites and storm runoff must be controlled if the Valley was to be protected.

Using the erosion amendments added to the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law in 1972, the TCWA soon began an erosion prevention program. It first was a cooperative program where earthmovers were educated as to correct procedures for developing sites without causing erosion.

Next, at TCWA request, the watershed area permit requirement

was lowered to 12 acres, about twice as strict as the 25-acre requirement for most other areas of the state. And soon after, TCWA obtained enforcement powers through the Allegheny County Conservation District and DER. Flagrant violators could then be fined.

The program has been stringently applied. As recently as December, 1984, a developer in Monroeville paid a \$1250 Consent Decree for poor erosion controls.

But control of construction site erosion is only part of the answer. Clayey soils of the region provide silt that cannot entirely be trapped through ponds and other control devices. The tiny clay particles require a long duration in virtually still water to settle; and these conditions are ideally found in the backwater area of the flood control channel.

Two of four sediment core samples

taken in the lower channel area in 1981 by the Corps of Engineers were essentially clay, and the other two had significant percentages of clay.

Adding to the channel's woes are sediments from streambank erosion, caused by uncontrolled runoff from new developments. While TCWA completed a stormwater management plan for the Allegheny County portions of the Watershed in 1980, the lack of state regulations to implement the State Law has left enforcement even here in limbo. And the majority of the Watershed's area still has no plan or any type of control program.

Commissioner Action

Recognizing the inequities of the situation, and the vital need to keep the flood channel in operational condition, Allegheny County's Board of Commissioners have taken a number of important steps.

They organized the May 10th meeting to discuss the situation, and at that time called for a united approach to solving the problem. Also sought was \$700,000 from the state for a stormwater management plan and program to regulate upstream runoff from urban development throughout the watershed.

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Finally, led by Chairman Tom Foerster, fellow Commissioners Barbara Hafer and Pete Flaherty took a summer trip to Washington, D.C. to seek Federal aid. They were nearly successful in 1984, and may be in 1985.

With strong support coming from our Pennsylvania congressional contingent, particularly Senator John Heinz and Representative Joe Gaydos, an amendment was added to the National Water Bill to supply the \$1.3 million for channel cleaning and maintenance.

But some strings were added. A watershed-wide concept of financing for channel maintenance must be achieved, according to the congressmen, to insure maintenance in the future if federal funds are to be used.

Unfortunately, the entire Water Bill was disapproved because of federal budget constraints. But the request is expected to be resubmitted again in 1985.

Allegheny County is also considering forming a watershed-wide flood control authority to oversee the yearly maintenance, estimated by the Corps at about \$200,000. This would satisfy the congressional requirement for release of the federal monies.

Future safety of the historic Turtle Creek Valley apparently hinges on success of both these efforts. As in the past, the TCWA is committed to helping in these programs wherever possible.



A young fisherman questions whether his catch is an award winner at TCWA's 1984 "Fun Day" at B.Y. Pond in Trafford.

DIRTY CAMP RUN UPDATE

During 1984 the \$2.8 million Dirty Camp Run stream rehabilitation project, which TCWA initiated, was added to the state's list of qualified water projects. It now awaits funding; local legislative pressure is needed.

Essentially, the project calls for expanding and rehabilitating about 4,300 feet of retaining walls to control up to the 100-year design flood. Increased development upstream has caused the present structures to be inadequate, and state projections suggest that a 100-year flood could put about four feet of water in the Borough of Pitcairn's newly revitalized business district.

TCWA is now working with Pitcairn to try to locate monies to cover local costs, which are substantial.

GYPSIES ON MOVE

Go west young man was once sage advice. But no one said, "go west young moth," but still they do.

Yes, the gypsy moths are trundling westward, on silken threads, riding the



Several children get a swimming lesson from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's Freddie-the-Fish at TWCA's 1984 "Fun Day."



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

winds. The line of advance is now along Laurel Ridge, about 50 miles to the east.

The Turtle Creek area might expect to hear the moths munching and crunching on local leaves, oh, say, in about two years.

CLEAN WATER FALLS

A federal bill vital to continued nation-wide efforts at water quality improvement failed in 1984. Despite broad public support (including TCWA's) for renewal and strengthening of the 1972 Clean Water Act, Congress last year failed to pass this essential legislation (S.B. 431).

Now, both the House and Senate will have to begin anew on the Act when the 99th Congress begins its 1985 work. Senator John Heinz is firmly committed to renewal of the Clean Water Act, and interested parties should contact him and other area Congressmen.



A preseason and two inseason stockings of Turtle Creek are expected in 1985.

"GO" ON SAWMILL RUN

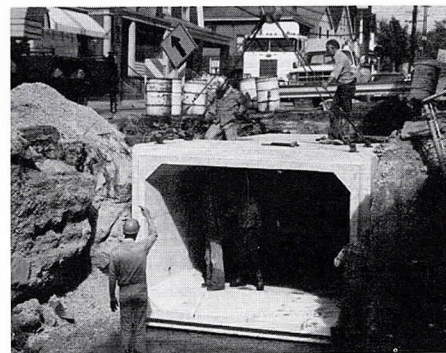
All conditions are "go" for completion of the \$2.2 million second phase of the Sawmill Run Streamwall Rehabilitation Project. The project is vital since it will protect portions of Turtle Creek's rehabilitation area, a school, and a high-rise senior citizen center.

Bids are expected to be let in January by Penn DER, who is handling the project, and construction should start by early Spring, 1985.

Phase I, completed in 1981, saw about 100 feet of box culvert implanted into Sawmill Run just below the borough line with Wilkins Township. Phase II includes building about 2,000 feet of box culvert, from the mouth of Sawmill Run, upstream past the Tri-Boro Expressway.

Allegheny County, using \$100,000 in Community Development funds, is supplying local costs, allowing the project to continue.

Both state senator James Romanelli and Representative Tom Michlovic have worked hard to get the project restarted, which was originally initiated by TCWA in the Fall of 1978.



Phase II of the Sawmill Run Project, where 2000 feet of culvert like that shown above will be built, is expected to start this Spring.

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TCWA Report

