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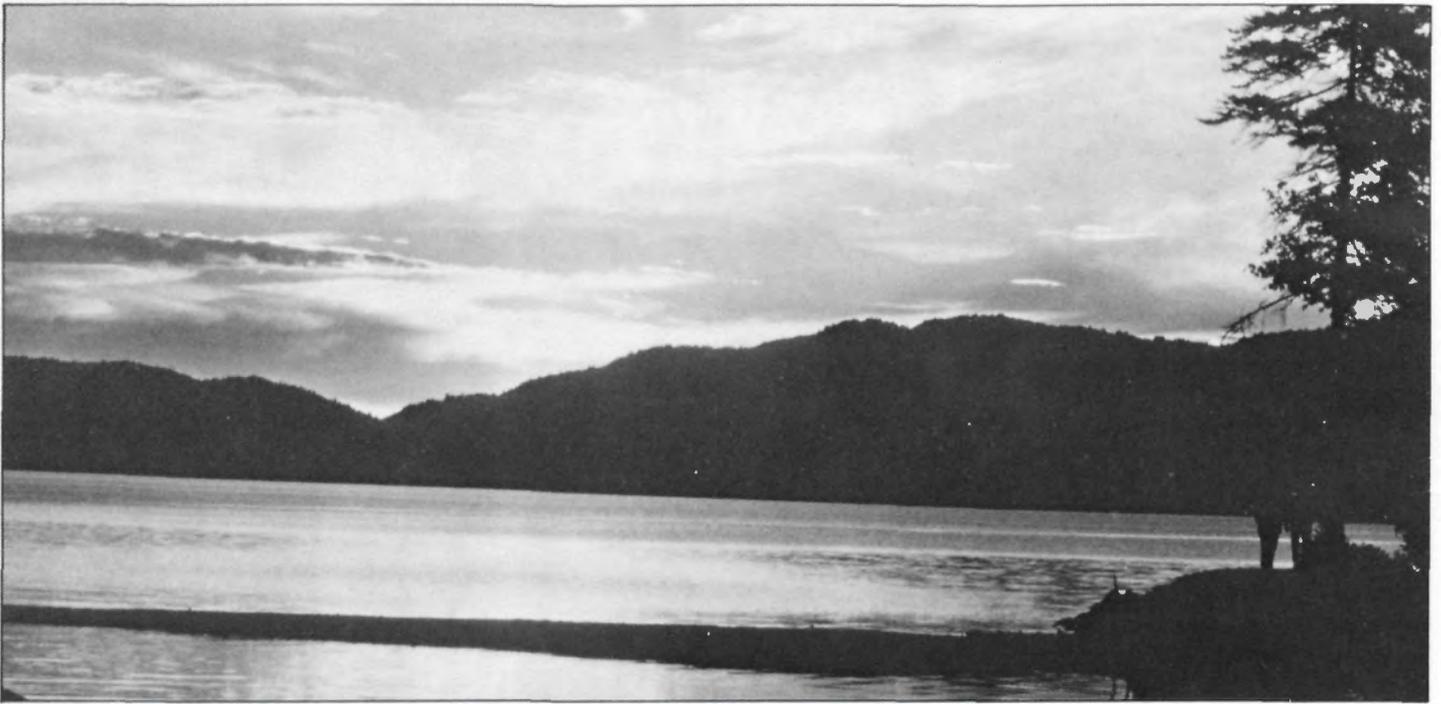
VOL. ONE, NO. TEN



ENVIRONMENTAL TOWN MEETINGS LAUNCHED



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



FIVE YEARS PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Five years ago Federal forces combating pollution were marshalled under the banner of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The first real skirmish for the new Agency a week after it was formed was the enforcement action against three major cities, Atlanta, Cleveland and Detroit, to force swifter action in cutting their waste discharges into waterways.

This attack on water pollution was followed by a wide-ranging variety of actions as the Agency struggled to change the "dump-it-and-forget-it" habits of the Nation.

These skirmishes involved every section of the country. In some instances, EPA scored victories, but this crusade also suffered some temporary setbacks.

Perhaps EPA's most important achievement has been to help ignite and then keep afire public interest and support.

With public backing, we can do what we never could alone. Therefore, it has been heartening to receive the testimonials of environmental leaders that appear in this issue of the magazine.

The importance of the Agency's mission has been recognized by the President in a letter to Administrator Russell E. Train which can be found on Page 2.

The magazine also carries a report on the

award of medals and other honors to some of the Agency's outstanding employees whose exceptional efforts have contributed to EPA's progress.

The beginning of a series of Environmental Town Meetings being sponsored by EPA is the subject of another article.

A photo essay in this issue shows some of the ingenious equipment used by the crack team at the Office of Enforcement's Investigation Center at Denver.

Also in the magazine is an account of the Agency's efforts to make the motorcycle less harmful to the environment. Another article gives the views of some EPA employees who are motorcycle riders.

Other articles in this issue report on: The beginning of EPA's role in a world-wide exchange of environmental data.

A campaign to save high-grade waste paper at Headquarters as part of a Government-wide effort to recycle paper.

Opening of a refurbished and expanded Visitor Center at Headquarters. The Center includes exhibits on the environment which, it is anticipated, will be viewed by thousands of school children and other visitors during the Bicentennial Year. □

EPA JOURNAL

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UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

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COVER: Woodcut of a colonial
town crier by Michael
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Cycle Guide

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James Pickerell

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The EPA Journal is published monthly, with combined issues for July-August and November-December, for employees of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It does not alter or supersede regulations, operating procedures or manual instructions. Contributions and inquiries should be addressed to the Editor, (A - 107) Room 301, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. No permission necessary to reproduce contents except copyrighted photos and other materials.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 17, 1975

Dear Russ:

I warmly congratulate you and all those associated with the Environmental Protection Agency on its fifth anniversary of important public service.

At the beginning of this decade, Americans made the achievement of a cleaner and healthier environment a matter of foremost national priority. The formation of the Agency was a major step forward in ensuring the fulfillment of this goal. We have made steady and substantial progress in this half-decade due in large part to the dedicated efforts of the Agency's employees and the cooperation of our states and local communities.

Looking ahead to the future and to the fresh challenges posed by our increasingly urban and industrial society, I am confident that EPA will further enhance its reputation and expand its constructive influence on our national life. The land, water, air and biological wealth of the United States belong to all of us. They need to be protected for the benefit of every American, both now and in the future. Each generation has stewardship of the environment for a brief time. And each generation has the sacred obligation to pass it on undamaged to the next.

This is the mandate of the Environmental Protection Agency. I know that it will continue to carry it forward with sensitivity and faithful devotion to the public trust.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Russell E. Train
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C. 20460



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

To: My fellow employees

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

I am extremely proud of what EPA has accomplished—of what all of you have accomplished—in the five years since our Agency was founded.

The decision to create EPA—with responsibility for protecting the environment as a single, interrelated system—was one of the major forward steps in our Nation's response to the environmental challenge.

But an agency is made up of people, and its effectiveness depends on the talent, dedication, and courage of its employees. Many of you were working for environmental benefit before EPA was organized and chose to transfer to the new Agency when it was established. Many others were attracted by the challenge of protecting the environment and the opportunity to participate in an effort of historical significance. As a result of our performance we have become a team without equal (in my judgment) in the Federal establishment.

One result is that EPA has firmly established itself. Our legislative mandates have been broadened and strengthened. Administration and management of our Agency has improved. Our scientific and analytic capacity is broadly respected. And our relationships with State and local governments, with industry, and with the public have expanded and improved.

Even more importantly, we have made great progress in the implementation of our programs. Evidence of improvement in environmental quality is already apparent, and future years will bring further advances as the result of actions which EPA has taken over these five years.

As an outgrowth of our efforts as well as many others, environmental protection has become part of the fabric of our society. All levels of government now have environmental programs. Industry now considers environmental safeguards a necessary part of doing business. Environmental education is taught in our schools, and environmental law and environmental engineering are growing specialties. The environmental movement has become institutionalized, an integral and important part of the way we think and the way we live.

EPA has had its difficulties and, no doubt, will continue to have difficulties in the future; no vital organization is without them. But given the strength we have demonstrated in the past I have no doubt that we will continue to persevere in the future.

Congratulations on a job well done.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Russell E. Train".

Russell E. Train

AS OTHERS SEE US



“

William D. Ruckelshaus

... My congratulations to you and to EPA upon the passing of the Agency's fifth anniversary. As I reflect on those initial days at EPA it sometimes seems like five decades instead of five years when it all began. In retrospect we started with high hopes and great excitement and some naivete, but in the annals of Federal agencies I think few will be able to point to the accomplishment of so much in such a short time.

As the first Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality you were certainly there at the beginning and know first-hand what has been done since Earth Day of 1970. We have seen the passage of massive changes in federal laws involving air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, pesticides and noise. These Federal changes have been accompanied by similar shifts in the state and local laws and regulations. Most important, the American people have awakened to the threats to their environment. Much of the stewardship of turning the rhetoric and legislation into the reality of environmental clean-up has fallen to EPA. I believe this task has been performed by the thousands of EPA employees at a level of dedication and competence unmatched in the federal government.

The Agency can take great pride in what it has accomplished and all its employees can truly say to generations yet to come "We have done our best to make your world better than ours." When you think about it, not many can say the same.

My congratulations to you, Russ, for your able leadership of EPA and to all the employees of the Agency who continue to labor for the betterment of mankind.

”



“

Ruth C. Clusen . . .

Con- gratulations and best wishes to the United States Environmental Protection Agency on this its fifth anniversary. The struggle to maintain and improve national and global environmental quality has intensified so greatly during this period that I can hardly believe it was only five years ago that the League of Women Voters of the United States was working for creation of a single agency to set environmental standards and enforce control of pollution of air, water, and land.

We in the League are well aware of how enormous a task EPA was assigned in 1970. We have watched EPA grapple valiantly with complex and ambitious laws written to accomplish great changes in relatively few years. Limits on budget and staff, constraint on spending authorized allocations, and the huge problems of the period—inflation, recession, unemployment, and the operations of OPEC—have added to EPA's difficulties in implementing the legislation intended to check deterioration of life-support systems.

Nothing has been easy for EPA, we know. We understand that the steps between legislation and implementation are many, that the diversity of our country and the diversity of responsibilities between levels of government complicate the process. And so, while some may think that EPA should have done the miraculous, we appreciate what EPA has accomplished during its first five years and look forward to escalating results over the long term.

I wish to make special mention of my pleasure in the openness of EPA to citizens and the cooperative attitude of EPA personnel toward the public. I think, of course, that this is as it should be, for it is the citizenry whom EPA serves and—as recent public opinion polls show—the people who are the staunch supporters of EPA's goals.

Leaders in the Nation's environmental movement have commended EPA for its accomplishments in the past five years and urged the Agency to continue its pursuit of environmental quality.

Among those who took time to send a letter to Administrator Train on the occasion of EPA's fifth anniversary were:

William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA's first Administrator; Ruth C. Clusen, president of the League of Women Voters of the United States; John J. Gunther, executive director of the United States Conference of Mayors; Bernard F. Hillenbrand, executive director of the National Association of Counties; Thomas L. Kimball, executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation; Russell W. Peterson, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; Laurance S. Rockefeller, former chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality; and Elvis J. Stahr, president of the National Audubon Society. Their comments follow:

With EPA continuing its support of public participation, we believe the Agency will help the nation through many more years of innovative, courageous, responsible work for clean water, clean air, and improved management of solid waste.



Bernard F. Hillenbrand

... On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the EPA, it seems appropriate to reflect upon the progress we have made in the environmental area since the agency has come into being. In the present economic-energy crisis, we have become so embroiled in the problems of implementing the laws that we have lost sight of the gains that we have made and will make in collectively achieving the environmental goals of the country.

Through our efforts in working with county governments we have together created an awareness across the land of the important value of maintaining a clean and healthy environment. It is also fitting on this occasion to commend the growing openness of you and your Agency to the concerns and recommendations of county officials. This openness has most certainly contributed to a closer relationship between your Agency and those local officials most intimately involved with carrying out the mandate of environment laws.

We are hopeful that the past five years will serve as a useful basis for our continued cooperation and progress in the area of environment. On behalf of the officers and memberships of the National Association of Counties, we wish you continued progress.



Thomas L. Kimball . . .

Perhaps more than anything else, we have been impressed by how awesome EPA's responsibilities are, not only in terms of their innovation and comprehensiveness, but also in terms of the comparatively limited staff, resources, and time which it has to do the job. And certainly, these responsibilities are made no easier by the opposition of selected groups against strong pollution controls. Last April, the Federation named Administrator Train "Conservationist of the Year" for his "determined effort to protect the nation's environment in the face of strong opposition." That determination is one which we believe many of EPA's staff demonstrate and is one which is absolutely essential to the effective implementation of the nation's environmental laws.

Unlike many federal agencies, EPA's constituency is not easily defined. It does not serve any single segment of society, though environmentalists may believe they are EPA's natural constituency and regulated industries and governments may believe EPA should listen only to them on what is feasible pollution control. But when we get right down to it, it is the general public which EPA is accountable to, for they suffer from pollution and benefit from its cleanup.

Because of this, public participation in EPA's decision-making process is absolutely crucial. We often have appreciated the cooperation and opportunity given us by EPA to make our views known.

In particular, we commend EPA's decision last spring to encourage interested groups to become involved in the development of regulations and guidelines before they are proposed or finalized. The encouragement of extensive public participation may not provide for the speediest development of regulations, but it certainly guarantees

the most effective and broadly supported regulations when they are finally issued.

During this past year, we have applauded a number of actions by EPA. In pesticides control, the banning of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, and heptachlor demonstrate EPA's cautious but persistent determination to take actions against pesticides which so seriously threaten our health and environment. We believe that the vocal support EPA has given to the concept of waste reduction is important to the evolution of nationwide acceptance of this crucial new philosophy of resource use and pollution control. But far more significant, in our judgment, is the practical implementation of this philosophy in EPA's decision to hold the city of Philadelphia to the 1981 deadline of phasing out ocean dumping of sewage sludge.

Of course, the Federation has often criticized EPA's handling of its responsibilities and pursued our criticisms actively. We have been impressed by the constructive dialogue which such criticism can open between environmental groups and EPA and intend to pursue it in the future.



Russell W. Peterson . . .

There is a tendency upon reaching a birthday or anniversary—depending on the number involved—to look to the future or recall the past. As the Environmental Protection Agency celebrates its fifth birthday this year, those of us interested in protecting the nation's environment should do both.

It has only been a few short years since environmental concern first gripped the public's attention. As government began to respond to the demand for action, it found that its institutional base for meeting environmental problems was badly fragmented, at its best, and, at its worst, nonexistent. Thus, the first need was to create an effective organizational framework for both policy making and administration and to provide the basic statutory authorities for standards and regulations. EPA has made remarkable progress on both of these fronts since its creation at the beginning of the decade and, thus, starts its sixth year with a record in which all of its personnel can take pride.

As I look to the future, I believe that the single most important challenge before EPA is to keep the public confidence. Recent opinion polls indicate that despite our current economic difficulties, the public believes it is important to pay for, rather than postpone, the costs involved in cleaning up the environment. While this continued support is encouraging, we cannot afford to relax and take it for granted. We must be ever alert for better and more efficient ways to achieve the environmental goals mandated by Congress.

The members and staff of the Council on Environmental Quality wish EPA well and pledge our continued support in our nation's effort to safeguard our environment and to pass it on in a healthier state to future generations.



John J. Gunther . . .

Certainly the Environmental Protection Agency has more than begun its work as it approaches its fifth anniversary. In many ways it is unfortunate that our country did not set up an EPA fifty years ago. Certainly our task today would be quite different if we had thought about the environment during the years of rapid growth and expansion in our nation.

But, we are fortunate to have EPA today. I think as we look to the future we must find ways of spreading the costs of reclaiming a liveable environment that will promote sound economic growth.

We look forward to working with EPA over the next five years in securing a better quality of life.



Elvis J. Stahr . . .

As you know all too well, the National Audubon Society has not hesitated to criticize EPA whenever we've thought EPA made a wrong decision or dragged its feet. And we will continue to do so.

But we've not been forthcoming with praise for EPA's many accomplishments in our nation's pursuit of environmental quality. Thus I want to use the occasion of EPA's fifth anniversary to say thanks from the National Audubon Society to all the dedicated men and women at EPA who have helped move our nation toward environmental sanity.

So, with appreciation for EPA's contributions to a cleaner, more healthful environment, Happy Fifth Birthday!—and very best wishes from our one-third of a million members who strive outside of government for the same better world for which you strive within.



Laurance S. Rockefeller . . .

On the fifth anniversary of the Environmental Protection Agency, I join Americans throughout our land in thanking you and the whole organization for the dedicated efforts that have improved the quality of our lives. I can think of few comparable examples of so much being done by so few in such a short time.

From its beginning, EPA has been one of the Federal Government's most dynamic agencies. Charged with the tremendous task of cleaning up America, it started fast. As I recall, a series of water pollution enforcement actions were issued within three weeks after its establishment on December 2, 1970. In the following few months, it made major moves to implement the Clean Air Act and to cancel the registrations of DDT and other hazardous pesticides. This pace, initiated under the able leadership of the first Administrator, Bill Ruckelshaus, has been maintained and enhanced since you took over in 1973.

I know that the job has not been easy for any of you, and progress toward your goals has often been frustratingly slow. But, importantly, progress has been made on all fronts. As a result, we can enter our Nation's third century with pride in a much cleaner America than we had five years ago. For this we can and do thank you and all of the other devoted citizens in the Environmental Protection Agency.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOWN MEETINGS



Deputy Administrator John R. Quarles Jr. addresses press conference held before Environmental Town Meeting in Minneapolis.



EPA has launched a series of "Environmental Town Meetings" to stimulate a dialogue with citizens around the country.

In announcing the meetings, Administrator Russell E. Train said, "Sound public policy and the wise administration of that policy depend on the support and involvement of an informed public."

"We are setting up this series of meetings as an invitation to citizens to make their comments heard and have their questions answered."

The first meeting was opened by Mr. Train in Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 20. Two other meetings—in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 23, and Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 30—were presided over by Deputy Administrator John R. Quarles Jr.

A total of 30 meetings is planned and the next two have been tentatively scheduled for December in Houston, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

The meetings are open to all citizens who wish to attend as well to representatives from environmental and conservation organizations, civic associations, organized labor, business and commercial concerns, the news media, and representatives of State and local governments.

Each meeting opens with a short presentation by either the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator. The major part of each session consists of a hearing by a panel of EPA, State and local officials of views by citizen representatives.

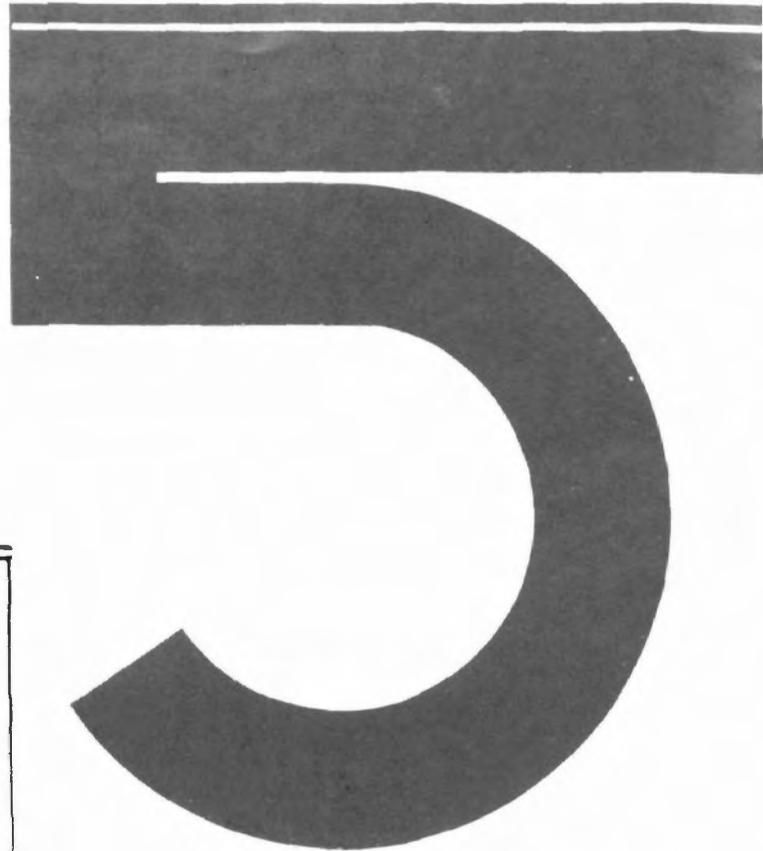
Participants may offer their advice or ask questions about the environment in general and about EPA programs. Presentations are limited to five minutes.

EPA is recording these meetings, and summary reports based on these recordings are mailed later to all participants and the local news media. These reports will also be sent to each area's Congressmen, elected and appointed government leaders, and to key community leaders.

After the meetings EPA is contacting individuals or groups who brought up problems which could not be fully resolved at the meetings.

The post-meeting activity will range from telephone or letter responses to sending EPA's technical and program people for consultation. Individuals or group leaders will also be encouraged to come to the EPA headquarters in Washington or to EPA Regional Offices for a discussion of their problems or issues with EPA personnel. □

HONOR AWARDS



Gold Medal Winners



Herbert Barrack
 Director, Management Division
 Region II, New York
 "For outstanding
 accomplishment and leadership
 . . . in Region II."



Donald W. Hendricks
 Director
 Office of Radiation Programs
 Las Vegas Facility
 Las Vegas, Nev.
 ". . . outstanding performance as
 an administrator, . . . scientist,
 and . . . leader of scientists. . ."



Robert A. Simmons
 Chief, Noise Program
 Region VIII, Denver
 "For . . . coauthorship and
 development of a Community
 Noise Ordinance Workbook. . ."



Henry F. Washington
 Chief
 Printing Management &
 Distribution
 Office of Administration,
 Washington
 "For . . . developing a national
 printing program responsive to
 the needs of the . . . Agency's
 technical and informational
 missions. . ."

Twenty-two individuals and five groups comprising 51 persons were honored at EPA's fifth annual Awards Day in Washington. The ceremony was held on Dec. 2, the fifth anniversary of the Agency's founding.

Gold Medals for Exceptional Service, EPA's highest award, went to four individuals, whose photos and citations are listed elsewhere on this page, and to one group: the Freedom of Information Act Implementation Group at headquarters, consisting of Stephen E. Martin, Edward Gray, Wayne C. Savage, and Pamela P. Stirling.

Silver Medals for Superior Service were presented to eight individuals (see photos) and to four groups totalling 47 persons:

Two scientists from the Environmental Research Laboratory at Athens, Ga., Dr. Arthur W. Garrison and Dr. John M. McGuire, for "exceptional achievements" in identifying organic water pollutants.

The Criteria and Standards Development Branch, Office of Water Supply, Washington, for developing and publishing primary drinking water regulations under a tight statutory deadline: Dr. Ervin Bellack, Lois H. Canada, Dr. Charles W. Hendricks, Dr. Edgar A. Jeffrey, and Dr. Benjamin H. Pringle (retired).

The Construction Grants Task Forces, 32 persons from various headquarters offices and all ten Regions who served on a grants review group, a study team, and a special task force to improve the management of the grants program. They include George Alapas, Paul M. Baltay, Todd Cayer, Richard Coddington, Michael B. Cook, Peter L. Cook, Clarence Cuyler, Richard W. Deringer, Gary Dietrich, Donald P. Dubois, Roy Ellerman, Gail Ettinger, Fred Grant, Alexander Greene, Harold Hopkins, Harvey Hormberg, James R. Janis, Kenneth L.

Silver Medal Winners



Douglas D. Campt
Assistant Director
for Registration
Office of Pesticide Programs,
Washington
“. . . leadership in developing
. . . a new organizational
structure. . .”



Allen Cywin
Director
Effluent Guidelines Division
Office of Water Planning
& Standards, Washington
“For . . . the successful
promulgation of . . . guidelines
(contributing to) the Nation’s
commitment to clean water. . .”



Dr. Bernard Dudenbostel
Chemist
Surveillance & Analysis Division
Region II, Edison, N.J.
“. . . leadership and . . .
competence in developing an
analytical capability in Region
II. . .”



Don R. Goodwin
Director
Emission Standards &
Engineering Division
Office of Air Quality Planning
& Standards, Durham, N.C.
“. . . superior leadership . . . in
development of standards of
performance for new stationary
sources and . . . emission
standards for hazardous
pollutants.”



Dolores Gregory
Director
Visitors & Information
Exchange Division
Office of International
Activities, Washington
“. . . leadership and
organizational ability (in
implementing) an international
. . . information exchange
system. . .”



Paul G. Keough
Public Information Officer
Region I, Boston
“. . . initiative and
resourcefulness in . . . a wide
variety of public information
programs. . .”



Leonard A. Miller
Director, Enforcement Division
Region X, Seattle
“. . . significant achievements
in . . . the management of
enforcement programs. . . in
Region X.”

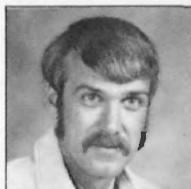


Laurence J. O'Neill
Public Information Officer
News Services Division
Office of Public Affairs,
Washington
“. . . extraordinary
accomplishment in securing news
media understanding and
support for EPA’s decisions
regarding pesticides. . .”

Johnson, Ancil Jones, C. Frank Lane, David Luoma, Paul A. Martin, James Meek, Robert E. Mittendorf, James R. Murphy, Stuart Peterson, Truman Price, Michael Quigley, Larry G. Reed, Ronald Ritter, Ralph Sullivan, and Royal C. Thayer.

The Personnel Office of Las Vegas, Nev., for its work in serving “a large number of geographically diverse organizations.” The group includes Maxine I. Barner, Patricia S. Johnston, Gregory L. Kellogg, Bobby L. Miller, Alta J. Ostrode, Nancy I. Porter, Arthur Sandoval Jr., and Floyd E. Winsett.

Three Public Health Service officers assigned to EPA received the PHS Meritorious Service Medal: Charles W. Fort Jr., Health Service Officer, Monitoring Operations Division, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Las Vegas; Paul B. Smith, Radiation Representative, Region VIII, Denver; and Charles V. Wright, Deputy Regional Administrator, Region VII, Kansas City.



**Charles W.
Fort Jr.**



**Paul B.
Smith**



**Charles V.
Wright**

Youth Achievement Awards for employees under 31 years old who have made exceptional contributions went to Ronald D. Gherardi, Chief, Financial Management Branch, Region II, New York; Marlys L. Johnson, Personnel Management Specialist, Region X, Seattle; Cynthia C. Kelly, Environmental Liaison Specialist, Office of Toxic Substances; Linda L. McIntyre, Program Analyst, Office of Pesticide Programs; Joseph J. Merenda Jr., Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Mobile Source Pollution Control; Robert E. Randol, Operations Research Analyst, Office of Solid Waste Management Programs; and Susan C. Watkins, Environmental Protection Specialist, Office of Federal Activities. □

TAMING THE MOTORCYCLE

The increasingly popular motorcycle is a machine which periodically stirs clouds of controversy.

To some the motorcycle is a symbol of freedom—the modern-day bronco that can carry its riders with the speed of the wind and help them forget the frustrations and irritations of life.

To others this machine is a dangerous, noisy, air-polluting menace.

While EPA has no authority to control many motorcycle problems, it is developing programs to try to curb air and noise pollution from these machines.

Roger Strelow, Assistant Administrator for Air and Waste Management, observes that "as Americans make greater use of motorcycles for basic transportation needs and for recreation, we feel the motorcycle should do its fair share to curtail both air and noise pollution.

"I believe that motorcycle noise and emissions can be controlled without hurting performance or significantly raising costs. In fact, our proposed emission controls will help to cut expenses by improving fuel economy."

A review of some of the actions the Agency is taking to help tame the motorcycle follows:

Air pollution

Pollution controls for motorcycles have been proposed by EPA for the first time.

They require manufacturers to cut emissions in 1978 to about two-thirds of current levels. In 1980 models emissions will be further reduced, possibly to levels equivalent to those in effect for automobiles at that time.

Improvements in engine design, carburetion, and cooling should be sufficient to meet the new emission standards, according to Eric O. Stork, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Mobile Source Air Pollution Control. No need is expected for catalytic converters.

The standards would apply to all cy-



cles licensed for use on public highways, or about 70 percent of the roughly one million new models sold in the United States each year. The remaining 30 percent are off-road vehicles whose emissions EPA cannot control under the Clean Air Act.

The average motorcycle emits more pollution than the average new car, said Mr. Stork. Motorcycle engines are generally much smaller than automobile engines and so use less fuel per mile traveled. But they burn more fuel than autos per unit of work performed (pounds of weight moved a given distance). "Much of the fuel that does not produce useful work," said Mr. Stork,

"ends up as exhaust pollutants," mainly unburned hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

Nearly five million motorcycles were registered for road use at the end of 1974, according to the Department of Transportation. Mead Miller of the Motorcycle Industry Council in Washington estimated that the present "population" of registered cycles is 5.3 million, with about double that number of total users, drivers and riders.

The proposed standards for 1978 models would limit hydrocarbon emissions on a sliding scale according to engine size, from 5 grams per kilometer (8 grams per mile) for the smallest engines to 14 grams per kilometer (23 grams per mile) for the largest. Carbon monoxide emissions would be limited to 17 grams per kilometer (28 grams per mile) and nitrogen oxides to 1.2 grams per kilometer (2 grams per mile) regardless of engine size.

The standards were published in the Federal Register Oct. 22, and will not be formally adopted until after a 90-day period for public comments, followed by review and possible amendment.

Agency studies of air pollution sources in smog-prone areas that have large motorcycle "populations" (e.g., most of California, Salt Lake City, Phoenix-Tucson, and Denver) found that motorcycles contributed significantly to air pollution, said Mr. Stork. To avoid the need to restrict cycle operation during high-pollution episodes, EPA chose to set emission limits on all new vehicles produced. The manufacturers, in general, agreed to this course and indicated that emission reductions were feasible. Four Japanese and one American firm account for about 95 percent of the new motorcycles sold in this country.

Three principal means of reducing motorcycle pollutants, Mr. Stork said, include:

- Reducing the fuel short-circuiting that occurs in two-cycle engines. A fresh charge of fuel and air enters the cylinder while the cylinder exhaust port is still open, and as much as 35 percent of the fuel escapes directly to the air.



- Improving the carburetion systems of four-stroke engines, most of which now do not burn the fuel sufficiently; and

- Designing and adjusting both two- and four-stroke engines to use leaner mixtures of fuel and air. The richer mixtures now used for greater power also help cool the engine. Better cooling systems would have to be devised.

The technology is now available to achieve the proposed 1978 standards, and some models may already conform to them, said Mr. Stork. Some may require extensive design changes. The technology for achieving the tentatively proposed 1980 standards is less certain, he said.

The added cost, estimated at \$25 to \$35 per cycle, would be offset by improved fuel economy.

EPA would enforce the standards by testing and approving preproduction models in advance, as the Agency now does for new automobiles and light trucks. □

Despite their problems and safety hazards approximately one million new motorcycles are sold in this country each year.

What is the appeal of this machine? Robert M. Pirsig, author of the recent best-selling and widely praised book, "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance," gives one man's answer:

"You see things vacationing on a motorcycle in a way that is completely different from any other. In a car you're always in a compartment, and because you're used to it you don't realize that through that car window everything you see is just more TV. You're a passive observer and it is all moving by you boringly in a frame. On a cycle the frame is gone. You're completely in contact with it all. You're in the scene, not just watching it any more and the sense of presence is overwhelming."

Noise

Intensive work is under way on EPA regulations to control noisy motorcycles under the Noise Control Act of 1972.

These rules will cover both registered cycles that can be driven on public roads and off-road trail bikes, according to Henry E. Thomas, Director of the Standards and Regulations Division, Office of Noise Control Programs.

EPA has received thousands of complaints from the public about noisy motorcycles, more than for any other type of noisy machines or vehicles, said Mr. Thomas.

Last May an EPA report to Congress formally identified motorcycles as a major source of environmental noise. Under the Noise Control Act, the Agency is required to propose regulations not later than 18 months after the report (Dec. 28, 1976) and to adopt regulations by six months later (May 28, 1977).

In its preliminary work on the regulations Mr. Thomas' division is making use of data on the motorcycle industry structure, technology, and marketing obtained by the Office of Mobile Source Air Pollution Control, headed by Eric O. Stork. The division is also working closely with the Mobile Source Enforcement Division, headed by Dr. Norman D. Shutler.

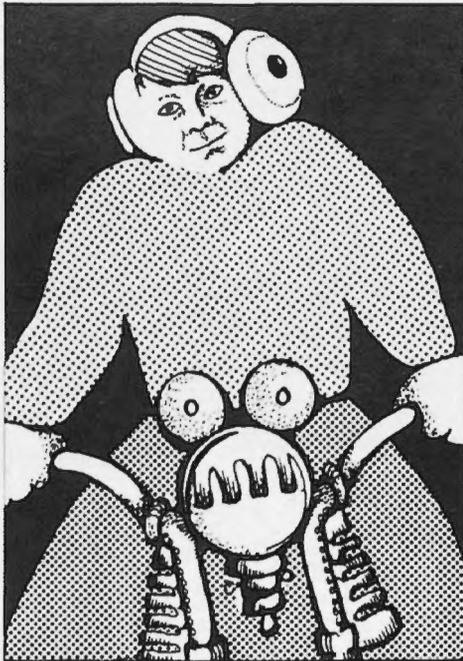
Albert Ross of the Noise Control Office and James Kerr of the Enforcement Division recently spent two weeks in Japan conferring with engineers and designers of Japan's motorcycle makers, whose products dominate the United States market.

The regulations will set noise standards for new motorcycles and require testing and approval of new models before they can legally be sold.

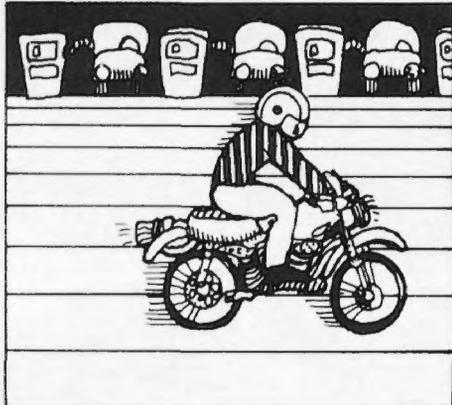
Environmental damage to land surfaces, vegetation, and wildlife habitats

Continued on page 12

NOISE



FUEL



by motorcycle users—principally drivers of trail bikes and other off-road, unregistered types—is also of great concern to EPA, but the Agency has no legal power yet to curb such abuses, Mr. Thomas said.

The National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management have taken action in particular cases to ban or limit the use of off-road vehicles in areas under their jurisdiction. □

cent of the present U.S. fuel consumption for motor vehicles.”

Motorcycle gas mileage calculated from EPA emission test data ranges from 40 to 90 miles per gallon for four-stroke engines and 35 to 80 miles per gallon for two-stroke engines, depending upon their size.

The statement foresaw no “massive shift” to motorcycles as basic transportation for most people, despite their fuel economy. The motorcycle’s disadvantages were listed as: “exposure to climate, limited carrying capacities, risk of operation (fatality rate almost four times that for auto riders), and the coordination required” to drive a motorcycle. □

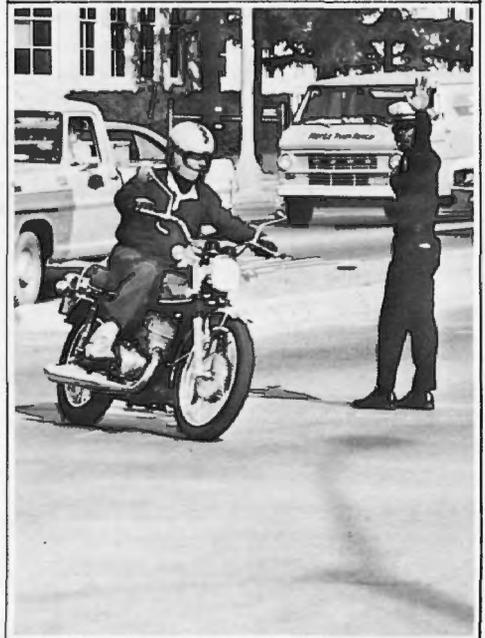
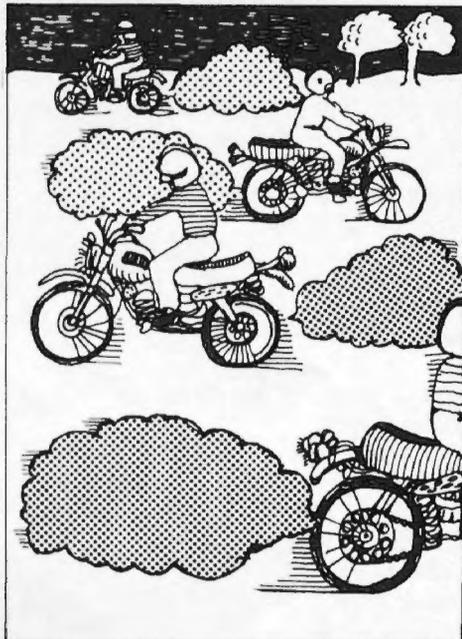
Gas Mileage

Motorcyclists who now can travel up to 90 miles on a gallon of gas would get a fuel economy bonus of about 15 percent under EPA’s proposed emission controls for motorcycles.

This side benefit was outlined in a draft environmental impact statement made public when emission controls were proposed Oct. 22. Two-stroke machines would average 20 percent more miles per gallon and four-stroke machines 10 percent because of leaner mixtures of fuel and air, better mixing, and reduction of unburned fuel losses from two-stroke machines.

“Maximum energy impact is projected to occur at the end of 1979 when approximately 1.5 million motorcycles meeting these standards will be in use,” the statement said. “Assuming a base fuel consumption of .02 gallons per mile (50 miles per gallon) and a usage rate of 3,000 miles per year in the early years of ownership, a maximum fuel savings of 32,000 gallons per day is estimated. This is approximately .01 per-

POLLUTION



CRUISING TO WORK



An estimated 25 persons commute from their homes to EPA Headquarters by motorcycle, generally because they say it's the easiest, cheapest and most exciting way to get to work. Practically all EPA's Regional Offices also have employees who ride motorcycles.

J. Roger Morris, Chief, Technical Staff, Mobile Source Air Pollution Control, Headquarters, explains that he uses a motorcycle because "it is easy to park and easy to maneuver in traffic, and cheap to operate. It's also fun.

"Commuting by motorcycle is something of an adventure instead of a drag." He conceded that motorcycles do have some disadvantages such as "they are lousy for carrying grocery bags with bottles and while they're good for getting through traffic you can only carry one passenger."

Mr. Morris said that he is a little embarrassed because the motorcycle he now owns is "a gross polluter—both for

Doris Ruopp Finlay, who commutes to work by motorcycle, arrives at EPA headquarters. Her passenger is Sigmund Ustaszewski of the Health and Ecological Effects Division of the Office of Research and Development.

air and noise. It's kind of embarrassing. I'm planning to get a new one."

Jorene Fajerson, secretary, Air and Hazardous Materials Division, Region VI, Dallas, said that she finds "riding a motorcycle is an exciting and fantastic experience. Instead of having a lot of metal around you, you are out in the open and free.

"I ride back and forth to work regularly and find it much cheaper and more convenient than riding a bus or using a car.

"My only accident occurred on the way back from California. We'd been on the road for 32 hours without sleep so I finally fell asleep and went off the road—fortunately onto a soft shoulder.

But I returned to work with 14 stitches on my chin and two black eyes."

Ms. Fajerson said that her son who is four years old, "loves riding behind me. He is already asking for his own motorcycle."

George D. Kittredge, Senior Technical Advisor, Mobile Source Air Pollution Control, Headquarters, estimates that he can save as much as "an hour a day commuting by motorcycle instead of the bus" from his home in Vienna, Va.

"Although I'm 53 years old, I enjoy riding a motorcycle. I've ridden a motorcycle all my life, off and on. I used to ride one as a youngster and then my own sons helped to reinterest me in motorcycling."

Mr. Kittredge emphasized, however, that he is keenly aware of the need for being safety conscious while on a motorcycle. "I am very cautious," he said, "because sometimes car drivers just don't see motorcycles."

Doris Ruopp Finlay, Environmental Protection Specialist, Office of Toxic Substances, Headquarters, believes the "biggest thing about motorcycling is that it makes you feel like a free spirit—you feel everything around you—something that doesn't happen when you're cooped up in a car. When you get on a bike, you feel you can forget the rest of the world and are free to go." □

New Visitor Center Opened



Photo murals of EPA research highlight Gallery 2 reception area.

Visitors to EPA's Headquarters in Washington now can see how autos are tested for exhaust emissions, hear a lively recorded mini-debate on nuclear power plants, and take part in sound-and-light shows dealing with pesticides, noise, radiation, solid waste disposal, and air and water pollution.

All this takes place in a new wing of the Agency's Visitor Center which was reopened in October. The Center occupies most of the ground floor of the West Tower of EPA's headquarters complex at Fourth and M Streets, in southwest Washington.

The Center constitutes an environmental museum, an EPA contribution to Washington's educational and historical attractions for visitors during the Nation's bicentennial. At an informal opening ceremony Oct. 17, Deputy Administrator John R. Quarles Jr. said the Center's exhibits "depict the status of the environment of our country as we end our second hundred years . . . and show what we may expect as we enter our third century."

The permanent exhibits in the new wing complete a three-part plan.

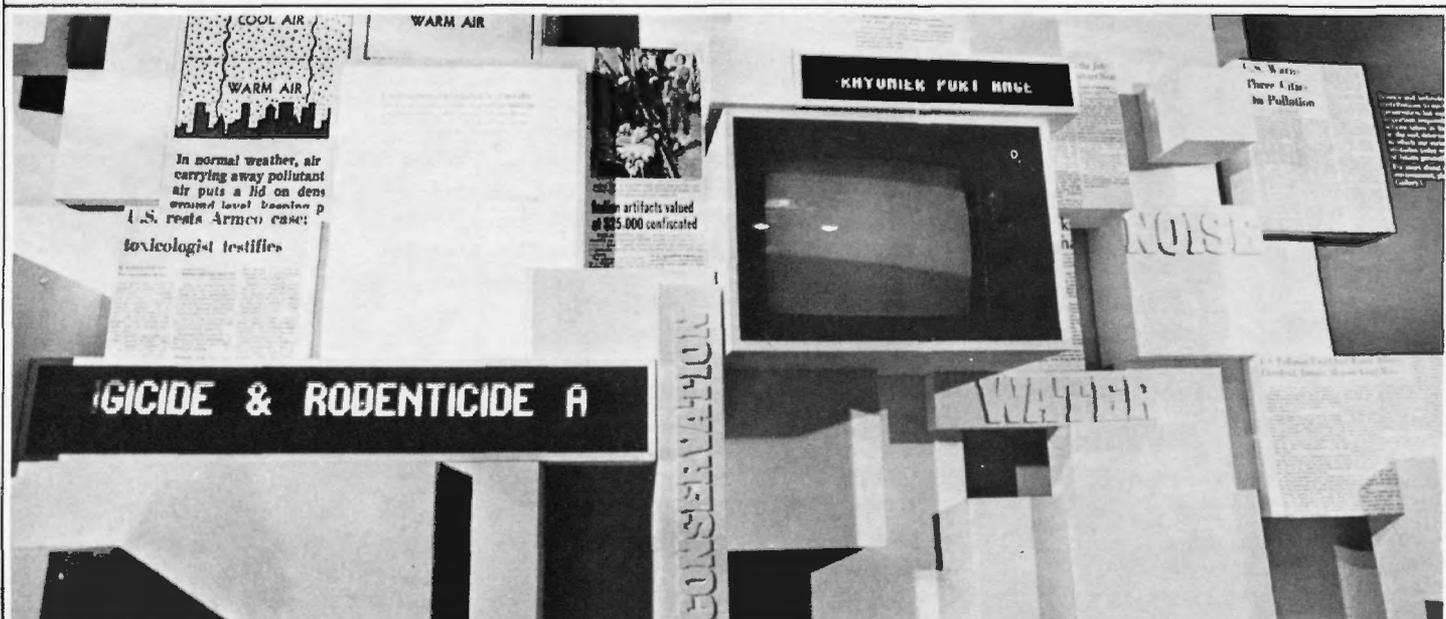
In the north wing of the West Tower is Gallery 1 which shows that although

environmental deterioration is a global problem, affecting the life cycle of man, it can be corrected. This gallery was finished in the spring of 1974.

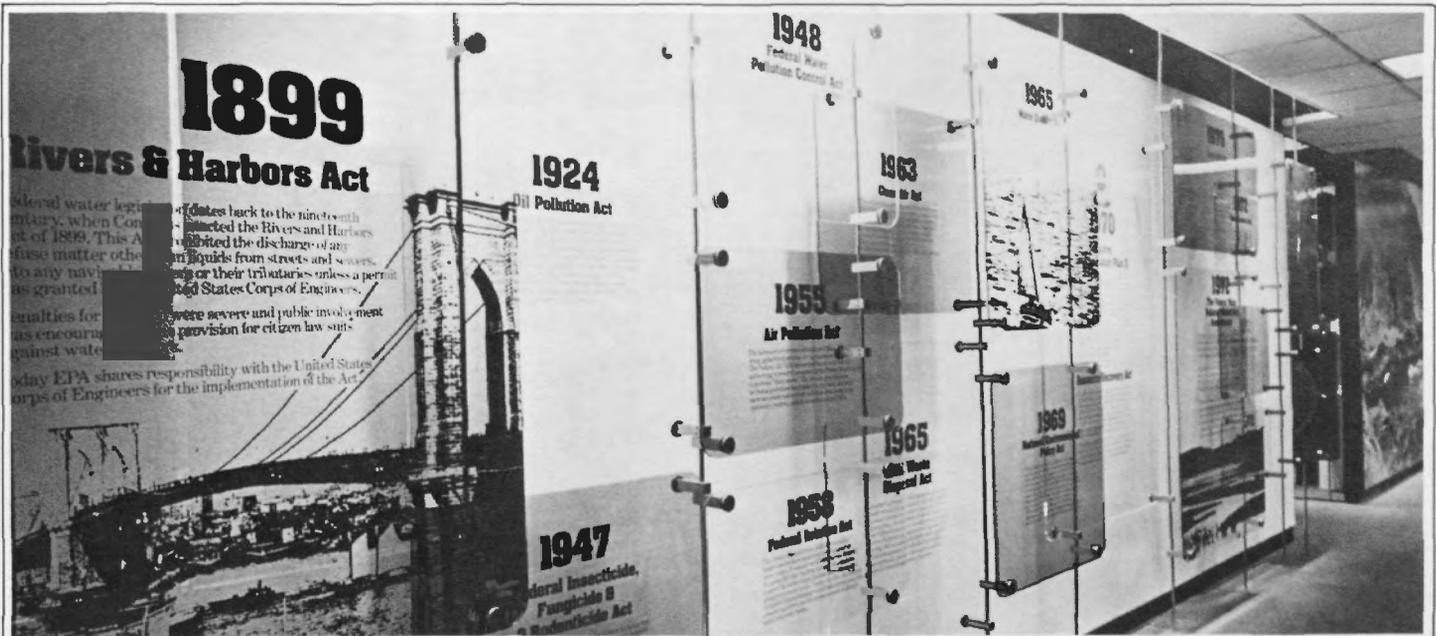
Three aquariums in the center hall show the plant and animal life found in salt, brackish and fresh water.

In the south wing is Gallery 2, the new exhibit devoted to the technology of pollution control. It also contains a small auditorium-theater for lectures and film showings, and individual copies of EPA publications, posters, and other educational materials are available for visitors to take home.

Some of the exhibits in Gallery 2 were



Bold graphics, moving-word signs, and TV-tube display illustrate EPA's standard-setting and enforcement.



Wall panels review history of environmental legislation in the United States.

donated by the Department of Commerce from the Spokane Exposition of 1974.

The visitor to the Center can proceed at his own pace, actuating each display by pushing a button or lifting a telephone from its hook. This action starts two-to five-minute programs of movies, television tapes, or color photos that flash on in step with recorded sounds. Many displays also have mechanical devices built into them: dials indicate the noise level the visitor hears on his telephone; a simulated dynamometer spins the wheels of a mock auto through a test driving cycle.

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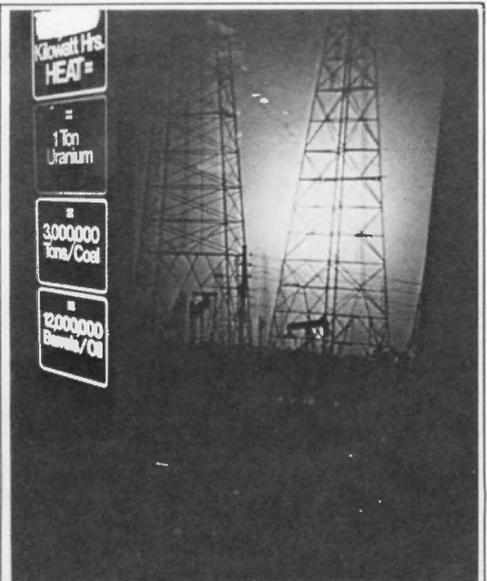
Baby loggerhead sea turtles rule the salt-water aquarium.



Telephones offer visitors recorded messages keyed to the displays.



Full-scale mockup shows how autos are tested for pollutant emissions.



Decision-making exhibit puts visitor at center of a multi-media discussion of energy and the environment.

The Visitor Center is designed not only to create a sensitivity to environmental problems, but also to promote an understanding of the role that EPA, local governments, industries, and the public can play in solving the problems, according to Joseph B. Handy, manager of the Center.

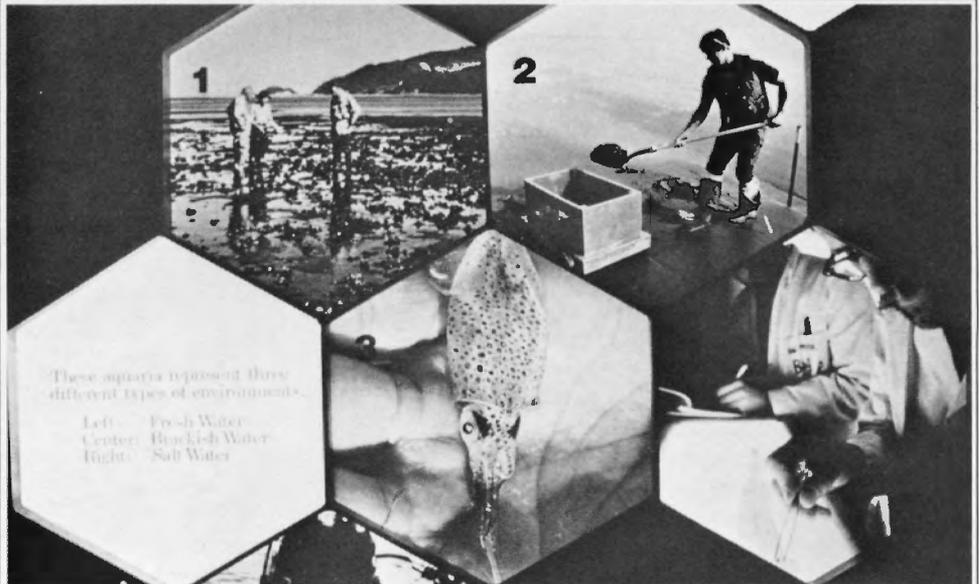
Last year when the Center was only half complete, visitors averaged more than 500 a month, said Mr. Handy. The number is expected to increase now that Gallery 2 and the aquariums are installed.

The Center staff includes Will Dix and Dolores Edmonds. They arrange for tours by schools and other groups and for special lectures and film showings in the auditorium.

The Center was designed by Barry Howard Associates, Scarsdale, N.Y. Gallery 1 was built by Lester Associates, Thornwood, N.Y., and Gallery 2 by G.R.S. & W., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. Many EPA program officials helped in the exhibit design and the writing of the multi-media scripts.

Lighting for the center is generally provided by cathode tubes or fluorescent lights which use less electricity than conventional lighting.

A panel of photographs of Gallery 1 was recently chosen by the Federal Design Center Council for an exhibition at the Department of Labor building in Washington. The EPA Visitor Center panel was selected from nearly 1,000 entries for this exhibition which will later tour various cities in this country and overseas.



Lightbox photos of aquatic pollution research are displayed in the aquarium area.



Pesticide exhibit includes affected plants in terrariums.

INVESTIGATION CENTER AT DENVER



Located at the Federal Center in Denver is EPA's National Enforcement Investigations Center. Here technology reminiscent of that in some of the James Bond movies is used to deal swiftly with emergency and special pollution problems. The center, which is directed by Thomas P. Gallagher, has sent teams to all parts of the country to help with pollution crises. Personnel at the center include specialists who are knowledgeable in a wide variety of industrial processes. The following photographs show some of the devices used by the center's teams to help crack pollution cases.



This is a metal "shocker" boat (left) operated by Bruce Binkley. Standing in the bow with the fish net is John Hale. This craft is used to stun a number of fish so they can be speedily collected for examination to find the cause of pollution. The electrical discharge comes from the large generator carried in the boat and is passed through the metal rod extending from the boat into the water. Mr. Hale is standing on a rubber pad to protect himself from shock (below).



These motor boats are part of a small fleet of water craft maintained at the Denver center. These boats are often on the road being hauled to a lake or river for a fresh investigation.



Paul R. De Percin and George Stone (wearing hard hat), set up equipment to sample fumes in smokestack behind them. The sensor will be raised to the smokestack where it will monitor the stack airflow.



These are two of the seven mobile laboratories at the center which can be

dispatched to the site of pollution discharges when necessary.



The mobile tower can be driven to a suspected air pollution site and immediately raised to help determine wind dispersion characteristics, an important factor in air pollution cases.



In this photo, Henry Bell, an entomologist at the center's pesticide section, gathers air samples with special equipment to check pesticide levels.

OPLEPEOPLEPEOP



Joan Odell, Associate General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, has been designated as the EPA Ombudsman to receive and hear employee complaints about alleged violations of personnel laws, rules, and regulations that cannot be resolved under existing procedures. This appointment implements a recent recommendation of the Civil Service Commission that there be an official within each agency to whom an employee can provide the facts, without fear of reprisal and with the assurance that appropriate inquiry and action will follow.

In March 1973, Miss Odell became the first woman Associate General Counsel at EPA; previously she was the Regional Counsel for Region IV, as chief attorney for the Agency in the eight-State Southeast Region. She has litigation experience as a public lawyer over a 15-year period and has practiced in all Florida trial and appellate Courts and before the U.S. Supreme Court.

An honor graduate of the University of Miami, Miss Odell finished sixth in her class at the University of Miami Law School in 1958, with a Juris Doctor degree. She lives in Washington, D.C. with her two adopted daughters.



Sheldon Meyers, Director of the Office of Federal Activities since early 1972, is the new Deputy Administrator for Solid Waste Management Programs. He succeeds Arsen J. Darnay, who recently left the Agency for private industry. In announcing the appointment, Assistant Administrator Roger Strelow said:

"It is a credit to EPA's career service that we had the opportunity to select a person of Shelly's proven abilities. He brings to this critical job the demonstrated management and leadership, as well as solid technical experience, that will be essential to the continued success and strengthening of the solid waste program."

Before joining EPA, Mr. Meyers served as Director of the Division of Control Systems in the National Air Pollution Control Administration in Durham, N.C. Earlier he was with the Atomic Energy Commission for 11 years, stationed both in Indiana and New York. He spent the year 1964 as a Princeton Fellow in Public Affairs. From 1952 to 1958, Mr. Meyers held engineering posts in private industry.

Mr. Meyers received a BME in marine engineering from the State University of New York in 1952, an MSE in mechanical engineering in 1955 from the University of Michigan, and an MBA in management and finance from New York University in 1967.

He is married and the father of five children.



Lillian Johnson of the regional office in New York received a special achievement award for saving the government over \$44,000 in running a legal notice placement program. The award includes a personal letter of commendation from the President and a check for \$1,095, the largest cash award ever presented in Region II.

Ms. Johnson has been in government service for 15 years and a member of the Public Affairs staff of the New York Regional Office for the past four years. As part of her job, she is responsible for coordinating the placement of thousands of legal public notices for the EPA water permit program in regional newspapers. By combining the notices and thus shortening the space required for publication, she has saved \$44,200 so far in newspaper billing to the government.

Presentation of the award was made on September 17 by EPA Deputy Regional Administrator Eric B. Outwater who said, "What would have normally been a routine task of helping place these public notices, was, in Ms. Johnson's hands, an opportunity to display some inventiveness and initiative. . . ."

OPLEPEOPLEPEOP



Dr. George Rice of Region VIII may hold the long distance commuting record for all EPA employees. A chemist, who serves as a Physical Scientist in the Surveillance and Analysis Division, Dr. Rice centers his professional life in the Denver office but on week-ends operates a cattle ranch near Callao, Utah—some 480 miles away. He makes the round trip flying his own Cessna 180.

He grazes his cattle on Bureau of Land Management range, and when home on the ranch, Rice usually can be found baling hay, rounding up stray cattle, repairing machinery, or acting as midwife to a birthing cow. In Denver he is on alert for reports of hazardous material spills throughout the region.

When he joined EPA in 1972, Dr. Rice planned to establish permanent domicile in Colorado. But along came a cutback in beef prices, a general recession that caught him in transition from rural to urban life, and so months of commuting back and forth from Utah have added up to years.



G. Thomas Friedkin has been named the new Director of the Budget Operations Division in the Office of Planning and Management. He succeeds Matthew C. Pilzys, who has been promoted to Associate Deputy Assistant Administrator for Resources Management.

Before assuming his new post, Mr. Friedkin was in charge of the budget function for the Office of Human Development programs in HEW. Prior to that assignment, he headed the Program Analysis and Budget Division in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, Mr. Friedkin also has bachelor's and master's degrees from the Princeton Theological Seminary.



Don Bliss has been appointed Director of Public Affairs for Region X, Seattle, and will assume his duties there about the end of the year.

Mr. Bliss had been Director of Public Affairs in Region II, New York, since May 1974. He had previously served for three years in a number of positions in the Agency's national public affairs office in Washington.

Before joining the Federal service in 1970

he had been for 15 years an urban affairs writer and copy editor with The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co. in Kentucky. During that time he covered civil rights and public welfare news, and his environmental reporting won an American Political Science Association award in 1968 and a Meeman Foundation award in 1969.

Before working in Kentucky, Mr. Bliss, a native of Lowell, Mass., was a copy editor and reporter with the Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel, the Columbia (Mo.) Daily Tribune and the Pacific Stars and Stripes. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri.



Dr. Norman R. Glass, Director of Ecological Effects Research at EPA's Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory, has been elected to a two-year term as chairman of the Applied Ecology Section of the 5,000-member Ecological Society of America.

Dr. Glass has been with the Corvallis Laboratory since 1972. Prior to that time, he served on the Special Projects staff of EPA's Office of Research and Development in Washington, D.C.

The Ecological Society of America, founded in 1915, is a national organization of scientists who study the interrelationships of organisms and their environments. Its Applied Ecology Section represents ecologists in government and industry, as well as consultants in private practice.

OPLEPEOPLEPEOPLE



Administrator Russell E. Train shakes hands with **Carmen Cruz** of Region II after meeting with the Spanish Speaking Advisory Council for the first time recently.

Recommendations made at the Spanish Speaking Conference held in Denver in August were the main topic of the meeting, and the Council asked for a vigorous program for the recruitment and training of members of the Hispanic population.

Mr. Train expressed general support for the council's objectives. Alvin Alm, Assistant Administrator for Planning and Management, and Stanley Williams, Director of the Personnel Management Division, will work with the Council to help obtain its objectives.

Other members of the Spanish Speaking Council who attended the meeting with Mr. Train are Charles Gomez, Region VIII; Carlos Romero, Region VI; Ernesto Perez, Region IV; and Art Sandoval, EPA Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Las Vegas, Nev.



Jerome H. Svore, Administrator for Region VII, examines some of the fish kept in the regional laboratory in Kansas City, Kansas. The fish are used in short-term toxicity tests to determine the effects of municipal and industrial wastewaters on aquatic life. This work is a practical application of the research that is done by the EPA laboratories at Duluth, Minn., and Corvallis, Oregon.



Charles L. Elkins has been named Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Noise Abatement and Control.

Mr. Elkins, who has been serving as Director of Program and Management Operations for EPA's Office of Water and Hazardous Materials, succeeds Alvin F. Meyer Jr., who has resigned to engage in private practice in the environmental health and engineering field.

A graduate of Yale University (B.A., Magna Cum Laude) and of the Yale Law School, Mr. Elkins is a career civil servant. His experience included service with the former Bureau of the Budget. Mr. Elkins served for six months as EPA's Acting Assistant Administrator for the former Office of Hazardous Materials Control. His supervisory responsibilities in this post included the noise program. Mr. Elkins received EPA's highest award—the Gold Medal—in 1972.



Mrs. Helen Fenske, former Special Assistant to the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, has been named by Administrator Russell E. Train as his consultant for liaison with environmental and other public interest groups.

Mrs. Fenske has been active in the conservation field since 1960 when she planned and directed activities which led to the creation of the Great Swamp National Wildlife Foundation.

Mr. Train said that "Helen Fenske is well known and well respected for her effectiveness and dedication. I am extremely pleased she is joining us at EPA to help maintain good communications with the environmental community."

Six women and four men, chosen last July as Management Interns by the Personnel Management Division, are now completing their second-quarter rotating assignments. These assignments are designed to give them varied experience and to qualify them for permanent EPA posts at the end of the fiscal year. The interns and their present assignments (in Washington if not otherwise stated) are:

Joan Barnes, Region IX Administrator's Office, San Francisco; **Lynn Brown**, Office of Program Management, Air and Waste Management; **Carol Dennis**, Office of International Activities; **Mitchell Luxenburg**, Office of Transportation and Land Use Policy; **Paula Machlin**, Office of Planning & Review, Office of Research & Development;

Thomas Nessmith, Region II Deputy Administrator's Office, New York; **John Schuster**, Water Programs Division, Region V, Chicago; **Alma Shea**, Contracts Management Division, Office of Administration; **William Stewart**, Standards & Regulations Division, Office of Planning & Evaluation; and **Julie Van Camp**, Pesticides Enforcement Division, Office of Enforcement.



citizens' briefing

Region I held its fourth annual Citizen's Briefing in Boston on Friday, Dec. 5. Speakers scheduled included: Regional Administrator John McGlennon, discussing environmental quality in New England; Russell Peterson, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality; Deputy Administrator John R. Quarles Jr.; Gladwin Hill, environmental reporter for the New York Times, citizen action and the future of the environmental movement; Dana Duxbury, National League of Women Voters, waste reduction and recycling; and David Rose, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, energy alternatives.

\$5,000 penalty

The Butcher Polish Co., Marlboro, Mass., recently agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$5,000 for alleged violations of Federal pesticide regulations in the marketing of a disinfectant spray and a germicidal detergent. Both were found by EPA to have false and misleading label claims and to be ineffective. The company recalled and stopped producing the spray and changed the formulation of the cleaner, for which it is applying for reregistration.



new york traffic

The last of EPA's administrative orders to New York State and City to carry out the 1973 State plan to reduce automotive air pollution in the City were issued recently by Region II Administrator Gerald M. Hansler. The four orders are the most controversial of the 12 issued. They would require:

Levying tolls on all city bridges over the East and Harlem Rivers that link Manhattan with Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx by mid-1977;

Submitting and implementing by mid-1977 plans for stricter parking rules in Manhattan's business districts to cut auto entries in the morning hours by 10 percent and speed traffic flow;

Improving goods deliveries by consolidation and better scheduling to reduce operations in rush hours (to be implemented by April 14 next year); and
Limiting taxi cruising and enforcing curb-only pickups from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day but Sunday.

Mr. Hansler said the city-bridge tolls would cut the number of vehicles entering Manhattan, easing congestion and reducing pollution not only in Manhattan but also in the outlying boroughs near the presently toll-free bridges, where drivers

now cluster, seeking to avoid the tolls of the Port of New York Authority's bridges and tunnels. City-bridge toll revenues could be used for public transit.

The parking order calls for elimination of metered, on-street parking in mid-Manhattan. The strategy could provide up to \$21 million annually if a \$2 parking surcharge were imposed, Mr. Hansler said. An additional \$9 million could be saved each year through reduced congestion and fuel consumption, improved travel time for trucks, and fewer accidents.

enforcement actions

Columbia Mills, Minetto, N.Y., found recently to be violating its permit to discharge wastewater into the Oswego River, was ordered to correct its effluent sampling, monitoring, and reporting within 30 days.

Two firms were recently fined for pesticide law violations: Jaguar Chemical Corp., New York City, \$4,600 for misbranding and adulterating the product, Jaguar Complete Vegetation Kill; and Perfection Beauty Products, Pearl River, N.Y., \$330 for shipping an unregistered product, Triple Cee Pine Disinfectant.



dumping phase-out

Region III is making plans to phase out all ocean dumping of wastes by municipalities and industries in the Region by 1981, following Administrator Russell E. Train's affirmation of the recent regional requirement that Philadelphia end its dumping of sewage sludge by that date. The City had asked Mr. Train to review and consider modifying its current ocean dumping permit. Philadelphia now dumps 150 million gallons of sewage sludge each year. Permits have been issued also to Camden, N.J., to dump 15 million gallons per year of sludge, and to the E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co. plant at Edge Moor, Del., to dispose of 115 million gallons per year of acid waste. All dumping is done in the Atlantic Ocean 50 miles southeast of Delaware Bay.

The dumping phase-out date for duPont is 1978, for Camden 1980.

storm damage

Eleven men from Region III made field studies of the damage caused by the tropical storm, Eloise, in September.

Seven from the Philadelphia office were sent to central Pennsylvania to assess damage to municipal water supply and sewage treatment plants. Their investigations helped local officials get the plants back in operation as soon as possible. Three bacteriologists and a mobile laboratory were dispatched to the Annapolis, Md., Field Office to assist in bacteriological analyses of public water supplies. The Annapolis office conducted field and laboratory tests to determine the effects of the storm on water quality in Chesapeake Bay, especially those affecting shellfish.



radiation in florida

Elevated levels of radiation have been found in houses built on Florida land that had been mined for phosphate rock, according to a recent EPA study.

The amounts of radon, a radioactive gas, and its decay products pose no immediate threat to public health, the preliminary study found. But Administrator Russell E. Train urged Florida Governor Reubin Askew to discourage further building on such lands, pending a fuller assessment of the danger.

Phosphate rock, used to make fertilizer, often contains uranium in amounts that may range from ten to several hundred times the uranium in most U.S. soils.

The radioactivity was detected by EPA scientists in new homes and commercial buildings erected in Polk County in the central part of the State. Here developers used reclaimed land from which the "overburden" of top- and sub-soil had been stripped and much of the phosphate rock removed, leaving waste and unmined rock close to the new surface.



landmark suit

A landmark suit against the United States Steel Corporation ended recently when the company signed a consent decree, pledging to stop polluting Lake Michigan at its plant at Waukegan, Ill.

The suit, the first joint Federal-State court action of its kind, was filed three years ago. The company has been dumping contaminated wastewater into the lake at the rate of 3,870 gallons per minute. U.S. Steel agreed to a timetable of control measures that will halt all its lake pollution by July, 1977, recycling most of its wastes and discharging the remainder to the North Shore Sanitary District for treatment. Terms of the decree will be made part of a discharge permit that will be the last permit to be issued to a major discharger in Illinois.

nolo contendere

Wabash Alloys, Inc., an aluminum smelting firm in Wabash, Ind., was recently allowed in U.S. District Court to plead "nolo contendere" (no contest) to five counts of a nine-count criminal charge of air pollution.

The company was fined \$125,000, but the fine was suspended pending compliance with a plea agreement that calls for: installing pollution control equipment within 15 months, submission of quarterly progress reports by a responsible company officer, and placing the firm on probation until 1980. Accepting the plea agreement, the judge praised both parties for resolving the case so as to move toward pollution abatement without an actual trial. Wabash Alloys was the first emitter in Region V to receive a notice of violation and a subsequent order, in 1973. The region's Enforcement Division later referred the case to the Justice Department for prosecution. Edward Rodzinak handled the case for the Division.



workshops

Regional Administrator John C. White was keynote speaker at the 63rd Annual Conference of the Texas Municipal League in Houston Oct. 26-28. An Agency booth at the conference featured a multimedia presentation on environmental problems.

Mr. White and Dr. Richard L. Hill were featured speakers at the Oklahoma Short School on Water Pollution in Oklahoma City Oct. 28-31. This was a training session for wastewater treatment and water supply system operators, at the end of which they take State certification tests. A workshop on area-wide water quality planning, first of a series planned for Region VI, was held in Dallas Nov. 6-7. A workshop on water quality and forest management was held in New Orleans Nov. 11-13, sponsored jointly by EPA and the American Forestry Association. A public meeting on area-wide water quality planning was scheduled in Dallas Nov. 25, with James L. Creighton, consultant, as the speaker. This meeting's aim was to encourage citizens to become involved in water quality management at the local level.



car emissions tested

More than 500 drivers in St. Louis, Mo., are getting \$50 savings bonds, free tanks of gasoline, and the use of a new car for a day while their old vehicles are being given emissions tests.

It's all part of an EPA-funded study "to determine what part vehicles driven in metropolitan St. Louis play in the total air pollution picture within the area," said Jerome H. Svore, Regional Administrator.

A press release put out by Region VII's Public Affairs Office in September helped the contractor, Olson Laboratories, St. Louis, to get vehicle owners to volunteer for the program. The Olson

people wanted 500 automobiles and 10 light trucks or vans, ranging from 1965 to 1975 models, for the tests. All had to be registered in the St. Louis area. Each owner got a day's loan of a new Pontiac with a full gas tank while his car or truck was being tested (in the laboratory, not on the road). Each test vehicle was returned with a full gas tank and a \$50 savings bond. Similar studies are being conducted in six other cities, Chicago, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, D.C. A total of nearly 2,000 vehicles are being tested to determine the emission levels of cars in use.

waterbeds

The owner of a Kansas City, Mo., store that sells waterbeds recently discovered that he had some environmentally nosy neighbors in EPA's Region VII Office about a block away. Returning from lunch one October day, Robert Morby and Leo Alderman of the Pesticides Branch noticed in the store window a display of a pesticide they suspected had not been registered: Clearwater-Waterbed Algae Control. A stop-sale order was issued to the manufacturer, Land and Sky, Lincoln, Neb., and its distributors and dealers, pending a full investigation of the product's efficacy and registration status. About 2,500 containers of the algicide are involved.



wastewater hearing

A public hearing was held in Denver Oct. 29 on issuing wastewater discharge permits for point sources of water pollution that have hitherto been exempt from EPA's discharge permit program. This hearing and a similar one in Portland, Ore., Oct. 30 sought public comment on how EPA should regulate point-source water pollution from agriculture—for instance, return flows from irrigated land—and from forestry. Previous public meetings had been held in Boston and Chicago on storm sewer permits, in Omaha and Dallas on small-feedlot permits, and in Washington D.C. on all four types of point-source regulations. A Federal court in Washington, D.C., has ruled that the Agency cannot exempt

these sources from its discharge permit program. Proposed rules for small-feedlot and storm-sewer permits were recently published in the Federal Register, and regulations for agriculture and forestry point-source permits must be proposed by Feb. 10. Many regional officials feel that the numbers of additional permits required by the court order could pose a serious administrative problem for EPA and the States.

\$50,000 penalty

A civil penalty of \$50,000, highest yet in a water discharge permit case, was paid Oct. 15 by the American Crystal Sugar Co., Hillsboro, N.D., for violations by the Red River Valley Cooperative, Inc., which became part of American Crystal in a recent merger. The settlement covered five counts against the cooperative for discharging pollutants into the Goose River without a permit, plus 27 days' violation of an EPA administrative order for compliance. The firm must also apply by Dec. 1 for a permit or submit a plan for control of accidental spills from its sugar refinery at Hillsboro.



kaiser steel sued

At Region IX's request, the Justice Department has filed a civil action against Kaiser Steel Corp., charging non-compliance with an EPA order to clean up air pollution at the firm's plant at Fontana, Calif., by December, 1977. "Kaiser's recently announced pollution abatement plans, which include construction of new basic-oxygen process facilities, are inadequate," said Regional Administrator Paul De Falco Jr. "They would postpone full compliance with the order until 1981. This is an unacceptably long time to wait for the needed cleanup of this major pollution source." The Region has also issued a notice of violation of Federal and State regulations to Kennecott Copper Co. for emissions at its smelter at McGill, Nev. The Guam Power Authority on that Pacific island has been ordered to comply, by Jan. 1, with EPA's new source performance standards for sulfur dioxide emissions.



minority workers

Minority workers are finding increasing opportunities for employment in the construction of EPA-funded sewage treatment facilities in Region X, according to a recent study by Alexander D. Hicks, Director of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs.

Only six and a half percent of the four-State region's population is black, Indian, Spanish-surnamed, Asian, Eskimo, or Aleut, Mr. Hicks said, but they account for:

- 12 percent of the man-hours worked on construction grant projects costing \$100,000 or more,
- 15 percent of the total work force, and
- 17 percent of man-hours worked in certain skilled trades.

EPA monitors all Agency-funded projects of this size to see how contractors comply with Federal "affirmative action" requirements for employing minority workers. Mr. Hicks said, "It's encouraging to see that minorities are getting a larger share of EPA money in Region X. In 1974 alone, the Agency allocated \$57.1 million for new wastewater facilities here, and that money created more than 1,400 man-years of employment in the construction trades." □

EPA JOINS EARTHWATCH



Christian Herter, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Environmental and Population Affairs, speaks at the ceremony opening the National Focal Point.

An information center which will be part of a world-wide network for exchange of environmental data has been opened at EPA headquarters.

The center and its counterparts in other participating countries constitute an important part of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), that was created by the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972.

Establishment of this new, computerized network is based on the premise that since neither environmental know-how nor the problems of pollution can be confined within a single nation's borders, nations must develop a global information exchange that will be accessible to all.

In opening the center, Administrator

Russell E. Train said that EPA has consistently played a leadership role in global efforts to protect the environment and that he was pleased that the State Department gave the Agency the responsibility for developing and operating the center, formally known as the U.S. National Focal Point for the International Referral System for Sources of Environmental Information. All nations are mutually dependent upon the research and technologies produced around the world, he noted. For example, he said our own concern about vinyl chloride in the air and water was triggered by the findings of an Italian scientist who had observed the adverse effects of the chemical in his work with animals.

Noel Brown, Chief, UNEP Liaison Of-

fice in New York City, said that when the center is fully operational it will be a major management tool to facilitate the communication of data. Together with the Global Environmental Monitoring system, he said, it will comprise "Earthwatch" the logical first step for a world environment control program.

Mr. Brown spoke of the special needs of the new nations in incorporating environmental protection technologies in their industrialization programs. He said the referral system can provide those with questions and problems concerning environmental degradation with knowledgeable sources, able to help in solving their problems.

Other speakers at the opening ceremony included Christian Herter, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for En-



William W. Bennett, center, Director of the U.S. National Focal Point, explains a form for registration of sources of environmental information to Fitzhugh Green, left, Associate Administrator for International Activities and to Noel Brown, Chief, Liaison Office, United Nations Environment Program.

vironmental and Population Affairs, who explained why EPA had been chosen as the national Focal Point; James T. Clarke, Assistant Secretary for Management, Department of Interior, who described the great proliferation of environmental information that has come from the NASA satellite program and the problems of making it available to users; and Alvin Alm, Assistant Administrator for Planning and Management, who discussed the administrative structure of the new office and introduced William W. Bennett who is the Director of the U.S. National Focal Point.

Mr. Bennett comes to the Agency from the United States Information Agency, where since 1970, as Regional Librarian, he directed library services and

programs for India, Ceylon, Nepal, and Bangladesh. Earlier he served in USIA posts in India and Ceylon, and from 1962 to 1965 he was the UNESCO Expert-Advisor on University Library Organization in Turkey. Mr. Bennett is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and he has a MS degree in Library Service Administration from Atlanta University. Currently his staff includes Charlene Sayers, formerly executive secretary to Howard Messner, as Source Coordinator, and Charmayne Browne, formerly of the Personnel Division. Ultimately the staff will be increased to five.

Fitzhugh Green, Associate Administrator for International Activities, commended two EPA women whose dedication helped make the U.S. National

Focal Point a practical, operating reality within EPA. He said that the October 6 opening of the center was the culmination of almost three years of planning and work, here and abroad, by Dolores Gregory, head of the Visitors and Information Exchange Division, Office of International Activities, and Sarah Thomas Kadec, chief of the Library Services Branch, Office of Planning and Management.

The Focal Point is next to the EPA Library in the Headquarters building, Waterside Mall, Washington. □

HAS EPA MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNTRY?

Jo Peele Cooper, program analyst, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, N.C.: "I believe EPA has made a significant contribution toward a cleaner environment. We have new regulations on the books in air, water, solid wastes, noise and pesticide control. Industry is taking steps to comply with these regulations and is conscious of EPA's activities. The public is also aware of EPA's activities and is generally supportive. EPA has also found it possible and necessary to respond quickly to problems in the environment. A key example is the fluorocarbon situation where EPA developed information and took positive steps to determine the magnitude and possible solution to the problem. Making both industry and the public aware of the environmental problems and means of solving them is one of the most significant contributions EPA can make."

Dave Calkins, Chief of Air Programs Branch, Region IX, San Francisco, Calif.: "Over-all, I think we have gone a long way toward implementing at least two of our major environmental acts, the Clean Air Act of 1970 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. Probably the Agency's most important accomplishment has been tying together the various environmental programs. One of the problems EPA has had was the naivete of many Agency staffers who thought we could accomplish environmental goals overnight or, at a minimum by the date set by Congress in the Clean Air Act. We soon found out that it was easier to make statements and plans on how soon we would clean up the environment than it was to carry out these plans. We also learned, quite painfully sometimes, that

the political process must be adhered to and careful ground work must be done to sell a major program. Our staff was young, but we have learned a great deal over the past few years. I think the Clean Air Act amendments will clarify some of our more controversial authorities. Energy conservation measures will actually help many of our air pollution cleanup programs. Finally, I am confident that technology will provide many new solutions."

Howard L. Hunt, supervisory entomologist, Technical Services Division, Beltsville, Md.: "Has EPA made a significant contribution to the country? Of course, EPA has made a significant contribution to the country. I can't cite any figures about how much less the air and the water are polluted, or how many tons of solid waste are now being recycled, or what our burdens of pesticides and radiation have become. What I do know is that since 1970 millions of people in this country have become aware that the quality of their lives and the quality of the environment are inseparably bound. EPA, with its successes, with its failures, but foremost through its actions, has had a tremendous impact upon a little of everything that is happening to us now."

John DeKany, Director, Emission Control Technology Division, Ann Arbor,

Mich.: "There is no question but that the effects of the Agency have resulted in significant improvement in our Nation's environment. More importantly, I believe these environmental improvements only reflect the result of the progress we implemented several years ago and that the major returns are yet to be counted. For example, in the area of auto emission control the 1975 and 1976 car models emit approximately 80 percent less hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide than pre-1968 uncontrolled models. As the older vehicle fleet is replaced by the newer models I believe dramatic and highly visible improvements will be noted in our smog-bound cities. In addition, new control strategies for heavy duty vehicles, motorcycles, light duty trucks and evaporative emissions from light duty vehicles are in the process of being promulgated for the future."

Jack Keeley, Chief, Groundwater Research Branch, Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Laboratory, Ada, Okla.: "Little more than a decade ago the greatest obstacle to environmental protection was apathy on the part of the American people. The available legal and technical tools were more than adequate to work within existing social and economic constraints. In the ensuing years, particularly since the birth of EPA, there appears to have been considerable gnashing of teeth and flailing of arms; but in retrospect, this era was one of skillful and friendly persuasion. Now the American people, with youth in the vanguard, are demanding quality environment. EPA continues to update the technical and institutional tools to answer this demand while providing a continuing measure of friendly persuasion."



Jo Peele Cooper



Dave Calkins



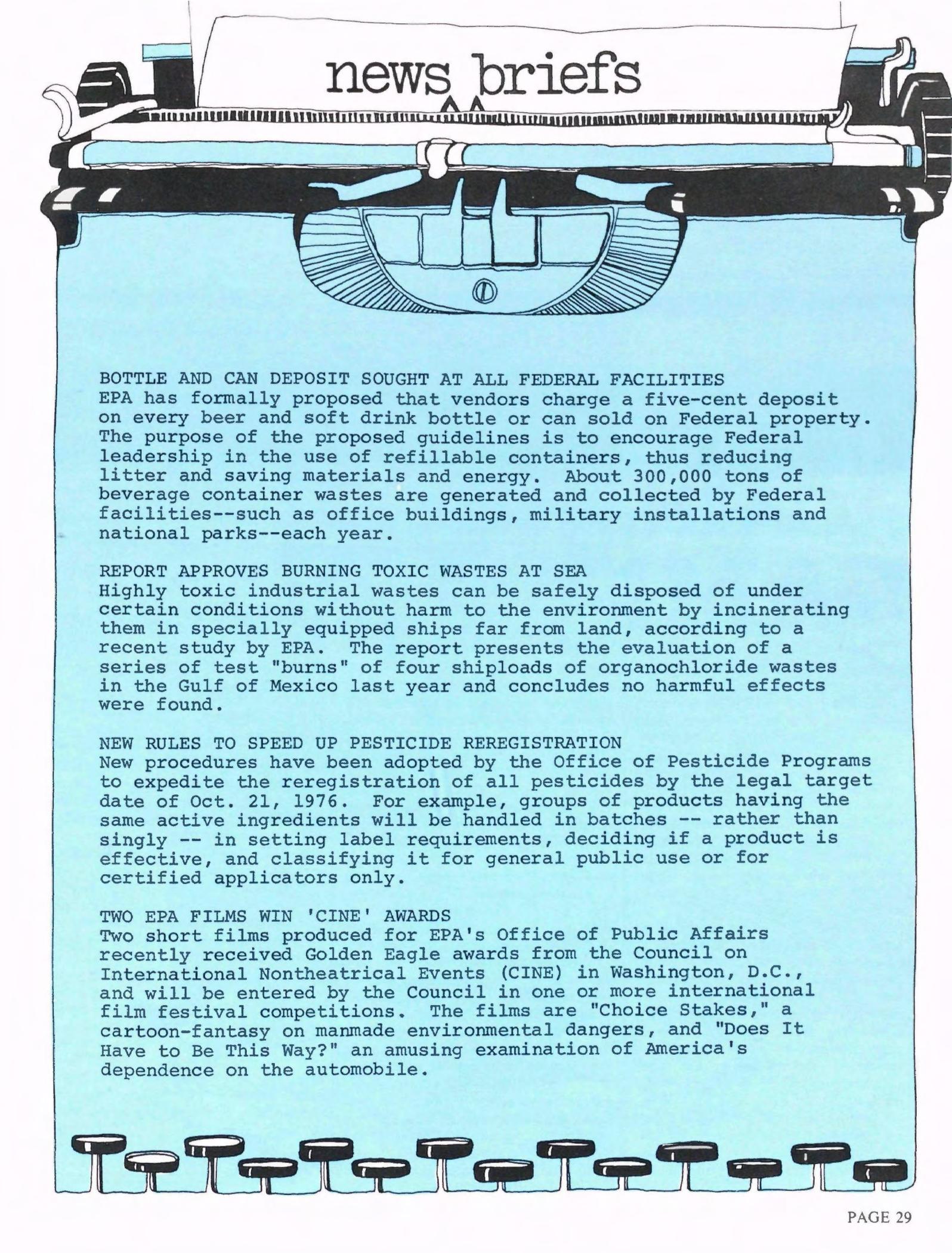
Howard L. Hunt



John DeKany



Jack Keeley



news briefs

BOTTLE AND CAN DEPOSIT SOUGHT AT ALL FEDERAL FACILITIES

EPA has formally proposed that vendors charge a five-cent deposit on every beer and soft drink bottle or can sold on Federal property. The purpose of the proposed guidelines is to encourage Federal leadership in the use of refillable containers, thus reducing litter and saving materials and energy. About 300,000 tons of beverage container wastes are generated and collected by Federal facilities--such as office buildings, military installations and national parks--each year.

REPORT APPROVES BURNING TOXIC WASTES AT SEA

Highly toxic industrial wastes can be safely disposed of under certain conditions without harm to the environment by incinerating them in specially equipped ships far from land, according to a recent study by EPA. The report presents the evaluation of a series of test "burns" of four shiploads of organochloride wastes in the Gulf of Mexico last year and concludes no harmful effects were found.

NEW RULES TO SPEED UP PESTICIDE REREGISTRATION

New procedures have been adopted by the Office of Pesticide Programs to expedite the reregistration of all pesticides by the legal target date of Oct. 21, 1976. For example, groups of products having the same active ingredients will be handled in batches -- rather than singly -- in setting label requirements, deciding if a product is effective, and classifying it for general public use or for certified applicators only.

TWO EPA FILMS WIN 'CINE' AWARDS

Two short films produced for EPA's Office of Public Affairs recently received Golden Eagle awards from the Council on International Nontheatrical Events (CINE) in Washington, D.C., and will be entered by the Council in one or more international film festival competitions. The films are "Choice Stakes," a cartoon-fantasy on manmade environmental dangers, and "Does It Have to Be This Way?" an amusing examination of America's dependence on the automobile.



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USE IT AGAIN, SAM!



Save high-grade white paper for Uncle Sam.

This is the goal of EPA Headquarters employees, who are shunting all high-grade scrap paper into special desk-top containers instead of the wastebaskets.

The paper is collected and sold for recycling into more bond paper. The U.S. Treasury should get about \$50 for every ton collected. Agency employees get the satisfaction of knowing they have (1) reduced disposal problems and costs, (2) saved resources and energy, and (3) practiced what EPA is preaching to others.

High-grade white paper is saved for recycling in the program that began in November when white plastic containers were issued for every desk in Waterside Mall. The containers, supplied by the recycling contractor, Shade, Inc., Green Bay, Wisc., list the types of paper desired: stationery, letterheads, tabulating machine cards, and paper from copying machines and computer printouts.

When the desk-top container is filled, each employee takes it to a nearby collecting station, drops off the accumulated waste paper, and starts over again. The collecting stations are emptied

daily by the building maintenance staff, and the scrap paper stored until there is enough for the contractor's truck to pick up and ship to the paper mill in Wisconsin.

The program follows the guidelines proposed by EPA in September for all Federal agencies. The guidelines urged that Federal agencies take the lead in programs to separate recoverable waste from other types as close as possible to the point of origin. Recovery and recycling of high-grade paper is a first step in this direction. The Agency hopes that similar systems will be started early next year in at least one Federal office in each of the ten Federal regions.

Paper recycling was attempted once before at Waterside Mall, but without success. In mid-1973, EPA made an ambitious attempt to recycle *all* wastepaper at headquarters, segregating it into three categories and placing each kind in a different container. The program soon collapsed because many employees were either unwilling or confused about how to make the separation and because buyers could not be found for the paper that was collected.

The Shade, Inc. system is simpler and has proved effective in more than 300

Instead of throwing paper into the wastebasket, Administrator Russell E. Train, like other Headquarters employees, puts it in his desk-top container for recycling.

commercial and government office buildings around the country, including the old K St. quarters of EPA's Office of Solid Waste Management Programs.

There are no complex instructions to remember. The kinds of paper accepted are listed on all the desk-top containers. A cooperative attitude and a slight change in one's office routine are all that is needed to make the system work.

The program coincides with a separate attempt by EPA Headquarters to buy and use recycled paper for its everyday office needs. As of this writing, the Agency has purchased and is using recycled paper for its copying machines.

The United States recycles a smaller percentage of its wastepaper than any other developed country. Sweden recently passed a law requiring the implementation of a national paper recovery program by 1980. □

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