

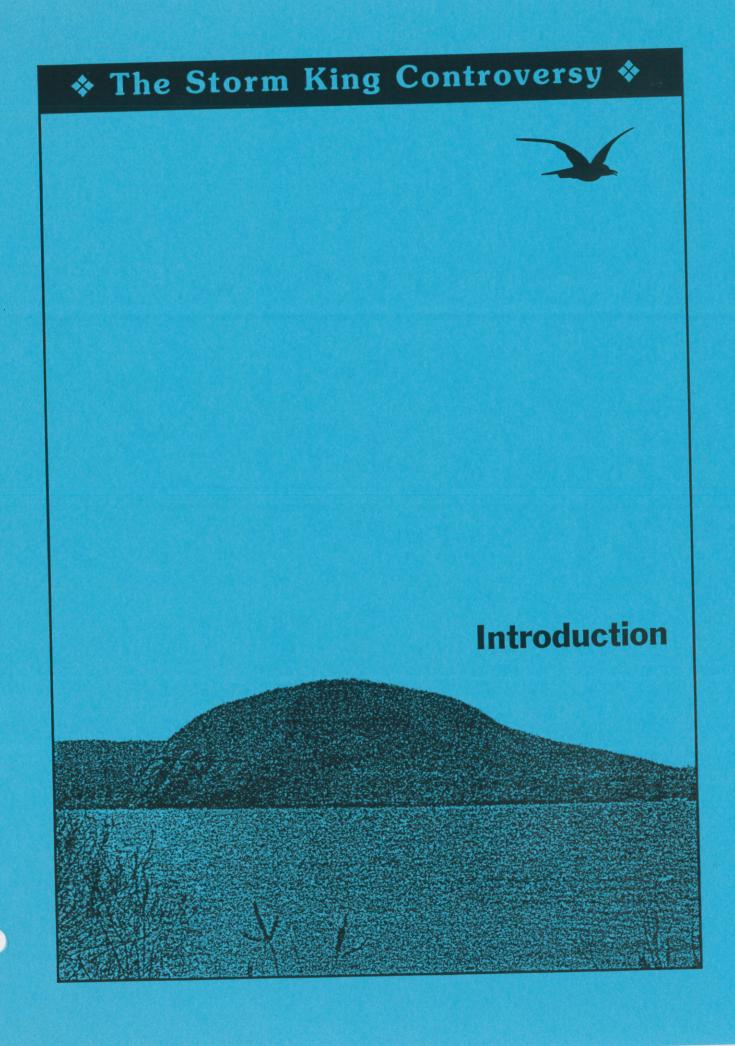
An Experience in Community Problem Solving for Intermediate Students

Facilitator's Manual

designed & developed by Terry Murray

WUlster County BOCES

Solutions Unlimited



175 Route 32 North, New Paltz, NY 12561

(914) 255-1402

Dear Educator,

The ability to solve real world problems is one of the most critical skills that students need in order to thrive in this age. *Solutions Unlimited* is a problem solving event coordinated by the Ulster County BOCES Talented and Gifted Program and originated by the Kingston Consolidated School District. The annual event brings together over two hundred 5th and 6th grade students from throughout Ulster County to engage in challenging, interdisciplinary problem solving activities in a collaborative spirit.

The Storm King Controversy: An Experience in Community Problem Solving for Intermediate Students, designed and developed by Terry Murray, was one of the most successful workshops offered as art of the Solutions Unlimited Program. We felt that more students and faculty might enjoy and benefit from Terry Murray's work. Therefore we invited Terry to formalize his workshop sessions for publication and dissemination.

It has been a great pleasure to work with Terry. He is an excellent listener, organized thinker and experienced educator and has been able to skillfully synthesize the problem-solving focus into a unit that is developmentally appropriate for intermediate students. We have watched students grapple with issues and each other, organize and apply information and then reflect on their learning. They love this activity!

We invite you to use this material, adapt it to your students' needs and share your ideas with us and others. Thanks to Terry and all of you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Laura Shapiro Program Coodinator for Instructional Services

Jane Bullowa Assistant Superintendent for Instructional Services

Ulster County BOCES

♦ The Storm King Controversy ♦

Introduction



The Storm King Controversy is designed to provide intermediate students with a structured problem solving experience. It is based on the actual events surrounding Consolidated Edison's attempt to get a license from the Federal Power Commission (FPC) to build and operate a pump storage power plant at Storm King Mountain in Cornwall, New York. This experiential activity lends itself to a multidisciplinary approach. It draws on social science, language arts, and mathematics/science/technology concepts and skills, and challenges students to apply them in gathering information from primary sources, analyzing a complex situation, developing arguments to support a position, and creatively resolving a community controversy through arbitration.

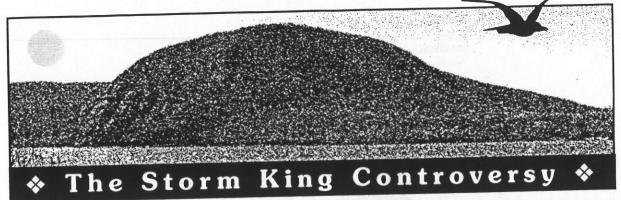
Because the events surrounding the Storm King case unfolded over seventeen years, time has been necessarily compressed. The primary documents provided are drawn from a variety of points along the case's timeline; an the FPC hearing held during the simulation is actually only one of the many hearings and Appeals Court sessions that were held. But despite the creative license I've employed, the simulation contains the essence of this significant historical controversy.

Students are challenged to take on the roles of six key groups involved: the Federal Power Commission, Consolidated Edison, Scenic Hudson, local landowners, the Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson, and the Hudson River Fishermen's Association. In these roles, the students research their positions by reviewing actual articles, pamphlets, and documents; develop arguments to support their positions and present them convincingly, lobby and form coalitions, and, in the culminating event, attempt to influence the decision of the student Federal Power Commission. Once the "commission" makes a decision, the actual outcome and impact of the Storm King Controversy are shared. The experience generates a wide range of student thoughts, feelings, questions and insights. A critical opportunity to reflect on, share, and begin to personally apply their learnings brings the experiential cycle full circle and provides a powerful means to close the event. Though the material shared is sophisticated, the skills they are challenged to apply high level, our confidence in intermediate students' ability to grasp and apply them has been consistently affirmed and our expectations exceeded.

The objectives that I have developed for *The Storm King Controversy* directly reflect the New York State Education Department's curriculum, instruction and assessment frameworks. The abbreviation following each objective refers to the curriculum area and specific standard. Specific performance indicators and performance tasks can be developed to provide further instructional focus and measurements for assessment.

Enjoy this opportunity to step back in times more than 30 years. I hope that it is an exciting, challenging, and educational journey for both students and staff.

Terry Murray Cornwall, New York July 19, 1996

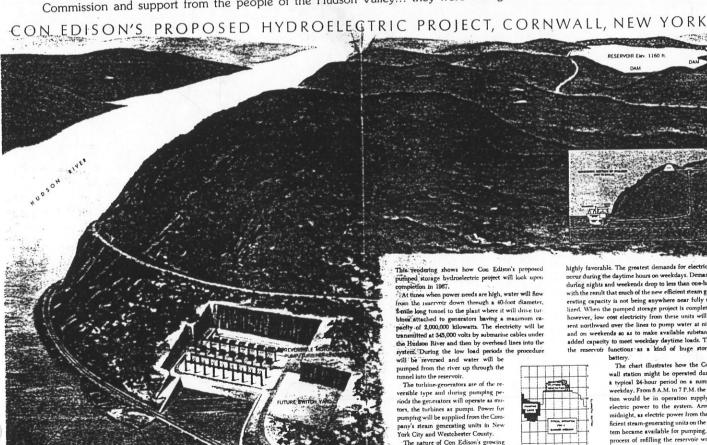


In the early '60s, energy was in high demand and utility companies were looking for new, less expensive ways to produce electricity for their customers, especially during "peak hours" when the demand for electricity was high. Both businesses and individual families in the New York Metropolitan area were using more electricity, especially during the cold winter and hot summer months. Power companies were worried about their ability to provide electricity in the years ahead.

In the Fall of 1962, Consolidated Edison (Con Ed) applied for a license to build and operate a two-million killowat pump storage power plant at Storm King Mountain in Cornwall, New York. This plant would operate as a "giant storage battery for the Con Edison system." It would pump water from the Hudson River up through a 40 foot wide tunnel in the mountain to a mile wide reservoir located atop the Hudson Highlands in Black Rock Forest. Water would be pumped to the reservoir from the river during "off peak" hours, stored, and released back into the Hudson River when the need was high. The water, as it rushed down through the tunnel, would drive giant turbines which could create electricity as needed.

Con Ed planned to spend at least \$15 million to build the power plant. They felt that the site that they had picked on Storm King Mountain was "one of the best sites in the world for the project". Nature had provided all of the resources needed: location (near the New York metropolitan area), a large amount of water (the Hudson River), and a reservoir high enough and near enough to store water and create electricity (Harvard's Black Rock Forest and Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson land).

Con Ed felt that they would have no difficulty getting approval for the project from the Federal Power Commission and support from the people of the Hudson Valley... they were wrong.



highly favorable. The greatest demands for electricity occur during the daytime hours on weekdays. Demands during nights and weekends drop to less than one-half, with the result that much of the new efficient steam gen-erating capacity is not being anywhere near fully utilized. When the pumped storage project is comple wever, low cost electricity from these units will be sent northward over the lines to pump water at night and on weekends so as to make available substantial added capacity to meet weekday daytime loads. Thus the reservoir functions as a kind of huge storage

The chart illustrates how the Cornwall station might be operated during a typical 24-hour period on a summer weekday, From 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. the sta-tion would be in operation supplying electric power to the system. Around midnight, as electric power from the efficient steam-generating units on the sys-tem became available for pumping, the process of refilling the reservoir would start, to continue until 7 A.M. the next

pumped storage hydroelectric plant

The Storm King Controversy *

Learning Objectives



Knowledge:

Through participation in this community problem solving activity, students will:

- 1) Learn about the events, actions, and outcomes related to the proposed construction of a pump storage power plant at Storm King Mountain in Cornwall, New York. **History** (SS/S1)
- 2) Explore the interrelationship between people, places, and environments as illustrated by the Storm King Controversy **Geography & Change** (SS/S3)
- 3) Explore the economic character of the Hudson Valley in terms of human needs versus available resources **Economics** (SS/S4)
- 4) Explore issues of power, authority, and governance in the United States as they functioned in response to the Storm King Controversy **Government** (SS/S6)
- 5) Explore the roles, rights, and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship and the options available to citizens in responding to community issues and problems. **Civics** (SS/S6)
- 6) Learn about the selection of technological tools and processes based on their safety, cost, availability, appropriateness and environmental impact. **Technology tools & processes** (MST/S5)
- 7) Explore citizens' capability to constrain or promote technological development in response to its positive and negative on individuals, society, and the environment. **Technology impact** (MST/S5)

Skills:

Through participation in this community problem solving activity, students will:

- 1) Practice reading, writing, listening and speaking for information and understanding while reviewing primary documents related to the Storm King Controversy **Language Arts** (ELA/S1)
- 2) Practice reading, writing, listening and speaking for analysis and expression while preparing for and presenting public positions in relation to the Storm King Controversy **Language Arts** (ELA/S3)
- 3) Practice listening and speaking for social interaction while participating in mock public forums, lobbying, and coalition building **Language Arts** (ELA/S4)
- 4) Interpret and apply data gathered from maps, diagrams, and models to be used in developing positions and making decisions related to the Storm King Controversy. **Technology** (MST/S6)
- 5) Develop solutions through interdisciplinary problem solving. This will be accomplished by working cooperatively, gathering and processing information, generating and analyzing ideas, making connections among common themes of science and technology. **Technology** (MST/S7)

Attitudes:

Through participation in this community problem solving activity, students will be encouraged to:

- 1) Explore their attitudes about their roles, rights and responsibilities as citizens of the United States.
- 2) Feel empowered in relation to their ability to impact public policy and community/regional issues.
- Examine their values in relation to appreciating our natural environment, and consciously protecting and preserving our natural resources.

NOTE: These objectives reflect the **New York State Education Department's Learning Standards** for English Language Arts, Social Studies, and Mathematics, Science and Technology. The abbreviations following the specific knowledge and skill objectives refer to curriculum areas and standards. For example: SS/S1 - Social Studies, Standard 1

MST/S5 - Math, Science, Technology, Standard 5 ELA/S1 - English Language Arts, Standard 1

The Storm King Controversy

Rubric for Small Group Presentation

accurate arguments for logical, persuasive and the student presents The extent to which his/her position.

each supported by several oped using several clearly pieces of accurate, refer-The position is develdeveloped arguments, enced information.

The arguments follow introduced and summapersuasive information very logically and are rized using concise,

Most of the information ments that are developed The position is developed using a few arguwith some supporting evidence.

presented is accurate. The presented. The introducarguments are logically tion and summary are

inaccuracies in the information. A clear introducoped but the arguments porting evidence is provided. There are many The position is develare sketchy. Little suption and summary are

is unclear. The arguments information. No introducported by any supporting The position presented tion and summary are are made but not sup-

PRESENTATION

and effectively commu-The extent to which the verbal and visual presentation clearly nicates ideas to the audience.

members of the audience. enhance the presentation clear, concise and can be The presentation fits the The voice is clear and appropriately. Gestures seen by all. Visuals sup-Eyes scan the audience requently. Visuals are port the presentation. The voice modulates can be heard by all ime trame.

presentation. The presentation fits the time frame. the audience. Visuals are modulation. The speaker can be heard by most of The voice is clear and some appropriate voice makes eye contact with The visuals support the clear, but a little wordy. the audience. There is

cannot be heard. Some of presentation. The speaker there are several awkward pauses. The presentation There are quite a few seem unrelated to the often looks down and imes when the voice goes beyond the time easily read and a few the visuals cannot be

non existent or cannot be audience. The visuals are messy. No eye contact is presentation is too short. made with the audience. easily seen and are very awkward pauses. The heard by most of the There are numerous The voice cannot be

All spelling on visuals is correct spelling, gramstatistics and numbers mar, and addition of The extent to which are used accurately **MECHANICS**

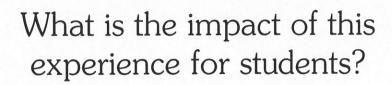
Every use of statistics and correct. Speaker always uses correct grammar. numbers is accurate

correct. There are only a few statistical or addition Most of the spelling is matical errors are made. errors. Very few gram-

tion, and statistical errors. There are many spelling, grammatical, addi-

statistics and additions are Almost all of the words the text is grammatically are misspelled. Most of incorrect and almost all incorrect.

The Storm King Controversy *





Essential Questions:

- 1) What is the impact of proposed large scale projects on a community and on the environment?
- 2) What are the key factors that influence the decision-making process?
- 3) What can be learned from community controversies such as Storm King?
- 4) What roles can citizens play in impacting the community decision-making process?

Assessment:

Assessment of student performance is an important aspect of this simulation. We need to hold ourselves and the students accountable to high standards, especially when we engage in "nontraditional" learning methods such as a simulation.

Assessments are designed to discover the extent to which the students have achieved the objectives and standards we have outlined. This assessment information can then be used to help us modify our instruction to further assist students.

The following assessment tools might be used throughout The Storm King Controversy:

- individual reflection journals
- teacher observation checklists
- drafts of position papers
- self-assessment checklists
- an essay
- a final performance/group presentation
- a reflective group discussion

Each assessment tool should be linked to specific objectives and have clear criteria.

It is vitally important that students know the standards of excellence **ahead of time and throughout the project**. These standards can be shared with the students in the form of **rubric** (see the following page for a sample rubric) and examining samples of student work.

Ulster County BOCES Instructional Services The Storm King Controversy

Background Information for Teachers

The early '60s were turbulent times in the United States. Though newly elected president John F. Kennedy evoked visions of Camelot and Americans were experiencing a period of uninterrupted economic growth, the Vietnam War was escalating, the Cold War standoff was filled with tense confrontations, and the Civil Rights movement was gaining momentum and broadening support. It is against this backdrop of political, civil and social change that the Storm King Controversy unfolds.

In the early '60s, energy was in high demand and utility companies were looking for new, less expensive ways to produce electricity for their customers, especially during "peak hours" when the demand for electricity was high. Both businesses and individual families in the New York Metropolitan area were using more electricity, especially during the cold winter and hot summer months. Power companies were worried about their ability to provide electricity in the years ahead.

In the Fall of 1962, Consolidated Edison (Con Ed) applied for a license to build and operate a two-million killowat pump storage power plant at Storm King Mountain in Cornwall, New York. This plant would operate as a "giant storage battery for the Con Edison system." It would pump water from the Hudson River up through a 40 foot wide tunnel in the mountain to a mile wide reservoir located atop the Hudson Highlands in Black Rock Forest. Water would be pumped to the reservoir from the river during "off peak" hours, stored, and released back into the Hudson River when the need was high. The water, as it rushed down through the tunnel, would drive giant turbines which could create electricity as needed.

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Con Ed felt that they would have no difficulty getting approval for the project from the Federal Power Commission and support from the people of the Hudson Valley... they were wrong. They failed to recognize the historical, natural, recreational, and aesthetic significance of Storm King Mountain - the "Northern Gate or Wey-gat" to the people in the region and the power and impact that a coalition of focused, committed, and organized citizens can wield. The seventeen year legal and legislative battle that ensued is credited as the beginnings of the organized environmental action movement as well as the origin of several important pieces of environmental legislation. It encompasses a series of historical events that pitted a powerful utility company against a diverse group of grass roots organizations.

Though the plan received enthusiastic support from the local business community and government officials who saw the benefits of increased tax revenues, employment, business, and local improvements, a small, but influential group of citizens raised the first opposition. Their concerns were primarily historical and aesthetic; their goal - preservation. Leo Rothchild, Chair of the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference's Conservation Committee, Carl Carmer, the NYS Historian, and Walter Boardman from the Nature Conservancy, as well as others, united to challenge the utility company's request to the FPC for a license. They opposed the project because they felt it would destroy a scenic, historic, almost sacred

natural feature. Further, they argued that the plant was not necessary; alternatives could meet the growing power needs of the region in more effective, less harmful ways than a pump storage plant. Leo Rothchild's initial response to the plan, as recorded in the October, 1962 Trail Conference meeting minutes, reflect the quick response and the intentions of the group:

It is reported Consolidated Edison is planning to build a power plant at Cornwall. There will undoubtedly be construction right at the river that will ruin the heart of the Hudson Highlands. Mr. Rothchild will write the Governor (Nelson Rockefeller) advising we are unalterably opposed to any such construction. 1

To unify their efforts and draw broader regional and national support and resources, the group formed the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference (Scenic Hudson) - a coalition of conservation groups, in November of 1963. Despite Scenic Hudson's opposition, the Federal Power Commission granted Con Ed a permit and initial construction preparation work was begun.

Thus began almost two decades of court appeals and hearings. Though the initial issues focused on preservation, as the controversy evolved, economic, scientific and technical questions began to play a more central role. The opposition to the Con Ed project grew to include environmentalists, economists, engineers, writers, actors, fishermen, and the City of New York

As concerns about the impact of the pump storage power plant's massive water intake and discharge on the fish who used the Northern Gate as a spawning area grew, the commercial fishing industry, and in particular, the Hudson River Fishermen's Association, joined the battle in opposition to the plant. Many fish, including Striped Bass, American Shad, and North Atlantic Sturgeon breed and lay their eggs in the waters near Storm King Mountain. In fact, this is the last spawning area for Striped Bass in the Northeastern United States. Commercial Fishermen were concerned about the impact of both potential changes in water temperature and massive water intake and discharge on this environmentally sensitive bay.

As time passed, Con Ed made concessions to the opposition's demands in hopes that they would allow the stalled project to continue. They modified their initial plans and moved the plant underground to conceal the major components and lessen the visual impact. In doing so, Con Ed gained formidable new opposition – the City of New York. With a major aqueduct running through the area, New York City felt that the blasting necessary to create an underground facility could severely damage the bedrock through which a major source of the city's water flowed.

Through the concerted efforts of an unlikely coalition of groups and individuals who came together in opposition to this project, the controversy gained national attention and their cause gained broad support. Both the major television networks and major newspapers and magazines voiced their opposition to the plant. The Storm King Mountain Project became a national symbol of the nation's emerging environmental awareness and of citizen's demands that environmental factors be considered in decision-making around technological developments. Life Magazine's editorial in the July, 1964 issue, captured the essence of this emerging call for environmental protection and citizen action:

Must God's Junkyard Grow?

When does a local conservation issue become national? Up the Hudson River near West Point, Consolidated Edison proposes building the nation's third largest hydroelectric station in a hole gouged out of the flank of Storm King Mountain. This is the gateway of the Hudson Highlands, one of the grandest passages of river scenery in

the world. Shocked residents and conservationists, led by New York State Historian Carl Carmer, have carried their protest to the Federal Power Commission, which has yet to rule on Con Ed's application. Con Ed has made important scenery-preserving concessions in its plans for the site, whose economic advantages are admittedly great. But if its application is granted, chances for still another plant across the Hudson will be greatly enhanced and further mutilation of the stately hills rendered likely.

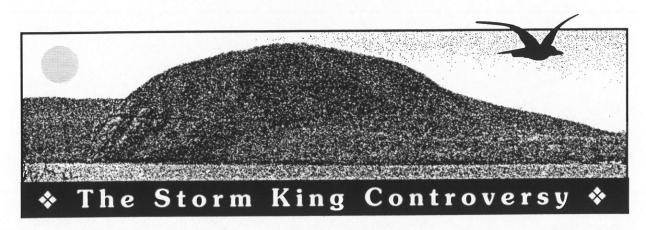
National or local? Apparently local, like the battle waged by New York sportsmen to preserve the Beaverkill and Willowemoc Rivers, the nation's original dry-fly trout streams from highway construction. Or like the battle to save what is left of the Indiana Dunes or Lake Michigan from commercial exploitation. Or like the battle to keep California's Kings and Tehipite canyons from being dammed and drowned. But like these and other campaigns, some of which were described here recently under the title "The Creeping Junkyard" (LIFE, March 20), they also deserve to be called national issues. In a real sense, the whole country suffers everytime Americans make a bad choice, even a local one, that allows the needless waste of any of our natural treasures. The destruction of such resources is irrevocable; no one can pass that way again. 2

Though the Federal Power Commission did issue a license to build and operate the plant at Storm King Mountain in August of 1980 and this decision was upheld in Federal Appeals Court, the opposition persisted in mounting legal opposition. Hearings and studies on the potential impact of the plant on the river's Striped Bass population delayed the implementation of the FPC's decision through the early and mid-seventies. Again, the Con Ed project was put on hold. As Con Ed's environmental and power-production problems continued to mount, the utility, under the direction of new Chairmen, Charles Luce, began to take a more pragmatic approach to problem solving. The utility sought to mediate solutions to its many problems, including the Storm King controversy.

Finally, in December of 1980, after seventeen years of legal battles, Con Ed agreed to abandon its proposed pump storage power plant at Storm King Mountain. The settlement included gains and loses for all the parties involved. The property purchased by Con Ed for the project was donated to the Town of Cornwall and the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. The utilities also agreed to fund a \$12 million endowment for the establishment of a new "Hudson River Foundation" to fund independent research on the Hudson River ecosystem. Con Ed and the New York State Power Authority agreed to take steps to minimize the impact of the cooling water discharge from their plant's at Indian Point. Con Ed also gained from the settlement. The utility won a reprieve from building expensive cooling towers at their Indian Point Plant.

How does one summarize the events and impacts of this controversy? The page that follows this articles outlines the significant national and local impact, but Frances Dunwell, in his book, *The Hudson River Highlands*, does an exquisite job of capturing the essence of the battle, and in closure, I quote him:

Looking back at the records of seventeen years of legal battles, it seems that the fight to save Storm King revolved around a host of issues including scenery, history, water supply, fisheries, energy production, and the obligation of government to balance and protect all of these public purposes. In the press it was alternately played up as a David and Goliath struggle of a small band of conservationists against a mighty utility and the soulless bureaucracy; as a thinly disguised ruse of rich men and women to protect the view from their backyards; as the struggle of towns and citizens to expand their tax base against outsiders seeking to preserve valueless scenery; and as an excuse to fight "the company you love to hate." The Storm King battle was all of these things and more. Ultimately, it was the story of people rallying to protect their spiritual connections with the land. The Highlands had become an inviolable, sacred landscape. 3



What is the impact of the Storm King controversy?

Nationally:

Through the Federal hearing process and subsequent Court of Appeals decisions, important

precedents were set:

 the Court of Appeals decision in 1965 allowing Scenic Hudson's objections to the Con Ed project to be heard at the FPC's hearing was a landmark legal decision. It gave resource protection equal weight with economic values in the commission's decision-making process and established that ordinary citizens without any direct economic or property interests in a case has the right to intervene in the licensing process.

• this 1965 decision also gave birth to a new group of environmental organizations to represent citizens' interests in legal proceedings. These new groups included the **Environmental Defense**

Fund and National Resource Defense Council.

• the outcome of the Storm King case also set the stage for landmark Federal legislation including:

 the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. This act requires an environmental impact review of all major projects proposed by or needing approval from the Federal government.

2) the Clean Water Act of 1972 which specifically gives citizens the right to sue for the enforcement of existing laws if the responsible agency fails to enforce them

Regionally:

another important piece of legislation, the New York State Environmental Quality Review
 Act, was passed. The act requires a review of local projects not covered under NEPA.

• as part of the Storm King case settlement, Con Ed agreed to provide a \$12 million endowment for a new **Hudson River Foundation**. This foundation funds independent research of the Hudson River ecosystem, providing data needed to manage long-term conservation and development.

• the land purchased by Con Ed for the proposed power plant was donated to the Town of Cornwall and the Palisades Park Commission. A town park has been built on this property in Cornwall and

the surrounding waterfront has been significantly improved.

• a growing list of local environmental organizations continues to monitor environmental quality in the Hudson River valley, preserve land and water resources, lobby for continued environmental protection, and educate citizens. These groups include Scenic Hudson, the Nature Conservancy, the Hudson River Sloop Clearwater, Riverkeeper, Orange Environment, Orange County Land Trust, the Mohonk Preserve, the Black Rock Forest Consortium, and the Museum of the Hudson Highlands.

• Fishing continues as a Hudson River industry and many species of wildlife have returned to the Hudson Valley.

• the Black Rock Forest, which faced significant flooding and loss of woodland and trails with the proposed holding reservoir, is now managed by a consortium of 16 schools and institutions and provides a forever-wild site for education and research, as well as outdoor recreation.

Credits:

- 1. New York New Jersey Trail Conference director's meeting minutes 10/1/62
- 2. LIFE Magazine, July 31, 1964
- 3. The Hudson River Highlands, p. 229

In addition to the specific sources cited above, material for the development of this summary was drawn from the following sources:

- Britske, Editor, The Cornwall Hydroelectric Project a collection of articles from the Cornwall Local, September 23 - December 16, 1992, The Cornwall Press; Cornwall, NY, 1992
- Dunwell, Frances, The Hudson River Highlands, Columbia University Press: NY, 1991
- Scheer, Glenn, Vistas & Vision A History of the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference, New York-New Jersey Trail Conference: New York, NY, 1996
- Stane, Panetta & Forist, The Hudson: An Illustrated Guide to the Living River, Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NY, 1996

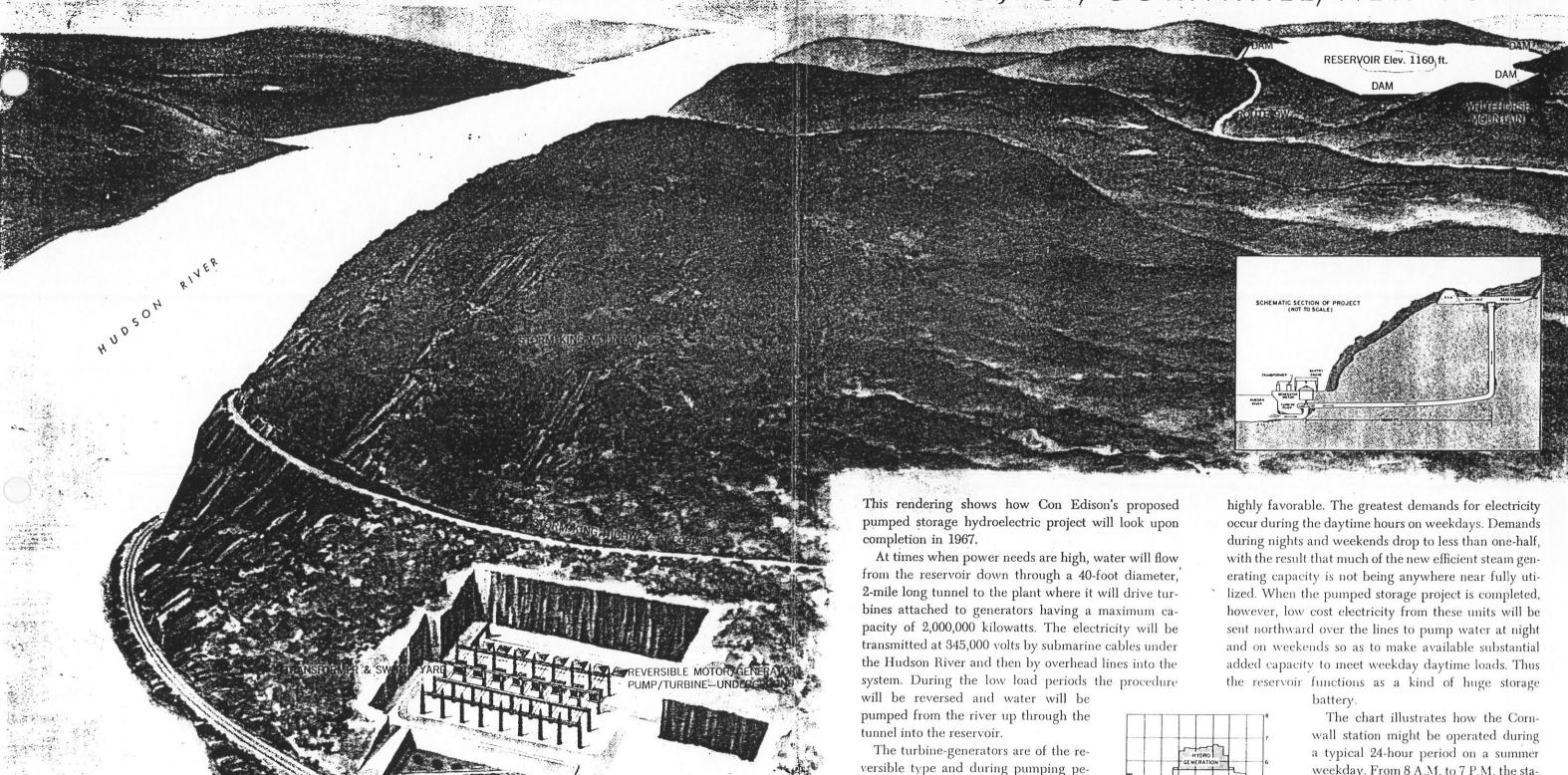
The Storm King Controversy *



Acknowledgements Sincere thanks to:

- Mrs. Julia Lamb, for donating the extensive files of her husband, Dr. Albert R. Lamb, Jr. to Black Rock Forest. As a member of Scenic Hudson's Advisory Committee and an active opponent of the Storm King Power Project, Dr. Lamb's files were an invaluable source of primary documents related to the controversy.
- Dr. William Schuster and John Brady of Black Rock Forest for identifying important resources and providing access to Dr. Lamb's files.
- **The Cornwall Local** for their comprehensive coverage of the Storm King controversy from a local perspective and their efforts in collecting and publishing a valuable record of the events surrounding Con Ed's proposed pump storage power plant at Storm King Mountain.
- Law, Youth and Citizenship for their financial support in the publication of this manual.

CON EDISON'S PROPOSED HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, CORNWALL, NEW YORK



FUTURE SWITCH YARD

INTAKE/OUTLET

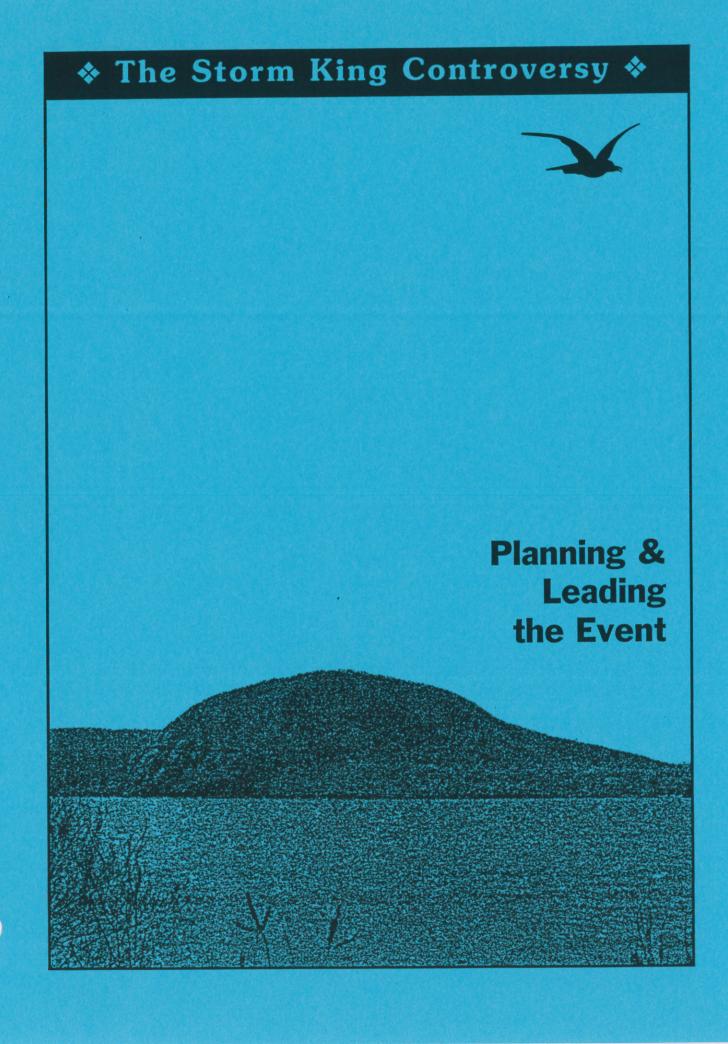
ICE BOOM

The chart illustrates how the Cornwall station might be operated during a typical 24-hour period on a summer weekday. From 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. the station would be in operation supplying electric power to the system. Around midnight, as electric power from the efficient steam-generating units on the system became available for pumping, the process of refilling the reservoir would start, to continue until 7 A.M. the next morning.

The turbine-generators are of the reversible type and during pumping periods the generators will operate as motors, the turbines as pumps. Power for pumping will be supplied from the Company's steam generating units in New York City and Westchester County.

The nature of Con Edison's growing electric load makes the economics of a pumped storage hydroelectric plant

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The Storm King Controversy

AGENDA

One Day Format

AM Session (150 minutes)

9:00

Arrival

• Greeting & overview (5)

- Get acquainted activity Human Bingo (worksheet) (15)
- 1973 Trivia (handout) (10)Introduction to problem (10)
- Instructions & group formation (10)

• Group work (45)

Hearing Participants

- review problem & role (worksheet)
- research information (primary sources)
- discuss & plan position Federal Power Commission
- review problem & role (worksheet)
- establish rules & procedures for hearing
- research information (primary sources)

Preliminary Hearing (20)

- introduction of Commission members
- sharing rules governing hearing
- statements of position

• Group work (35)

- coalition building & lobbying
- clarifying positions
- planning presentations

11:30 Lunch (30)

PM Session (90)

12:00

- Public hearing (50)
- Board deliberation & activity for participants (15)
- Announcement of board decision (10)
 Historical Perspective outcome & impact of the Storm King Controversy
- Processing & closing (15)
- 1:30 Departure

Ulster County BOCES - Talented and Gifted Program The Storm King Controversy

AGENDA - Three Day Format

Session 1 (90 minutes)

- Arrival
- Greeting & overview (5)
- Get acquainted activity Human Bingo (work sheet) (15)
- 1963 Trivia (handout) (10)
- Introduction to problem (10)
- Instructions & group formation (10)
- * assessment procedures & criteria
- Group work organizational meetings (30)
 - Hearing Participants
 - review problem & role (work sheet)
 - research information (primary sources)
 - prepare for preliminary hearing
 - Federal Power Commission
 - review problem & role (work sheet)
 - establish rules & procedures for hearing
 - research information (primary sources)
 - * self checklist
- Closing Session (10)
 - questions
 - * guided discussion
 - * reflective journal

Session 2 (90 minutes)

- Opening Session (5)
 - review agenda
- Group work (15)
 - final preparation for preliminary hearing
- Preliminary Hearing (20)
 - introduction of Commission members
 - sharing rules governing hearing
 - statements of position
- Group work (45)
 - coalition building & lobbying
 - clarifying positions
 - planning presentations
- Closing Session (5)
 - * journal writing
 - * essay

^{*} assessment opportunities

Session 3 (90)

Public hearing (50)
Board deliberation & activity for participants (15)
Announcement of board decision (10) Historical Perspective outcome & impact of the Storm King Controversy

• Closing (15)

- processing (reflection & sharing * guided discussion * teacher rubric

^{*} assessment opportunities

Ulster County BOCES Instructional Services The Storm King Controversy

Planning & Leading the Event

To a great degree, the success of the *Storm King Controversy* simulation is based in careful planning and skilled facilitation of a series of experiential activities. The following notes highlight important points to consider in presenting this program.

Group Size/Leadership

- Optimal Group Size -this simulation is designed to work most effectively with groups of 25 - 30 students total
- **Staff/Student Ratios** especially if the simulation is to be intoduced in one four and a half hour block, I recommend that **at least** three staff participate as Advisors.

Planning & Preparation

- **Review of materials** presenters need to be very familiar with the historical events surrounding the proposed Con Edison project at Storm King Mountain and the structure of the simulation. The materials included in this manual provide sufficient information for both, and the resources section includes a bibliography of additional sources.
- Preparing packets originals for duplication are included in this manual for all role sheets, instructions, visuals, and primary documents. This simulation relies heavily on printed materials, therefore it will be important to plan for time to duplicate and collate materials.
- Forming groups both to save time and to insure a heterogeneous grouping in each role group, pre-selecting group members is a very helpful step. I have found that having name tags with different color-coded dots for each role group is a positive, productive way to handle this.
- · Gathering materials & equipment:
 - 1) each role group will need the following materials:
 - newsprint markers masking tape writing paper
 - 2) for the preliminary hearing and public hearing, you will want to have a rectangular table and chairs for the commission to sit at during the hearings. In addition, any props such as name cards, a hearing sign, an American flag, a gavel, etc. will add to the atmosphere of a formal hearing.
 - 3) if you use the video clip from "The Hudson River: An American Paradise", you will need a VCR and television.

Leading the Event - a Walk Through the Agenda

- 1) **Arrival** as mentioned above, using color coded name tags or some other device to inconspicuously pre-organize the groups is very helpful. Participants can pick up tags as they enter the "hearing room".
- 2) **Greeting & Overview** taking a few minutes to summarize the focus of the activity, set the tone, and cover housekeeping items(location of bathrooms, particular rules of the site, etc.) is helpful.
- 3) Get Acquainted/Warm Up Activity I have always found that it is helpful and productive to do some community building with a newly formed group. Particularly if the students have not worked together before, a warm up activity like Human Bingo (included in this section) can help break the ice and set a positive, interactive tone for the event. Even if students are from the same school and have spent time together, Human Bingo helps students get re-acquainted or further acquainted with each other. I usually allow students

10 minutes to mill and gather information and then 5 minutes or so encouraging the group to share who they met that filled the categories identified.

NOTE: This activity can effectively be modified to suit the needs of varying groups by substituting different "Find someone who..." questions.

- 4) 1963 Trivia More than a quarter of a century later, 1963 is ancient history for middle school students. This sheet has proved helpful in creating the context for the events that the students will explore. Historically, 1963 included a number of events that students will relate to, as well as some features that have recycled in the 90s. Any information that the staff involved can add to personalize this segment is very helpful. For instance, like many individuals, I can remember exactly where I was and what I was doing when I heard that JFK had been assassinated.
- 5) **Instructions & Group Formation** Keep instructions clear and simple: what to do next form groups and where to go their assigned work area. If you have color coded the role groups, it is a simple process for students to find all their peers who have a similar colored dot and to gather at the assigned spot for further instructions. The role sheets and group instructions provided in this manual include the specific information for students to proceed once their group has formed. The advisors' roles begin at this point and they become a critical factor in facilitating the work of the role groups during work sessions.
- 6) **Group Work** Each role group has three primary tasks during the initial group work session:

A) Review the problem and their role

B) Research the information provided in their packet

C) Prepare their position statement for the preliminary hearing

* The Federal Power Commission's tasks are slightly different and are outlined in their section of this manual.

Note: this activity lends itself to an indepth focus on cooperatively structured learning.

I recommend that you have at least 3 advisors for this simulation. Each advisor can relate to 2 role groups and guide their work. The Advisor role sheet included in this manual outlines the responsibilities of this role. It is critical to the learning process that the advisor take on a facilitating the group process. Advisors need to guide rather than direct, to ask questions, to pose contradictions for consideration, and to encourage dialog and problem solving.

- 7) **Preliminary Hearing** the general session provides an opportunity for two important functions to occur:
 - A) The Federal Power Commission has an opportunity to introduce themselves and establish the rules and procedures that will govern the upcoming public hearing.
 - B) Each role group has an opportunity to briefly state their position in regards to whether or not Con Ed should be granted a permit to build and operate a pump storage power facility at Storm King Mountain.

It is important to emphasize that the purpose of this hearing is to allow the parties involved to state their positions and that there will be no opportunity to ask questions or debate the issues.

8) **Group Work** - this is a critical stage in the simulation. Given the positions shared at the preliminary hearing, students have an opportunity to:

A) Attempt to build coalitions with other groups that have similar positions.

B) Attempt to lobby groups who have opposing positions, seeking to inform them on the group's/coalition's views and perhaps change their stand

C) Clarify their role group's position and, based on information gained at the preliminary hearing, develop arguments for the public hearing.

D) Plan their role group's statement for the public hearing

9) **Public Hearing** - the culmination of the simulation events, the public hearing provides a forum for experiencing discussion, debate, decision-making, and community problem solving. The student Federal Power Commission presides; the hearing governed by the rules and procedures they have developed and shared with the group.

The public hearing should include a structure that allows each group with a predetermined amount of time to share their position, argue their point, and respond to questions from Commission members and other hearing participants. During the hearing the adults should stay in the background as much as possible. This should be a studentlead event. I have found myself playing the role of parliamentarian and intervening for points of order and information, or to clarify process.

10) **Board Deliberation** - Following the public hearing, the Commission members should adjourn to another room, accompanied by an advisor. Their task - to review the information gathered at the hearing, weigh the opposing positions, and make a decision. The specific question they need to answer is "Should Con Ed should be granted a permit to build and operate a pump storage power facility at Storm King Mountain". At the end of their deliberations, the Commission should be prepared to share their decision with the group and the reasons for their decision.

While the Commission is deliberating, there is a period of 15 or 20 minutes to productively fill. I feel that this is too long a time to simply let the students hang out and too soon to encourage discussion of the experience. I have shared the first 15 minutes of the video - "The Hudson River: An American Paradise". This video begins with an excellent account of the Storm King Controversy, introducing the students to some of the key players in this significant historical drama and alluding to the outcome without specifically citing it.

- 11) Announcement of Board Decision the student Commission's announcement of their decision regarding this mater provides a moment of drama. Depending on their decision, their rationale for the decision, and the way that they choose to share it, this moment surely generates strong reactions from all parties.
- 12) A Historical Perspective Outcome & Impact of the Storm King Controversy following the decision, and before beginning general discussion of the process that they have just experienced, it is important to share the actual outcome of this event and the significant long term impact that this decision has had on the Hudson River Valley in particular and our nation's approach to environmental protection in general. The information included in the background section of this manual will provide you with a summary to share.
- 13) **Processing & Closing** the critical component in any experiential learning activity is the opportunity to process what has been experienced, what this means, and how it can be applied individually in the future (what? so what? now what?) Thoughtful guided discussion that encourages sharing of thoughts and feelings and challenges students to interpret, generalize and apply what they have learned is a very important learning stage.

(continued on next page)

As a final activity that challenges each individual to summarize and share their thoughts, feelings, and reactions to this experience, I strongly encourage you to close with a Sharing Circle. Initiate this process by writing the following sentence stubs on newsprint and sharing them with the group:

• "I learned..."

• "I feel..."

• "I am surprised that..."

"A question I still have is..." "Something I figured out during this experience is..."

• "I am going to..."

"Let's..."

Ask each participant (student and staff) to share their reactions to the experience by completing one of the sentence stems and being prepared to share it aloud as you work you way around the circle. Give participants the option to pass if they are no ready to share yet and reinforce the fact that it is O.K. if someone else shares the same response they he/she had planned. It is not originality contest; more than one person may be thinking or feeling the same way.

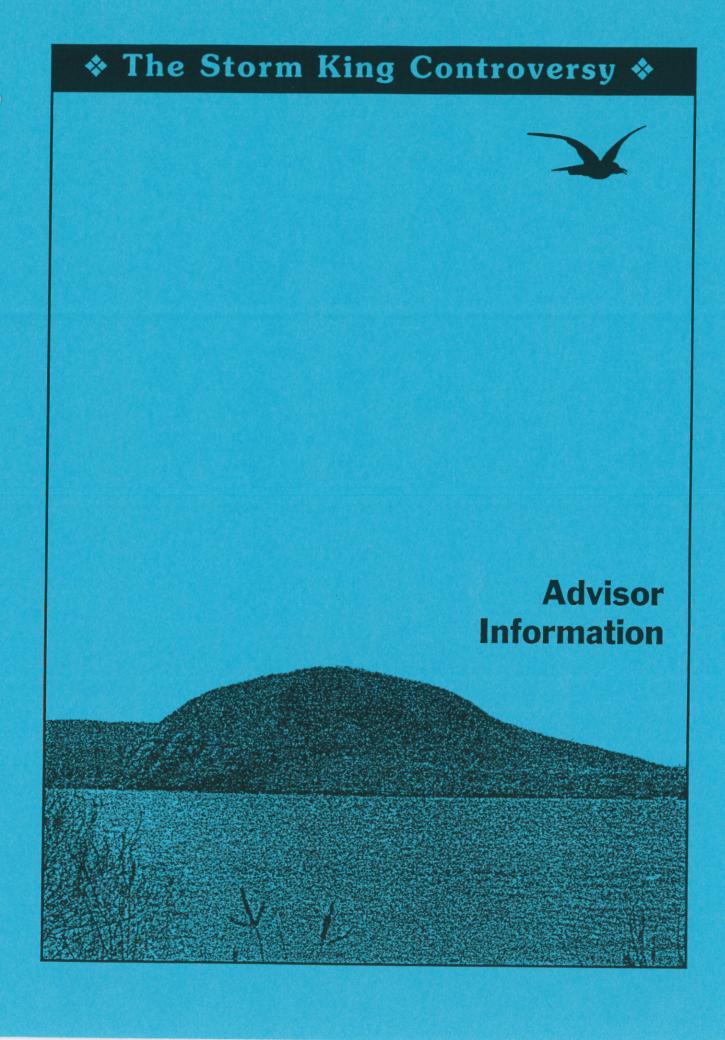
PEOPLE BINGO

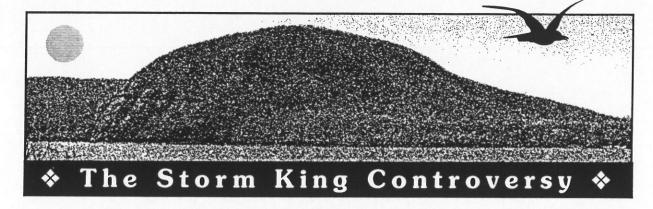
Find someone who...

-			- · · ·	
Has visited another country; which country?	Has walked, run or ridden a bike more than 10 milies.	Likes pizza. What toppings do they like?	Speaks more than one language.	Has a special place that they like to go to sometimes.
Likes the same flavor of ice cream as you.	Knows a special handshake that they can teach you.	Has driven over Storm King Mountain on Route 9W or Route 218.	Thinks that growing up is tough.	Likes to build things.
Likes to read.	Has lived in more than two states. Which states?	Find someone who (you think of the category)	Plays on a sports team	Has had a something good happen to them recently. Ask them what it is.
Has an interesting hobby; what is it?	Is an only child. Ask them what it is like.	Knows what they want to be when they grow up.	Has ever helped settle an argument. How did they do it?	Likes to cook.
Likes to dance.	Thinks that they are a good listener.	Has more than one pet.	Would rather be outdoors than indoors.	Has a hero or heroine. Who is it & why?



- President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22
- Vice President Lydon Baines Johnson became the 36th President of the United States of America
- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. lead a civil rights march on Washington & gave his famous "I have a dream" speech to 200,000 people gathered in Washington DC
- Pope Paul IV crowned as the 262nd Pope at the Vatican in Rome
- The USA & the Soviet Union were involved in a cold war and were building missiles and nuclear bombs; "hot line" telephone installed between Washington DC and Moscow to reduce the risk of an accidental war.
- A Nuclear Test Ban Treaty signed by the U.S., the Soviet Union and Great Britain.
- Soviet astronaut, Valentina Tereshkova became the first spacewoman on June 16, aboard the Vostock VI.
- the ZIP code introduced; cost of a first class stamp increased to 5¢
- Federal Reserve Board raised the prime interest rate fom 3 to 3.5%
- Births: Michael Jordan, Charles Barkley, Whitney Houston, George Michaels
- There were 50 million TV households in America more than 91% of all homes. Only 2% had color TVs.
- Popular TV shows:
 - Beverly Hillbillies
 - Bonanza
 - My Favorite Martian
 - Casper the Friendly Ghost
- the Dodgers battled the Yankees in the World Series & won in 4 games
- Favorite teen dances: the limbo rock, the dog, the monkey, the mashed potatoes, the slop & the slurp





Advisor Information

"The Storm King Controversy" is a group decision making activity. The setting is a public hearing before the Federal Power Commission. The question is "Should the Federal Power Commission grant Consolidated Edison a license to build and operate a pump storage power station on Storm King Mountain?" This activity is based on an actual event and the outcome of this important controversy will be shared after the "FPC Board" makes and shares their decision.

Students will be taking on the roles of six different groups at the hearing:

- the Federal Power Commission
- Consolidated Edison
- the Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York
- Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference
- local landowners
- the Hudson River Fisherman's Association

As a preassigned member of one of these six groups, students will be challenged to apply the following skills:

- · gathering information
- forming a position
- presenting a persuasive argument

At the end of the mock public hearing, the "FPC board members" will also be asked to apply their decision making skills in deciding whether or not to grant a license.

Your roles:

Once the groups have been formed and have their instructions and information, your roles include:

- 1) **reviewing the role sheet** with the group members, making sure that they understand the task and their particular perspective.
- 2) after they have read through the clippings, **helping them formulate a position** that reflects their particular perspective.
- 3) helping them plan their presentation

After a preliminary hearing, groups will have a chance to form coalitions if they chose to work together in speaking at the FPC meeting after lunch.

Thanks for your assistance! If you have any questions or need any clarification, please check with Terry.

Ulster BOCES - Solutions Unlimited 1996 Decision Making Workshop "The Storm King Contoversy"

Group Instructions

Things to do to prepare for the Federal Power Commission Hearing:

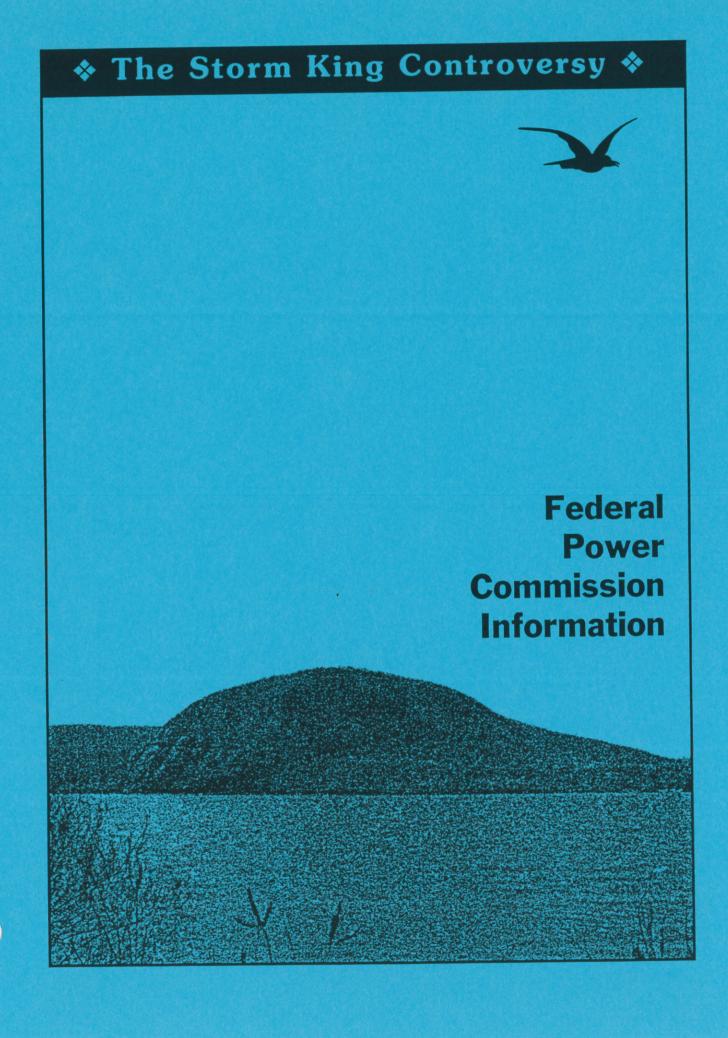
- 1) Read this sheet and your role sheet to make sure that you understand the problem, the role that your group will be playing during the hearing and what you need to do during this planning time.
- 2) Read through the information file that you have been given. It contains copies of newspaper clippings, articles, flyers, etc. that were actually written about the Storm King controversy. What additional information can you find in this material to help you plan the best argument possible for your group's position on this issue?
- 3) Plan your argument to the Federal Power Commission. You want to make it as convincing as possible. You can use quotes and statistics from the articles to help support how you feel.
- 4) Decide who will speak for your group at the "preliminary Hearing."
- 5) There will be a "Preliminary Hearing" in the morning. At this hearing, the following will happen:
 - a) you will meet the board members
 - b) you will learn the rules by which the hearing will be held
 - c) your group will have 2-3 minutes to make a presentation to the Board. You should plan to tell them, in a few words, whether you support the building of the power plant on Storm King Mountain or you are against building it, and why. There will not be time for a lot of discussion or debate at this hearing. This will happen at the hearing after lunch.
- 6) After the hearing, you will have a chance to meet again to plan. If you find that there are other groups at the hearing that feel the same about this controversy, you can form a coalition and plan together for your presentation at the Hearing after lunch.
- 7) Finally, you should decide who will speak for your group or coalition and practice your presentation. It will be important to think of the questions that other groups who have the opposite position or the board may ask your group. You can think about what you might say to answer their questions.

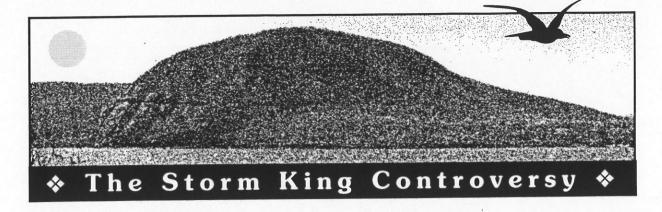
Ulster BOCES - Solutions Unlimited 1996 Decision Making Workshop "The Storm King Contoversy"

Board Instructions

Things to do to prepare for the Federal Power Commission Hearing:

- 1) Read this sheet and your role sheet to make sure that you understand the problem, the role that your group will be playing during the hearing and what you need to do during this planning time.
- 2) Read through the information file that you have been given. It contains copies of newspaper clippings, articles, flyers, etc. that were actually written about the Storm King controversy.
- 3) Elect a chairperson. This board member will lead the hearing.
- 4) Decide on the rules for the hearing. You will need to make decisions about the following:
 - a) who long can each group speak at the hearing (the total hearing will be fifty minutes long and there will be as many as five groups speaking).
 - b) in what order should the groups speak
- c) what rules will there be for getting permission to speak? What happens if someone interrupts? etc.
- 5) There will be a "Preliminary Hearing" in the morning. At this hearing, the following will happen:
 - a) you will introduce your self as the board members
 - b) you will share the rules by which the hearing will be held
 - c) each will have 2-3 minutes to make a presentation to the Board. The group will share, in a few words, whether they support the building of the power plant on Storm King Mountain or are against building it, and why. There will not be time for a lot of discussion or debate at this hearing. This will happen at the hearing after lunch.
- 6) After the hearing, the groups will a chance to meet again to plan. If they find that there are other groups at the hearing that feel the same about this controversy, they can form a coalition and plan together for your presentation at the Hearing after lunch.
- 7) After the Preliminary Hearing, the Board will have more time to plan and prepare for the hearing. You will now know where the groups stand on the controversy and can think of questions that you want to ask groups.
- 8) After the hearing in the afternoon, you will have 15 minutes to discuss what you have heard and make a decision to share with the groups.





Federal Power Commission

Who Are They?

The Federal Power Commission is the department of United States Government that is responsible for guiding the building of power plants in all 50 states. Before a local power company can begin building a new power plant, it must get a license from the FPC to construct and operate the plant.

Responsibility -

Before making a decision about giving a utility company a license to build and operate a power plant, the Federal Power Commission must:

- read through the company's permit to make sure that they have good reasons for building the plant and that they have the ability to operate it.
- be sure that there is support for the plant by the local community
- listen to arguments by groups who are not in favor of the project

Sometimes, it takes many years before the FPC makes a decision about giving the utility company a permit; lawyers get involved for all of the groups speaking for and against the project and commission members have to make decisions about difficult questions raised along the way. Often the decisions of the Commission are appealed in court.

Ulster BOCES - Solutions Unlimited 1996 Decision Making Workshop "The Storm King Contoversy"

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THE MET WITH THE PROPERTY OF T

STORY RING MOUNTAIN

IN ED DEFERAS

Elevation 1,160 ft. RESERVOIR

> Surging Demand for Power Cited in Plan's Defense

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS,

as alarm clocks ring between ricity is being used in New fork, and huge generators lie dle in the most concentrated power market in the world. But wakes, the demand for elec-At 5 A.M. not nuch electhe city 3 and 9 A.M. and tricity rises sharply.

every morning, racing to meet the swift-rising demand. the top and then a peak. The tain side with a plateau near must climb this steep mountain Seen on a graph, this line of Consolidated Edison Company demand looks like a steep moun-

given average peak daytime demand electo set new record highs. The onefor electric power is going up Every year the peaks go up nere at a rate of 300,000 kiloa year — enough to supply 300,000 tricity to supply 300,000 family homes at any watts a year -

e company expects to reach critical level by 1968, is a is anxious to build a massive son River at Cornwall, N. Y. The plant would be the largest projwhich major reason why the company hydroelectric plant with a mountain-top reservoir on the Hud-This rising demand, the company

It would also provide a huge amount of inexpensive electric

reduce such smoke, the com-

pany says.

power for the peak hours every generating up to two

million kilowatts of power for is a major chunk of the total

day

an 8 or 10-hour stretch.

Con Edison serves 600 square erates comparable power, but spreads it over 90,000 square miles. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company in California genect of its kind in the world. miles.

demand.

being put on the company and terruption in electric service most densely populated In an initial decision favor-Commission noted that "new all-time electric system peak demands" were warned that "any substantial in-[here] would practically para-Cornwall project, Power Commis Federal

TWO-WAY TUNNEL: Water from reservoir (top left)would be released down duct into Hudson to give generators quick power source to cope with peak periods of electric consumption. In slack times of day, generators would pump water from river back to the top. The New York Times

00001-

that would furnish power for the top of the peak, and lie un-used 12 to 18 hours a day, strikes the company, as wasteidled generators must quickly be brought to full power, some-times sending thick billows of the city wakes, night-

600 Square Miles

fully expensive.

coal

of

smoke spewing out

add-

Hurried

combustion is less efficient and therefore more smoke-produc-ing. The project would greatly

stacks at power stations, ing to air pollution. Hu

Billions of gallons can be pumped up to a storage rewiservoir during hours of low de un mand and then dropped down to spin turbine generators to produce electricity at hours of linhigh demand. That is what the linhigh Electricity cannot be stored — it has to be made as it is form of water at night, and then used as needed in the daytime. tricity can be "stored" in the being used. But in a sense, elec-

from those who love the majes-tic sweep of the river and its wooded banks.

That

llon kilowatts of electricity at 5 A.M. By 9 A.M. this had risen

On a typical day recently, consumers were using 1.6 mil-

and larger standard generating would give the falling water and temperatures a engines, but as these grow a power-producing wallop when less steam boilers operate set to sudden breakdowns. A would hold close to 12 billion out of service, bingo!" series of breakdowns could gallons of water. threaten blackout.

n average of 5,505,000

suming

kilowatts - a record here.

Between 4 and 5 P.M. last

to 4.2 million kilowatts.

July 1, customers were

Moreover, the large gap bethe daytime peak is growing ever wider. To build equipment

The Hudson River, a mile wide at Cornwall, would provide unlimited quantities of water ford huge amounts of power for reserve of emergency power.

To meet the rising demand, tain and 1,160 feet above the the company could build more Hudson River - a height that miles from the powerhouse at

lative committee last month, Robert Crosley, consulting edi-tor for Popular Science maga-zine said: "I know I don't want to live below 12 billion gallons of water - no matter who says Testifying before a State legisvisioned the dam bursting and that water cascading down to wipe out homes in the village. Some residents have it's safe." 1

> O YOUR Packskill

Bearson

Newburgh of on Hudson NEX INDIAN

At night, when much of the company's generating equip-ment is idle anyway, a lot of those billions of gallons up the be turned on to pump mountain. it could

(ZX)

TRANSFORMER

the form of pumped water the reservoir," Charles Hop-"You burn fuel to do this, but you've storing heat energy pin of Con Edison said.

Hudson R

TURBINE PUNKP

GENERATOR / MOTOR

of the energy back when you most need it." the plug when you want the power and let the water run "All you have to do is pull

Dec. 26, 1964

Electricity to New York City by

As proposed, the Cornwall spend three kilowatts of energy project would sit on the west during the quiet hours of the bank of the Hudson, 40 miles night, when it can most easily afford it, to get back two kiloproject as an energy-deficit operation. The company would

enough energy to run 10 100-watt light bulbs for an hour. loss, Despite this energy

The company's application to through it up to a reservoir 8.4 mills a known for the for a license to dig for the 5162 Mount Miscry and White Horse that the project would replace. Highlands has brought profests The reservoir with a point ment project would replace. Beliance to the fudson Mountain. for storage.

A 10,000-foot long concrete of fuel to produce a kilowatthour. A mill is a 10th of a cent. Ilned tunnel would be bored up the oldest and least efficient cough earth and granite, and clent stram-generating equir there would still be a fiscal ment uses 3 to 4.5 mills worth saving. The newest, most efflednipcient power-generating

ating equipment as relatively poor in this respect because of The reservoir, with a surface The report by the Federal Power of 240 acres, would be two the tremendously high pressures

"Big steam units can trip out of service, bingo!" Mr. Hop-pin said.

morth of the city, at Storm watts during the busy hours of King Mountain. In effect, it possible would be supposed to the city of the city at Storm was a supposed to the city of the city King Mountain. In the control of "giant an hour is a kilowatt-hour would be a sort of "giant an hour is a kilowatt-hour close battery" that would aften enough energy to run 10 100peak use periods — plus a ready

Harland C. Forbes, chalrn that troubles of various ki million kilowatts of the co of service at one time -- ab of Con Edison's board, testi have put a total of nearly pany's generating capacity

one - third of its entire gene Noting that "electric seri reliability, everywhere desira is probably more important New York City than anyw else in the world," the F.I report said the risks of ste units increase as they ing capacity.

mal days, not more than six other two would be synchroni others "not producing any pothe turbine generators at Co to spin at full speed with larger. Mr. Hoppin said that on wall would be used, and but just spinning."

"Then if you lose a ste pen at 3 o'clock on the hot afternoon of the year when the air-conditioners are o let the water flow through the spinning machines, and the be at full power in abou you can open up the gates Opponents have criticized the unit down here - it could

"There's absolutely no of reaction time. It takes al way, gas turbines or jet eng or anything, that has that aninute.

The biggest boilers are 1.

The biggest boilers are 1.

15. stories high, and they 1.

to be hung from the ceiling cause they bulge by up to 1.

inches as they heat and shas they cool. It takes three four hours to bring such a eight minutes to get

to tear the thing apart bec "You have to have a ca warming up period in order of thermal stresses," Mr. to full power.

The boiler goes from temperature to 3,000 deg temperature pin said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1966.

NEW GENERAT

Gas Jet Turbine May Solve Hudson Problem, He Says

> By PETER KIHSS Special to The New York Times

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29 - Governor Rockefeller sug-29 — Governor Rockefeller sug-in Allegany, Cattaraugus and gested today that the Consoli-Chautauqua Counties.

dated Edison Company might He gibed at his Democratic bine generator being developed in a Genesee Valley factory.

In his Republican re-election ton Pump and Machinery Com-

pany plant.

well be the answer to the Con-of meetings with Governors. in a blackout such as occurred putting on the economy. last Nov. 9.

Rockefeller had backed Con down state construction pro-Edison's plans to carve space grams, Mr. out of the side of Storm King such projects in New York Mountain for a \$162-million State were "high priority" work hydroelectric plant. Then, as a for the mentally ill or retarded result of recommendations of a and on highways.

nounced that its new plan was under the current fiscal year's ground at Storm King, so that it would not at all mar the Governor told the 33d annual scenery. This was interpreted at convention of the New York the time as the utility's State Conservation Council response to Mr. Rockefeller's that he planned, if re-elected, to

ate on kerosene or any jet fuel planning and development.

No plant that size has yet been built, but a 121,000-kilowatt fice in 1959, more than 114,000 generator, the world's largest acres have been added to the

Company of New Jersey at Woodbridge, he said.

"If it does prove the answer, it would save the scenery along the Hudson, and we will all remember Wellsville," the Governor said.

Conservationists have been protesting that the Cornwall plant would damage the Storm King Mountain on the western side of the Hudson River.

The Governor was buoyant after another active day's campaigning in Republican territory

find an alternative to its con-rivals for invoking the electoral troversial Cornwall hydro-magnetism of Senator Robert electric plant in a gas jet tur- F. Kennedy to accompany their gubernatorial nomince upstate

this Saturday.
"I thought I was running campaign swing through the against Frank O'Connor," he village of Wellsville, the Gov-told newsmen. "My limited exernor reported himself "excited" perience in politics is that the by developments he had seen luster of one candidate or one then on a visit to the Worthing-personality doesn't rub off too extensively on another.

Governor Rockefelle

Rockefeller He told an Allegany County cepted an invitation from Presi-Republican luncheon in Wells-ville that the turbine "may very ton tomorrow for one of a series solidated Edison problem of how This, Mr. Rockefeller said, was to have stand-by equipment to to "discuss inflationary presturn on on a minute's notice" sures the Federal programs are

Although the President has Until last Jan. 31, Governor asked some Governors to slow Rockefeller

commission he appointed, the Governor altered his straight endorsement, saying, "If another solution can be found, it should be."

As to possible discussions of Federal aid to New York Statc.

Governor Rockefeller said, "I'm going to try to hold the money we're entitled to — \$217-million On Feb. 23, Con Edison an- he estimated should come here

call for "another solution." develop a Natural Resources.
He told newsmen he was Inventory for the state. This, thinking in terms of a 300,000-he said, would cover land, water kilowatt plant that might cost minerals, air, forests, soils, fish \$20-million and that could oper-and wildlife data to stimulate

such jet-turbine plant, was put Forest Preserves, which is both into operation last fall by the state and public land, and 128,-Public Service Electric and Gas 000 acres to the state forests.



A PETITION TO THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

We citizens of the United States, coming from 50 States in the Union, respectfully submit the following statement for your consideration in the proceedings now before you concerned with the conservation or destruction of the beauty of the Storm King Mountain in the magnificent Hudson Gorge.

- 1. We believe that the right to conserve the natural beauty and resources of our country is of equal or of greater importance than any countervailing economic purpose for which alternatives are available.
- 2. We believe that in fostering the progress of our country, we nevertheless hold our land and its beauty in trust for the generations that come after us. Unnecessary exploitation of our great natural landscapes, rivers and seashores already has gone too far toward destroying this heritage.
- 3. We appeal to the FPC to take firm action so that the applicant Consolidated Edison may achieve its proper goal by those alternatives that leave untouched the historic and majestic Hudson Gorge and Highlands, one of the natural wonders of our land.

Respectfully submitted:

Robert Zion

Aaron Copland

Charles W. Eliot. 2nd

Marcel Breuer

please sign here

Please return this petition in the enclosed reply envelope to: Scenic Hudson

123/64

The New York Times.

Published every day in the year by The New York Times Company

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Preserving the Hudson Highlands

Federal Power Commission hearings have recently been concluded on the highly controversial proposal of the Consolidated Edison Company to erect a major power installation on the west bank of the Hudson near Cornwall, N. Y., which has aroused bitter opposition from conservationists and lovers of the majestic scenery of the Hudson Highlands.

York City's demands for electric power are much greater by day, especially in the air-conditioned summertime, than they are by night. Under the plan, water would be pumped at night, when the city's demand for power is low, from the Hudson River to a 240 acre reservoir far above the river, just southwest of Storm King Mountain. During the day the water would flow through a tunnel to a huge generating station to be hewn out of the base of the mountain's northern face. Electric power would be carried from there by submarine cable to the east shore of the Hudson.

Con Edison admits there are other sites in the same general area that could be developed, but none that would permit as large or as economical a power development as the Cornwall site, which the company estimates would save it \$13,000,000 a year, and which lovers of the Hudson's irreplaceable beauty say would leave a raw scar on the mountainside no matter how much landscaping may be done.

We think the latter are right and that the project would entail irreparable damage to the Highlands. We do not dispute Con Ed's experts to the effect that this is probably the most economic and most efficient means of supplying the next increment of power to meet New York City's constantly growing needs.

But this is the kind of dilemma that nowadays affects almost any project for the preservation of areas of natural beauty, whether in the Hudson Highlands or in the Canyonlands of Utah: if the area is to be fully protected for future generations, it cannot be most efficiently used now for a power plant or a dam, for mineral exploitation or for grazing. If it is to be used for such purposes, its particular esthetic or scenic qualities, its beauty and its silences, will be lost forever.

If the required power plant is not erected at Cornwall but at some other place of less notable scenic and historic interest, doubtless the consumers of New York will have to pay more than they would otherwise pay for their power. We think this choice should be faced frankly; and we also think that in the present instance, pres-

friend of the Kennedy family, was described by the Attorney General as an "outstanding" Congressman. We agree that he has been outstanding, but only for absenteeism, his chief—and in fact the only—mark of distinction of his many years in Washington.

Prayers in the Schools

For five weeks now the House Judiciary Committee has been wrestling with proposed constitutional amendments to undo the Supreme Court decisions of 1962 and 1963, which prohibited the use of prayers or Bible selections for devotional purposes in the public schools. When the hearings began, Congressional mail was running ten to one in favor of such an amendment. But as testimony has brought out the difficulties and pitfalls involved, there has been a decided shift.

Representatives of the National Council of Churches and of the Baptists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Seventh Day Adventists, Unitarians and the United Church of Christ have all spoken out against any legislative tinkering with the Bill of Rights. So have leaders of the Jewish faith. Spokesmen for Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Methodists have been divided.

For our part—as we have previously stated at great length—we believe that the First Amendment has served this nation well since its adoption 173 years ago. We oppose any change in it.

Losing One's Nationality

In a nation of immigrants, history as well as justice demands that the naturalized citizen stand in all respects on an equal footing with the native-born. In recent years this country has forsaken that ideal, notably in a law depriving the naturalized American of his citizenship if he returns to the land of his birth for three years, or any foreign country for five. No similar penalty is meted out to the native-born for residence abroad.

This inequity has now been removed by the Supreme Court. By a 5-to-3 vote, the Court has sustained the argument of Mrs. Angelika Schneider that the statute was unconstitutional. Mrs. Schneider, who came here from Germany at the age of 5 but married a German lawyer and lives in Cologne, now regains her American citizenship, as will some 40,000 others.

Herman Frederick Marks, a Milwaukee-born man who was Fidel Castro's executioner in Cuba, was less fortunate. A 4-to-4 division in the

CON ED ACCUSED OF HARMING FISH

Ottinger Says Indian Point
Plant Kill Is Hushed Up

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, May 10—
Representative Richard L. Ottinger charged today that "hundreds of thousands to millions" of fish had been killed in the Hudson River as a result of the building of an atomic power plant at Indian Point, south of Peekskill.

Testifying before the House Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee, the Westchester Democrat suggested that another Consolidated Edison power plant, scheduled to be built at Cornwall, on the opposite side of the river, could also cause serious damage to the river's fish resources.

The Representative asserted that there had been an "effort by the state to hush up" the extent of the fish kill off Indian Point. He asked why, "some two years after the kill is reported to have started, there has been no prosecution of the company under existing state laws?"

'No Question About It'

Randall J. Leboeuf Jr., consolidated Edison's counsel in legal matters involving the Cornwall plant, conceded that the fish kill at Indian Point had been "Bad, there's no question about it."

The lawyer said that efforts had been made to screen fish away from the warm water discharge of the Indian Point plant and that this appeared to be improving the situation. The problem is still under study, he said.

Harold G. Wilm, New York State Commissioner of Conservation, denied in a telephone interview that his department had suppressed evidence of the fish kill. He said that Mr. Ottinger's estimate of the number of fish killed was "largely exaggerated." Instead, investigators reported that "a number of thousands" had been killed, Dr. Wilm said.

The Commissioner said that his department worked with Con Edison to halt the fish kill. The department also studied the law, he said, but found that there was no way to prosecute the company for the damage done the fish.

Dr. Albert R. Lamb Harkness Pavilion 180 Fort Washington Avenue New York 32, N.Y.

8 April 1965

Secretary Stewart Udall Department of the Interior

Dear Secretary Udall:

For those who have a reasonable knowledge of the Consolidated Edison's proposed pumped storage plant at Cornwall, New York, are disappointed and dismayed by a brochure which that company has seen fit to distribute not only to its customers but more importantly to the residents of Cornwall.

Consolidated Edison, with this brochure, proclaims itself the undisputed champion of the best land use of the Hudson Highlands. However, no mention has been made anywhere in that brochure of what their project truly is - or what in fact it will mean to the future welfare of the area.

There is no note made of the confiscationof the time prover lage and watershed and reservoir; or of +1 domain, granted :

land owned which

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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WASHINGTON

April 14, 1965

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site in Va

Dear Dr. Lamb:

, sent along your letter and I am Our mutual friend, pleased to comment on the points you make.

It is my own personal conviction that the Con Ed case is a prime example of poor resource planning in that all of the options and alternatives were not considered and thoroughly analyzed. In this connection I found myself strongly aligned philosophically with Commissioner Ross' dissenting opinion. Most of the issues discussed in your letter would have been resolved -perhaps in most cases against Consolidated Edison -- if the best resource planning methods had prevailed.

It is still my hope that the FPC will reverse itself (or be reversed by the courts) so that all of the elements of the case can be analyzed in terms of the long run conservation values.

Sincerely,

of the Interior

("T) A,

"The American Forest" April, 1965

UDSON

By TURNER LAWRENCE

Storm King Mountain—site for Consolidated Edison Company's power plant. Although FPC granted Con Ed's license, conservationists say they are just beginning to fight! Bill is now before Congress to remove Hudson River from FPC jurisdiction

SHOULD a private interest be allowed to put a blot on the rising, green shoreline of New York's graceful Hudson River?

A giant public utility insists it has an imperative need to implant a power station at the base of round, historic Storm King Mountain, 40 miles north of New York City.

The Consolidated Edison Co. of New York has made a lengthy presentation to the Federal Power Comminant. It seeks permission to con-

the world's largest reversible imped storage hydro-electric plant on the Hudson's west bank.

The utility says the new plant's power output would make unlikely any further near-disastrous power failures such as New York City has experienced twice in mid-summer in recent years. It says the power would be produced at low cost and its availability would help reduce air pollution in the city.

Before it has its way, Con Ed (as it's nicknamed) will have to subdue a most determined band of objectors. The opponents include nature-lovers, conservationists, fishermen and Hudson Highlands residents. They're rallied within the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference and have dug in for a fight to the finish.

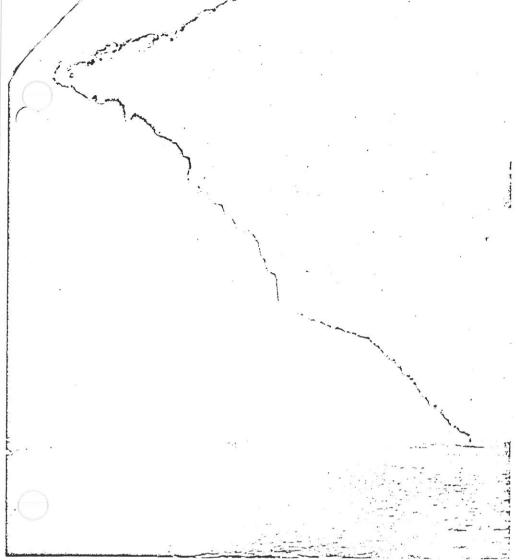
Con Ed Under Attack

They say such a plant on the side of Storm King would deface the gorgeous, tourist-attracting Hudson Highlands scenery, desecrate a sector revered for its role in the winning of the nation's independence, kill fish spawn in the river and pose a danger

to residents of the area. They express fears that the local water supply, and some of New York City's that passes through via aqueduct, might be affected by seepage or blasting.

There are other outcries from citizens of two New York counties through which Storm King power would pass on overhead transmission lines en route to New York City. The lines would create an ugly slash through their countryside, they complain.

The power commission may hand down its decision before this magazine's publication. Whichever way the decision may go, the dispute is very likely to be pressed further in the courts. [The Federal Power Commission approved the 'project in mid-March.—Ed.]



Palisades State Park in New Jersey, overlooking the Hudson. The highest part, shown here, is 540 feet above the river and is located just north of Forest View

Many see the Storm King controversy as more than an elemental clash of interests. Says distinguished author-historian Carl Carmer, Chairman of the Scenic Hudson conference whose home is near the river at Irvington, N. Y.:

Carl Carmer States His Views

"The idea of having a large power plant deface the gateway to the Hudson Highlands is one that fills me with a good deal of rage. But this is really a national issue. Besides our struggle, there are others going on to save the Indiana dunes, the redwoods of California and to protect some of Utah's rivers.

"It would seem we will have to establish some kind of policy to save the land we've lived in so happily and so long and with so much appreciation from those in pursuit of the almighty dollar," adds Carmer, who spent three years on the research for his book, "The Hudson" (Holt, Rinehart & Winston).

The shoreline in contention belongs to one of the great rivers of the nation. Coursing down 306 miles from its headwaters in northern Essex County, the Hudson forms the southern boundary between New York City's Manhattan Island and New Jersey before it empties into New York Harbor.

Moving upriver, the incomparable sheer rock Palisades tower above the water level on the western, New Jersey shore. "Mothballed" World War II Liberty ships are clustered outside the main shipping channel. The majestic, curving Tappan Zee Bridge bends from shore to shore.

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point guards its portion of the west riverfront. Storm King rises in a collection of low mountains. Around its edge runs little Storm King Highway with its notable views.

On north through the state capital at Albany the Hudson extends, carrying varied traffic as one of the few U.S. rivers still navigable for a great distance.

It's a big river with outsized swells and some side-to-side expanses as great as three miles. Its waters are blue-gray, the gray tones strengthened probably by the pollution deliberately pumped into the stream at many points. From the Hudson's mud banks, green fields stretch, evergreen-covered mountains rise and cities spread. The power plant wouldn't be its only blemish. Some gouged quarries, waterfront decay and unpretty settlements are there already.

Consolidated Edison applied to the FPC two years ago for approval of the new generating station, which could deliver a maximum of two million kilowatts of power and would cost a total of \$161,420,000. The location would be in the village of Cornwall in Orange County. A reservoir with a surface area of 240 acres would be situated high in the Catskills two miles southwest of Storm King.

A water tunnel 40 feet in diameter is proposed, to be driven through the natural rock from the river's edge up to the reservoir. Water from the Hudson would enter the river-side plant below the river level. During periods of low power demand, genrators would be operated as motors and turbines as pumps, the reverse of their usual function, to pump river water through the tunnel up into the reservoir. The pumping would be powered by surplus electricity flowing north from New York City.

During the peak demand of daytime, water would be released from the reservoir to flow down through the turbines to generate power, and back into the Hudson, again below water level.

Harland Forbes Speaks for Con Ed

Testifying before the FPC in Washington last year, Harland C. Forbes, board chairman of Consolidated Edison, said the proposed Cornwall plant would provide protection for the electrical service for New York City's millions.

"Hydro-electric generating units," he said, "are well nigh trouble-proof. In case of serious trouble at the Consolidated Edison thermal electric plants in the city, the Cornwall plant can be relied on to carry a major part of the load until emergency repairs can be made."

Regarding cost-cutting, the utility aid it could use either coal-fired or oil-fired equipment to provide power for filling the Cornwall reservoir, dending on which was cheapest. The tof fuel, it added, "is automatic-ty reflected in rates."

The proposed plant would help reduce air pollution in New York City by making it unnecessary to operate during peak load periods "a multiplicity of boilers and generating units . . . of older vintage." According to Forbes, "These old plants have short stacks which discharge the products of combustion at a low altitude where they are especially objectionable."

The company proposes to extend the power lines across the river bottom in cable, then underground on the east side 1.7 miles to a switching station. From then on into New York City, the lines would be inland from the river—and overhead. Con Ed declares that even that amount of underground transmission would cost an extra \$6 million and that no further extra expense for inland underground transmission could be justified.

Consolidated Edison promises to create a waterfront park at Cornwall, another on the opposite shore, and to purchase 150 acres of land near the elevated reservoir and hand it over to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission for park use.

Public Benefits Seen by Forbes

"I do not know of any project the company has ever undertaken," Forbes concluded before the FPC, "that offered as many benefits of such great significance to the public as this one."

Amid a barrage of brickbats hurled by editorial writers for newspapers in New York City and the State, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has taken a stand in favor of the Storm King project. The governor asserts the "values" of the enterprise would "outweigh the objections" and noted that a number of jobs would be provided in the area during construction, which would require three years. Many critics find Rockefeller's position incompatible with his family's long conservationist tradition and are saying so in vigorous terms.

Cornwall Welcomes Jobs

Also because of the promise of jobs, and the probability of \$500,000 annually in new tax revenue, the Village of Cornwall welcomes Consolidated Edison's plan. After that,

the proponents' ranks thin noticeably.

Led by the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference, opponents insist that no waterfront park could draw attention sufficiently away from the concrete bulk of the proposed plant on the mountainside at the river's edge. The plant, they maintain, would be an ugly smear on a beautifully blended canvas. They also charge:

Four Points in Opposition

• The mountain's granite is weakened by fissures and might not be strong enough to sustain the huge reservoir; four of five dams which would form the basin would spill toward Cornwall if they failed.

• The reservoir would swallow up more of the remaining unspoiled land near metropolitan New York.

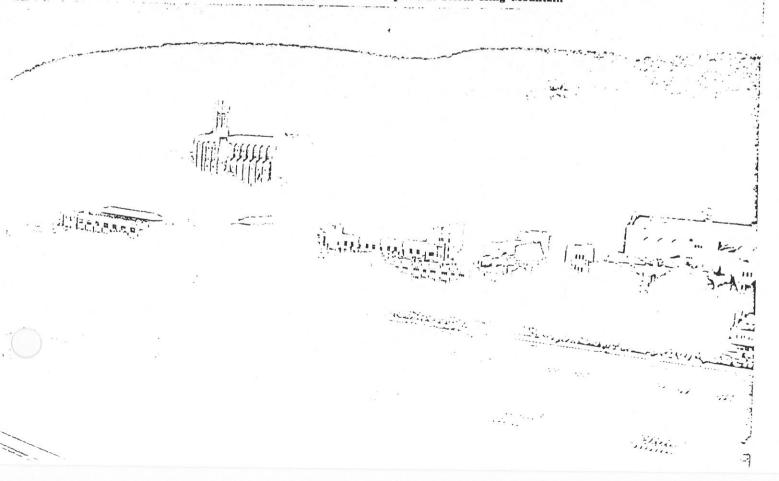
• The large investment at Storm King would give Consolidated Edison a higher rate base, making possible higher charges to customers.

 Approval of the Storm King project would open the way for more power installations on the river.

The Scenic Hudson conference did not form up until a little over a year ago, in time to provide some organ-

(Turn to page 42)

Aerial view of West Point Military Academy located on the Hudson River not far from proposed Con Ed plant at Storm King Mountain



The Battle Of The Hudson

(From page 15)

ized opposition at the opening of the FPC hearings. Carl Carmer agreed to serve as chairman and Leopold O. Rothschild, New York attorney and veteran conservation battler, as presi-

As soon as the existence of the conference became known, Hudson valley garden and wildlife clubs, historical societies and conservationminded individuals flocked to its banner. A number of prominent New York businessmen with an interest in the Hudson contributed advice or money while remaining anonymous, for reasons of their own.

Nearly 500 Donations

Donations of funds have come from nearly 500 separate sources and

ranged from \$1 to \$1,000.

Last September, Scenic Hudson dramatized its case by organizing a curious, impromptu armada to "picket" the site. Yachts, power s, outboards, sailboats, kayaks b houseboats, one carrying a five-piece band, circled in the Hudson off Cornwall and Storm King Mountain, bearing signs reading, "Clean Up the Hudson," and "Save Storm King."

Flagship of the armada was the 79-foot "Westerly," owned by Chauncey Devereux Stillman, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club whose family has been identified with the

area for generations.

Next, an editor for a national sports magazine who lives in a Hudon village set off one of the biggest hullabaloos of the controversy. He charged that the intake and regurgiation of Hudson waters would disrupt spawning grounds of striped bass, one of the most important game and commercial fish in the New York netropolitan area. This has brought everal Hudson and Long Island fishermen's and conservation organizaions into the fray. Said one spokes-

"If the reservoir and pumps are nstalled, hundreds of millions of ggs and spawn will be ruined.

usulting engineer engaged by Hudson states that Consolilatea Edison's plan is not the best one for its purpose. Gas turbine enerating plants in New York City tilizing surplus natural gas would e more sensible," declares Alexnder Lurkis, former chief engineer

of the city's Department of Water . Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The gas plants would also use existing facilities and in all save the city millions of dollars," says Lurkis. "And it would avoid unnecessary damage to the Hudson shores."

"Serpentine Line" Opposed

Legislators in Westchester County, just north of New York City, and in Putnam County, north of Westchester, have vowed to battle against erection within their boundaries of towers to carry Storm King power overhead. Westchester's Yorktown Township has warned it will resist "by all lawful means" installation of "this monstrous, serpentine line."

Some opponents of the power project are, like Carl Carmer, alarmed about the potential defacement of a picturesque sector in which were enacted some of the most moving scenes of the American Revolution. In the bristly mountains, including Storm King, that form the Hudson Highlands, local dwellers and farmers dodged and fought the crisplyuniformed British legions. The ragtag militiamen won no stirring victories. But they succeeded in their main objective: to keep the forces of Sir Henry Clinton from advancing up the river as far as Albany, where they could combine with those of Gen. John Burgoyne.

The Hudson's recorded history began in 1554, when Giovanni da Verrazano sailed his ship "Dauphin" to its mouth and sent a small boat a

little way up.

Fifty-five years passed before the arrival of Henry Hudson, a Britisher sailing the "Half Moon" for the Dutch East India Co. As crowds of awe-struck Indians stood on the shores, the Half Moon cruised upriver for 15 days, until it ran out of navigable water. Hudson called it "The Great River of the Mountain," and posterity called it "The Hud-

During the Revolution, Hudson dwellers fought the British on the river as well as in the mountains. They floated burning rafts up against anchored British warships by night, and stretched a giant iron chain across the water above Tappan Zee to hold back enemy craft.

War ended, cargo began to move on the river by sail. As many as 50 sloops might linger in the shelter of a bend, waiting for favorable winds to sweep them down to New York. In 1807, Robert Fulton's "Clermont" introduced the steamboat. Also in the forepart of the 19th century, whaling vessels left Hudson River

In the same period, the Hudson River school of scenic painting emerged in the work of artists like Thomas Cole, J. F. Cropsey and Asher B. Durand. And Washington Irving created Hudson Valley folk characters like Rip Van Winkle and Ichabod Crane. [Recalling his play "High Tor" in which the lead (Burgess Meredith) fought to protect his Hudson River mountain from encroachment, one imagines the late Maxwell Anderson would have been deeply interested in the Storm King controversy. A re-reading or even a revival of his play might offer an interesting comment. Editor]

The wealthy built castle replicas on high ground along the east bank above New York City, creating "Millionaires' Row." At the northern end of the river, lumberjacks rode logs

through the rapids.

Rails were laid along the Hudson shores and the history of American railroading rattled over them.

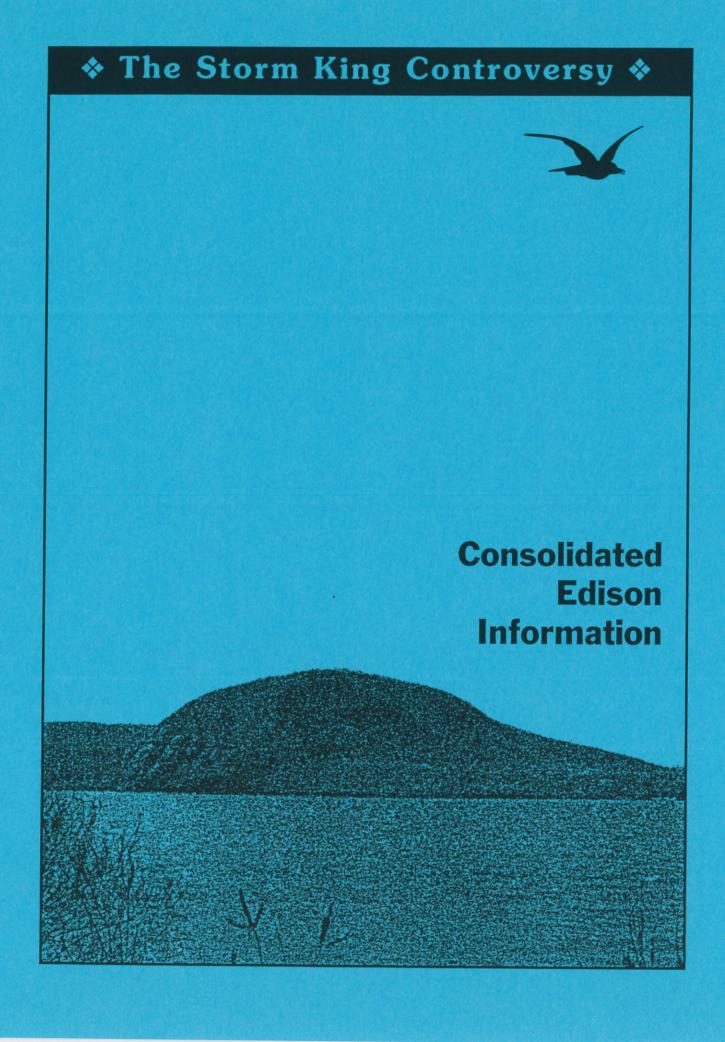
Scenic Riverway Proposed

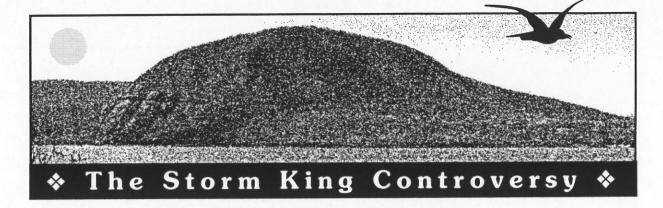
The life of the Hudson isn't as colorful as it once was, but its vistas have lost little of their appeal.

While the power commission ponders the Storm King Mountain issue, there are larger hopes for a Hudson of the future on which man will inflict no more scars. Rep. Richard Ottinger (D-N.Y.) has introduced a bill to establish the Hudson Highland National Scenic Riverway to safeguard and where possible beautify that section of the waterway and

President Lyndon Johnson has called for preservation of the beauty of the nation's rivers and may back the Ottinger bill. Interior Secretary Stewart Udall has suggested that perhaps the Storm King decision should be delayed while Congress considers proposals like Ottinger's "I'm not so sure that a federal-state plan can't be worked out," he said.

Shall the Hudson's beauty and its memories be allowed to remain relatively undisturbed? Or must it accept some blots and slashes in the interest of providing for the wants of a swelling population? The fight of which it is the center is only one of many fights for many Hudsons across the nation





Consolidated Edison

Who Are They?

Consolidated Edison, or Con Ed, is the major utility company for the area around New York City and Long Island. This company supplies electricity and natural gas for millions of businesses and homes in the area. Consolidated has been asked by the utility company in the Mid Hudson Valley, Central Hudson Gas and Electric, to build the pump storage power station at Storm King Mountain. Central Hudson cannot afford to build the plant, but promise to buy electricity from Con Ed if they build the plant.

Position -

- There is a growing need for electrical power in our area. More and more people are moving to this
 area and they are using more electricity at home and at work. We have to plan for the future or we
 won't have enough electricity to go around.
- A pump storage power plant provides a unique, new way to create electricity. This type of power plant is a less expensive way to create electricity and can be used only when needed.
- Pump storage plants are simple, rugged and nearly troubled proof. It is a good type of plant to build.
- The Storm King Mountain site is perfect for this plant. Nature has given us all of the things we need: a large source of water (the Hudson River), a reservoir high enough and near enough to store the water and create electricity (Black Rock Forest and Village of Cornwall Land). This plant will be a "gigantic storage battery for the Con Ed system."
- Building this plant would allow Con Ed to close some of its older plants which are more expensive to run.
- The Storm King Mountain Project will improve the Cornwall area by fixing up the waterfront which is run down and unattractive. In addition, Con Ed will build a new mile-long river front park for the residents of Cornwall.

Ulster BOCES - Solutions Unlimited 1996 Decision Making Workshop "The Storm King Contoversy"

Group Instructions

Things to do to prepare for the Federal Power Commission Hearing:

- 1) Read this sheet and your role sheet to make sure that you understand the problem, the role that your group will be playing during the hearing and what you need to do during this planning time.
- 2) Read through the information file that you have been given. It contains copies of newspaper clippings, articles, flyers, etc. that were actually written about the Storm King controversy. What additional information can you find in this material to help you plan the best argument possible for your group's position on this issue?
- 3) Plan your argument to the Federal Power Commission. You want to make it as convincing as possible. You can use quotes and statistics from the articles to help support how you feel.
- 4) Decide who will speak for your group at the "preliminary Hearing."
- 5) There will be a "Preliminary Hearing" in the morning. At this hearing, the following will happen:
 - a) you will meet the board members
 - b) you will learn the rules by which the hearing will be held
 - c) your group will have 2-3 minutes to make a presentation to the Board. You should plan to tell them, in a few words, whether you support the building of the power plant on Storm King Mountain or you are against building it, and why. There will not be time for a lot of discussion or debate at this hearing. This will happen at the hearing after lunch.
- 6) After the hearing, you will have a chance to meet again to plan. If you find that there are other groups at the hearing that feel the same about this controversy, you can form a coalition and plan together for your presentation at the Hearing after lunch.
- 7) Finally, you should decide who will speak for your group or coalition and practice your presentation. It will be important to think of the questions that other groups who have the opposite position or the board may ask your group. You can think about what you might say to answer their questions.



THE CORNWALL HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

To help meet the immediate and long-range power needs of 9 million people in New York City and Westchester in the most effective and practical way, Con Edison plans to construct a 2-million kilowatt pumped storage hydroelectric generating station at Cornwall, N.Y.

Scenic and recreational values in this area of the Hudson River will be preserved and improved. The plant—completely underground, and not visible from the surface—will be located in a low-lying shoreline area north of Storm King Mountain. The blight and decay that has spread along the shoreline at Cornwall will be removed and an attractive waterfront park constructed in its place.

There will be no construction on Storm King. Transmission lines from the station will be underground and under the Hudson River to a point well back from the opposite shore.

No pollution of any kind will be created in the Hudson Highlands—and the project in fact will serve to decrease the amount of air pollution in the New York City metropolitan area.

Hydroelectric generating stations are unique in that they can respond swiftly to sudden demands for large amounts of power. Thus, hydro stations are ideally equipped to reduce the possi-

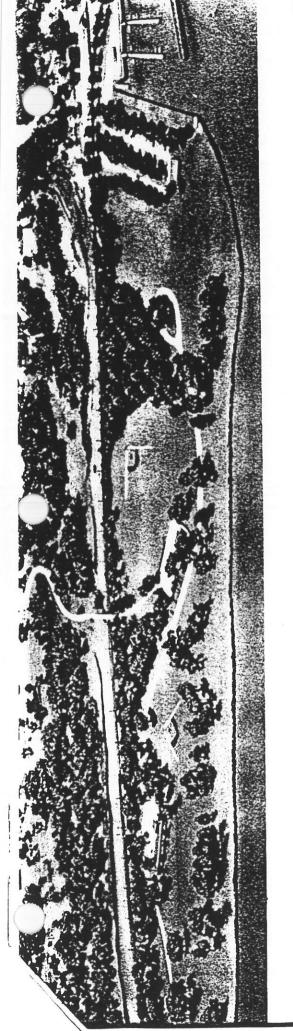
bility of any major blackout occurrence, and to restore power quickly in an emergency. Hydro stations add to reliability and enable more efficient operation of conventional and nuclear generating stations.

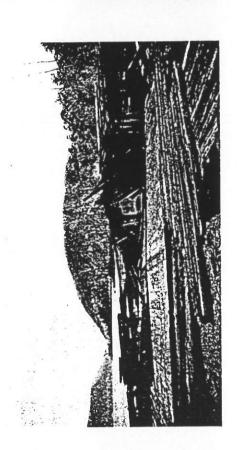
Basically, the Cornwall pumped storage hydro project will permit energy to be stored—much like a giant storage battery. During periods when electricity needs are low, power from efficient generating units elsewhere—normally nuclear plants—will pump water at Cornwall from a lower level—the Hudson—to a reservoir at a higher level. Then when power needs are high, this water from the reservoir will flow through turbines back into the river producing electricity to help meet the area's needs. Power from the Cornwall project to help meet these periods of peak daytime demands will replace power that now is produced in older, less efficient fuel fired generating units.

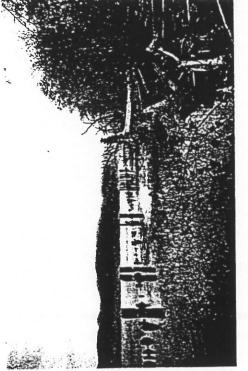
At Cornwall, 50 miles from the heart of Manhattan, nature has provided the physical requirements of a pumped storage hydroelectric station: a large source of water and a reservoir basin high above but near enough to store the water for generating power. Selected after years of intensive study and consideration of possible alternatives, the Cornwall site is one of the best in the world for such a hydro station.

Scale model in foreground shows site of generating plant north of Storm King Mountain (see front cover) and in a low-lying area on the Cornwall riverfront. The hydro plant is completely underground. Existing railroad in foreground crosses water channel leading to plant.









As part of the project, Con Edison will clear and restore the now rundown shoreline north of the generating station. It will transform this area into a mile-long, 57-acre recreational park which, upon completion, will be transferred to the Village of Cornwall. Fill from construction of the generating station will be utilized to produce a gently rolling landscape planted with appropriate trees, shrubs and lawn areas.

During restoration, Con Edison will remove such waterfront scars as partially submerged barges, a burned out railroad pier,

dilapidated and unsightly factory buildings and other evidence of decay and neglect.

When construction of the underground plant is completed, an attractively landscaped visitors' information center and picnic and shelter areas will be built on the surface. Paths and lookout points will enable visitors to view and enjoy the panorama of river and mountain. Near the storage reservoir, Con Edison plans to provide hiking trails, picnic sites and a scenic overlook near Route 9W for motorists to view the natural beauty of the surrounding highlands.

15

FISH LIFE PROTECTED

Prominent experts on fish life in the Hudson have testified that the Cornwall project will have no significant effect on the river's fish population, less effect, specifically, than one active sports fisherman.

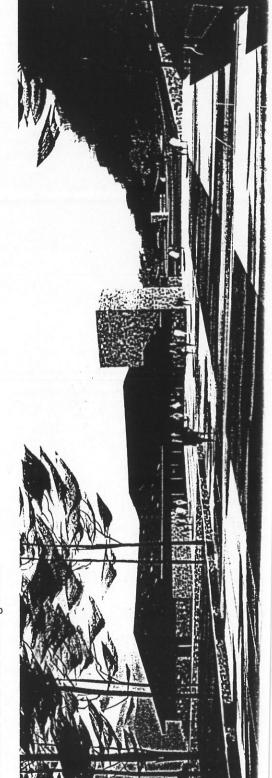
Con Edison will use the most modern fish protection devices available. In addition, if it were ever determined that the Cornwall project removed striped bass eggs and larvae to an extent that would harm the fishery, the Company will restock the river.

The Company is financing a \$175,000 fish life study which started in September, 1965. It is being conducted by Northeastern Biologists, Inc., an independent firm of marine biologists under direct supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the New York State Conservation Department. The study already has confirmed that striped bass spawning in the Hudson River is distributed over at least a 50 mile stretch of the river, and that the Cornwall area is not a particularly significant spawning area. The project is expected to supply further technical information on the most effective safety devices to use. It will also provide valuable information on Hudson River fish life in general.

COMMUNITY BENEFITED

The people of the Village of Cornwall voted 431 to 25 to approve provisions for transferring one of the Village reservoirs to Con Edison as the site for its hydro station reservoir. In return, the Company is financing the redevelopment of a water supply system for Cornwall about two and one-half times as large as and far more reliable than the Village's former supply. The nearly-completed new system will include a filtration plant and other water purification facilities previously lacking. This will open to fishing and boating four Village reservoirs now closed to recreational use.

The hydro project offers Cornwall and neighboring communities employment opportunities for large numbers of people during construction—a \$39 million payroll for some 1,000 workmen. The plant will contribute importantly to greater community resources as part of the tax base, and the project is the only likely way in which the rundown waterfront of the Village of Cornwall can be reclaimed.



Surging Demand for Power Cited in Plan's Defense

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

fork, and huge generators lie ricity is being used in New dle in the most concentrated power market in the world. But as alarm clocks ring between At 5 A.M. not nuch elecfor elecwakes, the demand s and 9 A.M. and tricity rises sharply.

Seen on a graph, this line of the top and then a peak. The Consolidated Edison Company must climb this steep mountain every morning, racing to nicet the swift-rising demand. aln side with a plateau near demand looks like a steep moun-

a year — enough elector to supply 300,000 oneto set new record highs. The average peak daytime demand for electric power is going up nere at a rate of 300,000 kilohomes at any given Every year the peaks go up watts a year family Heity time.

which the company expects to reach a critical level by 1968, is a major reason why the company is anxious to build a massive tain-top reservoir on the Hudson River at Cornwall, N. Y. The plant would be the largest projhydroelectric plant with a mounect of its kind in the world. This rising demand,

erates comparable power, but spreads it over 90,000 square Con Edison serves 600 square miles. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company in California gen-

the Cornwall project, the noted that "new all-time clee-tric system peak demands" were terruption in electric service most densely populated put on the company and [here] would practically para-In an initial decision favorwarned that "any substantial ining the Federal

Hudson R Electricity to New York City NNOS GENERATOR / MOTOR Pankakil NOTEK O TE Demon INDIAM nzwburgh of or Hereir TURBINE PUAKP. TRANSFORMER STORY RING MOUNTAIN نے 00001---Ecvation 1,160 (t. RESERVOIR

TWO-WAY TUNNEL: Water from reservoir (top left)would be released down duct into Hudson to give generators quick power source to cope with peak periods of electric consumption. In slack times of day, generators would pump water from river back to the top. The New York Times

that would furnish power for the top of the peak, and lie un-used 12 to 18 hours a day, strikes the company, as wastethe city wakes, nightgenerators must quickly be brought to full power, some-600 Square Miles

fully expensive.

form of water at night, and then used as needed in the daytime. pumped up to a storage re-servoir during hours of low demand and then dropped down Electricity cannot be stored it has to be made as it is tricity can be "stored" in the being used. But in a sense, elec-Billions of gallons can be times sending thick billows of smoke spewing out of coal stacks at power stations, adding to air pollution. Hurried combustion is less efficient and ing. The project would greatly pany says.

It would also provide a huge amount of inexpensive electric power for the peak hours every day — generating up to two million kilowatts of power for

therefore more smoke-produc-

reduce such smoke, the com-

from those who love the majes- of 240 acres, would tie sweep of the river and its miles from the power million project in the Hudson Mountain. Highlands has brought protests The rese The company's application to the Federal Power Commission for a license to dig for the \$162 Cornwall project would do.

5 A.M. By 9 A.M. this had risen

to 4.2 million kilowatts.

Ion kilowatts of electricity at

On a typical day recently, consumers were using 1.6 mil-

demand.

an 8 or 10-hour stretch. That is a major chunk of the total July 1, customers were consuming on average of 5,505,000

Between 4 and 5 P.M. hast

tween the nighttime low and the daytime peak is growing ever wider. To build equipment

Moreover, the large gap bekilowatts - a record here.

threaten blackout.

As proposed, the Comwall project would sit on the west bank of the Hudson, 40 miles

The Hudson River, a mile wide at Cornwall, would provide unlimited quantities of water ford huge amounts of power for peak use periods — plus a ready storage battery" that would afreserve of emergency power. King Mountain. ... would be a sort of

lying in a natural bowl between cost. It is this expensive energy Mount Misery and White Horse that the through earth and grante, and clent steam-generating equip-the water would be pumped ment produces power for 6 to to spin turbine generators to A 10,000-foot long concrete-produce electricity at hours of lined tunnel would be bored up high demand. That is what the through earth and granite, and

tic sweep of the river and its miles from the powerhouse at ating equipment as relatively temperature.

To meet the rising demand, tain and 1,160 feet above the poor in this respect because of in four hours. The company could build more lindson River — a height that the tremendously high pressures at which and larger standard generating would give the falling waler and temperatures at which appearance size it hit the turbines. The reservoir out just like that—just go ject to sudden breakdowns. A would hold close to 12 billion out of service, bingo!" Mr. Hopstreath hereathed a preach the point of service, bingo!" Mr. Hopstreath hereathed a preach the point of service bingo!" Mr. Hopstreath hereathed a preach the preac

zine said: "I know I don't want lative committee last month, Robert Crosley, consulting edl-tor for Popular Science magato live below 12 billion gallons of water - no matter who says that water cascading down to visioned the dam bursting and wipe out homes in the village. Testifying before a State legis-Some residents have it's safe."

ALL DECEMBER

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At night, when much of the company's generating equip-ment is idle anyway, a lot of it could be turned on to pump those billions of gallons up the mountain.

in the form of pumped water Mr. Hoppin said that on in the reservoir," Charles Hop- mal days, not more than s but you've storing heat energy "You burn fuel to do this, pin of Con Edison said.

the plug when you want the other two would be syncurus, the plug when you want the power and let the water run to spin at full speed with power and let the water run to spin at full speed with downhill. You get two thirds others "not produci of the energy back when you but just spinning." most need it."

Dec. 26, 1964

operation. The company would afternoon of the year whe spend three kilowatts of energy the air-conditioners are during the quiet hours of the you can open up the gales night, when it can most easily let the water flow through afford it, to get back two kilo-spinning machines, and the watts during the busy hours of he at full power in abo project as an energy-deficit

enough energy to run 10 100- or anything, that has that watt light bulbs for an hour. One kilowatt sustained for an hour is a kilowatt-hour-

of fuel to produce a kilowatt-hour. A mill is a 10th of a cent. that the project would replace. Despite this energy loss, there would still be a fiscal saving. The newest, most efflcient power-generating equip-ment uses 3 to 4.5 mills worth The oldest and least effi-

The reservoir, with a surface Reliability is another factor. 240 acres, would be two The report by the Federal Power

Harland C. Forbes, chall of Con Edison's board, test have put a total of nearly million kilowatts of the pany's generating capacity of service at one time --that troubles of various

one - third of its entire gen ing capacity.

reliability, everywhere desir is probably more importa New York City than anywelse in the world." the F units increase as they report said the risks of Noting that "electric

"Then if you lose a s pen at 3 o'clock on the he Opponents have criticized the unit down here - it could

way, gas turbines or jet eng "There's absolutely no

eight minutes to get turbine going.

to be hung from the ceilin 15 stories high, and they as they cool. It takes the four hours to bring such The biggest boilers are cause they bulge by up inches as they heat and to full power.

warming up period in end-to tear the thing apart be of thermal stresses," Mr. "You have to have a pin said.

The boiler goes from

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy United States Senate Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

On Friday evening, August 25, the New York Times called us for comment on a release from your office which announced that you had sent a letter to FPC raising questions about the Edison Company's expenses relating to the Cornwall project.

Although we did not have the text of your release, or your letter, I did attempt to comment as best I could. I am enclosing the full text of my comment for your information. The dollar figures in my comment, totaling \$14,622,000, exclude about \$800,000 of pre-license expenditures for transmission planning and right of way.

We believe that Cornwall is an excellent power project, and consistent with sound principles of conservation. It will help tremendously our fight against air pollution, blackouts, and high electric rates. It will preserve the beauty of the Hudson River. The power house will be underground, and the storage reservoir will be high in the Hudson hills, invisible from the river.

Whatever your belief as to the wisdom of the Company's pre-license expenditures, we hope that you will conclude that the project itself is a forward looking solution to supplying clean, reliable electric energy to New York City.

I would appreciate very much the opportunity to talk with you personally about the Cornwall project -- in fact, about the entire program we are putting together to supply New York's energy in the years ahead.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Charles

Charles F. Luce

Enclosure

12.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1966.

Gas Jet Turbine May Solve Hudson Problem, He Says

> By PETER KIHSS Special to The New York Times

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29 — Governor Rockefeller sug- in Allegany, Cattaraugus and gested today that the Consoli- Chautauqua Counties. dated Edison Company might find an alternative to its controversial Cornwall hydro-magnetism of Senator Robert electric plant in a gas jet tur-F. Kennedy to accompany their bine generator being developed gubernatorial nomince upstate in a Genesee Valley factory.

In his Republican re-election campaign swing through the against Frank O'Connor," he village of Wellsville, the Gov-told newsmen. "My limited exernor reported himself "excited" perience in politics is that the by developments he had seen luster of one candidate or one then on a visit to the Worthing-personality doesn't rub off too ton Pump and Machinery Company plant.

"How the working in the working personality doesn't rub off too extensively on another."

Governor Rockefeller ac-

well be the answer to the Consolidated Edison problem of how This, Mr. Rockefeller said, was to have stand-by equipment to to "discuss inflationary presturn on on a minute's notice" sures the Federal programs are in a blackout such as occurred putting on the economy."

Although the Precider

Edison's plans to carve space grams, Mr. Rockefeller out of the side of Storm King such projects in New York Mountain for a \$162-million State were "high priority" work hydroelectric plant. Then, as a for the mentally ill or retarded

nounced that its new plan was under the current fiscal year's to build the entire plant under-new state Medicaid program. ground at Storm King, so that In Jamestown tonight, the it would not at all mar the Governor told the 33d annual scenery. This was interpreted at convention of the New York the time as the utility's State Conservation Council

kilowatt plant that might cost minerals, air, forests, soils, fish \$20-million and that could oper- and wildlife data to stimulate ate on kerosene or any jet fuel. planning and development.

No plant that size has yet been built, but a 121,000-kilowatt generator, the world's largest acres have been added to the such jet-turbine plant, was put Forest Preserves, which is both into operation last fall by the state and public land, and 128, Public Service Electric and Gas 000 acres to the state forests.

Company of New Jersey at. Woodbridge, he said.

"If it does prove the answer, NEW GENERATOR it would save the scenery along the Hudson, and we will all remember Wellsville," the Governor said.

Conservationists have been protesting that the Cornwall plant would damage the Storm King Mountain on the western side of the Hudson River.

The Governor was buoyant after another active day's campaigning in Republican territory

He gibed at his Democratic rivals for invoking the electoral

this Saturday.
"I thought I was running

Pany plant.

He told an Allegany County
Republican luncheon in Wellsville that the turbine "may very ton tomorrow for one of a series

Although the President has Until last Jan. 31, Governor asked some Governors to slow Rockefeller had backed Con down state construction prosaid

result of recommendations of a and on highways. commission he appointed, the Governor altered his, straight endorsement, saying, "If another solution can be found, it should be."

On Feb. 23, Con Edison anounced that its new plan was under the current fiscal year's larger than the commission of and on highways.

As to possible discussions of Federal aid to New York Statc.

Governor Rockefeller said, "I'm going to try to hold the money we're entitled to — \$217-million he estimated should come here

response to Mr. Rockefeller's that he planned, if re-elected, to call for "another solution." develop a Natural Resources

He told newsmen he was thinking in terms of a 300,000-he said, would cover land, water, thinking in terms of a 300,000-he said, would cover land, water, the said would cover land water, the said water land w

New YORK WORLD Telegram & Sun

AND SUN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1964

Cites Saving on Cornwall Project Con Ed (

WASHINGTON May 6—costs annually and a \$4 mil. Project has come from construction annually and a \$4 mil. Project has come from construction annually and a \$4 mil. Project has come from constant the rederal Power Commission in annual saving in fuel second today that a process. Proposed hydroelectric project at Economic feasibility is one company plans to string than \$12 million yearly over hydroelectric plants. The pumped-storage project string new steam generating would be used by Con Edison only to meet peak daytime degree of the firm's mands for electricity in New Sustant vice president for en. York City.

Walter B. Fisk, the firm's mands for electricity in New Sustant vice president for en. Suppose and a switching and a \$4 mil. Project has come from groups and some long groups and some long miles to miles the Miles of the Miles of the Hud. Company with saxistant vice president for en. Suppose over train a switching and saxistant vice president for en. Suppose over train only to meet peak daytime degree of the fight was the firm's mands for electricity in New Subman vice president for en. Suppose over train only to meet peak daytime degree of the Hud. Suppose over train suppose ov

gineering, said company stud-

King a Madella Chammar and consequences of the consequences of the

Subway Mishap

Eastboard that the property is show clearly that the property is show clearly that the property is show clearly that the property is inght when water would be sand, is in fair condition at Continuous from an economic pumped from the Hudson lumbus Hospital with a postandpoint.

Factor in Licensing the power plant for use the two cars of a northbound BMT is plon hearing on the firm's appressive in the plant, Fisk listed an \$8. plant to generate electricity.

D - IMPORTED - IMPORTED - MPORTED -

of Manhattan and The Bronx, half of Queens and most of Westchester; and steam to Manhattan. Eighty-three per cent of our revenue is from the sale of electricity; 12 per cent from gas and 5 per cent from steam.

Providing new supplies of electric energy

is our hardest planning problem.

We have extended our planning period

from 5 years to 20 years.

Our electric loads grow about 300,000 kilowatts every year. That is more than the total

load of many electric utilities.

We have pledged not to build any new coal- or oil-fired generating plants in the City because they would aggravate air pollution. The Atomic Energy Commission is not yet licensing nuclear plants in cities, and probably won't until the 1970's. So we must build new generating plants elsewhere, or purchase power elsewhere, or both. We must transport these new supplies of power through the suburbs into the city.

We now have one nuclear plant at Indian Point on the Hudson River in Westchester County, and we are adding two much bigger nuclear plants on the same site. One is scheduled to be in operation in 1969, the other in 1971.

Our power planning has been made difficult by delays and uncertainties surrounding our application to the Federal Power Commission to build a 2-million-kilowatt pumped storage plant in the Hudson Highlands adjacent to the Hudson River near the Village of Cornwall.

We had hoped to complete the Cornwall pumped storage project by 1972, but now it appears that a final ruling on our license application may not be made until 1969 or 1970. This would mean that, even if the application is granted, Cornwall could not be finished until

the mid-1970's.

We strongly believe that Cornwall represents conservation at its best. It would provide an instrument for 1,250,000 kilowatts of pollution-free generation to meet our peak loads and, in addition, 750,000 kilowatts of "spinning reserve" to provide further assurance against a blackout. It would not damage the wonderful scenery of the Hudson River; being underground, it would not damage the landscape.

Some groups object to Cornwall and proposed an alternative consisting in large part of jet engines installed in New York City. Anyone who has seen and heard the jet engines on aircraft will realize they are objectionable because of air pollution and noise.

The peaking and reserve capacity to be provided by the hydroelectric generators at Cornwall also will be much less costly to consumers than the jet-engine alternative.

Planning for additional steam to heat and cool Manhattan's offices and apartments is complicated by our pledge to build no new coal- or oil-fired generating plants in the city and our

desire to retire older plants.

Most of the steam we distribute is produced as a by-product of the generation of electricity and the balance in oil- and coal-fired plants designed for the sole purpose of producing steam. Steam cannot be transported long distances, so building new generating plants outside the city will not solve our steam supply problems.

We plan more and more to use natural gas to produce steam, because gas does not contribute to air pollution, as do coal and oil. When nuclear plants can be built in city centers, we will be able to produce all the steam

we need without smokestacks.

Air-Pollution Control

Inevitably, Con Edison is a large—though by no means the largest—contributor to New York's air pollution. Our red, white and blue smokestacks are silent but constant reminders of this fact. Two years ago a New York City Council Special Committee headed by Councilman Robert A. Low compiled data showing that Con Edison is responsible for about 12½ per cent of the total pollutants in New York City's air, and nearly half of the sulfur dioxide.

Our ultimate goal is to reduce to zero per cent our contribution to air pollution, to eliminate every Con Edison smokestack in town.

Within 10 years we will be well along the road to pollution-free power production. By then:

• Nuclear fuel will generate about 60 per cent of the electricity we sell, compared with only 4 per cent today.

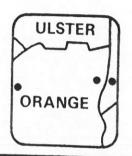
 Natural gas, a cleaner fuel than coal or oil, will produce another 15 per cent, compared

with 20 per cent today.

 Coal and oil will produce only 25 per cent of our electric power, as compared with 76 per cent today, and both the coal and oil

1. ~

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Tuesday, July 1, 1975

Local

torm King Power Project: Words of Support

By KAREN NAVARRA

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON - Words of support for the nowdormant Storm King hydroelectric project were voiced Monday evening at a meeting of the Greater New Windsor area Chamber of Commerce.

Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman R-N.Y. told members: "Con Ed already has spent \$20 million on the project and will have to invest an equal amount to start it up - and it will take \$600 million to complete.

"Cornwall (the project), in the past 13 vears, could have saved 72 million barrels

of home heating oil. If the plant were active today, 400 men would be employed."

Gilman also briefed the audience on energy legislation recently passed by the House of Representatives.

Regarding opposition by environmental groups, which has stalemated the project, Gilman said: "The environment cannot be preserved forever in the same form in a growing, dynamic society. It has to be give and take, both to preserve the environment and allow for progress. This is the true challenge of Storm King."

Also speaking at the meeting was a vice

president of Consolidated Edison, Edward Livingston. He reviewed the 13-year-old history of the project, and said the power company asked for suspension of the hearings before the Federal Power Commission (FPC) until the fall of 1976 because "we want to be sure of our case.

"Some of the future barriers we have to consider," Livingston said, "are the possible success of our opponents and finances. In 13 years, the estimated cost of the project has escalated from \$170 million to \$450 million.

Livingston said Con Ed is conducting an

\$18 million fishery research study. "The planning continues, and location at Cornwall makes as much sense as it did before.

The Con Ed official said the FPC has recently asked for an economic feasibility report of the project, with which the company will comply.

The subject of the Stewart Airport

runway extension was also discussed Gilman said the FAA's environmental

impact report on the extension has been delayed and is not expected to be released until July 1976.

Of Stewart, Gilman said: "The MTA got off on the wrong foot because of thee lack of public imput. Now it is undertaking a whole new master plan, with public involvement this time.

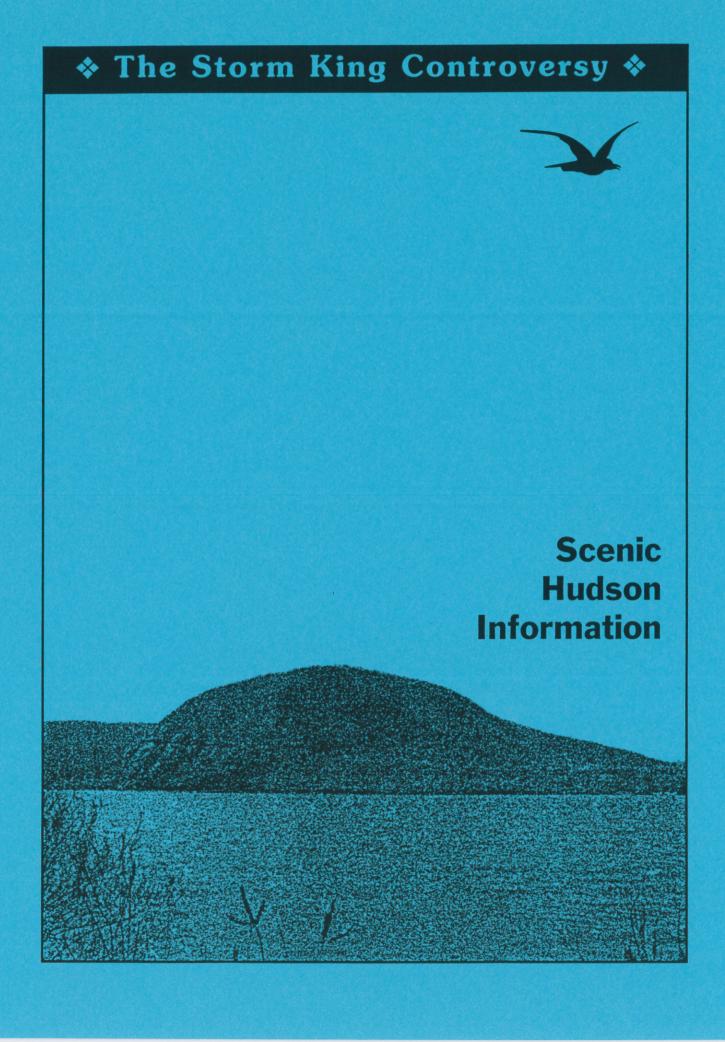
Herbert LaRose, director of MTA's aviation division, told the chamber: "We are determined to develop the facility to ensure a financial return to the taxpayers of the state. The master plan will involve public participation and review. . . '

Frank Alfido called for a rally in support of Con Ed, similar to the event held in May

at Stewart for the runway extension. "Let's put the ecologists in our back pockets and get going on these projects," he said

A vote on Alfido's proposal was not taken Monday.

Other speakers at the meeting included Henry McArdle, president of Local 825, International Union of Operating Engineers; Cornwall Village Mayor Michael Donahue, and New Windsor Supervisor Milton Fischer - all speaking in favor of the Con Ed project.





Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference

Who Are They?

The Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference is a coalition of conservation groups and individuals from the Mid Hudson region. They do not support the Con Ed pump storage power project at Storm King Mountain. Scenic Hudson is a new organization. It has been formed because its members strongly believe that we must protect the natural beauty of the Hudson Valley from development. They also believe that citizens have a right to be heard by the Federal Power Commission when decisions that affect their lives are being made.

Position -

• The Hudson River and the area around Storm King Mountain, which has been called by many "The Northern Gate", is "sacred ground" because:

1) it is one of the most beautiful spots in the Hudson Valley with several famous peaks including Storm King Mountain, Breakneck Mountain, and Anthony's Nose, and Bannerman's's Island at their base.

2) a lot of important history that happened in this area:

- 50,000 to 60,000 Native Americans lived in this area for almost 6,000 years

- Henry Hudson admired this area when he sailed up this river in his ship, The Half Moon, in 1609.

- During the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army stretched a giant chain across the Hudson River here to stop the British navy.

- Artists from the famous Hudson River School made this area famous in their paintings during the 1800's.

- the Hudson River has always been an important means of transportation; explorers, pioneers, and settlers travelled up this river by boat to hunt, farm and establish the towns and villages along its shores

3) this area is a symbol of what is special about the land and what must be protected from building unnecessary, harmful projects like the pumped storage power plant.

as citizens of the United States, we are responsible for protecting and preserving our natural environment and its beauty for future generations. Natural beauty should not be destroyed to meet the immediate needs of people. Scenic areas need to be protected for our children, grandchildren, and greatgrandchildren to enjoy.

• The beauty of the Hudson Valley is as important a resource as its coal, iron, wood, stone or potential for energy production.

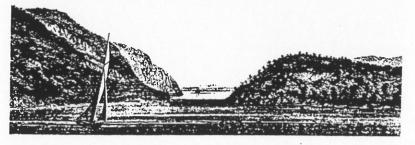
 The Con Ed Storm King project is NOT necessary. There are other sources of power to meet the peak needs of the New York City area.

Ulster BOCES - Solutions Unlimited 1996 Decision Making Workshop "The Storm King Contoversy"

Group Instructions

Things to do to prepare for the Federal Power Commission Hearing:

- Read this sheet and your role sheet to make sure that you understand the problem, the role that your group will be playing during the hearing and what you need to do during this planning time.
- 2) Read through the information file that you have been given. It contains copies of newspaper clippings, articles, flyers, etc. that were actually written about the Storm King controversy. What additional information can you find in this material to help you plan the best argument possible for your group's position on this issue?
- 3) Plan your argument to the Federal Power Commission. You want to make it as convincing as possible. You can use quotes and statistics from the articles to help support how you feel.
- 4) Decide who will speak for your group at the "preliminary Hearing."
- 5) There will be a "Preliminary Hearing" in the morning. At this hearing, the following will happen:
 - a) you will meet the board members
 - b) you will learn the rules by which the hearing will be held
 - c) your group will have 2-3 minutes to make a presentation to the Board. You should plan to tell them, in a few words, whether you support the building of the power plant on Storm King Mountain or you are against building it, and why. There will not be time for a lot of discussion or debate at this hearing. This will happen at the hearing after lunch.
- 6) After the hearing, you will have a chance to meet again to plan. If you find that there are other groups at the hearing that feel the same about this controversy, you can form a coalition and plan together for your presentation at the Hearing after lunch.
- 7) Finally, you should decide who will speak for your group or coalition and practice your presentation. It will be important to think of the questions that other groups who have the opposite position or the board may ask your group. You can think about what you might say to answer their questions.



A PETITION TO THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

We citizens of the United States, coming from 50 States in the Union, respectfully submit the following statement for your consideration in the proceedings now before you concerned with the conservation or destruction of the beauty of the Storm King Mountain in the magnificent Hudson Gorge.

- 1. We believe that the right to conserve the natural beauty and resources of our country is of equal or of greater importance than any countervailing economic purpose for which alternatives are available.
- 2. We believe that in fostering the progress of our country, we nevertheless hold our land and its beauty in trust for the generations that come after us. Unnecessary exploitation of our great natural landscapes, rivers and seashores already has gone too far toward destroying this heritage.
- 3. We appeal to the FPC to take firm action so that the applicant Consolidated Edison may achieve its proper goal by those alternatives that leave untouched the historic and majestic Hudson Gorge and Highlands, one of the natural wonders of our land.

Respectfully submitted:

Aaron Copland

Robert Zion

Charles W. Eliot, 2nd

please sign here

Please return this petition in the enclosed reply envelope to: Scenic Hudson

Preservation Conference, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1625, N. Y., N. Y.

The Con Edison Storm King project is NOT necessary; it will create, not abate, air pollution; it will add to the critical water shortage along the Hudson and in New York City; it will destroy fisheries of the river; it will scar the landscape and diminish property values; it will destroy and will set a precedent for totally destroying the scenic beauty of the Hudson River Gorge—all for temporary corporate benefit.

We CAN stop this development. We MUST stop this development and we need your help now!

Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference
205 EAST 42ND STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
212 OX 5-6204

CARL CARMER Honorary Chairman

ALEXANDER SAUNDERS
Vice Chairman

L. O. ROTHSCHÎLD Chairman

ROD VANDIVERT

Executive Director

Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference

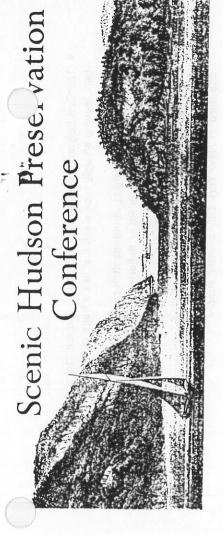
205 East 42nd Street, Room 318 New York, N.Y. 10017 Here is my application formembership in the Conference, in the category checked below. Enclosed please find a check or money order for

executions base association of the control of the c	CONTRACTOR SUSCINORS IN S. D.	. \$25 Contributing
after to to the second	and a tree party and a tree	S Regular
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NAME	ADDRESS:	Membersh

All checks should be made payable to Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference

☐ \$10 Sustaining

☐ \$200 Life [\$1,000 Patron



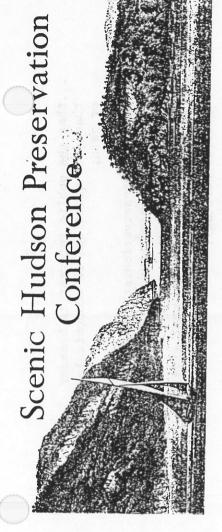
CON EDISON MUST NOT BUILD AT STORM KING THEY CAN BE STOPPED

- By Con Edison's own statements the Storm King project is not essential for New York City. In testimony before the Federal Power Commission, both in 1964 and 1965, Con Edison has projected a use of 4.1% of the Storm King plant capacity. Con Edison says its need for peak power is most urgent in late summer and early fall. The New England Power System, whose peak need is a winter problem, publicly said it wants to sell peaking power to New York City. The statement was made at the time New England Power established interconnection with Con Edison in December, 1964.
- The Con Edison license for Storm King was issued by the FPC on a record which is incomplete and grossly faulty. Department of the Interior and Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference witnesses proved this beyond question in testimony which was not admitted into the record until after issuance of the license.
- Scenic Hudson attorney's are asking the Federal courts to intervene and set aside the license.
- Con Edison can be stopped. The power plant will never be built if we work without let up.

We need your voice and your help to keep close at hand this untrammeled highlands area, an untrammeled gorge, and an unviolated Storm King.

Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference

500 Fifth Avenue - Suite 1625 New York, N. Y. 10036 OXford 5-6204



AS NEW HEARINGS BEGIN

Monday, November 14, 1966, marks the opening of a critical stage in a three-year campaign which has been carried on by many allied organizations and individuals under leadership of Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference.

The Conference was formed to preserve the unique area of the Hudson River Gorge and Highlands from desecration, and prevent Consolidated Edison from building the world's largest pumped-storage electric generating plant inside the Storm King Mountain.

Storm King Mountain, at the northern gate of the Hudson River Gorge, is celebrated in history and in art as a scene of incomparable grandeur. The Conference carries an historic national responsibility to make good on a charter given it by the courts on behalf of conservation as a whole:

Scenic Hudson went to the courts after the Federal Power Commission disregarded its pleas and granted a license for the plant to Con Edison. In canceling the license and remanding the case for further hearings, the U. S. Court of Appeals declared

FROM: SCENIC HUDSON PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1625 New York City, New York 10036 Rod Vandivert, Executive Director

Phone: (212) OXford 5-6204

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 -- Extent of the violation of Storm King

Mountain for Con Edison's proposed pumped storage hydroelectric power

plant is shown here in artist rendition released by the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference. Drawing prepared from descriptions by Charles W. Eliot, II,

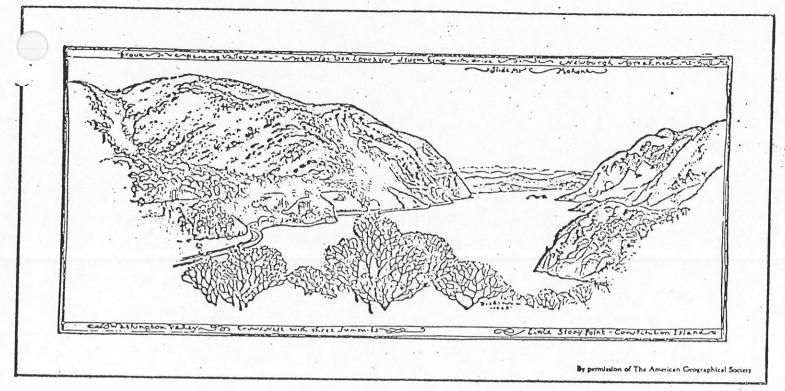
noted Harvard University planner and architect, is testimony prepared for

Federal Power Commission hearings beginning Monday (November 14, 1966)

in New York City on Con Ed's renewed attempt to secure a license for the plant.

The physical evidences and damage to the natural conditions envisioned by Mr. Eliot include a concrete railroad bridge, fish screens and abutments at the river edge; a huge movable crane with an extensible arm long enough to raise each of the 96 fish screens (measuring 22 x 9 feet) for periodic cleaning; the black hole of the tunnel entrance which measures 30 feet in diameter; the devastated area, more than 800 feet long and up to 70 feet high, for the tailrace and slope behind it; the construction roads, and the tower for the ventilation shaft and the high visibility of the information center, picnic shelter and observation terraces. The construction of the roads and other facilities, according to Mr. Eliot, will destroy much of the present vegetal cover.

500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1625 New York, New York 10036 (Telephone: OXford 5-6204)



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STORM KING MOUNTAIN ISSUE

Since early in 1964 the struggle to prevent an unnecessary pumped-storage hydroelectric plant at Storm King Mountain has been a national issue. Consolidated Edison Company's plans were announced officially in late 1962. Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference began in 1963 with six people. Almost immediately the plan to gouge into Storm King became a matter of national concern.

Since that time, the fight has been joined by many national and local conservation and sportsmens groups and about 20,000 individual supporters of Scenic Hudson. Help has come from all 50 of the United States and a dozen or more foreign countries.

The scope and importance of this battle is literally now national in its impact. A fight that began over the scenic beauty of an incomparable area has developed into a struggle for the rights of the people to protect not only natural beauty but a wide variety of natural resources. It has become a fight to force government to protect the public interest in its licensing and regulatory procedures. It has become a basic conservation battle.

The Storm King case has been before the Federal Power Commission, before the Federal courts and is now back before the FPC.

Among the organizations supporting Scenic Hudson are the following:

Adirondack Mountain Club Adirondack Mountain Club, N.Y.Chapter Adirondack Mountain Club, L.I. Chapter American Youth Hostels, Inc. Appalachian Mountain Club Appalachian Mountain Club, N.Y.Chapter Boscobel Restoration, Inc. Citizens Committee for Natural Resources City College Outdoor Club College Alumni Hiking Club Constitution Island Association, Inc. Cornwall Taxpayers Water Protection Assn. Cortlandt Conservation Association, Inc. Cosmopolitan Club of Montclair Outdoor Grp. County of Nassau Explorer Post 235, Boy Scouts of America Federation of N.Y. State Bird Clubs Fresh Air Club Garrison Fish & Game Assn. Green Mountain Club, N.Y. Section Hutchinson River Council, B.S.A. Inkowa Outdoor Club Interstate Hiking Club, Inc. Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. L.I. League of Salt Water Sportsmen Metropolitan Recreation Assn. Nassau County Fish & Game Assn., Inc. Nassau Hiking and Outdoor Club National Audubon Society National Parks Association National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, Inc.

Neophyte Explorers

New York Ramblers

New York Hiking Club

New York/New Jersey Trail Conference

Open Road Club, Brooklyn College Orange Mountain Council, B.S.A. William F. Perry, Mari F. Perry Philipstown Citizens Assn. Protectionists and Trail Hikers Putnam County Bd. of Supervisors Putnam County Historical Society Ramapo Hiking Club Ramapo Ramblers Sierra Club and its Atlantic Chapter Sportsmen's Council, Marine District of New York State, Inc. Lyall L. Stuart Suffern Historical Hikers John Tamsen Torrey Botanical Club Tramp & Trail Club of New York Robert Treat Council, B.S.A. The Nature Conservancy The Wilderness Society Town of Carmel Town of Cortlandt Town of Philipstown Town of Putnam Valley Town of Yorktown Union County Hiking Club University Outing Club Village of Freeport

Westchester Trails Association

Westport Striped Bass Club

Woodland Trail Walkers, Inc.

Windbeam Outdoor Club

This list has now been joined by New York City protesting the Storm King Mountain site to protect the New York Catskill Aqueduct which is endangered by the project and the Palisades Interstate Park Commission to prevent the intrusion of the project on Interstate Park property.

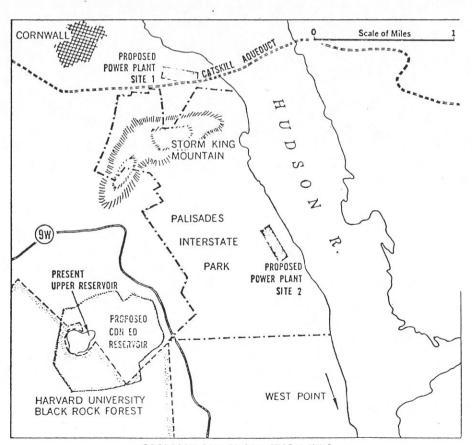
Wanderbirds

Though some modifications have been made in the utility's original plan, the proposal would still require alteration and defacement at either of the two sites proposed for the generating station.

The most important single fact at issue is that this plant is not necessary. It has been clearly established that there are viable alternatives. There is responsible testimony to the effect that the project is a threat to scenic beauty, New York City's water supply, the water supply of Cornwall and adjacent villages, the Hudson River fisheries (which themselves are an important economic resource in the Hudson and in coastal waters), Harvard's Black Rock Forest and the Palisades Interstate Park lands. It has further been demonstrated that the power lines attendant to the project would be severely damaging to the natural beauty and the planning processes in the Town of Philipstown and possibly other areas in Westchester and Putnam Counties (depending on the power lines ultimately needed).

* * * * *

Initially Con Edison's proposal was to cut a quarry-sized hole in the north face of Storm King Mountain and place a generating station at Site #1 on the map.



PROPOSED CON EDISON STORM KING
PUMPED STORAGE PROJECT IN HUDSON GORGE

As the opposition grew and after reversal by the Federal courts of a license issued in 1965 by the Federal Power Commission, the utility now proposes to bury most of the project at the same site. This is unfortunately directly over the New York Catskill Aqueduct in an area in which New York City ran into bad rock and failure when it drilled a 20-foot tunnel for the Aqueduct. The excavation Con Edison proposes would be approximately 600 feet long, by 200 feet wide, by 150 feet high. According to geologists and engineers representing New York City, this is a clear threat to the 45 per cent of New York City's water supply which is brought from upstate reservoirs via the Catskill Aqueduct.

In response to protests over the danger to the Aqueduct, the FPC has proposed the taking of land in Palisades Interstate Park. This, of course, brings up the question of the value and sanctity of park lands and the propriety of industrial defacement of land set aside for park purposes. Palisades Interstate Park Commission, which was set up by Congress in 1963, is vigorously opposed to Site #2 on the map. (This area has been described by Con Edison witnesses as being not very valuable real estate).

The Upper Reservoir (shown in the lower left hand corner on the map) is a necessary portion of Con Edison's plan. Presently a fresh and pure portion of Cornwall's water supply, the small mountain reservoir would be replaced by a man-made "storage basin" of 245 acres to hold 12 billion gallons of salty and polluted Hudson River water, 1200 feet above Cornwall and behind earth and rock dams on the back face of Storm King Mountain.

To create this storage basin Con Edison would have to condemn or acquire a portion of Harvard's Black Rock Forest, as well as purchasing the Upper Reservoir now serving the Town of Cornwall. Any seepage, either through present mountain water courses or overland would endanger both local water supplies for Cornwall and its adjacent villages and the total upland ecology.

Responsible scientists have suggested further that there is danger of earthquake, of further deterioration of the quality of the water of the Hudson River, and moreover that alternatives would do a better job of helping alleviate air pollution in New York City than would this project.

The legal proceedings set by the Storm King case To date have supported conservation arguments throughout the country. The project has been stopped, but it is not yet defeated. The Hudson River Gorge itself deserves far better treatment than this industrialization and other projects which could well follow the precedent even into lands presumed protected by park status if site # 2 is selected.

Though our battle is now five years old there is far too much at stake both in the Hudson River Valley and throughout the nation to stop short of total protection.

The Sunday Herald Tribune

AUGUST 9, 1964

Save the Highlands From Con Ed

Consolidated Edison wants to build a \$160 million pumped-storage hydroelectric power plant at Storm King Mountain in the Hudson highlands. And, regrettably, Con Ed has received a substantial boost in the favorable report by the Federal Power Commission's examiner.

The question here is whether the public interest is better served by the material advantages of cheap, efficient electricity or by preserving the scenic beauty of one of America's great historic landscapes.

The power company doesn't admit that the alternatives are quite so simple. It argues that nobody has been drastically concerned heretofore about the physical appearance of either side of the Hudson, that the recreational potential is negligible, that history will still be there, and that Con Ed will actually contribute man-made beauty.

The fact, of course, is that the native scenery will be drastically altered by gouging a huge chunk out of Storm King, with a great expanse of power plant at water level and a vast reservoir despoiling the wild forest on the mountaintop. What's

more, this could well be the signal for further industrial encroachment on unspoiled countryside.

All this is supposed to be progress, because Con Ed needs more power sources and because at the moment Storm King seems more feasible to the engineering mind (although subject to change a few years hence) than steam plants, the atomic potential, or power transmission from Canada.

It is true that not enough people have cared. They wake only with crisis. The state has been laggard; why, for instance, should Storm King be private property? Even now the opposition to Con Ed is poorly organized, and this at the moment when the FPC is about to decide on bases which skillfully avoid or patronize the real issue.

And this is that the preservation of the Hudson highlands for now and forever is essential to those values which the materialists don't understand. Electricity we need and are willing to pay for, but not at the cost of wrecking priceless natural beauty.

The New York Times.

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Preserving the Hudson Highlands

Federal Power Commission hearings have recently been concluded on the highly controversial proposal of the Consolidated Edison Company to erect a major power installation on the west bank of the Hudson near Cornwall, N. Y., which has aroused bitter opposition from conservationists and lovers of the majestic scenery of the Hudson Highlands.

The basic reason for this proposal is that New York City's demands for electric power are much greater by day, especially in the air-conditioned summertime, than they are by night. Under the plan, water would be pumped at night, when the city's demand for power is low, from the Hudson River to a 240 acre reservoir far above the river, just southwest of Storm King Mountain. During the day the water would flow through a tunnel to a huge generating station to be hewn out of the base of the mountain's northern face. Electric power would be carried from there by submarine cable to the east shore of the Hudson.

Con Edison admits there are other sites in the same general area that could be developed, but none that would permit as large or as economical a power development as the Cornwall site, which the company estimates would save it \$13,000,000 a year, and which lovers of the Hudson's irreplaceable beauty say would leave a raw scar on the mountainside no matter how much landscaping may be done.

We think the latter are right and that the project would entail irreparable damage to the Highlands. We do not dispute Con Ed's experts to the effect that this is probably the most economic and most efficient means of supplying the next increment of power to meet New York City's constantly growing needs.

But this is the kind of dilemma that nowadays affects almost any project for the preservation of areas of natural beauty, whether in the Hudson Highlands or in the Canyonlands of Utah: if the area is to be fully protected for future generations, it cannot be most efficiently used now for a power plant or a dam, for mineral exploitation or for grazing. If it is to be used for such purposes, its particular esthetic or scenic qualities, its beauty and its silences, will be lost forever.

If the required power plant is not erected at Cornwall but at some other place of less notable scenic and historic interest, doubtless the consumers of New York will have to pay more than they would otherwise pay for their power. We think this choice should be faced frankly; and we also think that in the present instance, pres-

friend of the Kennedy family, was described by the Attorney General as an "outstanding" Congressman. We agree that he has been outstanding, but only for absenteeism, his chief—and in fact the only—mark of distinction of his many years in Washington.

Prayers in the Schools

For five weeks now the House Judiciary Committee has been wrestling with proposed constitutional amendments to undo the Supreme Court decisions of 1962 and 1963, which prohibited the use of prayers or Bible selections for devotional purposes in the public schools. When the hearings began, Congressional mail was running ten to one in favor of such an amendment. But as testimony has brought out the difficulties and pitfalls involved, there has been a decided shift.

Representatives of the National Council of Churches and of the Baptists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Seventh Day Adventists, Unitarians and the United Church of Christ have all spoken out against any legislative tinkering with the Bill of Rights. So have leaders of the Jewish faith. Spokesmen for Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Methodists have been divided.

For our part—as we have previously stated at great length—we believe that the First Amendment has served this nation well since its adoption 173 years ago. We oppose any change in it.

Losing One's Nationality

In a nation of immigrants, history as well as justice demands that the naturalized citizen stand in all respects on an equal footing with the native-born. In recent years this country has forsaken that ideal, notably in a law depriving the naturalized American of his citizenship if he returns to the land of his birth for three years, or any foreign country for five. No similar penalty is meted out to the native-born for residence abroad.

This inequity has now been removed by the Supreme Court. By a 5-to-3 vote, the Court has sustained the argument of Mrs. Angelika Schneider that the statute was unconstitutional. Mrs. Schneider, who came here from Germany at the age of 5 but married a German lawyer and lives in Cologne, now regains her American citizenship, as will some 40,000 others.

Herman Frederick Marks, a Milwaukee-born man who was Fidel Castro's executioner in Cuba, was less fortunate. A 4-to-4 division in the

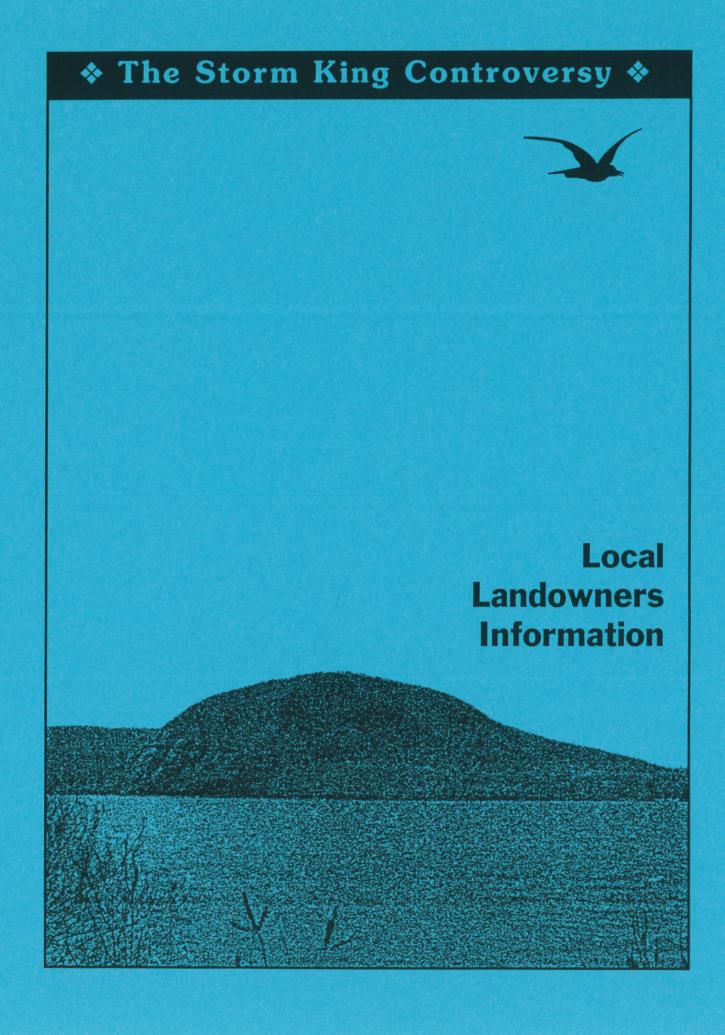


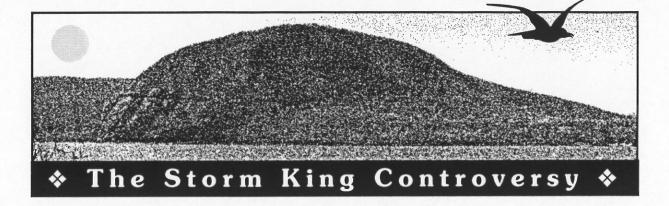
July 31 1964

Must God's Junkyard Grow?

When does a local conservation issue become national? Up the Hudson River near West Point, Consolidated Edison proposes building the nation's third largest hydroelectric station in a hole gouged out of the flank of Storm King Mountain. This is the gateway to the Hudson Highlands, one of the grandest passages of river scenery in the world. Shocked residents and conservationists, led by New York State Historian Carl Carmer, have carried their protest to the Federal Power Commission, which has yet to rule on Con Ed's application. Con Ed has made important scenery-preserving concessions in its plans for the site, whose natural economic advantages admittedly are great. But if its application is granted, chances for still another plant across the Hudson will be greatly enhanced and further mutilation of the stately hills rendered likely.

National or local? Apparently local, like the battle waged by New York sportsmen to preserve the Beaverkill and Willowemoc rivers, the nation's original dry-fly trout streams, from highway construction. Or like the battle to save what is left of the Indiana Dunes on Lake Michigan from commercial exploitation. Or like the battle to keep California's Kings and Tehipite canyons from being dammed and drowned. But like these and other campaigns, some of which were described here recently under the title "The Creeping Junkyard" (LIFE, March 20), they also deserve to be called national issues. In a real sense the whole country suffers every time Americans make a bad choice, even a local one, that allows the needless waste of any of our natural treasures. The destruction of such resources is irrevocable; no one can pass that way again.





Local Landowners

Who Are They?

There are many families who own large pieces of property near Storm King Mountain and Black Rock Forest (where the pump storage power plant's reservoir would be built). They have lived in this area for many generations and the have a real love of this land.

Some of these families, including the Rockefellers, Morgans, Stillmans and Duggans have donated land to create parks in the Hudson Valley to protect the land and make it "forever wild."

Position -

- They don't feel that the Mayor and Village Board of Cornwall-on-Hudson speak for all of the people in the village. They have many concerns about the project; these landowners feel:
 - 1) This project might harm Cornwall's water supply. Cornwall gets its drinking water from reservoirs in Black Rock Forest. The Con Ed project would take over one of these reservoirs and might hurt others.
 - 2) Cornwall-on-Hudson is thinking about tapping the New York City Aqueduct which brings water to New York City from the Catskill Mountains. This aqueduct runs through the area that Con Ed would use for the power plant and the blasting needed to build the plant, tunnel and reservoir might harm this important aqueduct. Perhaps the landowners should get New York City involved in protesting this project.
 - 3) the people of the area have a lot to lose by building this power plant. In the long run, the fish and animals, and mountains, trees our natural resources, are as important to us as a new power plant on Storm King Mountain.
- Families who have donated land to the Village of Cornwall or to the Palisades Interstate Park are angry because this land would be bought by Con Ed and flooded to build the giant reservoir needed to store water for the power plant. This is not why their parents and grandparents gave the land.
- The construction would ruin the scenic view forever. A mountain that has taken millions of years to form and has been admired for thousands of years by Native Americans, explorers, settlers, farmers, sailors and the residents of the Hudson Valley would be gone forever.
- Natural beauty should not be destroyed just to meet the needs of people. Scenic areas need to be
 protected for future generations to enjoy. The beauty of the Hudson Valley is as important a resource
 as its coal, iron, wood or energy.

Ulster BOCES - Solutions Unlimited 1996 Decision Making Workshop "The Storm King Contoversy"

Group Instructions

Things to do to prepare for the Federal Power Commission Hearing:

- Read this sheet and your role sheet to make sure that you understand the problem, the role that your group will be playing during the hearing and what you need to do during this planning time.
- 2) Read through the information file that you have been given. It contains copies of newspaper clippings, articles, flyers, etc. that were actually written about the Storm King controversy. What additional information can you find in this material to help you plan the best argument possible for your group's position on this issue?
- 3) Plan your argument to the Federal Power Commission. You want to make it as convincing as possible. You can use quotes and statistics from the articles to help support how you feel.
- 4) Decide who will speak for your group at the "preliminary Hearing."
- 5) There will be a "Preliminary Hearing" in the morning. At this hearing, the following will happen:
 - a) you will meet the board members
 - b) you will learn the rules by which the hearing will be held
 - c) your group will have 2-3 minutes to make a presentation to the Board. You should plan to tell them, in a few words, whether you support the building of the power plant on Storm King Mountain or you are against building it, and why. There will not be time for a lot of discussion or debate at this hearing. This will happen at the hearing after lunch.
- 6) After the hearing, you will have a chance to meet again to plan. If you find that there are other groups at the hearing that feel the same about this controversy, you can form a coalition and plan together for your presentation at the Hearing after lunch.
- 7) Finally, you should decide who will speak for your group or coalition and practice your presentation. It will be important to think of the questions that other groups who have the opposite position or the board may ask your group. You can think about what you might say to answer their questions.

The New York State Water Resources Commission, Albany, New York. Centlemen:

The Consolidated Edison's hydroelectric project in the Hudson Highlands is forcing the Village of Cornwall to relinquish one of its reservoirs, and to seek other water resources.

As residents of the Mountainville area we object to that part of the proposed plan for new sources of water which entails the pumping of ground water from the Mountainville area to the Village of Cornwall.

The available ground water in the area is limited in quantity, is all needed there for expanding commercial and residential see. It should not be taken away to be replaced by a less satisfactory supply.

Lowering the water table by pumping will threaten wells in /

We therefore ask that the proposal to take water from the Mountainville area be excluded from the Cornwall Village water project.

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| alxipayers oppose Cornwall aqueduct tap

By RICHARD J. BUDELMAN

A public hearing on the town of Cornwall's application to tap the New York City Aqueduct for 500,000 gullons of water a day, has been adjourned by the State Water Resources Commission (WRC) until Jan. 11.

The adjournment was granted to permit the Cornwall Taxpayers Water Protection Association time to prepare "expert" testimony in opposition to the establishment of a water district that will be served by the aqueduct..the main water pipeline to New York.

Terrance P. Curran, WRC senlor engineer, heard opening statements from the attorneys for both sides Tuesday morning in the town hall. The session ran through the afternoon.

Oppose new system

Attorney Thomas P. Callahan of Cornwall, representing the association, stated that while the taxpayers group does not object to furnishing water for the district from existing sources, it does object to an alternate system which could prove inadequate and unreliable.

Callahan also said the association will show that the "proposed substitute water complex is fraught with many hazards, some

of which would result, ironically, from the huge (Consolidated Edison) experimental pumped storage project which would occupy the area of the present upper reservoir."

Loeb objects

Town Attorney James R. Loeb repeatedly objected to any testimony dealing with Consolidated Edison. He said the only testimony the WRC should consider is testimony relevant to the town's application to form a new water district and tap the aqueduct.

Both Loeb and Attorney Carl Holman, representing Con Ed, stated that the New York utility has nothing to do with Cornwall's application to tap the aqueduct and its hydroelectric project will in no way affect the proposed new water district.

There is a connection between Con Ed and the proposed water district, but town officials consider that it is removed from the question of tapping the aqueduct.

Con Ed to pay

The cost of establishing the district and hooking up to the aqueduct will be borne by the utility under a \$750,000 grant given to the Village of Corn.

wall as part of an exchange for rights to the village reservoir. The village has agreed to use about \$70,000 for construction of new distribution lines to serve the proposed district. The estimated 3,700 residents who live in the district would pay nothing for construction of the system. The association contends that

the application to tap the aque. duct has a direct bearing on the Con Ed project,

Predicts loss

permitted to construct its hydroelectric plant in Cornwall, the result would be "the loss beyond possible restoration of a major source of healthful, pure, fresh drinking water to serve the short-range commercial interests of a glant metropolitan utility, none of whose services benefit any of the people of this area." He quoted engineers Hazen and Sawyer, who conducted a survey

of village water resources:
"It will also eliminate from
the Cornwall system the reservoir that consistently produces

the best quality of water."
Callahan said further that any towns along the course of the aqueduct which need its water may draw it, as the City of

Newburgh has recently been given permission to do.

He said that unless the commission approves the Con Ed plan, Cornwall will not have to draw water from the aqueduct, because village supplies could adequately serve the town.

Effects feared

The attorney said the association fears that further drains upon the aqueduct will have a drastic effect upon the New York water supply.

"Thow many more communities can New York City carry on its back? He asked. "How can a responsible state agency permit another, totally unnecessary drain upon this water resource to serve the interests of this powerful utility and its friends?"

He said when the aqueduct was installed, it was agreed that communities along its course could draw up to 150 gallons a day for every resident in unincorporated areas, no matter what the needs of New York City metals had

Drought cited

Cameron said, the water district has, in effect, been operative for many years, serving the Canterbury section of the town

wall. He added that the town board believes it necessary to tap the aqueduct at this time because of the severe drought which has crippled the water resources of the area.

The supervisor said he be. lieves that "opposition here is not against the proposed water district, but against Con Ed. They are not interested in de. veloping joint community water supplies, but only in stopping construction of the hydroelec. tric project."

Only one appears

Cameron told the WRC en. glneer that only one person appeared at a public hearing conducted by the town board on the proposal to create a new water district. He said no one pettitioned the board for a permissive referendum on the proposal during the 30-day pettition period.

cern is with the needs of his

township, not with those of New

York City.

Supervisor Gordon K. Cameron

testified that his immediate con-

Poning tapping of the aqueduct when drought conditions exist and there is a need for water," Cameron said. "We have gone a long way today from the pertinent testimony on this issue. I ask the commission to issue a lavorable decision on the town board's application."

Othersrepresenting the association who spoke at the hearing were Louis P. Ledoux of Englewood, N.Y., and Mrs. Leona Myzakowski of Firthcliffe.



When Con Edison starts dynamiting Storm King Mountain, keep your fingers crossed. 40% of your water supply may go down the drain.

As early as this November, according to a recent Con Edison announcement, the wtility could close an electric contact and triger an explosive charge planted in Sterm King Mountain on the Hudeon River near Convent). It will be the first of thousands of charges necessary to dislodge \$50,000 tens of rock. When the Jebens is cleared away, three underground chamber will be left, the largest of which could accommodate a 15-steey building and will be the site of a large powerhouse for Con Edison's preposed Sories King Pumpod Storage Generating Plant.

Jost 140 fort away from a corner or the powerhouse chamber is a transfer-gare of the Carlot's Aposton-thank carrier 40% of New York City's water supply fand up to 100% of the water supply of a souther of Westchester construction.

The first attempt to construct this tunned, in 1913, failed because introducing rock formation could not support even a 20-foot boring. A new, assiller tunned was deep Again, asstable rock was encountered but the summel has held So the.

We Newl All the Lanck We Can Get

There are some people who think we shouldn't have to trust to lock to keep our water supply secure. The Seens (Husbook Preser) wation Conference, for example, Seens (Husbook has been fighting the Seems King) project ever since Con Fedoro first announced paths for it are years ago. The stringer has been supple on many fronts—environmental, seems, economic, shou perhaps no inner in thelp to be as critical to the trumbactar well-being to millions of people as the risk of losing a mayor portion of their water supply.

City Calls Passibilities "Catastrophic"

The City of New York, Nalancing the need for more power against the need to safeguard in water upply, opposed the prince As the Corporation Counsel for the City of New York argued in a brief before the Appellase Devision of the New York Supreme Count.

at.

"The City's sugareers fear that such a massive excertation to clove to the Aspendoct sunnel will set off stress changes in the root in the triby causing the Aspendoct to break. Such a leveal could be entangenyles."

On Edwon has characterized the risk as "remove." The Evolent Country of the City of t

the opposite conclusion, and testified on behalf of New York City as follows:

"The risk of failure of the squeduct cannot be reported a manifect but it represents a definite heared... The risk might be taken... if only money were involved; however, a failure of this water supply might proparation the lives and wetfare of millions of persons in the City and the sprease communities served by the Catalall Aqueduct."

In other words, when they start dynamiting Storm King Mountain, keep your fungers crossed.

What Cast You Do?

supply. Your support is seeded.

Capitol Albury, New York 12224

Mayor Lindsay Office of the Mayor City Hall New York, N.Y. 10007

Charles F, Laure, Chief Con Belleon

Scenic Hudson Preser

Scenic Hudson full page ad, dated October 10, 1973, warning about the potential effects of the Storm King project on the New York City aqueduct, Storm King unnel. Courtesy of Scenic Hudson. bughkeepsie, N.Y.

THE TIME IS NOW -- AND IT'S YOUR MOVE!

"The time is now" to preserve and protect the Hudson Highlands so that the river, the fresh mountain water supply and the green woodlands may be used for all people to enjoy. Children of today want plans made now so that open spaces and flowing streams and rivers will be there tomorrow.

The Hudson is "the people's river." Its highland woodlands and historic streams cannot defend themselves against man-made dams and power-hungry plants.

We the people must rise up and support our legislators in their efforts to plan for wise use of our scenic Hudson. The earth cannot be stretched so we must conserve for tomorrow what we have today.

The pumped storage plant proposed at Storm King Mountain in the Hudson Highlands would use 50% more electricity than it would provide to pump salty filth from the river 1,000 feet up into the heart of the highlands next to West Point.

Every day dirty water 10 times that of New York City's entire daily water consumption would be pushed through state parkland and stored in the upper reservoir two-thirds the size of Central Park, surrounded by huge earth rock dams some 200 feet high, fenced, spotlighted and sprayed with poisonous sprays.

The core and access to Harvard University's Black Rock Forest for science research and education would be destroyed, along with an excellent fresh water reservoir. Transmission lines would cross fine green belts and even state park land would be unprotected. Fish life might be killed and as other utilities, already planning to follow suit, take over other shore sites and unplanned areas, the river would become an industrial canal. Unless we support plans for preserving natural areas for both river and highlands, it will be our fault that the river will be used for the profit of a few, rather than for the enjoyment of all.

Pass this message to family and friend and act now.

Write President and Mrs. Johnson and your Congressmen to support plans to make the Hudson a national scenic riverway. Join Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City, to learn of others' actions and report on your own.

Your Congressmen are Representative Henry Helstoski, who introduced Hudson Scenic Riverway Bill, H.R. 7003, and Senators Clifford Case and Harrison Williams. All may be addressed at the Congressional Building, Washington, D.C.

Remember, as Mrs. Johnson said, "The time is now!"

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The New York Time

ADOLPH 8. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1855 ORVIL E. DEVFOOS, Publisher 1861-1868



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Preserving the Hudson Highlands

Federal Power Commission hearings have recently been concluded on the highly controversial proposal of the Consolidated Edison Company to erect a major power installation on the west bank of the Hudson near Cornwall, N. Y., which has aroused bitter opposition from conservationists and lovers of the majestic scenery of the Hudson Highlands.

York City's demands for electric power are much greater by day, especially in the air-conditioned summertime, than they are by night. Under the plan, water would be pumped at night, when the city's demand for power is low, from the Hudson River to a 240 acre reservoir far above the river, just southwest of Storm King Mountain. During the day the water would flow through a tunnel to a huge generating station to be hewn out of the base of the mountain's northern face. Electric power would be carried from there by submarine cable to the east shore of the Hudson.

Con Edison admits there are other sites in the same general area that could be developed, but none that would permit as large or as economical a power development as the Cornwall site, which the company estimates would save it \$13,000,000 a year, and which lovers of the Hudson's irreplaceable beauty say would leave a raw scar on the mountainside no matter how much landscaping may be done.

We think the latter are right and that the project would entail irreparable damage to the Highlands. We do not dispute Con Ed's experts to the effect that this is probably the most economic and most efficient means of supplying the next increment of power to meet New York City's constantly growing needs.

But this is the kind of dilemma that nowadays affects almost any project for the preservation of areas of natural beauty, whether in the Hudson Highlands or in the Canyonlands of Utah: if the area is to be fully protected for future generations, it cannot be most efficiently used now for a power plant or a dam, for mineral exploitation or for grazing. If it is to be used for such purposes, its particular esthetic or scenic qualities, its beauty and its silences, will be lost forever.

If the required power plant is not erected at Cornwall but at some other place of less notable scenic and historic interest, doubtless the consumers of New York will have to pay more than they would otherwise pay for their power. We think this choice should be faced frankly; and we also think that in the present instance, pres-

friend of the Kennedy family, was described by the Attorney General as an "outstanding" Congressman. We agree that he has been outstanding, but only for absenteeism, his chief—and in fact the only—mark of distinction of his many years in Washington.

Prayers in the Schools

For five weeks now the House Judiciary Committee has been wrestling with proposed constitutional amendments to undo the Supreme Court decisions of 1962 and 1963, which prohibited the use of prayers or Bible selections for devotional purposes in the public schools. When the hearings began, Congressional mail was running ten to one in favor of such an amendment. But as testimony has brought out the difficulties and pitfalls involved, there has been a decided shift.

Representatives of the National Council of Churches and of the Baptists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Seventh Day Adventists, Unitarians and the United Church of Christ have all spoken out against any legislative tinkering with the Bill of Rights. So have leaders of the Jewish faith. Spokesmen for Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Methodists have been divided.

For our part—as we have previously stated at great length—we believe that the First Amendment has served this nation well since its adoption 173 years ago. We oppose any change in it.

Losing One's Nationality

In a nation of immigrants, history as well as justice demands that the naturalized citizen stand in all respects on an equal footing with the native-born. In recent years this country has forsaken that ideal, notably in a law depriving the naturalized American of his citizenship if he returns to the land of his birth for three years, or any foreign country for five. No similar penalty is meted out to the native-born for residence abroad.

This inequity has now been removed by the Supreme Court. By a 5-to-3 vote, the Court has sustained the argument of Mrs. Angelika Schneider that the statute was unconstitutional. Mrs. Schneider, who came here from Germany at the age of 5 but married a German lawyer and lives in Cologne, now regains her American citizenship, as will some 40,000 others.

Herman Frederick Marks, a Milwaukee-born man who was Fidel Castro's executioner in Cuba, was less fortunate. A 4-to-4 division in the

RESOLUTION

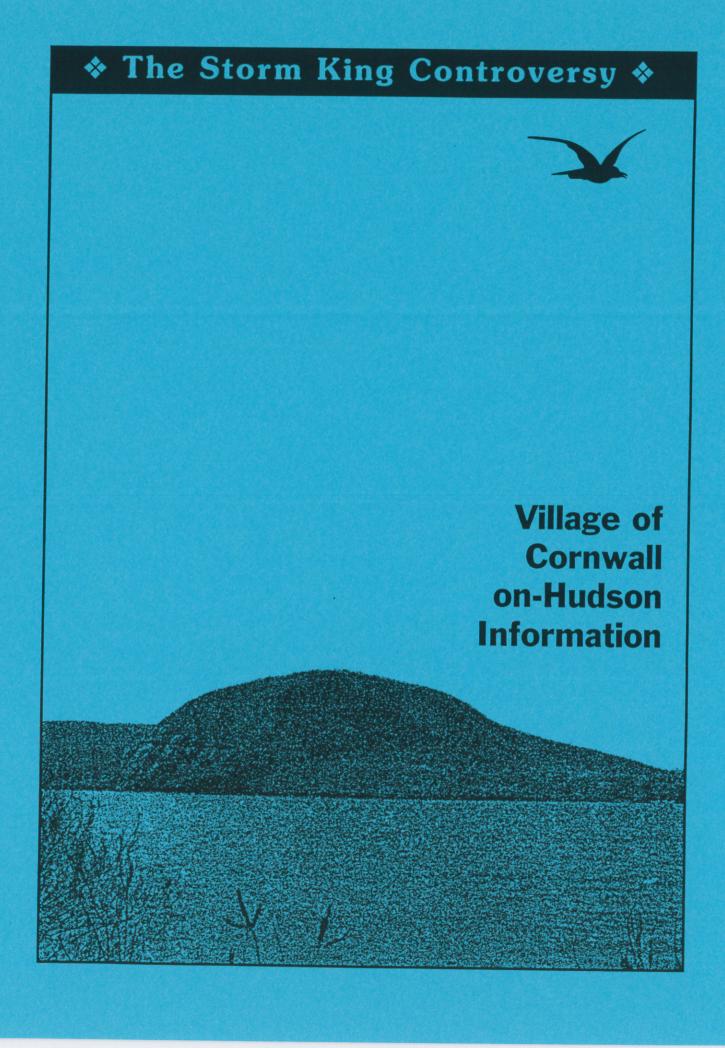
WHEREAS, the Hudson River and its shorelines comprise a unique and irreplaceable resource, and

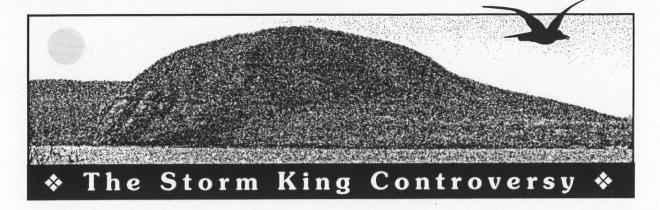
WHEREAS, the Palisades and the region from Dunderberg to Storm King both represent a unique and natural scenic and historical resource, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we strongly support Scenic Hulson Preservation Conference in its attempt to protect both sides of the magnificent Hudson River Gorge from any unnecessary industrial intrusion and to protect the resources of the River and its adjacent Palisades and Hudson Highlands; and further

RESOLVED that we appreciate, support and endorse the efforts of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and the New York State Historic Trust to protect that part of the national historic landmark known as Palisades Interstate Park, which is threatened by industrial intrusion by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, and, further

RESOLVED that we urge the Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation of the National Park Service of the
Department of the Interior to take a strong stand by recommending
that the Federal Power Commission not grant a license to the
Consolidated Edison Company to permit construction of a pumpedstorage facility in the Storm King Mountain section of the
Palisades Interstate Park or in the immediate region known as the
Gorge of the Hudson Highlands.





Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson

Who Are They?

Con Ed wants to build the Pump Storage Project on land in the Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York. The Village government that represents the people of Cornwall-on-Hudson is headed by a Mayor and a Village Board of Trustees. The government officials of the Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson supports the construction of the Con Ed pump power storage plant at Storm King Mountain.

Position -

The Storm King Project will benefit the people who live in Cornwall-On-Hudson because:

- Con Ed will pay more than one half a million dollars in taxes to Cornwall-On-Hudson. This would mean that individual homeowners would have to pay less taxes and we would have more money for our schools, library, parks, etc.
- The project will increase the value of people's homes and property in Cornwall.
- Con Ed plans to improve the Cornwall waterfront and build a park for local people to picnic, boat, and enjoy community events.
- The project will create jobs for local people and bring money into the community through shops, restaurants, hotels, and rental homes.
- Those local residents who are opposing the project are concerned only about their own property \ and don't care about the rest of the residents of the Cornwall area who will benefit.

Ulster BOCES - Solutions Unlimited 1996 Decision Making Workshop "The Storm King Contoversy"

Group Instructions

Things to do to prepare for the Federal Power Commission Hearing:

- 1) Read this sheet and your role sheet to make sure that you understand the problem, the role that your group will be playing during the hearing and what you need to do during this planning time.
- 2) Read through the information file that you have been given. It contains copies of newspaper clippings, articles, flyers, etc. that were actually written about the Storm King controversy. What additional information can you find in this material to help you plan the best argument possible for your group's position on this issue?
- 3) Plan your argument to the Federal Power Commission. You want to make it as convincing as possible. You can use quotes and statistics from the articles to help support how you feel.
- 4) Decide who will speak for your group at the "preliminary Hearing."
- 5) There will be a "Preliminary Hearing" in the morning. At this hearing, the following will happen:
 - a) you will meet the board members
 - b) you will learn the rules by which the hearing will be held
 - c) your group will have 2-3 minutes to make a presentation to the Board. You should plan to tell them, in a few words, whether you support the building of the power plant on Storm King Mountain or you are against building it, and why. There will not be time for a lot of discussion or debate at this hearing. This will happen at the hearing after lunch.
- 6) After the hearing, you will have a chance to meet again to plan. If you find that there are other groups at the hearing that feel the same about this controversy, you can form a coalition and plan together for your presentation at the Hearing after lunch.
- 7) Finally, you should decide who will speak for your group or coalition and practice your presentation. It will be important to think of the questions that other groups who have the opposite position or the board may ask your group. You can think about what you might say to answer their questions.



Storm King -- the landmark struggle

Prospect of tax, job bonanza put majority on Con Edison's side in 1962

Third article of series by Ron Britzke

The cost of Con Ed's hydroelectric project caught everyone's eye -- as the utility intended. The \$115 million estimate, quickly raised to \$150 million, promised the community a tax bonanza. Total property valuation might jump from the existing \$10 million to \$30 million. There was some wild speculation about property owners in Cornwall paying no taxes at all.

The local economy would get a further boost from construction jobs. Some 300 to 400 people would be needed to build the facility.

Gordon Cameron was Cornwall supervisor, having recently defeated the veteran Raymond Preston. He urged citizens to withhold criticism until all the facts were in and do nothing to jeopardize prosperity that appeared to lie just ahead. In a statement as true today as it was then. Cameron said if some relief wasn't found, "taxes will go right into orbit." Con Ed seemed to promise that relief.

The Local, which would maintain a neutral stance for a time, attempted to put things in perspective. In an unsigned editorial probably written by one of the owners, Marion Mailler, the project was likened to a rainbow with the mythical pot of gold at its end. Entitled The Serious Questions, the Oct. 4 message tried to recall the

community to reality. What guarantees were there that new water sources could be found? (The 62-million-gallon Upper Reservoir would be taken.) A full-time building inspector would be needed to cope with the growth Con Edison had promised to bring. As for construction jobs, this would be like the St. Lawrence Seaway, The Local suggested -- temporary prosperity only until the work was done.

Meanwhile, the utility was aware it faced at least one major obstacle. That had been pointed out by a member of Cornwall's most prominent family, Calvin W. Stillman. In an essay published in 1965, he recalled reading about the proposal in the Sept. 27, 1962 edition of The New York Times. He called at Con Ed's New York City headquarters the same day and was courteously received. (The average person probably would have had a much more difficult time, but Stillman's associations with Black Rock Forest, where the new reservoir would be built, and his astute business reputation gained him speedy entry.)

Maps were spread out and Stillman immediately spotted a flaw. The powerhouse lay on land owned by Palisades Interstate Park Commission. Most of the water tunnel would be under the commission's property as well. Had the utility checked with the two-state agency? One can imagine the scene today -- and the

silence which probably greeted his query. Con Ed had not touched base with PIPC, he wrote later.

In the end, this would be one of several fatal miscalculations, though it was not perceived as such in the euphoric early days of the project.

Stillman further deflated the utility's balloon by criticizing proposals for a set of 345-kilowatt power lines to be strung across the fabled "Wind Gate" of the Hudson Highlands between Storm King and Breakneck Mountain on the eastern shore. If the utility's engineers and officers were insensitive to the region's dazzling scenic values, he was not. His reaction in the 1965 essay was doubtless the same as that which he conveyed to Con Edison Sept. 27, 1962: "Great towers to carry heavy cables across the river just at its most beautiful point would desecrate a spot known and loved by millions of people. This would be a tragedy." Millions of more words would be written and spoken for and against the project in years to come, but the essence was captured at the outset. While Stillman felt the project would be beneficial if scenic values could be preserved, he unerringly pinpointed the sensivitive nature of one of America's most beautiful vistas.

(The lines in question were originally planned to span the Hudson, go inland a few miles to Nelson-ville on the east side of the river, then south to a power station at Dunwoodie near Yonkers.)

...Tax, job prospects

(Continued from Page 1A)

The Village Board met in special session Oct. 1. Water was its worry. The pastoral watershed, with its picturesque ponds, would not survive the Con Ed intrusion. All trees in the 260-acre reservoir site would be felled. Remaining ponds in the area probably would be useless after a while. Seepage would inevitably spread pollution and salinity into them, critics said.

Though out of politics, Preston weighed in with demands for water guarantees, parks on some of the land which the utility would acquire, and a review of the town zoning ordinance. Much tighter restrictions would be needed, he predicted.

Leslie Lawrence, village water superintendent, and Margaret Farnsworth, chairman of the Cornwall Water Commission, met with Hazen and Sawyer, a leading regional firm of engineers and Consolidated Edison's consultants for the hydro job. The experts were reassuring, but vague.

No one connected with planning wasted much time debating with A. Kenneth Morgan, director of Palisades Park. He had long been adamantly against deeding park land for other purposes. Con Ed foresaw

no problem with tunneling under Palisades land. But putting an enormous power complex on the commission's property south of Storm King Mountain would be firmly opposed.

The utility decided to make an end run around Morgan. New plans were drawn up. Suddenly, people in the Dean's Point area of Cornwall-on-Hudson, along the river south of the Cornwall Yacht Club, were approached by brokers. Would they sell? For how much?

The Local took note in a Nov. 8 editorial. Apparently the focus of attention would shift from the nondescript cove south of Storm King to the lordly mountain itself. The utility intended to shift the powerhouse, tail race, and water intake to the northern base of the towering granite landmark -- out of Morgan's domain.

That was indeed the case. Con Ed moved to acquire property bounded by the yacht club and Route 218 as far as Palisades property. Instead of construction south of the mountain, the plant would be on its flank. The tunnel would have to be blasted through the heart of Storm King.

All this was explained at a November public meeting at CCHS. Two hundred people listened to Con

Ed spokesmen and some voiced con plaints about misleading informatio -- or no information at all. Con E had said four or five acres near th mountain might be needed. But no it looked like 40 or 50 might bought or condemned. A representative of the Cornwall Garden Clu explained that the organization of posed cables strung across the river

As the fateful year drew to a close there was a sense that moving the power installation to the mountain had hardened some local resistance. However, it also brought the project within the village limits — to a potertial share of the proper tabonanaza the utility would proper tabonanaza tabonan

At the heart of it all was the mountain. Visible from virtually every where in the vicinity, it brooded over the river. For the first time, the mostly-unspoiled Highlands woulbe invaded by man and his commerce. Storm King would become symbol of ecology vs. industry.

NEXT: The mountain's mystiquand a widening of the controversy.



THE EVENING NEWS

. 3A

Tuesday, July 1, 1975

Local

torm King Power Project: Words of Support

By KAREN NAVARRA

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON - Words of support for the nowdormant Storm King hydroelectric project were voiced Monday evening at a meeting of the Greater New Windsor area Chamber of Commerce.

Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman R-N.Y. told members: "Con Ed already has spent \$20 million on the project and will have to invest an equal amount to start it up - and it will take \$600 million to complete.

"Cornwall (the project), in the past 13 the true challenge of Storm King." vears, could have saved 72 million barrels

tive today, 400 men would be employed." Gilman also briefed the audience on energy legislation recently passed by the

House of Representatives. Regarding opposition by environmental groups, which has stalemated the project, Gilman said: "The environment cannot be

preserved forever in the same form in a growing, dynamic society. It has to be give and take, both to preserve the environment and allow for progress. This is

Also speaking at the meeting was a vice

president of Consolidated Edison, Edward Livingston. He reviewed the 13-year-old history of the project, and said the power company asked for suspension of the hearings before the Federal Power Commission (FPC) until the fall of 1976 because "we want to be sure of our case.

"Some of the future barriers we have to consider," Livingston said, "are the possible success of our opponents and finances. In 13 years, the estimated cost of the project has escalated from \$170 million to \$450 million."

Livingston said Con Ed is conducting an

\$18 million fishery research study. "The planning continues, and location at Cornwall makes as much sense as it did before '

The Con Ed official said the FPC has recently asked for an economic feasibility report of the project, with which the com-

pany will comply.

The subject of the Stewart Airport runway extension was also discussed.

Gilman said the FAA's environmental impact report on the extension has been delayed and is not expected to be released until July 1976.

Of Stewart, Gilman said: "The MTA got off on the wrong foot because of thee lack of public imput. Now it is undertaking a whole new master plan, with public involvement this time.

Herbert LaRose, director of MTA's aviation division, told the chamber: "We are determined to develop the facility to ensure a financial return to the taxpayers of the state. The master plan will involve public participation and review. .

Frank Alfido called for a rally in support of Con Ed, similar to the event held in May

at Stewart for the runway extension. "Let's put the ecologists in our back pockets and get going on these projects,"

.

A vote on Alfido's proposal was not taken Monday.

Other speakers at the meeting included Henry McArdle, president of Local 825, International Union of Operating Engineers; Cornwall Village Mayor Michael Donahue, and New Windsor Supervisor Milton Fischer - all speaking in favor of the Con Ed project.

New YORK WORLD Telegram & Sun

AND SUN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1964

Con Ed Cites Saving on Cornwall Project

WASHINGTON, May 6— costs annually and a \$4 mil. project has come from con station at Nelsonville 23.5 glow was bounded that a pro- costs.

than \$12 million yearly over hydroelectric plants.

the cost of building and oper. The pumped-storage project scenic beauty of the High ating new steam generating would be used by Con Edison lands.

Diants.

Walter B. Fisk, the firm's mands for electricity in New

gineering, said company studies show clearly that the pro-

Factor in Licensing the power plant for use the two cars of a northbound BMT in testimony for a commis-next day. Water from the Jamaica train passed over him plication for a license to build turbines at the river-level tion in Manhattan, police rether plant, Fisk listed an \$8, plant to generate electricity.

her a subsequence of the subsequ

posed hydroelectric project at Economic feasibility is one the company plans to string Company witnesses yester.

Cornwall, N. Y., could save the factor considered by the component overhead transmission lines day rejected two alternatives Consolidated Edison Co. more mission in its licensing of down the east side of the Hud. to overhead lines—a submathan \$12 million yearly over hydroelectric plants. rine cable down the Hudson River and the stringing

lines along the New York Cen-

tral Railroad tracks.

posed \$130 million project is night when water would be sant, is in fair condition at Costant form an economic pumped from the Hudson lumbus Hosnital with a Fiver into project. Subway Mishap

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THE CORNWALL HWDROELECTRIC PROJECT

THE CORNWALL HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

To help meet the immediate and long-range power needs of 9 million people in New York City and Westchester in the most effective and practical way, Con Edison plans to construct a 2-million kilowatt pumped storage hydroelectric generating station at Cornwall, N.Y.

Scenic and recreational values in this area of the Hudson River will be preserved and improved. The plant—completely underground, and not visible from the surface—will be located in a low-lying shoreline area north of Storm King Mountain. The blight and decay that has spread along the shoreline at Cornwall will be removed and an attractive waterfront park constructed in its place.

There will be no construction on Storm King. Transmission lines from the station will be underground and under the Hudson River to a point well back from the opposite shore.

No pollution of any kind will be created in the Hudson Highlands—and the project in fact will serve to decrease the amount of air pollution in the New York City metropolitan area.

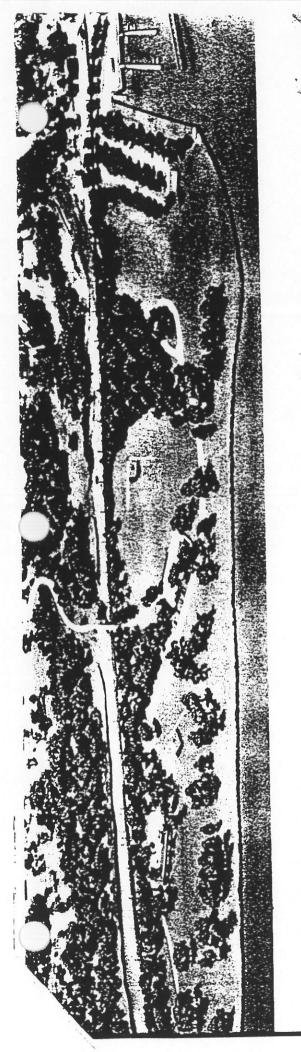
Hydroelectric generating stations are unique in that they can respond swiftly to sudden demands for large amounts of power. Thus, hydro stations are ideally equipped to reduce the possi-

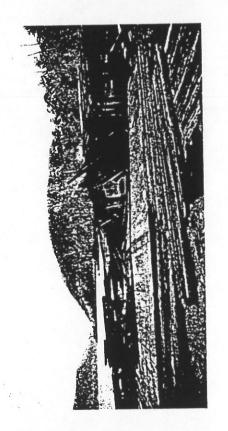
bility of any major blackout occurrence, and to restore power quickly in an emergency. Hydro stations add to reliability and enable more efficient operation of conventional and nuclear generating stations.

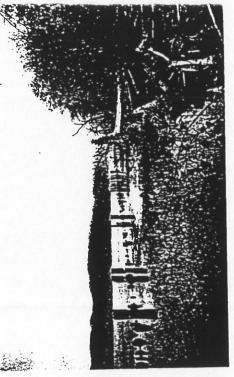
Basically, the Cornwall pumped storage hydro project will permit energy to be stored—much like a giant storage battery. During periods when electricity needs are low, power from efficient generating units elsewhere—normally nuclear plants—will pump water at Cornwall from a lower level—the Hudson—to a reservoir at a higher level. Then when power needs are high, this water from the reservoir will flow through turbines back into the river producing electricity to help meet the area's needs. Power from the Cornwall project to help meet these periods of peak daytime demands will replace power that now is produced in older, less efficient fuel fired generating units.

At Cornwall, 50 miles from the heart of Manhattan, nature has provided the physical requirements of a pumped storage hydroelectric station: a large source of water and a reservoir basin high above but near enough to store the water for generating power. Selected after years of intensive study and consideration of possible alternatives, the Cornwall site is one of the best in the world for such a hydro station.

Scale model in foreground shows site of generating plant north of Storm King Mountain (see front cover) and in a low-lying area on the Cornwall riverfront. The hydro plant is completely underground. Existing railroad in foreground crosses water channel leading to plant.







As part of the project, Con Edison will clear and restore the now rundown shoreline north of the generating station. It will transform this area into a mile-long, 57-acre recreational park which, upon completion, will be transferred to the Village of Cornwall. Fill from construction of the generating station will be utilized to produce a gently rolling landscape planted with appropriate trees, shrubs and lawn areas.

During restoration, Con Edison will remove such waterfront scars as partially submerged barges, a burned out railroad pier,

dilapidated and unsightly factory buildings and other evidence of decay and neglect.

When construction of the underground plant is completed, an attractively landscaped visitors' information center and picnic and shelter areas will be built on the surface. Paths and lookout points will enable visitors to view and enjoy the panorama of river and mountain. Near the storage reservoir, Con Edison plans to provide hiking trails, picnic sites and a scenic overlook near Route 9W for motorists to view the natural beauty of the surrounding highlands.

FISH LIFE PROTECTED

Prominent experts on fish life in the Hudson have testified that the Cornwall project will have no significant effect on the river's fish population, less effect, specifically, than one active sports fisherman.

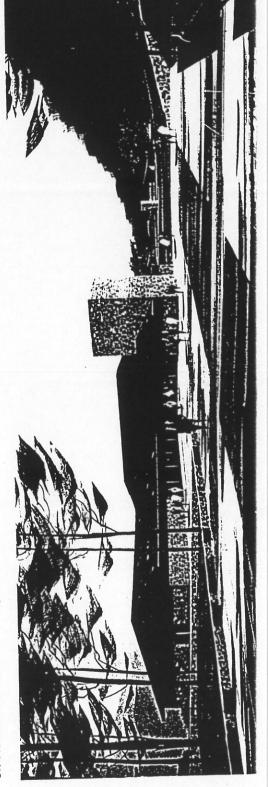
Con Edison will use the most modern fish protection devices available. In addition, if it were ever determined that the Cornwall project removed striped bass eggs and larvae to an extent that would harm the fishery, the Company will restock the river.

The Company is financing a \$175,000 fish life study which started in September, 1965. It is being conducted by Northeastern Biologists, Inc., an independent firm of marine biologists under direct supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the New York State Conservation Department. The study already has confirmed that striped bass spawning in the Hudson River is distributed over at least a 50 mile stretch of the river, and that the Cornwall area is not a particularly significant spawning area. The project is expected to supply further technical information on the most effective safety devices to use. It will also provide valuable information on Hudson River fish life in general.

COMMUNITY BENEFITED

The people of the Village of Cornwall voted 431 to 25 to approve provisions for transferring one of the Village reservoirs to Con Edison as the site for its hydro station reservoir. In return, the Company is financing the redevelopment of a water supply system for Cornwall about two and one-half times as large as and far more reliable than the Village's former supply. The nearly-completed new system will include a filtration plant and other water purification facilities previously lacking. This will open to fishing and boating four Village reservoirs now closed to recreational use.

The hydro project offers Cornwall and neighboring communities employment opportunities for large numbers of people during construction—a \$39 million payroll for some 1,000 workmen. The plant will contribute importantly to greater community resources as part of the tax base, and the project is the only likely way in which the rundown waterfront of the Village of Cornwall can be reclaimed.





The Cornwall LOCAL

Cornwall's Hometown Newspaper Since 1885

VOL. LXXXVI, NO. 22

CORNWALL, NEW YORK THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1970

10 CENTS A COL

Site of Con Ed Waterfront Park



57 ACRES FOR RECREATION plant site and adds 57 acres of - View looking south of a model of the Cornwall area showing ces to the Cornwall waterfront. waterfront park which extends The park will be turned over to for a mile north of the proposed the Village of Cornwall.

recreational and scenic resour-

Con Ed Looking Forward To Starting Storm King Project

The majority of the people of demolished buildings, abandonthe Cornwall area hail authorizing of the Consolidated Edison Co. by the Federal Power Commission on Wednesday of last week to proceed with the construction of the \$234 million pumped storage hydroelectric generating plant on Storm King Mountain as a prospective boom to the area.

Chairman John N. Nassikas and the five member Commission unanimously agreed in a 116 page written opinion that the project makes "best use of available resources with the minimum adverse impact on our environment." They noted that the 2 million killowatt plant, to constructed underground, will produce cheaper electricity than other alternatives and held that the adverse effects of the plant would be few.

The Commission in approving the Storm King location also licensed "Site 2" in the event the original location is precluded by court review. This second site is about a mile south from Cornwall and located in the Palisades Interstate Park.

However the FPC did eliminate the visitors information center, picnic facilities and parking area above the proposed underground powerhouse. A 57 acre riverfront park is proposed extending a mile north of the proposed plant site. This would replace unsightly, partly

ed factories, sunken barges and a burned out pier.

The Commission dismissed New York City's argument that the blasting for the underground installation would endanger the nearby Catskill Aqueduct, which carries 45 percent of the City's water. They termed the probability of damage to the Aqueduct remote as the area is extremely hard, strong, and sound and would withstand pressures involved in the construction. Also it was ruled. Con Ed would not have to build a bypass tunnel for the Aqueduct during construc-

In the Commission's opinion they stated, "Just as the mountain has swallowed up the scar of the higway, the intrusive railroad structure, and fills and tolerated both the barges and scows which pass by and the thoughtless humans who visit it without seeing it, so it will swallow up the structure which will serve the needs of the people for electric power. The beauty of the Highlands will not only remain, but the cleanup of the riverfront area and the creation of a fine park will contribute substantially to those qualities."

The 50 year license granted by the FPC will become effective in 30 days unless a petition for rehearing is filed by the opsued its final decision granting the first license for the Cornwall Project only to have the U. S. Court of Appeals set aside the license and remanded the case for further hearings.

Then on Dec. 23, 1969 the Presiding Examiner issued a decision for the second time. that Con Edison should be permitted to build the Cornwall Project. Following this Scenic Hudson and the City of New York requested an extension to Feb. 25, 1970 to file briefs on exemptions to the Presiding Examiner's Dec. 23 decision. FPC granted an extension until Feb.

On May 4, of this year there were oral arguments presented before the Commission and finally on Aug. 19 the FPC for the third time granted permission for Con Ed to build in Cornwall.

After word of the decision was reached a spokesman for Con Edison said:

"We are pleased that the Federal Power Commission has issued an order to license the construction of the Cornwall Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Generating Plant. We look forward assuredly be an asset to the to moving ahead as soon as possible with this much needed pro- ture."

ceived a copy of the Commis sion's opinion and order an thus are not able to comment detail."

Mayor's Donahue's Statemen Dr. Michael J. Donahue, May or of the Village of Cornwal who has worked closely with Co Edison, as well as members the Village Board, to bring th plant here, told the Local thi week, "I am happy for Con Edi son and happy for Cornwall, hope if it goes back to court i will be thrown out."

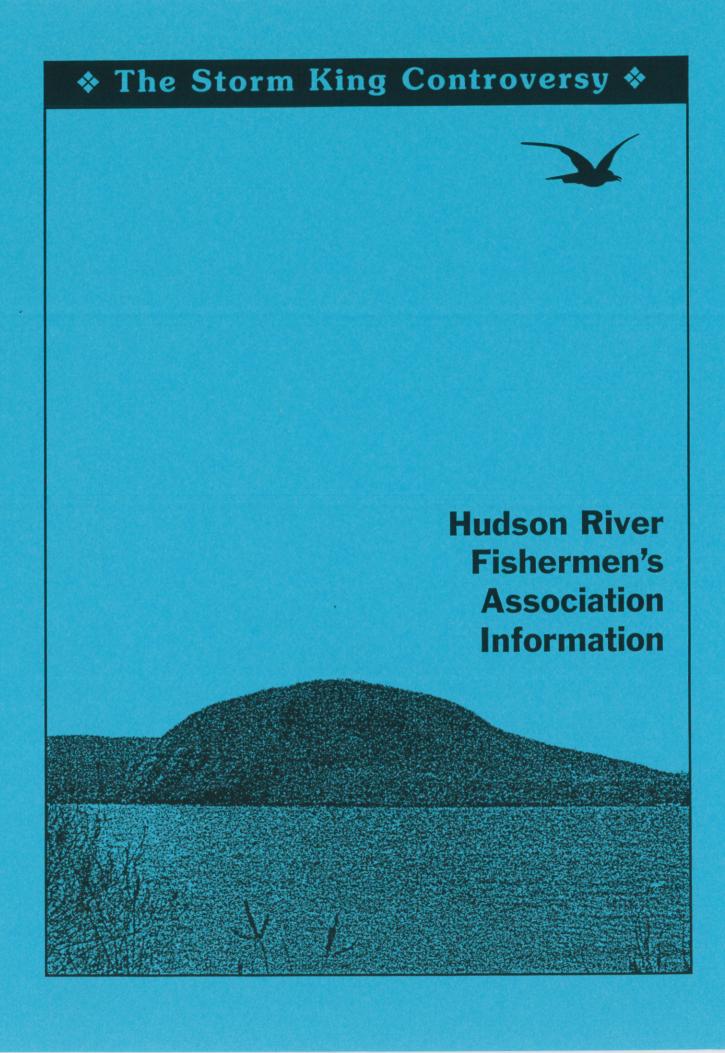
The utility has spent close to \$3 million to give the Village three phase water system in ex change for the Upper Reservoir The Cornwall Town Boardha

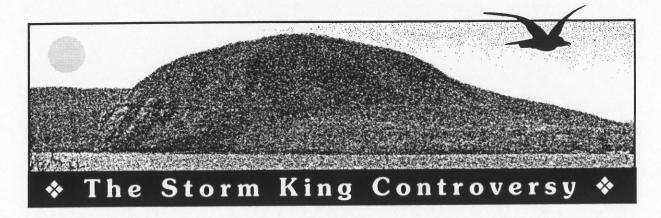
also been cooperative in helpin to have the Cornwall Project be come a reality.

Supervisor William J. Grahan on Monday said:

"The recent ruling by the Fed eral Power Commission t grant Con Edison a license to build the Storm King proposed project is very pleasing.

"With compliance of all en vironmental controls and safety standards the project will most Town and County tax struc





The Hudson River Fishermen's Association

Who Are They?

The Hudson River Fishermen's Association is a group formed by commercial and sports fishermen who are concerned about pollution in the Hudson River and building projects that might hurt the river. Because of pollution in the Hudson from city's sewage and waste being dumped by businesses, and the fish being killed around the nuclear power plant at Indian Point, this group is trying to keep the river healthy so fishing will survive.

Position -

- The Hudson River area around Cornwall and Newburgh Bay is important to the economy of the area because:
 - Many fish, including Striped Bass, American Shad, and North Atlantic Sturgeon breed and lay their eggs in this area. In fact, this area is the last spawning (breeding and egg laying) area for Striped Bass in the Northeastern United States.
 - 2) Sports fisherman come to this area to fish also.
- There have already been large fish kills around the water intakes at Con Ed's Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant. The Fishermen's Association feels that the amount of water that would have to be drawn from and returned to Con Ed's pumped storage power plant would kill many fish and ruin this important fish spawning area.
- The marshes and wetlands along the banks of the Hudson River are the homes of more than 400 species of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. This power plant would destroy the homes of many of these creatures.
- The people of the Hudson Valley have a lot to lose by building this power plant. In the long run, the fish and animals, and mountains and trees our natural resources, are as important to us as a new power plant on Storm King Mountain.

Ulster BOCES - Solutions Unlimited 1996 Decision Making Workshop "The Storm King Contoversy"

Group Instructions

Things to do to prepare for the Federal Power Commission Hearing:

- 1) Read this sheet and your role sheet to make sure that you understand the problem, the role that your group will be playing during the hearing and what you need to do during this planning time.
- 2) Read through the information file that you have been given. It contains copies of newspaper clippings, articles, flyers, etc. that were actually written about the Storm King controversy. What additional information can you find in this material to help you plan the best argument possible for your group's position on this issue?
- 3) Plan your argument to the Federal Power Commission. You want to make it as convincing as possible. You can use quotes and statistics from the articles to help support how you feel.
- 4) Decide who will speak for your group at the "preliminary Hearing."
- 5) There will be a "Preliminary Hearing" in the morning. At this hearing, the following will happen:

a) you will meet the board members

b) you will learn the rules by which the hearing will be held

- c) your group will have 2-3 minutes to make a presentation to the Board. You should plan to tell them, in a few words, whether you support the building of the power plant on Storm King Mountain or you are against building it, and why. There will not be time for a lot of discussion or debate at this hearing. This will happen at the hearing after lunch.
- 6) After the hearing, you will have a chance to meet again to plan. If you find that there are other groups at the hearing that feel the same about this controversy, you can form a coalition and plan together for your presentation at the Hearing after lunch.
- 7) Finally, you should decide who will speak for your group or coalition and practice your presentation. It will be important to think of the questions that other groups who have the opposite position or the board may ask your group. You can think about what you might say to answer their questions.

Storm Over **Stripers**

proviso, he seeks uncrowded waters

where he can forget so much of

human conditions as may suit him.

Frequently he finds that "Boston

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is family.

Excellent Editorial

Commission to hold additional hearings on power project's threat to Hudson's striped bass fishery



(now in the talking stage) where

then will the sportsman go for the

solace of a challenging quest?

WHALER

Site of plant is in heart of area whernatural conditions are considered idea for successful spawning by striped bas

important natural spawning grounds Far too many spawning grounds hav already been lost to industrialization dams, and pollution. Gamebirds ar protected during the nesting season, a are most game animals and fur bearer during the months when young ar born and trained. Doesn't it make sens that striped bass should be allowed t spawn in the way nature intended?

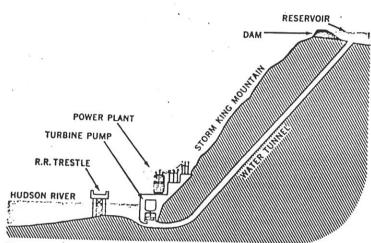
In what way does Con Ed's propose plant at the base of 1,355-foot Ston King Mountain threaten the Hudso River's striper spawning grounds First, a brief description of its oper:

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Stripers

Commission to hold additional hearings on power project's threat to Hudson's striped bass fishery



Pumps would force water up tunnel to reservoir. Then "plug would be pulled" and huge slug of water would rush down to spin turbines

posal his blessings. But his action didn't entirely close the matter. Headed by Congressman Richard L. Ottinger Westchester, another group presented the other side of the issue to Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior. The purpose of this last-ditch move was to prevent further industrialization along this part of the waterway under the "wild rivers" pro-Congressman Ottinger's bill sought to classify the central Hudson as a National Scenic Waterway. Secretary Udall suggested the F.P.C. delay approval of the project until Congress could consider the pros and cons of the proposal.

But still another voice was heard in opposition to the Storm King project—the organized salt-water fishermen of New York and New Jersey, spearheaded by the League of Salt Water Sportsmen and the Cortland Conservation Society. Writer Robert Boyle, speaking for the fishermen at the F.P.C. hearings, expressed the fear that such a plant at Storm King would destroy the important Hudson River fisheries. In rebuttal, New York University professor Alfred Perlmutter, representing Cc. 2d, testified that the plant would

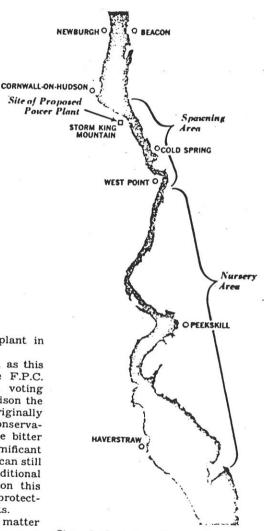
ittle effect on fish eggs and ac. After the hearing, other sportsmens' clubs petitioned the F.P.C. to give the threatened danger to the Hudson River's fishery more serious consideration, even to the extent of denying

Con Ed a license to build a plant in that particular location.

But on March 9 of this year, as this issue was going to press, the F.P.C. finally announced its decision, voting 3 to 1 to grant Consolidated Edison the disputed license for which it originally applied early in 1963. While conservationists seemed to have lost the bitter battle, the F.P.C. made a significant concession, and important steps can still be taken. It agreed to hold additional hearings, starting in Washington this May 4, to consider methods of protecting fish from the project's effects.

My own investigation into the matter has convinced me that the concern sportsmen and conservationists feel for the future of the Hudson River's striped bass fishery is entirely justified. Nor is outside intervention "meddling in the business of others." Contrary to what the man in the diner had said, any menace to the well-being of striped bass is the concern of anglers and conservationists everywhere.

A migratory fish that travels from south to north in spring and from north to south in fall, the striped bass cannot be claimed as the personal property of any particular state or locality. Anything that reasonably appears to endanger the supply of this important game and food fish should be investigated and, if possible, eliminated. That is especially true when that threat might well endanger one of the striper's most



Site of plant is in heart of area where natural conditions are considered ideal for successful spawning by striped bass

important natural spawning grounds. Far too many spawning grounds have already been lost to industrialization, dams, and pollution. Gamebirds are protected during the nesting season, as are most game animals and fur bearers during the months when young are born and trained. Doesn't it make sense that striped bass should be allowed to spawn in the way nature intended?

In what way does Con Ed's proposed plant at the base of 1,355-foot Storm King Mountain threaten the Hudson River's striper spawning grounds? First, a brief description of its opera-

MAY TOLE 1

tion and construction will be helpful. Plans call for the drilling of a twomile tunnel through which water drawn from the Hudson would be moved by

giant pumps in the riverside generating-pumping station to a 240-acre storage basin on Storm King Mountain,

1,100 ft. above river level.

When power needs are high in New York City, the stored water would be released to turn the generators on the riverfront. That is, the "plug would be pulled" and the river water would drain back through the mountain. As an engineering feat, this proposed hydroelectric plant, said to be the world's largest, almost defies the imagination. It would pump a maximum of 17,000 cubic feet of water a second, up to seven hours a night, from the Hudson and release it for generation of electric power during the daytime. To get an even more vivid picture of this operation, imagine drawing a volume of water equivalent to 5 percent of the Hudson's entire flow, some 300,000

The natural currents which are now ideal for spawning of striped bass are bound to be altered when that great slug of water is released, and while there is talk of fish screens there is not now known any screening device that will exclude fish eggs and larvae from great volumes of water. Furthermore, it seems inevitable that eggs and larvae would be destroyed when pressed against screens or sucked into pumps.

Studies conducted in 1955 by Warren F. Rathjen and Lewis C. Miller, aquatic biologists of the New York State Conservation Department, have disclosed that striped bass spawn in the Hudson between mid-May and mid-June, the time of year when water temperatures rise to between 59° and 68° F. Female bass are prolific producers; a single fish is capable of releasing up to 4,000,000 eggs. When water and weather conditions are favorable for spawning and incubation, the eggs of even a single fish can exert a tremendous influence on the future supply of the species. Unfavorable conditions which occur some seasons mean leaner years ahead. The lean years are frequent enough as it is. So threatening an important spawning ground with a man-made project is most unwise. Such projects can be relocated. It isn't likely that the natural spawning grounds of stripers can.

Even a lunker striper that weighs 60 lb. starts life as a small round egg 1/19 to 1/26 in. thick, approximately half the size of a pinhead. While the females discharge their eggs, the males, swimming around them, release their milt. The sperm cells in the milt penetrate the eggs and start the hatching process. Semibuoyant, the eggs are carried along by the current, frequently drifting a number of miles while being hatched. When the water temperature is right, they grow rapidly, sometimes swelling in diameter from two to three times their original size in less than an hour.

(continued on page 166)

SALT WATER

(continued from page 12)

Soon the eggs become larvae-wormlike creatures nearly a quarter of an inch in length. Bass larvae are nourished for a few days on the oily yolks of the eggs from which they've emerged. After that, they feed on water fleas so small that one needs a powerful magnifying glass to identify them positively. About two months pass before the larvae develop into inch-long, scalebearing stripers. Most of the surviving baby stripers born in the Hudson have by then moved downriver into the section known as the Haverstraw Flats, the area which biologists Rathjen, Miller, and others before them have identified as their nursery grounds. There the stripers remain until, at the age of about two years, they have grown large enough to begin migrating. Some bass, however, remain year-round.

Intensive research into the spawning habits and requirements of striped bass conducted in South Carolina's famous Santee-Cooper Reservoir further conAnd water and weather conditions critical factors which determine access or failure in propagation. It was learned that fertilized eggs and newly hatched larvae must remain suspended in well-oxygenated water so they will not be destroyed by

hering. The right amount of water or current is necessary to prevent eggs from sinking to bottom, where they would be choked by sediment.

As one can readily see, waters in which stripers are able to spawn and perpetuate themselves must provide exactingly ideal conditions for that purpose. Should the currents run too fast, eggs will be swept away before they can be fertilized by milt. If there isn't enough current, the eggs will sink and become destroyed by sediment.

Striped bass spawning and nursery grounds aren't plentiful. The greatest ones along the East Coast are Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, North Carolina's Pamlico Sound, upper Delaware Bay, and the Hudson River. Loss of or severe damage to the Hudson's spawning grounds would do real harm to the East Coast striper fishery.

The survey of the Hudson's striper fishery conducted by Rathjen and Miller in 1955 (published in the January, 1957, issue of the New York Fish and Game Journal) showed that 89 percent of recovered striped bass eggs were taken from an eight-mile stretch of river between Lady Cliff and Denning Point. Unfortunately, the proposed Con Edpumped-storage electric generating

plant is in the center of this area. When those gigantic pumps start drawing water, it is believed that screen or no, many tiny striper eggs and larvae are bound to be destroyed. What is not known is how many. And when those thousands of tons of water are released to turn generators, it is only logical that natural river currents so necessary for productive spawning will be drastically altered over much of the area.

During my tour of the towns along the Hudson River Highlands, I visited the Poughkeepsie branch office of the New York State Conservation Department and interviewed L. M. Blake and E. L. Chrystie, aquatic biologists. I was dismayed to learn that, at the time, the conservation department wasn't taking any steps to protect the Hudson's striper spawning grounds from the threat offered by the proposed plant. I was told that their hands-off policy was guided by that of the State Water Resources Commission, an agency that approved the power project. "But we are asking for funds with which to conduct another survey of the Hudson's striper fishery in the spring," Mr. Blake told me. "At the present time, no one really knows how much damage that plant will do to the spawning grounds!

A more satisfactory answer to the problem is contained in the January, 1965, issue of the Sport Fishing Institute Bulletin, put out by a national organization devoted "to help shorten the time between bites."

"It is obvious, in this case, that much new factual information is badly needed on the extent to which striped bass populations (and other fishes and fish food organisms) would be affected by the proposed Storm King plant," the S.F.I. comments. "Such information could be obtained by means of a thorough biological study of the river, and a review of coastal tagging programs, properly at Con Ed's expense.

"If the feared damage should prove negligible, there is no cause for concern. If the projected damage proves extensive, several courses of action appear possible. The most obvious (preconstruction) would be relocation of the plant site. Another possible alternative would be modification of powergenerating schedules so that they would not be in major conflict with major periods of striped bass spawning. As a last and far less satisfactory resort, artificial propagation, which has been found by South Carolina biologists to be technically feasible, might serve to offset some small fraction of the lost natural reproduction. In any event, in case of construction, there should be a continuing monitoring program at the expense of Con Ed to evaluate project effects upon the fishery resources."

That analysis makes sense. If you agree, let your opinion be heard. The migratory striped bass is the concern of fishermen, outdoorsmen, and conservation-minded citizens everywhere.—

George Heinold.



Nassau County Fish and Game Association, Inc.

. P. O. BOX 245 ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y. BAldwin 3-0221

May 26, 1965

Honorable Harold G. Wilm Commissioner Conservation Department of the State of New York Albany, New York

Dear Commissioner Wilm:

The Nassau County Fish and Game Association, Inc. takes strong exception to your statement as reported in the NEW YORK TIMES on May 20, 1965.

The fish kill at Indian Point was (and possibly still is) the result of thermal pollution; not in any way akin to an "act of God." Pollution is one of man's highly developed skills and generally has no bearing on nature or natural conditions. In many enlightened areas it's illegal.

As a federation of Nassau County clubs, we wish to register our opposition to any policy which allows industry to destroy wildlife and fish with absolute immunity from legal process. Whether intentional or unintentional, Consolidated Edison was guilty of slaughtering thousands, and possibly millions, of game fish of all sizes. Any sportsman guilty of such an offense, could and would expect immediate punitive action. Why does a major industrial monopoly automatically get official pardon?

If we did not know of your Department's good work, your statement in the NEW YORK TIMES might well be interpreted as contempt for conservation!

Sincerely,

Robert Glode President

t Illode

cc: Gov. Rockefeller

Long Island Legislators

Congressmen Joseph Y. Resnick, William F. Ryan, Lester L. Wolff, Otis G. Pike, Jonathan B. Bingham, Benjamin S. Rosenthal, James H. Scheuer, Herbert Tenzer

ED MOORE OUTDOORS

Protest Con-Ed Plan

Con Edison must feel that it is being abused these New York, New Jersey, and days. The uproar of protest that the proposed hydro-Connecticut electric generating station at Storm King has brought mean anything to the commis-

from sportsmen and conservationists must be making their ears ring. And they certainly find little, if any, consolation in the fact that the "midnight, oil" illuminating many of the meetings about this matter comes from their generators (and a lot more comes from other electric companys as far away as New Jersey, Connecticut, and Long Island).

We say they must feel abused because that's just what is happening. They're not responsible, entirely, for this situation. We don't think that Con Ed ever dreamed that their proposed

site would have any effect on the striped bass which proved so much action for fishermen on Long Island, in the Sound, and down the Jersey shore. And certainly the testimony of the posed to be, a government "of

biologist whom they consulted the people, by the people, and didn't indicate that their op- for the people." Or maybe they opportunities—and that this is eration would have any detri-think that by "people" was particularly true in the New mental effect that could not be meant "agencies."

But now that corporation, and executives of corporations Power Commission, with its do have feelings even if a corporation doesn't, is in the middle of a wrangle that really is between citizens of the United States and one of the litical units, that the construcagencies of their government tion of this plant may well en-



MOORE

ENDANGER FISH

At any rate the Federal headquarters in Washington, sees little value in the complaints by individuals, groups, that this is, or at least is sup-spawning grounds of the striped bass in this state.

> striped bass may be settled, people of the nation and bethis plant and the two or three thousands of those people? or four which may follow it It's just a suggestion, but you might effectively destroy major recreational fishery in

waters sion. We've often wondered in the past where the army engineers were involved if the congressional directive that fish and game values were to be considered is ever followed or is this agency above congressional directives. Now we ask the same question about the FPC. Does this directive apply to them, and if it does will they follow it?

Will the fact that thousands and thousands of fishermen find their chief recreation in the pursuit of this elusive gamster influence them? Is it of concern that the outdoor recreation commission found that water is becoming more and more important in affording man his recreational York Metropolitan area?

Does the money involved in this game fishing operation by surfcasters, boat owners, and charter boat operators mean anything to them from an economic standpoint if the conservation values mean nothing? Can it be expected that the mental welfare and physical health of many of these fishermen will be of importance?

Or will it be that a government agency, being established Appeals to reopen the matter, by the Congress, is now comso that the problem of the pletely unconcerned with the seemingly carry little weight youd consideration of the valwith the FPC. The fact that ues important to hundreds of

a sportsmen and conservationists are voters. You have Congressmen and Senators who represent you. Might they be interested in acting in your behalf if the Federal Power Commission can concern itself only with corporations and power without regard for the overall effects on people? Why not write your elected representatives and find out. If they can't do anything we're in sad shape.

CON ED ACCUSED OF HARMING FISH

Ottinger Says Indian Point Plant Kill Is Hushed Up

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, May 10—
Representative Richard L. Ottinger charged today that "hundreds of thousands to millions" of fish had been killed in the Hudson River as a result of the building of an atomic power plant at Indian Point, south of

Peekskill.
Testifying before the House Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee, the Westchester Democrat suggested that another Consolidated Edison power plant, scheduled to be built at Cornwall, on the opposite side of the river, could also cause serious damage to the river's fish resources.

The Representative asserted that there had been an "effort by the state to hush up" the extent of the fish kill off Indian Point. He asked why, "some two years after the kill is reported to have started, there has been no prosecution of the company under existing state laws?"

'No Question About It'

Randall J. Leboeuf Jr., consolidated Edison's counsel in legal matters involving the Cornwall plant, conceded that the fish kill at Indian Point had been "Bad, there's no question about it."

The lawyer said that efforts had been made to screen fish away from the warm water discharge of the Indian Point plant and that this appeared to be improving the situation. The problem is still under study, he said.

Harold G. Wilm, New York State Commissioner of Conservation, denied in a telephone interview that his department had suppressed evidence of the fish kill. He said that Mr. Ottinger's estimate of the number of fish killed was "largely exaggerated." Instead, investigators reported that "a number of thousands" had been killed, Dr. Wilm said.

The Commissioner said that his department worked with Con Edison to halt the fish kill. The department also studied the law, he said, but found that there was no way to prosecute the company for the damage done the fish.

FISH ISSUES IN QUESTION

With the April 26 SPORTS ILLUSTRATED and the May issue of OUTDOOR LIFE, the Storm King fish problems are brought clearly into focus. In SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, writer Robert Boyle discloses problems involved in the fish kill at the Con Edison Indian Point plant. This plant, in operation for only two years, has done more to arouse and alienate sportsmen than has any other single instance of bad resource use in the east to date. This represents a problem confused by misleading statements and evidently solved by no one. In OUTDOOR LIFE, George Heinold covers very thoroughly the issue of striped bass at Storm King. Striped bass are important both as a recreation resource and as a commercial fish from southern New Jersey, north to Block Island. They are a major portion of a \$45,000,000 million annual fishery.

We commend both for good and thoughtful reading.

CONSERVATION Robert H. Boyle

A stink of dead stripers

...e Storm King fight rages over the Hudson and a conservationist raises questions about missing pictures and spawning grounds

Take a good look at the picture be-low. It shows a mass of dead striped hass left to rot by the Consolidated Edison Company on a dump near its Indian Point power plant on the Hudson River. Officials of the New York State Conservation Department not only have denied that such pictures existed, they have hushed the fact that pictures were held by the department itself. Starting on May 10, this hush-up and other revelations about Hudson River fish will be the subject of an investigation by the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. The testimony to be given is almost sure to embarrass Con Ed, the Conservation Department and its boss, Commissioner Harold Wilm, and even Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

To the anger and dismay of commercial fishermen, sportsmen and conservationists, Governor Rockefeller has been backing the construction of another Con Ed power plant 15 miles north of Indian Point at Storm King mountain on the Hudson. Governor Rockefeller and Con Ed won a round last month when the Federal Power Commission licensed the Storm King plant—and possibly licensed the decimation of the rest of the Hudson's

Led by the Scenic Hudson Preservastriped-bass population. the conservation

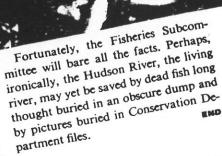
northeast coast, sportsmen alone spend \$45 million a year in quest of stripers. The Fisheries and Wildlife Conserva-

tion Subcommittee is holding the investigation at the request of Richard Ottinger, a Democrat representing Putnam and western Westchester counties. Last January, Ottinger introduced a bill into the House calling for the establishment of a Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway. The bill, which has'

backing from cans, would, hibit the cons tions along a from just not yond Storm mitted his b delay any King until cide on the tonomous by the P

and last month licensed the plant after hearing only one fishery witness, a biologist retained by Con Ed.

Specifically, the Fisheries Subcommittee will determine whether or not federal and state officials charged with the protection of fish have fulfilled their duties at Storm King and Indian Point. There are indications that they have not. In the first half of 1963—the year the nuclear Indian Point station began full operation—there was an extensive kill of fish. The exact cause of the kill has never been made precisely clear, but the fish apparently were attracted by warm water discharged from the plant and then were trapped beneath a dock. Some sportsmen learned of the kill when great numbers of crows began concentrating at the dump. On June 12, 1963 Dominick Pirone, a graduate student at Fordham and consulting biologist to the League of Saltwater Sportsmen; Harvey Hauptner, then the League's conservation chairman; Fred Luks, an outdoor colrthur Glowka, a free-lance



FISH AND GAME CORNER-

Striped Bass, Shad Fisheries Of Hudson Face Destruction

New Jersey sportsmen and the N.J. Fish and Game Council cannot afford idly to sit by while Consolidated Edison, is permitted by the Federal Power Companies of the Hudson River.

The New York Times a year or nad 140 stripers for second ago.

in the number of boat-caught hass. Joe Toth of Parlin was poses End To Columbia Salmon awarded a Harnell rod and line for catching 52 stripers in the miles to the south (of Storm miles to the south (of Storm The New York State Committing) may have already dealt.

Proved by tagging fish that the Hudson, in the area of the proposed Consolidated Edison hydroclectric plant at Storm King Mountain, is the cradle of about 85 per cent of the commercial and recreational shad and striped bass fisheries in the New York bight, extending far down the New Jersey coast, and along Long Island, both north and south shores.

Much remains for considera
Public opinion is a powerful the Waldorf Astoria Feb. 4 with weapon. It has changed the course of empire and halted some of the worst raids on national fundance of the worst raids on national fundance of the worst raids on national fundance of the worst raids on national resources in the United States. It could, if there is dunanimity, strength, and substantial fact to back it, halt confirm and the New York City DU Committee. Many Union and New Jersey sportsmen in general attend the annual fundance of the worst raids on national reception for State chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen of the New York City DU Committee. Many Union and New Jersey sportsmen in general attend the annual fundance of the worst raids on national reception for State chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen of the New York City DU Committee. Many Union and New Jersey sportsmen in general attend the annual fundance of the worst raids on national reception for State chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen of the New York City DU Committee. Many Union and New Jersey sportsmen in general attend the annual fundance of the worst raids on national reception for State chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen and honor attended to John H. Ewing, chairmen and honor guests at 6, according to John H. Ewing, chairmen and honor

Much remains for consideration. The facts are not all in. Testimony adduced by a prominent witness for Con Ed has been found vulnerable. If Storm King was the only plant to worry about it could be properly analyzed. But altogether four major pumped storage

Concession Advisable small profits for a great investment, whether it be for fishing on the testimony of a single cially in the matter of deer. Cliff Davis writes: "The an associate professor at New York University, the FPC should four major pumped storage on the profits for a great investment, whether it be for fishing of the proposed plant at Storm King of a single cially in the matter of deer. Cliff Davis writes: "The an associate professor at New York University, the FPC should four major pumped storage of the profits for a great investment, whether it be for fishing of the proposed plant at Storm King of the proposed plant Much remains for considera-

Scrambled Roe

"If ever all four of them get into operation," Rod Vandivert, of the New York Sportsmen's an officer of the Sportsmen's Council of the Marine District Council of the Marine District C. Swidler, chairman of the FPC hunters. of New York State, writes us, at Washington, D.C. in part as "the Hudson River spawning follows: plarge mass of scrambled eggs by expert testimony that the

petitioning the Federal Power versely affect the basic ecologi-Commission to reopen public cal value of the area through hearings on the proposed Con changes . . . in the water.'
Ed hydro plant. The plant would
New Jersey sportsn suck up tremendous quantities groups might seriously consider of Hudson River waters on one adding their weight to petitions

Stripers estimated at about a and Connecticut waters which is million were killed when they at stake. of the Con Ed plant at Indian Point early in 1963. Tremendous public protests forced Con Ed to fishermen shared in the payoff extend itself to do something of Fred's Bait Service for the about keeping stripers out of annual striped bass contest with the intake.

Damage Feared

the Cortlandt Conservation As-stripers for the largest number sociation, recently testified at a caught from a hoat. public hearing held by, the Largest striper taken in the FPC: "If the proposed Con Ed surf was a 21-pound, four-ounce pumped storage plant at Storm fish by Al Jankola of Perth King is built, I fear that the Amboy. Paul Pavich of S. Am-

the New York Times a year or had 146 stripers for second spot

It has been conclusively the river fisheries serious damtee of Ducks Unlimited will hold
Hudson, in the area of the

and fish meal which might make collection of massive quantities good chum but a damn poor of water from the Hudson River New York organizations are charged at another will not ad at one tidal stage and dis-

tide and discharge them back to the FPC to reopen the hearon the next, cooling an atomic
electric plant reactor.

adduling them wagen to the FPC to reopen the hearings. It is their sport as well as
that of those fishing New York

Wins Awards

Union County striped bass Tom Butkiewicz of Rahway first in boat-caught stripers with a Robert H. Boyle; a director of 29-pounder and also having 151

New Jersey has no corner on

four major pumped storage plants, including one at Break-neck, are scheduled in the future.

York University, the FPC should Outs Air Force Dase (some concede to the petitions to re-3,000 acres) attracted 376 perpeture, are scheduled in the future.

Scrambled Roa

* The Storm King Controversy * Resources

The Storm King Controversy *

Resources



Books

- Berry, Thomas, The Dream of the Earth, Sierra Club: San Francisco, 1990
- Boyle, Robert, The Hudson River: A Natural and Unnatural History, W.W. Norton: NY, 1979
- · Carmer, Carl, The Hudson, Fordham University Press:NY, 1989
- Dunwell, Frances, The Hudson River Highlands, Columbia University Press: NY, 1991
- Stanne, Stephen, Panetta, Roger, and Forist, Brian, The Hudson: An Illustrated Guide to the Living River, Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NJ, 1996

Video

• The Hudson River: An American Paradise, Hudson River Film and Video: Garrison, NY, 1991

Organizations/Institutions

• The Black Rock Forest

129 Continental Road Cornwall, NY 12518

• The Hudson River Sloop Clearwater

112 Market Street Poughkeepsie, NY 12602

• Mohonk Preserve, Inc.

1000 Mountain Rest Road New Paltz, NY 12561

Museum of the Hudson Highlands

PO Box 181

Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, NY 12520

Nature Conservancy -

Lower Hudson Chapter

41 South Moger Avenue Mt. Kisco, NY 10549

• New York-New Jersey Trail Conference

232 Madison Avenue, Suite 401

New York, NY 10016

• Orange County Land Trust

PO Box 2442 Middletown, NY 10940

• Orange Environment Inc.

12 North Church Street Goshen, NY 10924 Riverkeeper

Castle Rock Field Station Route 9D • PO Box 130 Garrision, NY 10524

• Scenic Hudson

9 Vassar Street

Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Sierra Club - Ramapo/Catskill Chapter

7 Spring Rock Road Goshen, NY 10924

• Stonykill Environmental Education Center -

NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation Route 9D Wappingers Falls, NY 12590

Chronology of FPC proceedings over Storm King

Federal Power Commission Proceedings Concerning the Storm King Plant

January 1963 -- Consolidated Edison applied to the Federal Power Commission for a license to build the Storm King project. The proposed project would have had a capacity of 2,000,000 kilowatts and included a power house 800 feet long at the base of Storm King Mountain, an upper reservoir behind Storm King nearly one mile across, and 15 miles of transmission lines across Putnam County and, as originally planned, Westchester County.

November, 1963 -- Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference was formed and petitioned to intervene in the Federal Power Commission hearings. The towns of Philipstown, Putnam Valley, Cortlandt and Yorktown intervened later.

February, 1964 - Initial hearings were held before a Federal Power Commission hearing examiner. Further hearings were held in May and June.

November, 1964 -- Joint State Legislative Commission on Natural Resources held hearings at Bear Mountain and later issued a report effectively opposing the Storm King project.

March, 1964 -- The Federal Power Commission granted a license for Storm King, rejecting petitions from Hudson River Fishermen's Association, among others, to reopen hearings to consider new generating alternatives and newly disclosed dangers to fish life. 33 FPC 428 (1965).

July, 1965 -- Scenic Hudson and the towns petitioned for review to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

December 29, 1965 -- The Court of Appeals set aside the Storm King license and remanded to the Federal Power Commission in a decision marking the birth of modern environmental law. Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference v. Federal Power Commission, 354 F.2d 608 (2d Cir. 1965), cert. denied. Sub nom. Consolidated Edison v. Hudson

River Preservation Conference, 384 U.S. 941 (1966).

January, 1966 -- Governor Rockefeller appointed Hudson River Valley Commission stating, ". . . scenic values are paramount (at Storm King) and the plant should not be built if a feasible alternative can be found. . ."

May, 1966 -- Consolidated Edison amended its license application to place the powerhouse underground.

July, 1966 -- The Hudson River Fishermen's Association and others intervened in the remanded case.

October, 1966 -- The U.S. Department of Interior recommended that the project "not be built".

November, 1966 -- Remanded hearings began.

May, 1967 -- Remanded hearings ended.

August 6, 1968 -- Federal Power Commission hearing officer recommended that license be granted.

October 25, 1968 -- City of New York moved to intervene and reopen case, alleging dangers to Catskill Aqueduct. The new power plant would be blasted out of stone 140 feet away from the main pipe of the Aqueduct, at a point where it had broken years earlier.

November 19, 1968 -- Federal Power Commission reopened case to consider the city's concern. Consolidated Edison proposed an alternate location in the Palisades Interstate Park. The Park Commission intervened in opposition. 40 FPC 1310 (1968).

March, 1969 -- Renewed Federal Power Commission hearings on Aqueduct and Palisades Park alternative began.

May, 1969 -- Renewed hearings ended.

December 23, 1969 -- Presiding examiner issued a supplemental Initial Decision concluding that the Cornwall site presented no hazard to the aqueduct and that the alternative site was not preferable. 44 FPC 350 (1970).

August 19, 1970 -- The Federal Power commission relicensed Storm King.

January, 1971 - Scenic Hudson, the Hudson River Fishermen's Association, The City of New York, the Palisades Park Commission and others appealed the Federal Power Commission decision.

September, 1971 -- The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation granted water quality certification for the project.

October, 1971 - The Court of Appeals in a two-to-one vote, upheld the Federal Power Commission license. The court later split four-to-four on reconsideration. 453 F.2d 463 (2d Cir. 1971), cert. denied 407 U.S. 926 (1972).

March, 1972 -- The New York State Supreme Court, Albany County, set the Department of Environmental Conservation's water certification aside. Mtr. of deRham v. Diamond, 69 Misc.2d 1 (1972).

June, 1973 -- N.Y.S. Appellate Division reinstated water quality certification. *Mtr. of deRham v. Diamond*, 39 A.D. 2d 302 (3d Dep't 1972).

February, 1973 -- Scenic Hudson and the Hudson River Fishermen's Association petitioned the Federal Power Commission to reconsider the Storm King license and to hold further hearings alleging, among other things, an erroneous fisheries study which was relied upon in granting the 1970 license. The study had failed to treat the Hudson River as tidal and had thus allegedly understated the plant's impact upon striped bass by as much as 10 times.

March, 1973 -- N.Y.S. Court of Appeals upheld water quality certification granted by Department of Environmental Conservation. Mtr. of deRham v. Diamond, 32 N.Y.2d 34, 343 N.Y.S.2d 84, 295 N.E.2d 763 (1973).

May 31, 1973 - The Federal Power Commission rejected the Scenic Hudson and Hudson River Fishermen's Association petitions. 49 FPC 1227 (1973).

May, 1973 -- Scenic Hudson and Hudson River Fishermen's Associa-

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CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF MAJOR CONSTRUCTION HIGHLIGHTS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
8/21/73	Construction field office established.
11/2/73	Construction proposals received.
11/8/73	Warren-George test boring begins (through 12/28/73).
12//7/73	Negotiations began with Atkinson-Walsh-Dravo.
1/24/74	Contract signed with Atkinson-Walsh-Dravo.
3/1/74	Ordered two each scoop tram tunnel rock loaders (ST-8), (approx. \$200,000).
3/25/74	Established site security (gate) watch.
3/26/74	Atkinson-Walsh-Dravo started clearing construction access roads and site drainage system.
4/2/74	Ordered five pieces of caterpillar earth moving equipment (approx. \$450,000).
4/8/74	Received first item of major equipment - 988 Cat loader.
4/22/74	Started excavation at main tunnel entrance.
5/1/74	Ordered 5-boom drill jumbo (approx. \$60,000).
5/1/74	Started excavation at Exploratory Adit.
5/6/74	Custom ordered two each 7-boom drill jumbos (approx. \$600,000).
5/6/74	Ordered 3-boom drill jumbo (approx. \$85,000).
5/6/74	Hauling overburden to spoil site.
5/8/74	Central Hudson started installing poles for power line to sub-stations at tunnel portals.
5/8/74	Established lower parking lot/shop area.

DATE	<u>EVENT</u>
6/20/74	Started hauling rock from adit to spoil area haul road.
6/27/74	Shot rock outcropping on magazine access road off of Route 9W.
7/1/74	Poured concrete pads for maintenance shop area.
7/2/74	Established office-shop trailers in vicinity of adit portal.
7/5/74	Penn Central Railroad completed grade crossing at Mile 52.
7/5/74	Framing for compressor-transformer house.
7/5/74	Started constructing change house trailer complex.
7/9/74	Installed guard rail on retaining wall in vicinity of Cornwall Yacht Club.
7/9/74	Started installing water line from Village of Cornwall supply to office trailer and tunnel sites.
7/10/74	Raymond International started exploratory borings.
7/10/74	Final blasting for rock removal at adit.
7/11/74	Started installing corrugated metal roof between shop trailers.
7/11/74	Began horizontal drilling at adit (crown bars).
7/12/74	Demolition sub-contractor started on demolition package for structures in South yard.
7/15/74	Started retaining wall for fill area at Cornwall Yacht Club.
7/17/74	Began ring drilling of crown at adit.
7/17/74	Received 5-boom drill jumbo.
7/18/74	Began drilling of production holes at adit.