

Conservation Committee Report

Volume 12 Issue 10

October 2010



The Conservation Pledge

I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully defend from waste, the natural resources of my country; the soil, the water, the air, the minerals, the plant life and the wild-life.

This is my Pledge!

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House Consumer Committee Hears Testimony On Regulation Of Gas Pipelines

Rep. Curt Schroder (R-Chester) told the House Consumer Affairs Committee this week communities and the property rights of individual citizens are being infringed upon by the federal government and big gas companies.

Rep. Schroder is proposing legislation to establish a regional interstate compact that will take the responsibility of citing interstate gas pipelines away from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

"From what I have seen and based upon the experience of Chester County residents and municipalities, the current system of citing natural gas pipelines is broken," Rep. Schroder said. "It works just fine from the perspective of the pipeline company because FERC acts primarily as a rubber stamp to accommodate the wishes of the pipeline company to take the least expensive route to their destination.

"When this happens, individual and commercial property own-

ers lose," he said.

"Their land is devoured by pipeline easements and natural and historic resources are often threatened. The individual is left with little recourse except to plead their case to a distant and unresponsive federal bureaucracy whose only mission seems to be to facilitate the pipeline company's desires."

House Bill 1817 would establish the Mid Atlantic Area Natural Gas Corridor Compact.

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Pennsylvania's First Nature Inn Opens at Bald Eagle State Park

Modern Facility Showcases Green Technology, is Gateway to PA Wilds Region

Doors opened today to the Nature Inn at Bald

Eagle, the first facility of its type in Pennsylvania's nationally recognized state park system, offering visitors modern accommoda-

tions and an up-close experience with nature.

"Our vision was to expand the range of overnight accommodations in our state park system to attract new visitors,"

Gas Pipelines (continued)

Rep. Schroder told the committee his legislation would bring decision making closer to the people and force pipeline companies to be more responsive to the needs and concerns of the community.

Rep. Schroder's legislation would take into consideration the presence of protected areas such as agricultural land, monuments, historic sites, wilderness areas, scenic rivers and waterways. It would also consider the potential impact on the environ-

ment, fish and wildlife. In addition, House Bill 1817 would address concerns raised by property owners in his district who have had their land taken by eminent domain to accommodate a pipeline. Rep. Schroder's bill would require rights of way be minimized to lessen the impact on property owners.

"The presence of a regional compact would protect citizens, commercial interests and the environment from a gas industry that places a higher premium on

expediency and a federal government that seems to support that approach," said Rep. Schroder. "There are very real human and environmental concerns that need to be addressed and those concerns have been ignored for far too long. My bill would change that."

Source: PA Environment Digest

First Nature Inn Opens at Bald Eagle State Park (continued)

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Secretary John Quigley said. "You can now stay the night at a primitive tent site, a yurt, camping cottage or modern cabin, or have modern conveniences provided at the Nature Inn, depending on your preference.

"As a southern entrance point to the 12-county Pennsylvania Wilds, this Nature Inn will welcome people a region known for its wealth of state parks and forests and opportunities for wildlife watching and many other outdoor adventures," Quigley added.

Quigley said new visitors may include busy families staying closer to home and taking shorter vacations; visitors who are looking for modern amenities in their overnight accommodations; extended families taking advantage of multiple overnight choices at the park; businesses or

organizations looking for a different kind of retreat or meeting locale; and people with disabilities.

"Along with offering a good night's rest, we also are demonstrating stewardship and conservation by connecting guests to outdoor activities in the park and showing them 'green,' energy

efficient building features and how to collect and use rainwater," Quigley added. "We will have accomplished our goals if visitors develop a love of bird-watching and therefore work to protect habitat, or try out one of the 'green' features in their own homes."

Each of the inn's 16 rooms is named for a different bird and features coordinating prints by artists John James Audubon and Ned Smith.

"One reason Bald Eagle State Park was chosen as the first location for a nature inn was the

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First Nature Inn Opens at Bald Eagle State Park (continued)

terrific wildlife-watching opportunities at the park that result from its ridges, valleys and diverse habitat that attract many bird species," Quigley said.

Every spring, songbirds including warblers, flycatchers and swallows, display courtship rituals and sing enchanting melodies while searching for nesting spots in the park. Boaters and beachgoers commonly see herons, gulls, geese and osprey around the lake. In the fall, visitors can find migrating mergansers, cor-

morants and buffleheads on the lake.

Quigley said the 18,500-square foot inn also demonstrates the use of environmentally friendly architecture and green technology, and explains it to visitors.

Green features include: a high efficiency geothermal heating and cooling system; solar collectors to heat water for showers and laundry; five rain barrels and four large cisterns to collect and harvest rainwater for flushing

toilets; low-water-use plumbing fixtures and high efficiency lighting; Pennsylvania hardwoods from certified sustainable forests that was used in the structure, finishes and furnishings; and direct access to hiking and biking trails to enable and encourage healthy interaction with park resources.

Featuring several works of art by local artisans including a large stained-glass window of a bald

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Solar Projects Drive \$1.4 Billion into PA

Solar Projects Drive \$1.4 Billion into PA's Economy in 2009
Solar Share of Generation Market Increases 350 Percent

As Installations Increase, Generation Costs Continue to Decrease
Sustained growth and declining

costs are driving Pennsylvania's solar market to generate an ever-increasing amount of clean, renewable energy, which is saving consumers money, according to Department of Environmental Protection Secretary John Hanger.

The secretary said that in 2009, the share of solar energy generation among Pennsylvania's power pool increased by 350 percent, attracting \$1.4 billion into state's economy last year alone.

"The cost of solar power is

plummeting, making solar power increasingly a sound alternative for businesses and families that seek to stabilize and control their electricity costs," said Hanger. "Right now, thanks to sharply lower solar power prices, it is a great time to consider solar power for a home or business."

The median installed costs for small business and residential photovoltaic (PV) projects in the state dropped from about \$9 per watt in 2008 to as low as \$6 per watt in August; the lowest-cost projects are as much as \$1 per watt less than this most recent figure. Large solar projects of one megawatt or more now cost about \$4.50 per watt.

The lower costs can be attributed in part to the PA Sunshine Solar Rebate Program, which reimburses up to 35 percent of the purchase and installation costs for residential and small business PV and solar hot water systems.

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Solar Projects Drive \$1.4 Billion into PA Economy (continued)

Since the program's opening in May 2009, more than 2,000 projects have been installed, representing nearly 20 megawatts of new capacity. An additional 2,300 projects, representing 53 megawatts of capacity, have been applied for or are under construction.

"Since energy from the sun is free, lower equipment costs lead to lower electricity costs," said Hanger. "The cost of electricity from the latest generation of projects in Pennsylvania is between

12 to 20 cents per kilowatt-hour, and that price is locked in for the 25-year life of the panels.

"Today the cost of electricity from a utility company to a small business or home ranges between 10 and 14 cents per kilowatt-hour. But how much will electricity cost two years from now? How about five, 10 or 25 years from now? For families and businesses using solar power, they know their

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EPA Formally Requests Information From Companies About Chemicals Used in Natural Gas Extraction

Information on hydraulic fracturing chemicals is key to agency study of potential impacts on drinking water

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced that it has issued voluntary infor-

mation requests to nine natural gas service companies regarding the process known as hydraulic fracturing. The data requested is integral to a broad scientific study now underway by EPA, which Congress in 2009 directed the agency to conduct to determine whether hydraulic fractur-

ing has an impact on drinking water and the public health of Americans living in the vicinity of hydraulic fracturing wells.

In making the requests of the nine leading national and regional hydraulic fracturing service providers – BJ Services,

Complete Production Services, Halliburton, Key Energy Services, Patterson-UTI, PRC, Inc., Schlumberger, Superior Well Services, and Weatherford – EPA is seeking information on the chemical composition of fluids used in the hydraulic fracturing process, data on the impacts of the chemicals on human health and the environment,

standard operating procedures at their hydraulic fracturing sites and the locations of sites where fracturing has been conducted. This information will be used as the basis for gathering further detailed information on a representative selection of sites.

"This scientifically rigorous study will help us understand the

potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water – a concern that has been raised by Congress and the American people. By sharing information about the chemicals and methods they are using, these companies will help us make a thorough and efficient review of hydraulic fracturing and determine the best path forward," said EPA Administrator

EPA Formally Requests Information (continued)

Lisa P. Jackson. “Natural gas is an important part of our nation’s energy future, and it’s critical that the extraction of this valuable natural resource does not come at the expense of safe water and healthy communities. EPA will do everything in its power, as it is obligated to do, to protect the health of the American people and will respond to demonstrated threats while the study is underway.”

Hydraulic fracturing is a process

in which large volumes of water, sand and chemicals are injected at high pressures to extract oil and natural gas from underground rock formations. The process creates fractures in formations such as shale rock, allowing natural gas or oil to escape into the well and be recovered. During the past few years, the use of hydraulic fracturing has expanded across much of the country.

EPA announced in March that it

will study the potential adverse impact that hydraulic fracturing may have on drinking water. To solicit input on the scope of the study, EPA is holding a series of public meetings in major oil and gas production regions to hear from citizens, independent experts and industry. The initial results of the study will be announced in late 2012. EPA will identify additional information for industry to provide – including information on fluid disposal practices and geological features

– that will help EPA carry out the study.

EPA has requested the information be provided on a voluntary basis within 30 days, and has asked the companies to respond within seven days to inform the agency whether they will provide all of the information sought. The data being sought by the agency is similar to informa-

tion that has already been provided separately to Congress by the industry. Therefore, EPA expects the companies to cooperate with these voluntary requests. If not, EPA is prepared to use its authorities to require the information needed to carry out its study.

EPA is currently working with state and local governments who play an important role in over-

seeing and regulating fracturing operations and are at the forefront of protecting local air and water quality from adverse impacts.

View the letter on the voluntary information request: <http://www.epa.gov/epahome/hydraulicfracturing/>
Source: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Duquesne Professors Conduct Marcellus Shale Environmental Study

A Duquesne University group led by Dr. John Stolz, director of the DU Center for Environmental Research and Education, will participate in an environmental study of the Tenmile Creek Watershed in Washington

County to serve as baseline information in advance of Marcellus Shale drilling in the area.

To this point, no water and environmental assessments have been conducted in this area in advance of drilling that removes

natural gas from shale formations, thus no claims of fouled water and environmental impact from the drilling can be easily verified, Stolz explained.

The Heinz Endowments provided a grant of nearly \$2 million to a

Marcellus Shale Environmental Study (continued)

local academic consortium, including an \$87,320 grant to Duquesne, to complete the study.

“The Endowments’ grant will fund surveys of wildlife and other data collection that establishes a baseline of ecosystem health. This will enable more accurate evaluation of changes in conditions when natural gas extraction in the Marcellus Shale formation moves into full production,” said Caren Glotfelty, director of the Endowments’ Environment Program.

“We are interested in doing an assessment of Tenmile Creek Watershed in areas where there has been drilling and where drilling hasn’t yet started,” Stolz said. “Will there be an impact if it is drilled? If so, what is that impact?”

Stolz will study select microbes. Colleagues in the Department of Biological Sciences, Dr. Brady Porter will examine fish, and Drs. Kyle Selcer and Sarah Woodley will inventory salamanders. The field studies will

be conducted at three points in time— low, high and normal flow periods—on this Monongahela River tributary.

Their information will become part of a larger database. Collaborators from the University of Pittsburgh will maintain a public website for the information at www.fractracker.org, and those from CMU will conduct elemental analysis. The grant will fund the study through June 2011.

Source: [PA Environment Digest](#)

14 HUMAN WEST NILE CASES REPORTED

County	Gender	Date Reported	Status
Montgomery	Female	9/22/2010	
Philadelphia	Male	9/22/2010	
Lancaster	Male	9/22/2010	
Philadelphia	Male	9/22/2010	
Philadelphia	Female	9/22/2010	
Philadelphia	Female	9/17/2010	
Franklin	Male	9/17/2010	
Philadelphia	Male	9/17/2010	
Philadelphia	Female	9/17/2010	
Lancaster	Female	9/16/2010	
Lancaster	Male	9/16/2010	
Montgomery	Female	9/14/2010	
Philadelphia	Male	8/23/2010	
Delaware		10/11/2010	

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14 HUMAN WEST NILE CASES REPORTED (continued)

Here's what you can do:

West Nile Virus is a disease that is spread by infected mosquitoes. So the best defense against the West Nile Virus is not giving them a place to breed.

Here are some things you can do around your home.

- Dispose of tin cans, plastic containers, ceramic pots or similar water-holding containers that have collected on your property.
- Pay special attention to discarded tires. Stagnant water in tires are where most mosquitoes breed. The PA WNV Surveillance and Control Program is NOT responsible for waste tires. The PA DEP Bureau of Land Recycling and Waste Management handles waste tires. For more information on waste tires or to report waste tire piles, contact **Tom Woy** at 1-800-346-1932 or 717-787-7381.
- Drill holes in the bottom of recycling containers left outdoors.
- Have clogged roof gutters cleaned every year, particularly if the leaves from surrounding trees have a tendency to plug up the drains. Roof gutters can produce millions of mosquitoes each season.
- Turn over plastic wading pools when not in use. Stagnant water in a wading pool becomes a place for mosquitoes to breed.
- Turn over wheelbarrows and don't let water stagnate in birdbaths. Both provide breed-

ing habitats for domestic mosquitoes.

- Aerate ornamental pools or stock them with fish. Water gardens can become major mosquito producers if they are allowed to stagnate. Clean and chlorinate swimming pools not in use. A swimming pool left untended by a family on vacation for a month can produce enough mosquitoes to result in neighborhood-wide complaints.

Mosquitoes may even breed in the water that collects on pool covers.

It is not necessary to limit any outdoor activities, unless local officials advise you otherwise. However, you can and should try to reduce your risk of being bitten by mosquitoes. In addition to reducing stagnant water in your yard, make sure all windows and doors have

screens, and that all screens are in good repair.

If West Nile virus is found in your area, here are some ways you can protect yourself.

- Take normal steps to prevent insect bites.
- Wear shoes, socks, long pants and a long-sleeved shirt when outdoors for long periods

of time, or when mosquitoes are most active.

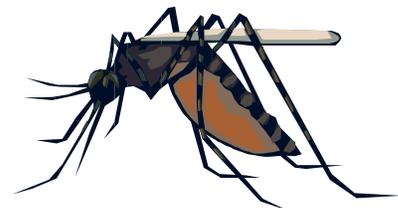
- Consider the use of mosquito repellent, according to directions, when it is necessary to be outdoors. Wash all treated skin and clothing when returning indoors.
- Remember, electromagnetic and ultrasound devices and Vitamin B are not effective

in preventing mosquito bites.

For more information on mosquito control myths, click : <http://www.westnile.state.pa.us/action/myths.htm>

For more information, call 1-877-PA-HEALTH.

Source: PA Department of Health



Projects Selected to Boost Unconventional

Oil and Gas Resources

Simulation and Visualization Tools, CO2 Enhanced Oil Recovery Targeted for Advancement

Ten projects focused on two technical areas aimed at increasing the nation’s supply of "unconventional" fossil energy, reducing potential environmental impacts, and expanding carbon dioxide (CO2) storage options have been selected for further

development by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

The projects include four that would develop advanced computer simulation and visualization capabilities to enhance understanding of ways to improve production and minimize environmental impacts associated with unconventional energy development; and six seeking to further next generation CO2 enhanced oil recovery (EOR) to the

point where it is ready for pilot (small) scale testing.

The total value of the projects is approximately \$12.2 million, with \$9 million of DOE funding and \$3.2 million of non-Federal cost sharing. The research will be managed by the Office of Fossil Energy’s National Energy Technology Laboratory.

Unconventional fossil energy resources are those extracted us-

ing techniques other than those used for traditional oil or natural gas wells. Production from unconventional resources – which have the potential for increasing domestic oil and natural gas supply – often has more environmental and technology challenges than traditional methods.

Advancements in simulation and visualization technologies can

provide improved assessments and understanding of the cumulative environmental impacts as well as model improved processes for advancing unconventional fossil energy recovery.

Easy-to-produce oil recovered from U.S. oil fields has an average recovery factor estimated at 35 percent. EOR – including techniques using advanced CO2

injection – offers prospects for additional recovery and ultimately producing up to 60 percent or more of the reservoir’s original oil in place. Additionally, permanent geologic storage of the injected CO2 has implications for carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, viewed by many experts as an important component of a portfolio strat-

egy for reducing human-generated CO2 emissions.

Although one of these techniques, CO2 miscible flooding is the fastest growing EOR process in the United States (currently about 5 percent of total domestic oil output), the CO2-EOR process is limited by technology,

cost, and geographic availability of CO2. The selected projects will focus on technology improvements needed to increase the efficiency of the process, including providing advanced tools and methods, as well as valuable laboratory, field, and modeling data analyses.

Details are as follows:

Area 1: Advanced Simulation and Visualization

- **NITEC LLC** (Denver, Colo.)—A Full-Featured, User Friendly CO2-EOR and Sequestration Planning Software.

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Projects Selected to Boost Unconventional

Oil and Gas Resources (continued)

NITEC will develop an integrated software tool with state-of-the-art user interfaces and technically rigorous solutions (including Net Present Value) that will allow small- to mid-sized field operators to design and optimize CO2-EOR and sequestration operations in a short time frame. (DOE Share: \$1,080,036; Recipient: \$555,000; Duration: 24 months)

- **The University of Texas at Austin** (Austin, Texas)—Simulations of Clean and Secure Energy from Domestic Stranded Oil in Residual Oil Zones. The UT Austin team will develop an advanced reservoir simulation and visualization tool with advanced features such as a mechanistic foam model for mobility control and a coupled geomechanical de-

formation model, to improve predictions of oil production from residual oil zones using CO2. (DOE Share: \$799,558; Recipient: \$199,884; Duration: 36 months)

- **University of Illinois/Illinois State Geological Survey** (Champaign, Ill.)—RVA: 3-D Visualization and Analysis Software To Support Management of Unconventional Oil and

Gas Resources. The Illinois State Geological Survey will develop an open-source software application, Reservoir Visualization and Analysis (RVA), for advanced 3-D visualization and analysis of geologic models and reservoir simulation results for unconventional oil and gas

reservoirs. (DOE Share: \$709,911; Recipient: \$191,061; Duration: 36 months)

- **UTA - Bureau of Economic Geology** (Austin, Texas)— Measuring Fracture Density and Orientation in Unconventional Reservoirs with Simple-Source Vertical Seismic Profiles. The

Bureau of Economic Geology will team with GEDCO to develop and demonstrate a technology of using vertical-force seismic sources combined with vertical seismic profile (VSP) to provide a seismic "log" of natural fracture orientation and density in unconventional reservoirs.

(DOE Share: \$416,688; Recipient: \$104,172; Duration: 24 months)

Area 2: Next-Generation Carbon Dioxide Enhanced Oil Recovery

- **Impact Technologies LLC** (Tulsa, Okla.)— Improved Mobility Control in CO2 Enhanced

Recovery Using SPI Gels. Impact Technologies in partnership with CTI, Talee R., and Redcorn, will demonstrate, in a set of injectivity tests in both "Huff & Puff" and conventional pattern flood applications, the ease of use and potential of CO2 injection/ pro-

duction profile modifications using SPI-CO2 gel systems. (DOE Share: \$1,200,000; Recipient: \$300,000; Duration: 36 months)

- **The University of Texas** (Austin, Texas)—Use of Engineered
(continued on page 10)

Projects Selected to Boost Unconventional Oil and Gas Resources (continued)

Nanoparticle-Stabilized CO2 Foams To Improve Volumetric Sweep of CO2 EOR Processes. The UT Austin research will develop a new CO2 injection enhanced oil recovery process using engineered nanoparticles with optimized surface coatings that has better volumetric sweep efficiency and a wider application range than the conventional CO2 proc-

ess. (DOE Share: \$1,198,717; Recipient: \$299,679; Duration: 36 months)

- **The University of Texas of the Permian Basin** (Midland, Texas)—Next Generation CO2-EOR Technologies To Optimize the Residual Oil Zone CO2 Flood at the Goldsmith Landreth Unit, Ector County, Texas. The UT of the Permian Basin will team

up with Legado Resources, Meltzer Consulting, and Advanced Research International to develop a new CO2 injection enhanced oil recovery process using engineered nanoparticles with optimized surface coatings that has better volumetric sweep efficiency and a wider application range than the conventional CO2 process. (DOE Share:

\$1,198,547; Recipient: \$654,563; Duration: 36 months)

- **Sky Research, Inc.** (Ashland, Ore.)—Development of Real Time Semi Autonomous Geophysical Data Acquisition and Processing System To Monitor Flood Performance. Sky Research in partnership

with PNNL will work on the design, development, and validation of a real time, semi autonomous geophysical data acquisition and processing system using electromagnetic technology to monitor CO2 flood performance (DOE Share: \$496,847; Recipient: \$180,425; Duration: 36 months)

- **The University of Texas** (Austin, Texas)—Novel CO2 Foam Concepts and Injection Schemes for Improving CO2 Sweep Efficiency in Sandstone and Carbonate Hydrocarbon Formations. The UT Austin team will work in partnership with Rice University to develop mobility control agents using surfactants injected

with CO2 (rather than in water) for CO2 enhanced oil recovery in heterogeneous carbonate and sandstone reservoirs (DOE Share: \$1,134,984; Recipient: \$283,746; Duration: 36 months)

- **New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology/Petroleum Recov-**

ery Research Center (Socorro, N.M.)—Nanoparticle-Stabilized CO2 Foam for CO2-EOR Application. The Petroleum Recovery Research Center team will develop and evaluate, through core flood tests at reservoir conditions, a nanoparticle-stabilized

CO2 foam system that can improve CO2 sweep efficiency in CO2 EOR and minimize particle retention in the reservoir (DOE Share: \$772,934; Recipient: \$385,888; Duration: 36 months).

Source: U.S. DOE

Allegheny Land Trust

Conservation News and Events

The Geologically Hazardous Areas Act (HB 2759) http://www.alleghenylandtrust.org/home/HB_2759.pdf

has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature. This bill will provide for the designation and regulation of geologically hazardous areas to protect people and limit property damage and the disruption of commerce from the possible dangers associated with land development in areas that are prone to landslides, sinkholes or other

geologic hazards. The purpose of this legislation is to prevent incidents such as the landslide at the now-aborted Wal-Mart development on Route 65 in Kilbuck Township

Source: Allegheny Land Trust



Bed Bug Epidemic

A bit of information that you might like to know about. We have friends here in our community and one of their sons is an entomologist (insect expert), and has been telling them that there is an epidemic of bed bugs now occurring in America. Recently I have heard on the news that

several stores in NYC have had to close due to bed bug problems, as well as a complete mall in New Jersey.

He says that since much of our clothing, sheets, towels, etc. now comes from companies outside of America, (sad but true), even

the most expensive stores sell foreign clothing from China, Indonesia, etc. The bed bugs are coming in on the clothing as these countries do not consider them a problem. He recommends that if you buy any new clothing, even underwear and socks, sheets, towels, etc. that

you bring them into the house and put them in your clothes dryer for at least 20 minutes. The heat will kill them and their eggs. **DO NOT PURCHASE CLOTHES AND HANG THEM IN THE CLOSET FIRST.** It does not matter what the price range is of the clothing, or if the outfit comes from the most expensive store known in the U.S.

They still get shipments from these countries and the bugs can come in a box of scarves or anything else for that matter. That is the reason why so many stores, many of them clothing stores have had to shut down in NYC and other places. All you need is to bring one item into the house that has bugs or eggs and you will go to hell and

back trying to get rid of them. He travels all over the country as an advisor to many of these stores, as prevention and after they have the problem.

First Nature Inn Opens at Bald Eagle State Park (continued)

eagle, butternut wood fireplace mantel and oak frames in the

guest rooms, the inn will display artisan products and connect people to the Pennsylvania Wilds Artisan Trail.

DCNR has contracted with an innkeeper, Charlie Brooks, to handle general operations and provide guest services, while the park staff will be responsible for buildings and grounds maintenance. Reservations can be made through the existing state park

reservation system (www.visitPAParks.com).

Rooms include a microwave, refrigerator, cable TV, DVD player and Internet access. Breakfast is provided with an overnight stay.

Bald Eagle State Park is located in Centre County, not far from Interstate 80. The inn is approximately a 3-hour drive from Pittsburgh; slightly longer from Philadelphia.

For more information about the Nature Inn, visit www.natureinnatbaldeagle.com or call 814-625-2879

Source PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources



Solar Projects Drive \$1.4 Billion into PA Economy (continued)

electricity will not be more than what they are paying for solar today. For those businesses and families not using solar, most likely prices for electricity will go up and possibly by a substantial amount.” Hanger also noted that solar power emits zero air pollution, which cuts soot, smog,

mercury and heat-trapping pollution that can sicken and kill Pennsylvanians.

In addition, solar power helps to keep the power grid reliable by providing more power on the hottest days of the year when

very high demand can cause brownouts and blackouts.

Source: PA DEP

For more information, visit www.depweb.state.pa.us, or call DEP’s Office of Energy Technology and Deployment at 717-783-8411