

A report by Mercer Cross of *National Geographic*, written for AP Newsfeatures, describes the winter haze that dims the views at Grand Canyon NP and the U.S.EPA's conclusion that the haze originates mostly from the giant Navajo Generating Station – a coal-powered, 2,250-megawatt plant at Page, AZ, a dozen miles from the northern rim of the park. EPA's conclusions were based on a 1987 study by the NPS showing that 40 to 70 percent of the layered winter-time haze in the canyon is attributable to sulfate particles coming from Navajo's 775-foot smokestacks. EPA's preliminary proposal is that \$300 million to \$450 million worth of pollution control equipment be installed at the Navajo plant – devices that can remove 90 percent of the pollutants. In the case of Navajo, which burns as much as 24,000 tons of low-sulfur coal each day, this amounts to an estimated 200 to 265 tons of sulfur dioxide emitted daily. A federal court has extended for one year the Feb. 1, 1990 deadline for EPA to decide what cleanup measures Navajo should take.

"The issue," says Bob Yuhnke, attorney for the Environmental Defense Fund, "is whether or not we can develop a stable environmental future with a growing population. We **can** handle it. It's just a question of putting policies in place but making sure we don't trash the environment while we're accommodating growth."