

THE WILD CASCADES

SPRING - 1988



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

DAVE FLUHARTY

THE NORTH CASCADES ECOSYSTEM AND ITS MANAGEMENT

One clear result of the recent barrage of planning documents prepared by the US Forest Service and the National Park Service is the realization that these two agencies do not seem to recognize the proximate relationship between their respective management areas. The Forest Service scarcely mentions the existence of the parklands in its Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie, Okanogan, and Wenatchee National Forest plans and it does not explicitly address management efforts (if any) to coordinate with the Park Service. The Park Service, to its credit, makes a call for ecosystem management for the North Cascades but does not indicate in any detail how to go about doing so. These planning efforts are disappointing because the plans of both agencies will set the management directions for at least the next decade. We must insist that these agencies address the deficiencies of the plans.

There are two types of cooperation between these agencies that must be examined. First, is the mandate in the legislation establishing the North Cascades National Park for the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to designate and administer adjacent lands in a "mutually agreeable" manner. The Secretaries were to agree on location of public use and administrative facilities within two years of the passage of the Act. This was done but it appears that relatively little is currently being done to assess the changes that have occurred over the subsequent two decades. Are there potential improvements or alterations that are necessary? We would answer with a strong affirmative.

Second, cooperation is necessary to achieve wildlife protection. We are learning from national parks, like Yellowstone, that encroachments on the use of lands surrounding the area directly affect the ecosystem within the park. Geothermal developments, logging, ranching, and resorts have an influence on the parts of the ecosystem for which Yellowstone was designated. In the North Cascades, the most obvious resource protection issues involve wildlife, e.g., reintroduction (naturally) of wolves and grizzly bears as well as continued protection of endangered species like the spotted owl and their habitats.

Because of the size and configuration of the North Cascades National Park Complex, important habitat for these and other animals is left open to potentially adverse multiple uses. While the North Cascades Conservation Council's Park boundary revision proposals would help to address some of these concerns, there is no question that cooperation among land managers is necessary and desirable. While most of the land adjacent to the North Cascades National Park is managed by the US Forest Service, Washington State lands under the Department of Natural Resources and Canadian lands under Parks Canada and the Province must also be included.

The North Cascades Conservation Council fully supports all efforts to examine the management of recreation and wildlife in the North Cascades. One promising meeting on the ecosystem concept has been held under the auspices of Huxley College, Western Washington State University. Many of the major interests were present. At that meeting, North Cascades Conservation Council Board Chairman, Patrick D. Goldsworthy, consulted with the Regional Directors of the Forest Service and the Park Service on our proposed Park boundary changes. Regional Forester, James Torrence, responded by letter indicating that he and his forest supervisors felt that Park-Forest Service boundary adjustments were not required and that the proper vehicle for addressing our concerns was in the forest planning process. We wrote an immediate response agreeing that our concerns should be addressed in the planning process but that there was nothing in the forest plans that even remotely discusses intended management directions. The North Cascades Conservation Council called for a new plan prepared jointly by US Forest Service and National Park Service to 1) document existing cooperation; 2) propose management directions; and 3) examine the potential for management along ecosystem lines.



SAVE THE WHITECHUCK PARCELS "M" & "J"

WHERE IT ALL BEGAN

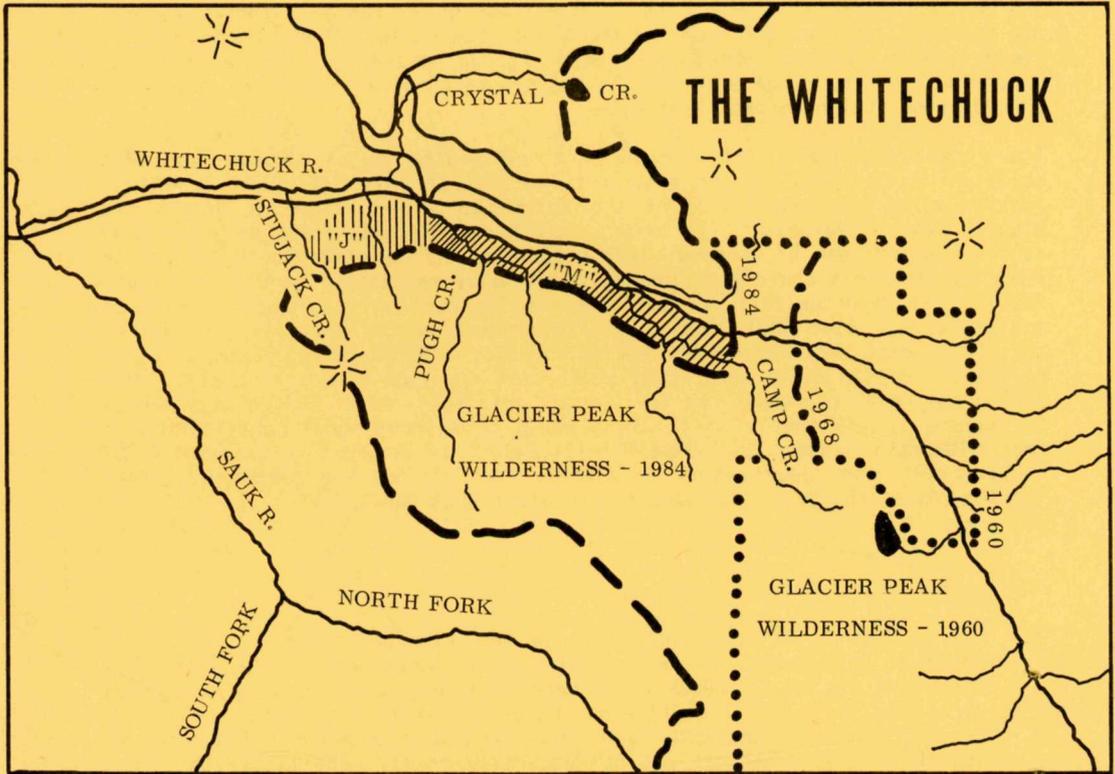
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WHEN WILL THE FOREST SERVICE EVER LEARN?

Patrick Goldsworthy
North Cascades Conservation Council

For over eighty years the Whitechuck Valley has been a major focal point of the struggle to save the westside forests of the Cascades from the chain saw. This valley was once a 20-mile corridor of virgin forests leading eastward from the banks of the Sauk River to the very slopes of Glacier Peak and the Whitechuck Glacier.

- 1906 - The Mazamas of Portland recognized the need for preserving the natural setting of the entire Whitechuck Valley.
- 1957 - The Mountaineers lead northwest conservation organizations in recommending that the upper unlogged 11 miles of the Whitechuck be saved in a Wilderness Area.
- 1960 - The U.S. Forest Service dedicated only the last 4 miles of the upper Whitechuck as part of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and abandoned the remaining unlogged 7 miles to the ravages of "multiple use logging".
- 1961 - The Mt. Baker National Forest announced the infamous MEADOW MOUNTAIN TIMBER SALE of "6 clearcut units totaling 187 acres, plus 17 acres of right-of-way timber, all to be logged by May, 1965".
- 1963 - The North Cascades Conservation Council sought protection of what little could yet be saved of the Whitechuck from "multiple use logging" by proposing its inclusion in a North Cascades National Park.
- 1968 - Legislation created the North Cascades National Park, the Pasayten Wilderness, and the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, plus additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, including 3½ miles of the Whitechuck Valley.



Because the U.S. Forest Service, in the early 60's adamantly refused to save the forests of the Whitechuck Valley the conservationists proposed, and were successful in, the creation of the North Cascades National Park. The legislation creating the Park, by excluding the Whitechuck, along with other westside valleys, however, left the Whitechuck still at the mercy of the Forest Service.

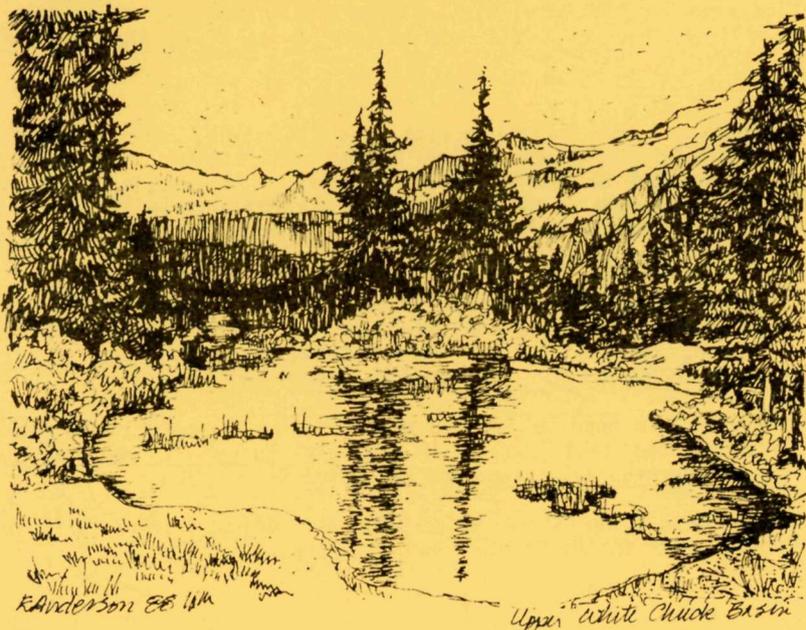
- 1979 - January: The Forest Service, true to style, after reviewing the remaining "Roadless Areas" around the Glacier Peak Wilderness, recommended 88,495 acres of Wilderness in parcels A,D,G because "there appears to be less opposition to Wilderness in these parcels from the timber industry". However, Parcel "J" was recommended to nonwilderness.
- 1979 - April: Finally a brief ray of hope for the remaining virgin forests of the Whitechuck shone when the Administration, under President Carter, revised the U.S. Forest Service's recommendation of 1,539 acres in Parcel "J" from nonwilderness to wilderness.
- 1981 - May: This hope was dashed when President Reagan's Administration recommended that the 1,539 acres of Parcel "J" be returned to nonwilderness allocation and relabeled Parcel "M".
- 1984 - The Washington State Wilderness Act added 1 more mile of the Whitechuck to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest, in its Preferred Alternative "H", now plans to devastate the rest of the Whitechuck Valley by designating it for "emphasis on timber management with roaded dispersed recreation also occurring. A wide range of silvicultural practices will be applied, including clearcutting, thinning and planting".

The Forest Service's self-serving and misleading justification for this decision is revealed in its assessment of Parcel "M": "(1) This parcel is located along the south side of the Whitechuck River before it enters the Glacier Peak Wilderness. (2) This parcel has wilderness value only if added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. (3) A boundary on the river would be easy to identify, but this could foreclose more intensive recreation on the river (NOT TRUE). (4) Opportunities for solitude are low due to its close proximity to the Whitechuck Road (NOT TRUE). (5) Opportunities for primitive recreation and challenging experiences are low (NOT TRUE). (6) Parcel is unsuitable for recreation due to dense understudy vegetation and lack of trail access. (NOT TRUE - only need to reopen the trail which originally went through this parcel to Kennedy Hot Springs). (7) There would be no meaningful contribution to the wilderness system (NOT TRUE). (8) There is low public interest (NOT TRUE). (9) High development is planned for 72% of the parcel including logging 56% of the area". (comments in parentheses made by N3C).

The North Cascades Conservation Council recommends:

- (1) All of Parcel "M" and the remaining unlogged portion of Parcel "J", upstream from Stujack Creek and between the south bank of the Whitechuck River and the Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary, be designated Management Area 1-AB (area outside wilderness managed primarily to retain primitive or semiprimitive character for nonmotorized recreational use with no scheduled timber harvest and no roads permitted). Ultimately this must be added to Glacier Peak Wilderness!
- (2) Cease any further logging or road building in Crystal Creek drainage and Whitechuck Valley, upstream from Crystal Creeks.
- (3) Permanently close forest service logging roads 2710 and 720 and allow to revegetate for trail use only.

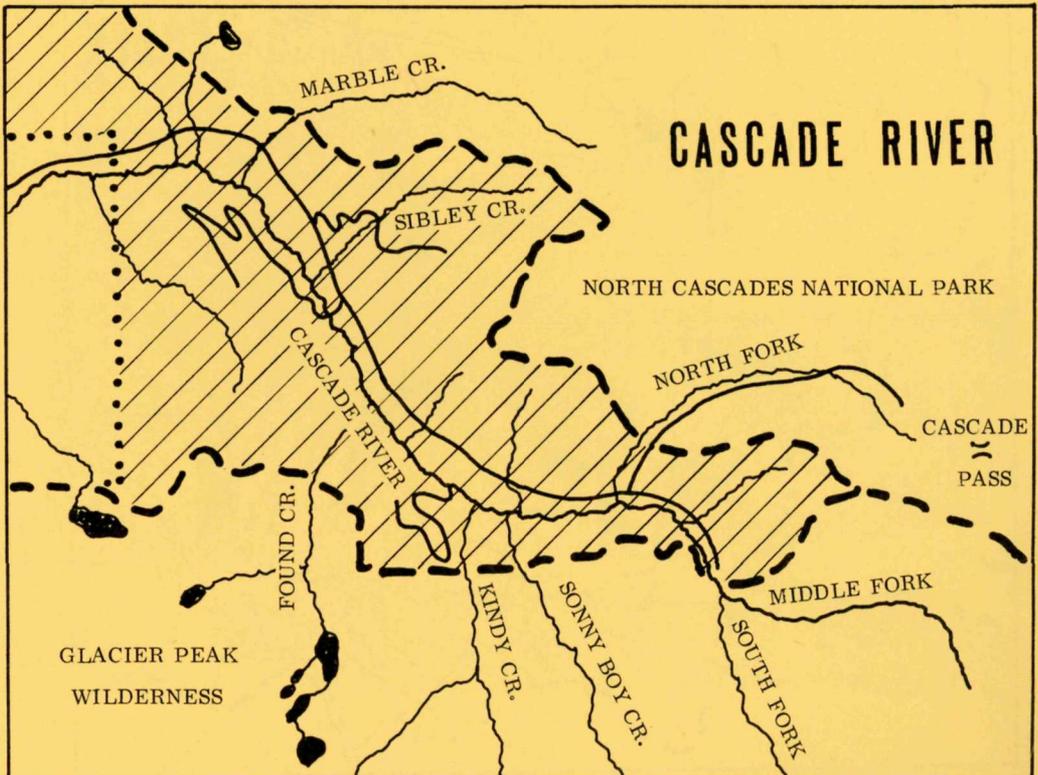


A WEST SIDE TRAGEDY CONTINUES

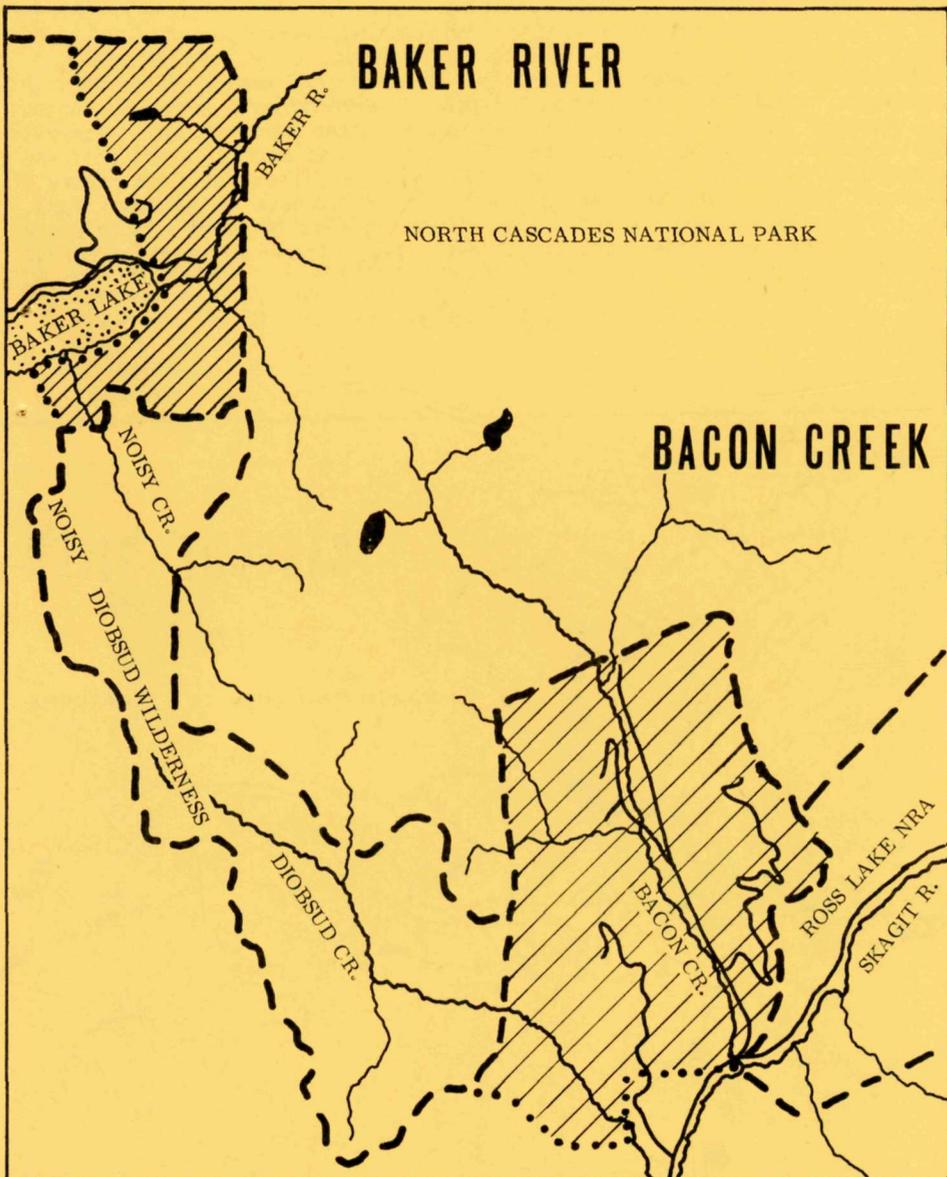
PATRICK GOLDSWORTHY

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

It has been a tragedy spreading steadily, for well over twenty years, through the virgin forests on the western slopes of Washington's North Cascades. Here, some of our nation's grandest scenery has been devoured by one town's local sawmill and another's local pulpmill, both aided by the lethal chainsaw and ruthless bulldozer. Great blocks of trees have been cut from nature's old-growth forests that were not protected by Wilderness or National Park. Now, the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest intends to greatly accelerate and enlarge the "West Side Tragedy" through its Preferred Alternative Forest Plan "H".



THE CASCADE RIVER TRAGEDY - This is a 12-mile major entrance corridor to the North Cascades National Park which should, and ultimately will, be added to the Park. Three of its tributaries drain out of the Park: Marble Creek, Sibley Creek and North Fork and four out of the Glacier Peak Wilderness: Sonny Boy Creek, Kindy Creek, Found Creek, South Fork and Middle Fork. The Forest Service proposes (Alternative "H") to log the unprotected portions of each of these tributaries as well as others. While Alternative "G" proposes less logging than "H" the N3C proposes no further logging in the Cascade River Valley, from Irene Creek upstream. This Forest Service portion of the valley should be developed as a much needed expanded recreation complement to the North Cascades National Park portion. This would also divert the overuse of the small, fragile, overused Cascade Pass area.



SKAGIT RIVER TRAGEDY - The seven-mile stretch upstream from Marblemount has four important tributaries, three of which would not be logged under either Alternatives "G" or "H" (Diobsud, Copper, and Alma Creeks). The N3C proposes to add the latter two to the North Cascades National Park. The Bacon Creek drainage is a large unnatural exclusion from the Park devised because the Forest Service had logged in this valley and wished to continue doing so. While Alternatives "G" and "H" both plan continued logging here the N3C proposes that all logging cease and that this entire drainage be added to the Park, where it naturally belongs. When viewed from near Green Lake, within the Park, the visual shock of the logging patches in a Park setting on lower Bacon Creek is devastating. It just does not belong here!

SUIATTLE RIVER TRAGEDY - The Buck, Downey, and Sulphur Creek tributaries are planned to be logged in Forest Service Alternative "H" but not in "G". The N3C proposes that these three valleys remain unlogged and that no further logging occur on Green Mountain with its magnificent view of the north face of Glacier Peak. The Suiattle, as one of the major access routes into the Glacier Peak Wilderness and across the Cascades to Lake Chelan, should be managed to emphasize these recreational values.



A RECIPE FOR DISASTER

TOM CAMPION

SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY

Audubon Society members are primarily interested in old-growth forest and wildlife. They view the Preferred Alternative (PA), recommended by the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest, as a recipe for disaster, so far as old-growth-dependent species are concerned.

On the other hand, the Forest Service deserves credit for its designation of five Research Natural Areas: North Fork Nooksack Addition, Lily Lake, Perry Creek, Green Mountain and Chowder Ridge. Strong support should be given this proposal.

The spotted owl and the other some 160 species that can live only in the moist, sheltered special old-growth environment have little chance for survival if this long-range management plan, recommended by the National Forest, is not drastically changed.

There are many severe problems with the part of the Plan dealing with old-growth-dependent species -- it is confused, vague and outdated, not to mention completely inadequate.

For instance, the 84 Spotted Owl Habitat Areas (SOHA's) are theoretically shown on Forest Plan maps, but they aren't all actually located as depicted. Several of them have been moved. This brings us to one of our principal criticisms, that the information on which the Plan is based is badly outdated.

The same applies to the old-growth maps. They don't really show where the old-growth is. Maps of old-growth under 2,500 feet elevation are badly needed. Without them, it is difficult, if not impossible, to chart a plan for the survival of old-growth-dependent species.

Adding to the problems is the fact that the SOHA's are misplaced. They have been picked as SOHA's by the Forest Service for the wrong reasons: not to aid in the survival of wildlife, but, one suspects, so they won't get in the way of timber cutting. Proof? A survey last summer showed only 24% of the 84 SOHA's planned had spotted owl pairs within them. Maybe the Forest Service thinks these SOHA's are owl habitat, but the owls don't. Worse yet, no juvenile owls were found in a survey of 53 of the SOHA's. There is no evidence that any spotted owls have successfully reproduced last year in the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie Forest, a recent federal survey found.

Worse yet, the SOHA's called for by the Forest Service are only 1,000 acres each - too small to be viable. Research by the Washington Department of Wildlife shows each pair of spotted owls needs 4,000 acres of old-growth in this state, and such areas should be under 4,000 feet in elevation.

In addition, the SOHA's called for don't provide "corridors" vital to the survival and movement of the birds, which won't cross clear-cuts. Instead, the SOHA's are isolated pockets of habitat. Larger areas are required, closer together and with corridors for dispersal.

There are 667,000 acres of old-growth in the forest, including wilderness, Research Natural Areas and the Alpine Lakes Management Unit. While the timber cutting plans, calling for a 13% reduction in logging, may not seem too unreasonable at face value, environmentalists worry that far too much of the logging will be in virgin lowland valley old-growth vital to wildlife, and important for recreation and protection of rivers, riparian areas and watersheds.

Seattle Audubon Society has called for a moratorium on cutting old-growth growing at an elevation of 2,500 feet or less because of this critical situation. The Forest Service has not heeded this request.

Concerned people should demand that the Forest Service produce accurate maps of the low elevation old-growth in the forest and of the SOHA's and that all data be updated before any decisions are made.

What about other wildlife concerns? The Forest Service has ignored repeated reports of sightings of grizzly bears in the northern areas of the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest, which is grizzly habitat. One recent sighting is well documented. Grizzlies, designated as an "Indicator" Species, are classed federally as threatened. The Forest Service is paying lip service, in its Plan, to preserving grizzly habitat, but is not actually planning for it.



SPOTTED OWLS

MEAN A HEALTHY FOREST

Barry S. Mulder, a career wildlife biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has been appointed as the agency's Spotted Owl Activities Coordinator. Mulder will coordinate and monitor interagency owl conservation efforts, particularly implementation of the agreement on spotted owls signed last year by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service. He will work with the Federal land managing agencies to monitor their effectiveness in managing habitat to maintain owl populations.

In December 1987 a finding was made that the northern spotted owl did not warrant listing as an endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Since most spotted owl habitat is found on lands administered by Federal agencies, the Service found that mechanisms are in place to provide for the maintenance of a viable population of this subspecies and that cooperation of these other Federal agencies will be key to addressing spotted owl requirements. An interagency agreement signed December 1, 1987, by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service is an important element in this cooperation and commits the latter agency to insuring the continued existence of a well-distributed owl population throughout its National Forest range. National Forests encompass 70% of the lands that are currently occupied or considered suitable habitat for the spotted owl.

A VIABLE POPULATION

The Northwest Office of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF) plans to file suit against the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to force the agency to add the northern spotted owl to the list of threatened and endangered species. Clients in the suit include The Wilderness Society, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Oregon Natural Resources Council, Headwaters, Defenders of Wildlife, and many Audubon Society chapters in Oregon and Washington.

This drastic step is being taken because the bird is threatened -- or soon to be threatened -- with extinction, and the FWS refuses to give the species the protection of an Endangered Species Act.

This refusal by Fish and Wildlife is not only a threat to the survival of the spotted owl, it is also illegal, in the strong opinion of SCLDF lawyers, who intend to demonstrate that fact in federal court.

The lawsuit will be controversial because it runs head-on into the timber industry, a very powerful force in this part of the world.

The reason is that the spotted owl requires old-growth forests to survive. In fact, the spotted owl is a "management indicator species" of the health of the old-growth forest ecosystem. As the owl goes, so may go the several hundred other wildlife species that depend upon old-growth forests.

The terrible fact that has brought this situation to the crisis point is that only about ten percent of the old growth that once blanketed the region remains uncut, and virtually all of that is on federal, publicly owned, land. All the old growth on private land is expected to be gone by the end of next year.

The situation is particularly serious on the Olympic Peninsula and the Oregon coast, where logging has been so vigorous that the owl is considered to be in immediate danger of extinction. Still, despite near-unanimous agreement among biologists and ornithologists about the birds' plight, the Fish and Wildlife Service refuses to act.

But as the owls need old growth to survive, the timber industry says that it does, too. Industry spokesmen say that without the big, valuable trees (a single old-growth Douglas fir can bring as much as \$2,000; two supply enough lumber to build an average size house) they will have to lay off workers, close mills, and damage an already shaky economy.

Environmentalists counter that even if all the remaining old growth not protected in national parks and wilderness areas is cut -- which is exactly what the industry, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management have in mind -- it will sustain the industry for only a few more years. The industry is already retooling its operations for the future -- changing milling equipment to accommodate smaller-diameter logs, for example.

The fact is, the Northwest timber industry is in a transition -- from an old-growth economy to a second-growth economy. The transition is inevitable. The only question is, "will there be enough old-growth left afterwards?" We want to make sure there is, for the spotted owl and the rest of the old-growth forest ecosystem.

But all that is beside the point when it comes to the Endangered Species Act, which is the main feature of the SCLDF lawsuit. That law is the most uncompromising of all our environmental statutes. It says that if a species is in danger of extinction, the Fish and Wildlife Service must "list" it, must designate what's know as "critical habitat" for it, and must write and carry out a plan for the recovery of the species.

These actions are not within the agency's discretion; they are required by law. And only scientific evidence is to be taken into account -- economic and political factors may not be considered.

In this case SCLDF will show in court that the best biological evidence compels listing the owl and also will show that politics played a substantial role in the Fish and Wildlife Service's refusal to do so.

You can help SCLDF in its efforts to save the spotted owl by clipping and sending Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (2044 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, CA. 94115) any news stories, editorials, or letters- to- the-editor that appear in your newspaper about this case.



TRAILS

BACKCOUNTRY AREAS

JIM EYCHANER

WASHINGTON TRAILS ASSOCIATION

TRAILS FOR THE FUTURE

The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest planners have to be complimented - this Plan offers the most complete information on trails of any Forest Plan released for Washington's National Forests.

The Plan's trail documentation is a good inventory of how things are. What's missing is a commitment to more trails for the future.

What the Plan does not adequately address is the construction and reconstruction of trails to add to the system. It calls for only 68 miles of new trails in the first decade and the reconstruction of 120 miles of presently-used trails. For Wilderness areas, the Plan proposes building 21 miles of new trails in the first decade. The Plan concedes that "demand (for recreation) far exceeds supply" in non-wilderness semi-primitive nonmotorized areas of the Forest, where Trails 2000 trails would be located. More trails are needed to meet future demand.

Puget Sound's population is exploding. Trail-based recreation -- hiking, backpacking, climbing, packstock use, family walks, barrier-free trails, nature paths -- is in greater demand than ever before, and the demand will accelerate over the next ten years.

But while the population has been growing, trails have been disappearing, wiped out by logging, roads, and simple neglect.

Meanwhile, wilderness trails are getting crowded. Low elevation trails for year-around use are scarce. Parking lots are full to overflowing summer weekends.

There were once 1600 miles of trail in the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest. Now there are less than 1200 trail miles left.

With Puget Sound's population expected to grow by a million people by the year 2000, more trails for recreation are an important need. WASHINGTON TRAILS ASSOCIATION (WTA), and others, ask WHY NOT 2000 MILES OF TRAIL BY THE YEAR 2000?

The Sierra Club has proposed Trails 2000, an ambitious plan to build and rebuild trails to meet immediate and future recreational needs.

Washington Trails Association agrees - and proposes BACKCOUNTRY AREAS for trail-based recreation for hikers and packstock.

FIVE BACKCOUNTRY AREAS PROPOSED

Washington Trails Association has identified five prime areas for trails. Located outside of fragile Wilderness areas, BACKCOUNTRY AREAS can be managed for recreation.

For years, the U.S. Forest Service has been saying it can preserve valuable recreational resources without resorting to Wilderness designations. A BACKCOUNTRY AREA designation would enable the Forest Service to do just that.

A BACKCOUNTRY AREA is public land managed for nonmotorized recreation.

1. No roads.
2. No recreational use of wheeled or motorized or nonmotorized equipment.
3. Campsites located to minimize impact on the terrain.
4. Trails open to packstock - horses, llamas, burros, packdogs -- where they would cause minimal trail damage.
5. Designated camps for packstock, well separated from hiker camps.
6. No logging, except to control insects or disease.

BACKCOUNTRY AREAS would allow for trail-building and reconstruction, enough to provide 2000 miles of trail.

1. HELEN BUTTE/JACMAN CREEK BACKCOUNTRY AREA: Located east of Lake Shannon and north of the Skagit River with green meadows to explore, small alpine lakes for swimming, grand views, and clean free-flowing streams for fishing. Rugged hill country making up the foundations of the North Cascades.

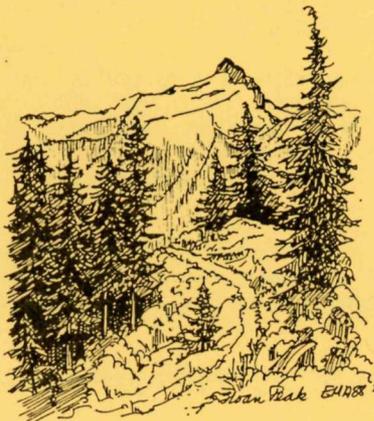
Existing trails: 11 miles, Sauk Mountain and Cow Heaven.

Proposed trails: add 20 miles including trails to viewpoints overlooking Lake Shannon, Clear Lake, Bald Lake, and Helen Buttes.

2. MT. DICKERMAN BACKCOUNTRY AREA: Located in the heart of the most-visited recreational area in Washington State between the Stillaguamish and Sauk Rivers. This area was originally proposed as the eastern half of the Boulder Creek Wilderness. Explore mountains like Stillaguamish, Forgotten, and Dickerman while viewing the surrounding peaks of Big Four, Sloan, Vesper, and Mt. Pugh.

Existing trails: 16 miles

Proposed trails: add 15 miles to open up viewpoints, alpine lakes, and loop trails in an area which the Forest Service can manage for crowds of hikers without the restrictions and restraints of Wilderness designation.



3. **EAGLE ROCK BACKCOUNTRY AREA:** Surrounded by the North and South Forks of the Skykomish River and Beckler River. From US Highway 2 this area looks like a piece of Switzerland. Dramatic rock spires of Gunn and Merchant Peak, leaning towers of Mt. Baring. Popular lakes including Barclay and Eagle. A haven for goats and bear. Prime fishing country. A trail once followed Howard Creek to the slopes of Spire Peak -- and could once more!

Existing trails: 4 miles, in an area of 64 square miles.

Proposed trails: add 20 to 30 miles, create loop opportunities, reopen Howard Creek Trail.

4. **RAGGED RIDGE BACKCOUNTRY AREA:** traversing the slopes of Mt. Stickney above Wallace Falls and the deep, rocky valleys of the Wallace River drainage west of the North Fork of the Skykomish River. Few people have dared the brush and steep rock cliffs to explore these valleys. Why? No trails!

Proposed trails: 10 to 15 miles to reach high viewpoints. 5-mile (minimum) trail along the Wallace River, which could be open 10 months a year.

5. **PRATT RIVER BACKCOUNTRY AREA:** Located between the Middle and South Forks of the Snoqualmie River just west of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness with groves of stately old growth forest, low elevation routes available to extend the hiking season. Isolated for years by lack of bridges, the 88-mile long Pratt River trail has been virtually unused, leaving the Pratt Valley unknown.

Existing trails: 8 miles, with 11 miles under construction along the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie.

Proposed trails: add a 6-mile route to the top of Russian Butte, and create a Backcountry Area less than an hour's drive from Seattle.

TRAILS 2000

A PLAN TO RESTORE THE TRAILS SYSTEM

Hikers, other recreational users and environmentalists have developed Trails 2000, a plan to restore the trails system of the Mt Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest to the 1,000 miles-plus of trails it once offered in non-wilderness areas, and make it adequate for the growing Puget Sound population going into the turn of the century.

Trails 2000 would replace the nearly 500 miles of trails obliterated by logging and neglect over the past few decades, thus bringing the system back up to its peak days of the 1940's.

An interesting, historic approach is proposed by the Trails 2000 program in rebuilding the trails system: restoring approximately 190 miles of old/abandoned hiking trails in non-wilderness areas, many of them trails that were in use in the 1940's. Completing this system would be about 300 miles of new trails, emphasizing loop and connecting trails for maximum recreation value and cost/benefits.

A modest increase of about 40 miles of trails is proposed for Wilderness areas, some 25 miles of it consisting of rebuilding old/abandoned trails. These are carefully planned to provide logical extensions of non-wilderness trails.

The Trails 2000 plan calls for building the trails system by the year 2000.



OFF ROAD VEHICLES

The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest accepts a hard reality: people don't want off-road vehicles in this National Forest. The ORV groups will yell and fuss that they are being deprived of their "right" to abuse trails, harass wildlife, rip up meadows and lakeshores, erode hillsides, and drive hikers off of trails. It's critical that hikers and backpackers speak up, too, to prevent a turnaround on the direction of the Plan.

The Plan correctly sites user conflict as a reason to keep ORVs off of hiker and packstock trails. The Mt Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest has learned a lesson from the conflict plagued ORV "plan" of the Wenatchee National Forest.

If the Plan is to be criticised on the ORV issue, it's on the insistence that trails are OPEN TO ORVs UNLESS SPECIFICALLY CLOSED. NO! This "policy" of open unless closed was tried by the Bureau of Land Management -- and was struck down in Federal Court.

Hikers and other nonmotorized users still need to write to the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest on the ORV issue. Compliment the Forest on recognizing that only minimal opportunity exists for ORVs. State outright that motorized vehicles do not belong on trails with hikers and packstocks. Urge new trails and areas be built specifically for ORVs AWAY FROM HIKING TRAILS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write to the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest and ask for the BACKCOUNTRY AREAS listed here.

Support Trails 2000, an ambitious trail-building plan proposed by the Sierra Club.

Insist that off-road vehicles have no place in hiking and packstock use areas.

WETLANDS & RESEARCH AREAS

MARK EGGER

Washington Native Plant Society

The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest Plan Preferred Alternative has some good features and some bad. The standards and guidelines for proposing the five Research Natural Areas (RNA) are the best we have seen. The full acreage proposed for the North Fork Nooksack addition and Chowder Ridge (both in the Mt. Baker Wilderness), Green Mountain (partially in Glacier Peak Wilderness), Lilly Lake (in Clearwater Wilderness), and Perry Creek (near Mt. Dickerman) NRA's should be designated. These would be in addition to the existing North Fork Nooksack (near the Mt. Baker Highway), Lake Twenty Two RNA (near Verlot), and Long Creek (in Boulder River Wilderness) NRA's.

These NRA's will be tracts of land set aside as examples of typical or unique natural ecosystems and habitats, reserved in as nearly an undisturbed state as possible. This natural area system offers scientists, biologists, and others the opportunity to study plant communities and ecological processes in unmodified conditions.

Along with study, research, and educational purposes, RNA's provide a baseline area against which the effects of human activities in similar environments can be measured. They also provide gene pool preserves for plant and animal species, especially rare and endangered types.

Special Interest Areas (#8) are proposed in Alternative "G" but completely omitted from the Preferred Alternative. They are Twin Sisters (near Mt. Baker), Baker Lake (just outside North Cascades National Park), Monte Cristo, and Naches Pass. These SIA's contain unique scenic, historic, biological, or geological features and are intended to emphasize these features and to the extent possible foster their public use and enjoyment. Roads, trails, ORV, and facilities are permitted with restricting conditions and there would be no scheduled timber harvest.

Both the numbers of and protections afforded to Management Indicator Species should be increases substantially. Of most concern is the lack of any designated Indicator Species for the complex of wetland and riparian vegetation types. Riparian areas and wetlands are especially crucial to wildlife, fish, and plants, and it is essential that the Forest Service have several indicators, representing the various structural and functional components of the riparian community spectrum. While fish species should be considered, terrestrial vertebrate Indicators should also be included for all phases, from boggy openings and willow thickets to coniferous "swamps" to "old growth" riparian hardwood forests. The draft plan utilizes only a handful of Indicators and comes nowhere near adequately providing for this important aspect of the overall monitoring program. Many vegetation and community types remain without an appropriate Indicator Species.

WILD & SCENIC RIVERS

DOUGLASS A. NORTH

NORTHWEST RIVERS COUNCIL

The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest has recommended for Wild and Scenic River designation the North Fork of the Nooksack, the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie, the North Fork of the Skykomish, the mainstem Skykomish, the South Fork Skykomish and the Tye. The draft forest plan refused to recommend the equally deserving South Fork Nooksack, North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish, the Middle Fork Snoqualmie tributaries: the Taylor and Pratt and the South Fork Skykomish tributaries: the Beckler, Miller, and Foss.

The Wild and Scenic Act

A river is eligible to become designated as Wild and Scenic if it is free-flowing and has one or more outstandingly remarkable values (such as fish and wildlife, scenery, recreation, geology, history or culture). Only the section proposed for designation need be free-flowing (dams can exist above or below it, such as on the Skagit). The land bordering a Wild and Scenic river can be in any combination of ownership, whether state, federal, private or municipal.

The Act establishes three levels of river classifications for protected rivers, based on the degree of development that exists along each stretch of river at the time of designation. A river proposed for designation is divided into segments and classified as Wild, Scenic or Recreational.

A Wild River has little or no evidence of human presence along it. It is accessible only by water or by trail and may have a few cabins along it and footbridges over it. A Scenic River may be paralleled by a road, but the road and other human structures are generally not visible. Although there can be several bridges across the river and a number of cabins or farms along it, the river should be primarily natural in appearance when viewed from its banks. A Recreational River can have conspicuous roads and railroads along it (and may even flow through towns) as long as it is free-flowing and has one or more outstandingly remarkable values.

Note that the classifications have to do with the relative amount of development along the river and the names of the classifications are somewhat misleading. A Wild River does not have to be "wild" in the sense of fast water and rapids, it just has to be inaccessible by road and undeveloped. A Scenic River does not have to be "scenic", it just has to be largely natural in appearance even though accessible by road. And a Recreational River does not have to provide good river recreation, it may simply have outstanding fish habitat in a fairly developed area which doesn't qualify as wild or scenic.

Although Wild and Scenic designation is the strongest possible federal protection for a river, it is still compromise legislation. The strongest provision is its ban on dams. Regardless of the classifications given to a river protected under the Act, all federal dams and water projects (including those licensed by federal agencies, such as FERC which licenses hydropower projects) are prohibited. Other protection is less absolute. A river corridor about 1/4 mile on each bank is established as a management area. Wild Rivers are closed to further logging and mining within this corridor, but Scenic and Recreational Rivers may be subject to such logging and mining as can be carried out without hurting visual quality and without harming the values for which the river was designated.

The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie Plan

As part of its forest planning process, each National Forest must review the rivers flowing through the Forest to determine if they are eligible and suitable to become Wild and Scenic rivers. The Forest then makes a recommendation to the President and Congress. The river must be added to the system through an act of Congress (just as in the designation of Wilderness).

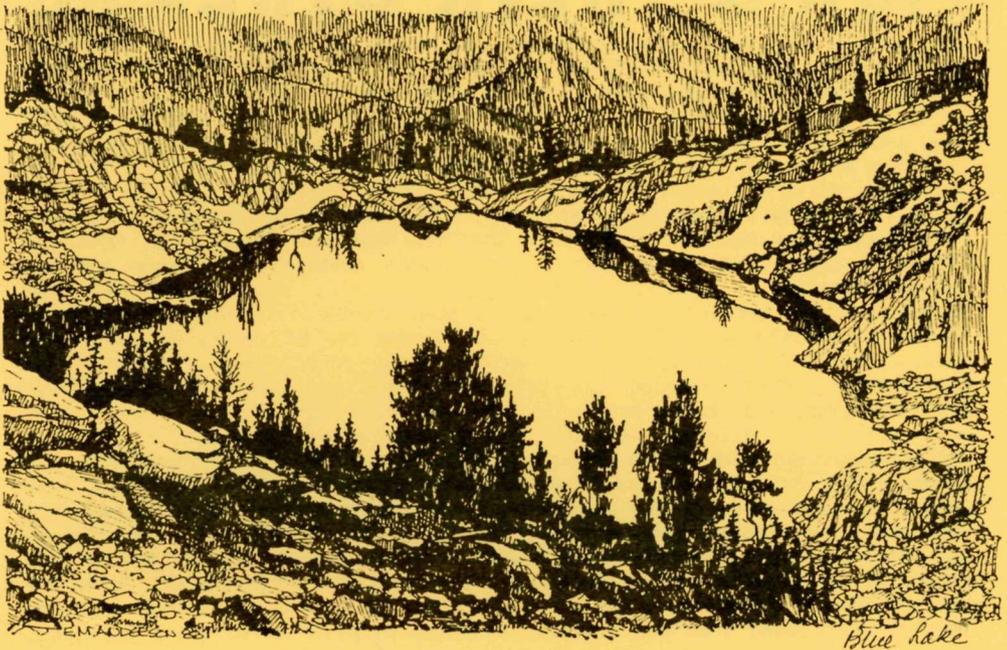
The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie seems to have mixed the questions of eligibility and suitability. In determining eligibility, the Forest only had to determine whether the river was free-flowing and had one or more outstandingly remarkable values. The suitability determination, however is a somewhat political one, looking at land ownership patterns and other uses of the river such as hydropower, timber and mining and deciding what is the best use of the rivers. The limited eligibility determination (finding only five rivers out of 47 reviewed eligible) made by the Forest suggests that it considered suitability factors in making its eligibility determinations.

Clearly, the Pratt River which has the lowest elevation river stretch of substantial length outside of Wilderness eligible to be Wild in the Cascades, is eligible. The Pratt also has outstanding scenery, hiking and trout fishing. Also eligible is the Taylor, another Middle Fork Snoqualmie tributary, which the Northwest Rivers Study ranked as outstanding for its hiking and camping opportunities. There may be political debates about the suitability of these rivers, but they are clearly eligible. Yet the Forest found both to be ineligible. And both rivers are threatened by proposed hydro projects which make their protection critical.

The Forest is also wrong in finding the North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish ineligible. Both forks have outstanding runs of salmon and steelhead and are some of the most heavily fished rivers in the State. The Stillaguamish is one of only three rivers in the Puget Sound area which is managed for the preservation of native fish runs. The North Fork also has a good class 3-4 (difficult) kayak run in its upper section and miles of class 2 (easy) paddling from White Horse to Arlington. The South Fork has great boating ranging from class 2 to 5.

The South Fork of the Nooksack also hosts important fish runs while its clear water snakes through the serpentine rock formations which highlight its bed. It offers an interesting eight mile class 2-3 (moderately difficult) wilderness kayak and canoe run as well as many miles of class 1 floating.





The South Fork Skykomish tributaries provide much of the spawning beds for the outstanding salmon and steelhead runs on the South Fork. The tributaries also offer an array of interesting whitewater boating opportunities. The Beckler has a moderate class 2-3 run boatable over a wide range of water levels. The Foss has a three mile class 3-4 trip where its crystal clear water tumbles over the boulders just above its mouth. It also has an upper, class 5-6 run sought by experts to challenge their skills. The Miller also has an expert class 4-5 run for those into winter boating. The Miller, Foss and Beckler are all on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory kept by the National Park Service as a list of potential Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Also overlooked was Illabot Creek which has vital nesting, perching and roosting sites for the Bald Eagles which frequent the Skagit. The Creek also has fine runs of salmon which provide food for the eagles.

The Forest also failed to properly classify the rivers which it did find eligible. It classified the portion of the North Fork of the Nooksack below Nooksack Falls as Recreational. It should be classified as Scenic; other than a few bridges, there are very few signs of civilization along the Nooksack above its confluence with its South Fork. And most egregiously, the Forest classified all of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie outside of Wilderness as Recreational. Since there is only one bridge over the Middle Fork above North Bend, and no other signs of civilization besides the road which is rarely seen from the river, it should be classified as a Scenic River.

Please write to the Forest before March 2, 1988 and urge it to 1) recommend Wild and Scenic designation of the North and South Forks of the Nooksack, the North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish, Illabot Creek, the North Fork of the Skykomish, the main Skykomish, the South Fork of the Skykomish and its tributaries, the Miller, Foss, and Beckler and the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie and its tributaries, the Pratt and Taylor, and 2) classify the North Fork Nooksack and the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie as Scenic.

FISH & THEIR STREAMS

DON PISCES

WEST SIDE ANGLERS

There is a major sedimentation problem in the major river systems in the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest. The Stillaguamish, the Sauk, and the Skykomish are all being subjected to enormous quantities of silt and pea gravel deposits. The connection between siltation and road-building for clearcut timber harvest has been demonstrated abundantly. Timber harvesting should occur only when the integrity of streams can be maintained. In the past, the Forest Service seems not to have taken these impacts into consideration when planning the sale of timber and has had to adopt an expensive program of restoration.

Though reductions in timber harvest will improve habitat for salmonids in general the Preferred Alternative omits plans to enhance resident trout populations and juvenile steelhead. The proposed structures described are all intended for salmon enhancement and most of those for coho. The Forest Service statistics regarding anadromous fish production -- that "50% of all naturally produced salmon in the Puget Sound area come from the waters of the Forest" does not accurately reflect the situation; nearly all salmon produced in the Puget Sound area are directly affected by water originating on Forest lands. Impacts on sea-run trout and steelhead, which are considerable are not addressed.

To maintain existing levels of anadromous fish runs, which are considered minimal for population viability" is not an adequate goal. Smolt production is down considerably from historic levels in most river systems in the Forest. There should be some plans to do something better than just maintain the status quo of depleted runs.

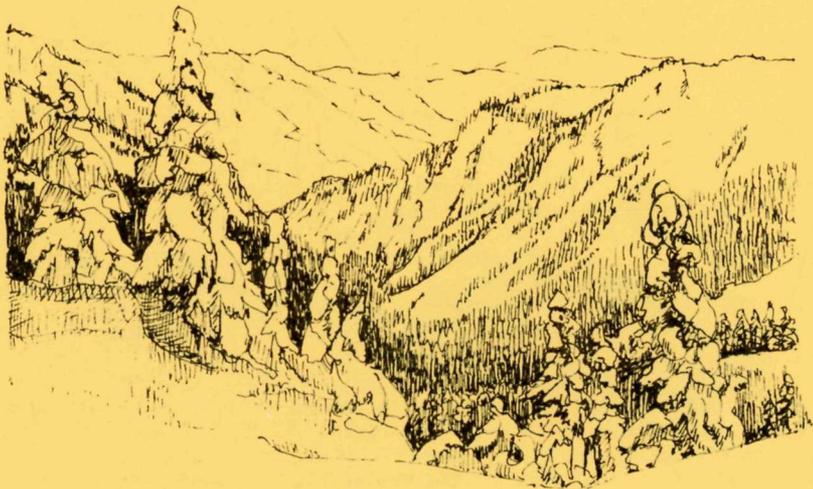
The Forest Service's Fish Habitat Improvement Schedule, emphasizes salmon production, at the expense of resident populations and the non-salmon anadromous fishery. The true value of in-river salmon fishing - though proportionately small compared to commercial and Indian harvest -- is still considerable. Lately, the commercial sports fishery for chinook in rivers has been virtually eliminated because of depressed stocks; in some years, the coho fishery has also been greatly reduced for the same reason. The potential value for an in-river fishery for these species is high. The existing in-river fishery for pinks and chums is not accurately reflected in the summary statements.

The amount of recreational use of the Forest lands is enormous; it's potential is even greater. The use of Forest lands for recreational fishing is in direct proportion to its fish production. In the past this has been minimized, or managed at depressed, maintenance levels. If they were managed at production level three, as described in the Proposed Alternative, the potential could be realized in the coming decade.



Illabot Creek - As a major tributary to the Skagit River, entering at its confluence near Marblemount, this stream supports significant native runs of pink, chinook, coho, chum salmon, steelhead and Dolly Varden char. The watershed also supports an important wintering night roost of the federal listed threatened bald eagle. A large contingent of Roosevelt elk and deer, as well as spotted owls use the habitats within this watershed. These natural resource values argue for a deliberate decision to afford greater protection to the watershed. No further roads should be allowed to be constructed, and any future logging should allow for retention of enlarged streamside buffers, large contiguous blocks of mature forest communities and migration corridors along and across the watershed. The Forest Service should oppose any attempt to secure necessary permits to construct a small hydropower facility on this stream.

Diobsud Creek - This unusual stream enters the Skagit River just below the Ross Lake National Recreation Area boundary, upriver of the town of Marblemount. Although only about 2 miles of this stream are accessible to anadromous fish, the production of juvenile salmon that it yields is extraordinarily high. This high survival of salmon juveniles might be related to water chemistry or primary production of food organisms. Because this level of production is so unusually high, we need to preserve the watershed so that we may learn more about what factors are important in increasing early life stage survival of salmon and trout. This opportunity could be destroyed if unrestricted logging or other destructive land management decisions impacted the watershed. A special use permit for the development of a small hydropower facility should be denied.



South Creek - E-11A 88

A RECREATION FOREST

DON PARKS

ALPINE LAKES PROTECTION SOCIETY

By almost any measure, the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest can be described as a RECREATION FOREST. This national forest ranks: number 2 in recreation visits for all Washington State national forests; highest in recreation-based employment for all Washington State national forests; highest in total generated employment for all Washington State national forests.

RECREATION

The greatest single benefit to local economies generated by the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest are activities in the recreation sector. Currently over 80% of its Forest-generated jobs and about 75% of the personal income derived from its Forest activities are dependent upon recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resources. These activities now generate about 22,000 jobs in the Puget Sound area.

The range of high-quality recreational opportunities available on the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest includes:

ENJOYING SCENERY

HIKING

DOWNHILL SKIING

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

HORSEBACK RIDING

PICNICING

FISHING

HUNTING

CAMPING

CANOEING

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

WHITE WATER SPORTS

PHOTOGRAPHY

BACKPACKING

WILDLIFE VIEWING

The value of these activities is primarily dependent upon and enhanced by the preservation of natural areas and features; wildlife habitat; fisheries habitat; and the maintenance of natural appearing landscapes. The nearest availability of these resources to the eastern Puget Sound area is limited to the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest.

The long-term growth of forest recreation is an important component of the growing tourism element in the region's economy.

Total Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest-Based Employment (1986):

*26,000 jobs are produced by direct Forest outputs

*RECREATION, FISH AND WILDLIFE account for 84% of this total.

Recreation-Based Jobs on Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest (1986):

*The Forest, which is a major source of primitive recreation in western Washington, generates 21,950 jobs divided between

DEVELOPED & DISPERSED ROADED RECREATION	-120,150
PRIMITIVE, WILDERNESS RECREATION	- 730
WILDLIFE/FISHING RECREATION	- 1,070
TOTAL JOBS	<u>21,950</u>

Recreation Demands will increase by 2010 (independent of Alternative):

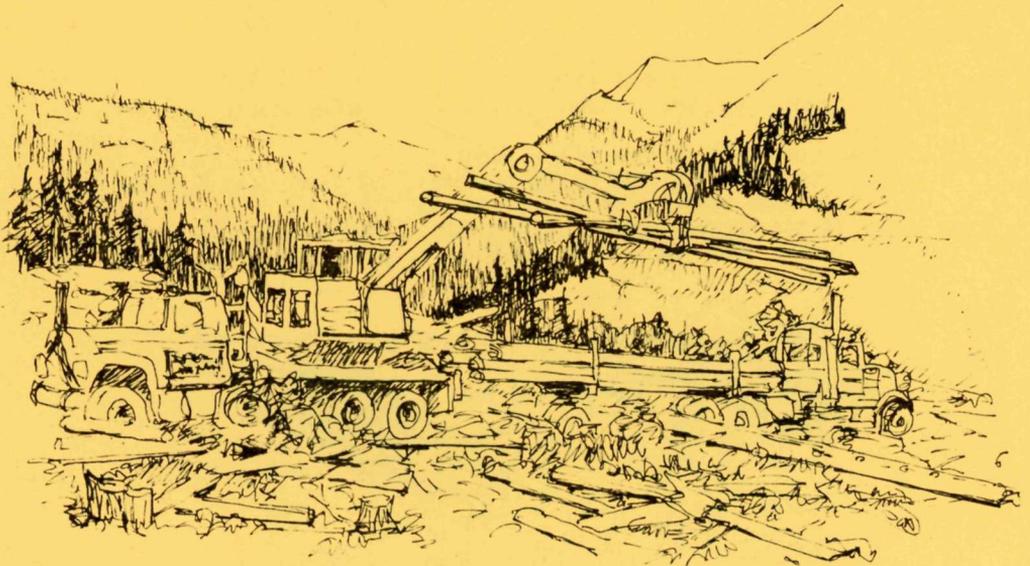
- *PRIMITIVE RECREATION -increase 60%
- *WILDLIFE/FISHING RECREATION -increase 93%
- *OVERCROWDING -increase

Recreation Capacity will decrease by 2010 (Alternative "H")

- *UNROADED DISPERSED RECREATION -decrease 24%

Recreation-Based Jobs will generally increase by 2000:

- *DEVELOPED & DISPERSED ROADED - increase by 6600 (Alt. "G" & "H")
- *PRIMITIVE UNROADED - decrease by 30 (Alt. "H")
- decrease by 10 (Alt. "G")
- *WILDERNESS - increase by 150 (Alt. "G" & "H")
- *WILDLIFE & FISHING - increase by 830 (Alt. "G" & "H")



TIMBER ECONOMY

Wood products processing facilities in the Puget Sound region have required about 1990 million board feet (MMBF) of logs to operate during the period 1976-1984. The greatest share of these logs come from private lands (about 72%), while the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest provided 12% of the timber volume and the other national forests contributed another 4% to the total mill consumption.

About 43% of the total mill consumption (1990 MMBF) is utilized as foreign raw log exports and 41% utilized for domestic lumber manufacture. The largest single use of Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest logs is for lumber production.

During the period 1972-1986 lumber and wood products employment decreased about 15%. Increases in productivity and decreases in the U.S. domestic market share for Pacific Northwest forest products account for much of the decline. The region's lumber and wood products employment now accounts for about 1.4% of the region's employment. Direct lumber and wood products jobs that are dependent upon the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest represent about 0.1% of the total current Puget Sound employment.

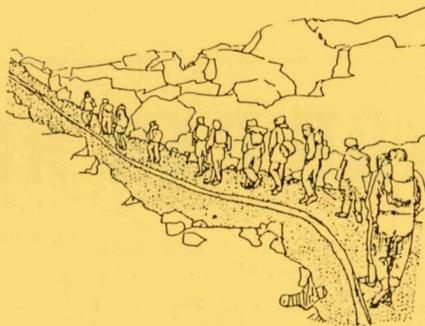
Timber Situation on Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest:

- *Current average cut on Forest is 229MMBF/year (1977-86)
- *The Forest provides 12% of Puget Sound mill volumes.
- *The Forest supports a total of 26,000 Forest-based jobs.
- *The Forest supports 4040 timber-based jobs.
- *The Forest supports 1190 direct jobs in the lumber and wood products sector of the timber industry or 5% of the total 26,000 Forest-based jobs.

Timber Harvests and Employment will decrease:

- *The Forest cut level must be altered for multiple-use management by
 - reducing the cut
 - from 229 to 191 MMBF (Alt "H")
 - from 229 to 143 MMBF (Alt "G")
- *The total Puget Sound timber supply will remain nearly constant to year 2025.
- *Timber jobs will decline in any event
 - From 1978-1986, due to improvements, 38% fewer jobs produced the same quantity of wood products.
 - At the current output of 229 MMBF a 38% reduction in direct timber jobs would be a reduction of 1190 jobs to as few as 740 jobs.





ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVES

Both the Conservationist's Alternative ("G") and the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest Preferred Alternative ("H") would reduce the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest's current timber harvest levels. Harvest reductions are required in order to provide "space" for a balance of all the multiple-uses. Alternative "G" has the effect on the local timber supply of reducing log flows to all Puget Sound mills by 4.1% while Alternative "H" would reduce the timber supply by 1.8%.

However, substantial increases in recreation-based employment are projected to more than offset any reductions in the forest products sector. For example, by the end of the first decade of the Plan, total Forest-based employment is projected to increase about 23% over current outputs, even though timber harvest levels would be mandated to decrease 38% in Alternative "G".

Employment Sensitivity to Alternatives:

*Alternative "G" -- the 38% reduction in timber harvest can result in a 1st decade total employment increase of 23% over the current situation.

*Alternative "G" -- shows a 23% increase in the 2nd decade over the 1st decade, including timber harvest reduction.

Timber Supply Declines

*Alternative Forest harvest level effects upon Puget Sound mill consumption

- Alternative "H" reduces mill consumption 1.8%
- Alternative "G" reduces mill consumption 4.1%

*Reduced Forest harvest will reduce direct timber jobs

- from 740 to 620 jobs (Alt "H")
- from 740 to 460 jobs (Alt "G")

Recreation Employment increases more than offset the declines

*Total Forest job increases between current and 2nd decade are about

- 15,200 jobs (Alt "H")
- 13,800 jobs (Alt "G")

SUMMARY

The retention of the range and quality of recreational opportunities and the preservation of a high-quality environment, together with the maintenance of a strong, forward-looking timber economy that lives within its means is the wisest, most efficient, and best direction for the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest. The Conservationist's Alternative "G" would commit the Forest to this forward-looking approach.

HOW YOU CAN HELP!

The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest is preparing a "Forest Plan" that will describe how, where, why, and when the Forest shall manage logging, road building, wildlife habitat protection, trails, backcountry recreation, and free-flowing rivers. This extremely important document will dictate detailed management on this Forest for 10 - 15 years, goals and directions for 50 years, and irreversible impacts for hundreds of years. A range of management options is described in the 11 Alternatives of the draft Forest Plan, released to the public January 4, 1988.

The Forest Service is seeking public comments on this draft Forest Plan by May 2, 1988. The final Forest Plan will be completed in late 1988.

The Forest Service has selected Preferred Alternative "H". Conservation organizations prepared Alternative "G". Many of the differences between "H" and "G" are described in this issue of The Wild Cascades and the enclosed 8-page conservationist's Review.

(1) Read the recommendations of N3C and other conservation organizations in this issue of The Wild Cascades and the 8-page Review.

(2) Write a letter in support of these recommendations emphasizing the following points. Address to Forest Supervisor, Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest, 1022 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104 with a postmark no later than Friday , May 2, 1988.

(3) Support N3C recommendations and Alternative "G" with exceptions noted in this issue of The Wild Cascades. Oppose Alternative "H".

(4) Whitechuck River drainage : Oppose any development south of the Whitechuck River and upstream from Stujack Creek. Eliminate logging and existing logging roads upstream from Crystal Creek.

(5) Cascade River drainage : Oppose any further logging upstream from Irene Creek and manage exclusively for recreation with an ultimate goal of being added to the North Cascades National Park.

(6) Bacon Creek on the Skagit : Oppose any further logging in Bacon Creek drainage and recommend recreational developments instead, with an ultimate goal of being added to the North Cascades National Park.

(7) Baker River : Oppose all logging between the head of Baker Lake and the North Cascades National Park, with an ultimate goal of adding to the North Cascades National Park.

(8) Suiattle River drainage : Reduce planned timber management (logging) and increase recreation management.

(9) Pratt River on the Snoqualmie River : Exclude timber management from the Pratt River Valley and develop as a low-level, year-around roadless recreation area.

(10) Urge no logging at specific trail, stream, river, forests, scenic, or roadless areas with which you are personally familiar and each of which you should specifically identify by name. Justify your recommendations from your personal observations and experiences.

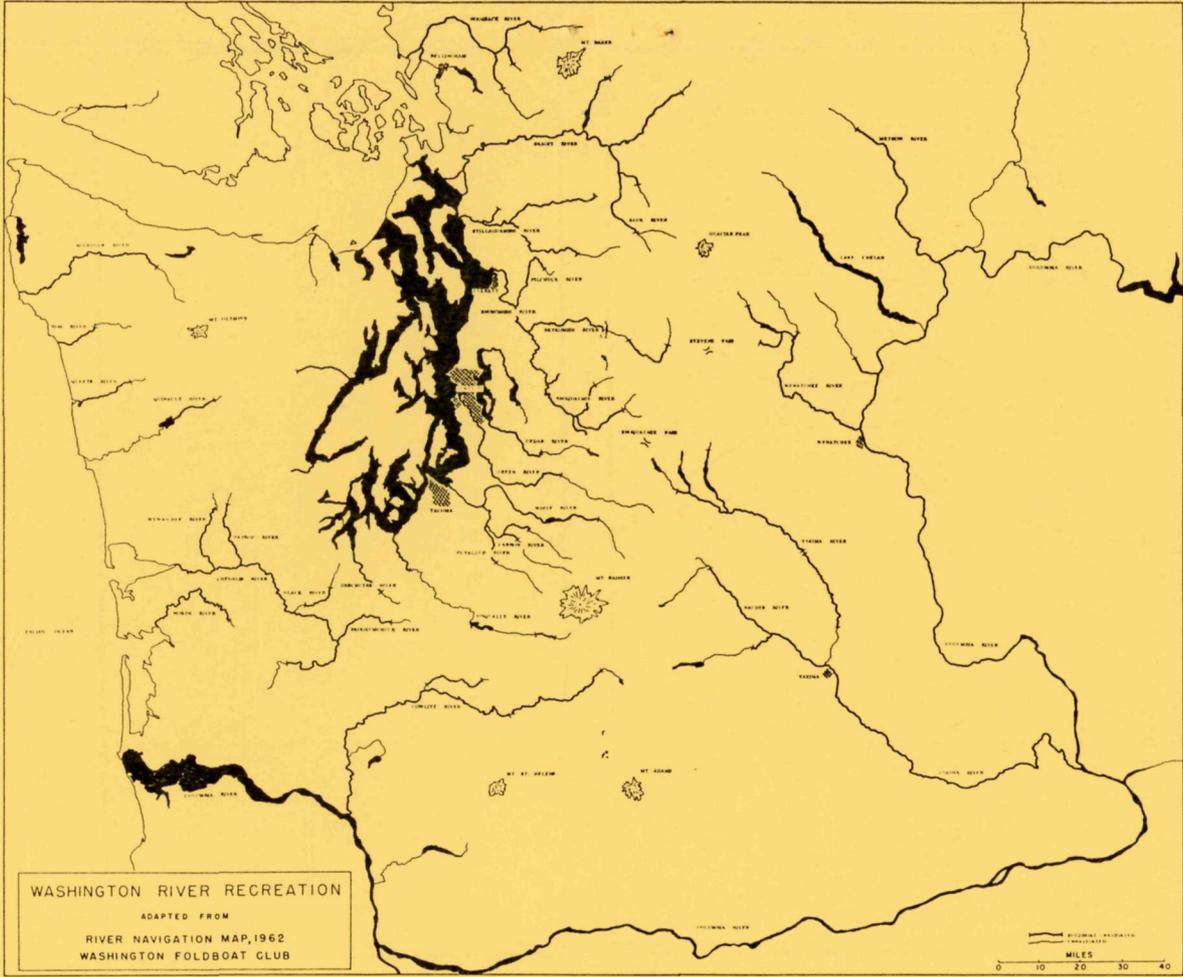
(11) Recommend Wild and Scenic River designation for Nooksack, Skagit, Sauk, Stillaguamish, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Carbon, White, Clearwater, and Greenwater Rivers and their major tributaries and forks outside of Wilderness units.

(12) Request an increase in trail construction (name specific areas of interest to you) and reconstruction for non-motorized use only.

(13) Recommend increased protection for old-growth forest wildlife habitat by reducing annual Allowable Sale Quantity of timber to at least that in Alternative "G".

IF EVERY N3C MEMBER MENTIONS THE WHITECHUCK, CASCADES, BAKER, SUIATTLE, AND PRATT RIVERS AS WELL AS BACON CREEK MAYBE ONE OF TWO OF THESE VALLEYS WILL BE SAVED. REMEMBER YOUR LETTER MAY BE THE CRITICAL NUMBER TO GET THE FOREST SERVICE TO LISTEN TO OUR VIEWS.





HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR MEMBERSHIP?

The North Cascades Conservation Council needs your support. It is a non-profit, non-taxdeductible corporation. Membership in the Council includes subscription to The Wild Cascades magazine. This lively and informative publication is a must for anyone who wishes to know what is going on in Washington's North Cascades.

I wish to support the North Cascades Conservation Council. Enclosed is \$ _____ for membership for _____ years.

Low Income/Student	\$5/yr ()	Regular	\$10/yr ()
Family	\$15/yr ()	Patron	\$50/yr ()
Contributing	\$20/yr ()	Sustaining	\$1000/yr ()
Life	\$500 ()		

The North Cascades Foundation supports the non-legislative activities of the Council including legal and educational expenses. The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that any contributions to this non-profit Foundation are tax deductible under 501 (C) (3).

I wish to make a tax-deductible contribution to the Foundation to help protect the North Cascades' scenic, scientific, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values.

Enclosed is a contribution of \$ _____ .

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