

THE WILD CASCADES

Summer-Alert Issue 1991

WE WON

— *But...*

Unless you

WRITE

We lose.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The NCCC won its suit with the NPS by the NPS agreeing to perform an EIS on management of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and those parts of the Stehekin River valley that lie within the North Cascades National Park. (See full text of Consent Decree in this issue.)

But we may lose these gains in the Scoping and Implementation process of the EIS.

I appeal to all members to write letters immediately calling on the National Park Service (NPS) to protect the natural environment of the Stehekin Valley.

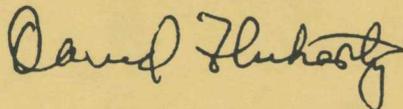
Some people in the NPS still have not understood that management of the parks and national recreation areas in the North Cascades is not a popularity contest. In its suit NCCC argued that the NPS has the responsibility to protect the Stehekin Valley from continued development in ecologically sensitive and scenic areas and in areas where visitor use is high. Now the NPS in its EIS Scoping Process is using a "Nominal Group Participation Method" to solicit public involvement. According to the NPS this is a "consensus oriented" process in which all interested parties get together and agree on what the major issues are.

NCCC strongly agrees with the concept of public involvement in the EIS process. However, we argue strongly that views expressed by NCCC, Stehekin residents and casual visitors be taken into account by the NPS in performing the EIS. However, where these views are inconsistent with management authorities and responsibilities they should be rejected with explanations in the EIS. The "consensus" guiding the NPS preparation of the EIS is contained in the 1916 National Park Service Organic Act and subsequent legislation clarifying its role to protect national parks and other areas under its jurisdiction. To let a consensus process run by interested parties (including NCCC) govern the EIS process is abdication of the NPS job.

NCCC and others participated heavily and in good faith in the EIS scoping process for the General Management Plan in 1985. The NPS came up with a Plan that did not consider the environmental impacts of continued growth and existing land use patterns in the Stehekin Valley. The NPS Plan did not deal with the environmental impacts of taking of firewood, sand and gravel and other resources of the Stehekin Valley. The NPS Plan did not address the environmental impacts of maintaining the Stehekin emergency airstrip for recreational use. And many more. In our suit, NCCC asked that all of these issues be addressed. Now, the NPS is asking us what we want to be addressed in the EIS Process!

PLEASE, EVERYBODY. YOU — AND YOUR FRIENDS: WRITE and tell the NPS what we want. We want the same things we wanted when we led the drive to establish these magnificent areas. We want the same things we asked for in the original scoping process. We want what we brought suit to get. We want the NPS to do its job and to do it well. Otherwise, the Stehekin Valley will continue to deteriorate from the eroding effects of continued development in all the wrong areas.

(See list of points in following article)



LETTERS DESPERATELY NEEDED NOW

Only a very few times have we asked you to write a specific letter to Congress or a federal agency. However, this is another one of those times when we are asking you to pick up your pen and write. We urge you to voice your support of the N3C's insistence that the National Park Service fully and adequately examine all aspects of the management of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, the most complex of the three North Cascades National Park units. Remember, you have been, and still are, the core of the N3C leadership that succeeded in the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and the subsequent protection of those units, including designating 90% of the area as the Stephen Mather Wilderness and the defeat of the High Ross Dam project to flood Big Beaver Valley. Now, you can help, once again, by balancing the already voiced opinions of those who oppose the National Park Service management of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

Please include some or all of the following points in your individual letters.

1. Stop the cutting of green trees solely for firewood. Barge firewood from downlake.
2. Close the Stehekin airstrip which is the worst scenic scar in the valley.
3. Insist on enforceable rules of compatibility of new building, both as to number, location and character with a goal of limiting growth so as to retain the character of the Stehekin community as it was in 1968 when the North Cascades National Park Complex was established.
4. Establish a policy whereby the Park Service may acquire any land available from willing sellers.
5. The Stehekin River should not be riprapped except in cases of genuine emergency.
6. The Stehekin road should be permanently closed at Bridge Creek.

We thank you for your continued help and support. Please address your letters to:
Superintendent, North Cascades National Park Complex,
2105 Highway 20, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION)	
COUNCIL, a nonprofit)	
Washington corporation,)	Civ. No. C-89-1342D
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	CONSENT DECREE
v.)	
)	
MANUEL LUJAN, Secretary of the)	
United States Department of the)	
Interior, <u>et al.</u> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

The parties, plaintiff North Cascades Conservation Council, and the defendants, Manuel Lujan, Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, James M. Ridenour, Director of the United States National Park Service, Charles H. Odegaard, Regional Director of the United States National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, and John R. Earnst, Superintendent of the North Cascades National Park Complex ("defendants"), having conferred with counsel and desiring to resolve this dispute between the parties without the intervention of the court, and in consideration of mutual promises, hereby stipulate and agree to undertake the actions set forth below.

1 I. General Items

2 A. Prior to raising by motion, complaint, or other
3 proceeding any alleged violation of this consent decree or any
4 alleged failure to perform any substantive obligation implicated
5 thereby, the aggrieved party shall first consult with the other
6 party pursuant to Local Rule 37 and, in the event the matter
7 cannot be resolved, confirm such consultation in written
8 correspondence to the alleged breaching party.

9 B. It is understood that the parties undertake these
10 obligations as a compromise settlement of disputed issues of law
11 and fact without admitting any error with respect to their
12 previous actions or legal positions.

13 II. Preparation of Environmental Impact Statement on Lake
14 Chelan National Recreational Area of the North Cascades
National Park Complex

15 A. The National Park Service ("NPS") will prepare an
16 environmental impact statement ("EIS") on the environmental
17 effect of the existing and proposed management of the Lake
18 Chelan National Recreation Area ("LCNRA") of the North Cascades
19 National Park Complex. To the extent that the existing and
20 proposed management of LCNRA has environmental impacts on areas
21 within the North Cascades National Park Complex ("NCNP") outside
22 of the LCNRA, these effects will be considered in the EIS. For
23 the purposes of the EIS, the LCNRA is defined to include those
24 areas of NCNP within the LCNRA administrative boundaries and the
25 Stehekin River watershed.

26 B. Time Frame - NPS will issue its Record of Decision
27 on the Final EIS no later than October 1, 1993. Both parties
28 recognize that extensions of this deadline may be necessary as a

1 result of unforeseen developments caused by necessary additional
2 studies, limited availability of appropriated funds, or other
3 delays outside the contemplation or control of either party.
4 Under such circumstances, the parties may agree to extend this
5 deadline without the necessity of court approval. If the
6 parties cannot agree on an extension, then such an extension
7 requires application to and approval by the court. Plaintiffs
8 shall not unreasonably withhold their consent to such an
9 extension. The NPS shall endeavor to avoid the necessity of
10 seeking any such extension.

11 C. NPS shall control the content of the EIS, subject
12 to requirements of applicable law and the provisions of this
13 consent decree. The EIS will address the following categories
14 of concern, among others:

15 1. The EIS will consider all management
16 alternatives for LCNRA described in the NCNP General Management
17 Plan of 1988 and shall also address other reasonable
18 alternatives including those presented by the public during
19 scoping and public review of the draft LCNRA EIS. The Final
20 LCNRA EIS preferred alternative, as modified (if appropriate) by
21 public input and determined in the Record of Decision, will be
22 the new General Management Plan for LCNRA.

23 2. The EIS will examine the environmental effects
24 (as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8) of the LCNRA Land Protection
25 Plan, the LCNRA Firewood Management Plan, the LCNRA
26 Transportation Plan, the NCNP Wilderness Management Plan (to the
27 extent it addresses wilderness management of the LCNRA), the
28 Sand, Rock and Gravel Plan, the Stehekin Landing Development

1 Concept Plan, the Forest Fire Hazard Reduction Plan, and
2 management alternatives for the Stehekin River. These plans
3 will be modified, if appropriate, in the Record of Decision
4 after the LCNRA EIS process is complete. Specifically:

5 a) LCNRA Land Protection Plan:

6 i. The EIS will review private lands with respect
7 to their relationship to natural and cultural resources and
8 visitor use. The EIS will review the Compatibility Standards,
9 valley growth and development, and will revisit land protection
10 priorities.

11 ii. The EIS will describe historic growth and
12 development, including the increase in the number of buildings,
13 within LCNRA since 1968 and compare that analysis to levels set
14 by the Compatibility Standards. The EIS will specifically
15 analyze growth potential in the future under the existing
16 Compatibility Standards as well as under other alternatives.

17 iii. The EIS will study alternative development
18 scenarios within LCNRA, evaluating all parcels held in private
19 ownership.

20 iv. NPS agrees that federal lands under
21 consideration for exchange will be reviewed on a site-specific
22 basis for cultural and natural resources, scenic quality and
23 sensitivity, and visitor experience. Public lands considered
24 for exchange will be weighted against LPP acquisition criteria
25 for priorities 1, 2, and 3. This weighting will be completed as
26 part of the EIS and incorporated into a new LPP and will
27 include: (1) identification of all public lands proposed to be
28 available for exchange; (2) a description of the conservation

1 easements or mitigation measures applicable to each such
2 proposed exchange; and (3) evaluation of the criteria for
3 identifying properties that are eligible for exchange. In
4 particular, the EIS will address whether public lands which
5 would qualify for acquisition priorities 1, 2, and 3 (were they
6 privately owned) should not be available for exchange. The EIS
7 will also evaluate whether other public lands (viz., those which
8 would not qualify for priorities 1, 2, and 3) should be
9 available for exchange only if (1) the adverse impact of the
10 private land development sought to be avoided through the
11 exchange can not be avoided or substantially mitigated through
12 means other than exchange, and (2) the adverse impact of the
13 development of such private lands is clearly more inimical than
14 the impact of the development of public lands which would result
15 from the exchange.

16 v. The EIS shall review and analyze acquisition
17 priorities assigned by the LPP to all lands in all
18 classifications including the list of lands in which NPS has
19 previously stated it has no acquisition interest (appearing on
20 pages 32 and 33 of the LPP in effect on the date of entry of
21 this consent decree) and shall consider whether development of
22 any of such lands would be inimical to the public interest. The
23 findings of the EIS will be incorporated in subsequent Land
24 Protection Plans (which must be renewed every two years) to the
25 extent determined appropriate in the Final EIS and Record of
26 Decision. NPS will modify and issue a new LPP as part of the
27 Record of Decision.

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b) LCNRA Firewood Management Plan:

i. The EIS will include an analysis of the alternatives described in the 1987 LCNRA Firewood Management Plan ("FMP") and their associated effects on LCNRA.

ii. The EIS will evaluate alternative energy sources and options. Public demonstration projects of alternative heating sources will be performed by NPS. NPS will also study the feasibility and possibility of barging firewood from outside LCNRA as an alternative in the EIS.

iii. The EIS will evaluate effects (as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8) on the plant and wildlife resources, scenery, solitude, and other natural amenities of public lands of firewood cutting whether on privately or publicly held properties within LCNRA.

iv. The EIS will evaluate the connection between and among population growth, both winter and summer, the increased number of structures, and increases in energy demands, in the Stehekin Valley. The EIS will also evaluate the effects (as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8) of curtailing residential and commercial growth.

v. The EIS will address whether it is appropriate to provide green timber from public lands for private firewood use.

vi. The EIS will examine the applicability of NPS Compatibility Standards to the firewood woodlot program.

1 vii. The harvest level ceilings established in the
2 FMP will be reviewed as part of the EIS process.

3 c) LCNRA Transportation Plan:

4 i. All forms of transportation to, from, and within
5 LCNRA, and their associated environmental impacts, shall be
6 analyzed in the EIS, including the following: foot, horseback,
7 automobile, shuttle bus, boat (including the new "Lady
8 Express"), barge, and airplane. The EIS will evaluate all
9 impacts from changes in the service schedule, speed, size,
10 noise, wake, and other characteristics of the commercial vessels
11 operating on Lake Chelan. The EIS will evaluate the impact of
12 changed commercial boat schedules on Park Service operations and
13 community development and activity patterns.

14 ii. The EIS will examine the use of the airstrip
15 located within LCNRA and its appropriateness as an emergency
16 airstrip. Impacts resulting from continued use and maintenance
17 of the airstrip will be evaluated in the EIS from both a safety
18 and environmental perspective. The EIS will also examine the
19 alternatives of either expressly providing in the special permit
20 that the airstrip be restricted to emergency use only or closing
21 the airstrip altogether.

22 iii. The EIS will analyze the road system within
23 LCNRA and evaluate the propriety of a selective road closing
24 option, including but not limited to closure of the road
25 segments between High Bridge and Cottonwood. All roads within
26 the LCNRA will be evaluated.

27 iv. The EIS will evaluate the impacts of all boats,
28 including houseboats, and the use of float planes, as part of

1 the analysis of the LCNRA Transportation Plan.

2 d) LCNRA Wilderness Management Plan:

3 The EIS will consider the NCNP wilderness plan as it
4 relates to campfires and horse-grazing within LCNRA and the
5 Stehekin River watershed.

6 e) LCNRA Sand, Rock & Gravel Plan:

7 i. The EIS will analyze alternatives to public and
8 private use of sand, rock, and gravel for administrative use and
9 for sale to the public. The environmental impacts of extracting
10 sand, rock, and gravel from the LCNRA will be evaluated. The
11 alternative of barging such materials into the LCNRA in lieu of
12 additional extraction of materials already located within LCNRA
13 will be considered. Possible means of reducing the use of sand,
14 rock, and gravel within the LCNRA will also be evaluated.

15 ii. The EIS will address alternatives to NPS selling
16 public gravel for private use, including consideration of the
17 possible termination of the practice.

18 iii. Development related impacts of each alternative
19 for management of the Sand, Rock and Gravel Plan shall be
20 assessed to the extent possible.

21 f) Stehekin Landing Development Concept Plan:

22 The development of alternatives within the Stehekin
23 Landing Development Concept Plan will continue and their impacts
24 will be evaluated through the LCNRA EIS process.

25 g) Stehekin River:

26 Management alternatives for the river will be analyzed
27 with particular attention to floodplain zoning and other
28 alternatives to the use of rip-rap and other physical means of

1 stream movement control. Impacts of these management
2 alternatives on water quality, fisheries, hydrology, and
3 riparian vegetation will also be considered. The EIS will
4 consider designation of the Stehekin River as a Wild and Scenic
5 River, as part of the river planning process to be completed
6 within one year after completion of the EIS.

7 III. Interim Management Pending Completion of EIS and Issuance
8 of Record of Decision

9 The following are agreed upon as interim management
10 measures only and shall be in effect only until the Final EIS
11 and Record of Decision are released:

12 A. The existing NCNP General Management Plan, the
13 LCNRA Firewood Management Plan, and the LCNRA Land Protection
14 Plan, as well as all other plans related to the LCNRA that are
15 presently in place, shall be in effect pending completion of the
16 EIS and issuance of the Record of Decision, except as modified
17 by these agreed upon interim measures.

18 B. NPS will defer adoption of the following plans
19 presently under development: Sand, Rock and Gravel Plan; the
20 Stehekin River Management Plan; and Stehekin Landing Development
21 Concept Plan, pending completion of the LCNRA EIS. Each of
22 these plans, as modified through the EIS process, will be
23 adopted as soon as possible upon completion of the EIS process.

24 1. Resource extraction for NPS administrative use
25 will continue at the existing NPS gravel site only, and will
26 include the possible use of a crusher for the manufacturing of
27 gravel. NPS will not begin any new major road construction
28 project. Routine road work will continue. The planning process

1 will continue for resurfacing and minor adjustments to Stehekin
2 roads. Revegetation of mined areas shall be prompt and
3 complete.

4 2. NPS will permit no private extraction of
5 minerals or other non-renewable resources from publicly held
6 land within LCNRA.

7 C. LCNRA Land Protection Plan:

8 1. The LCNRA Land Protection Plan ("LPP") will
9 remain in effect. In the event that the EIS has not been
10 completed when the LPP is up for renewal in 1992, it will be
11 renewed without change until completion of the EIS and issuance
12 of the Record of Decision.

13 2. NPS will continue to acquire interests and
14 consolidate public holdings within LCNRA through purchase and/or
15 exchange of properties in accordance with the current and
16 approved LPP. NPS will only pursue exchanges of federal lands
17 within LCNRA that will result in both the retention of
18 conservation easements to assure compatible development and/or
19 reduce potential development within the LCNRA and resolve/adjust
20 administrative boundaries that facilitate management and
21 operation of the LCNRA. For all future proposed land exchanges
22 that arise between the date of this Consent Decree and the date
23 of the issuance of a record of decision upon completion of the
24 final environmental impact statement as contemplated herein,
25 notice of any such proposed exchange shall be provided to the
26 public, including the plaintiff, to provide the public and the
27 plaintiff an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed
28 exchange prior to final NPS approval of any such exchange.

1 3. NPS will review on-going land uses in Stehekin
2 Valley for compliance with the Compatibility Standards presently
3 in place. Violations of the Compatibility Standards will be
4 investigated and pursued in cooperation with local authorities,
5 including documentation and notification of violations, informal
6 negotiations, county enforcement, acquisition, condemnation, or
7 other appropriate measures.

8 4. NPS will actively encourage County and local
9 officials to adopt the Compatibility Standards, including any
10 revision thereof that may result from compliance with this
11 Consent Decree, through zoning ordinances, and to establish an
12 active cooperative planning and consultation process with
13 landowners.

14 D. LCNRA Firewood Management Plan:

15 1. The 1987 plan will remain in effect with some
16 modifications provided by the Technical Advisory Committee and
17 with the following change in usage priorities: administratively
18 derived wood will be elevated to first priority; when this
19 supply has been depleted, the remaining firewood cutting
20 permitted on an annual basis will be on a shelter cut basis of
21 the woodlot area in accordance with the plan. In making
22 administratively derived wood available, NPS will endeavor to
23 avoid any taking of trees which would result in adverse visual
24 impacts.

25 2. NPS will continue to actively investigate and
26 pursue alternative energy sources for NPS quarters and
27 administrative facilities. The information derived from this
28 evaluation will be shared with Stehekin Valley residents.

1 3. All informal roads or access routes used
2 exclusively for gathering of firewood will be identified and
3 closed to vehicular access. No new roads or access routes will
4 be opened to access the woodlot area for gathering of firewood.

5 4. If necessary to meet firewood management
6 needs, shelter cut methods utilized in the interim period shall
7 be designed to avoid negative visual impacts from established
8 roads and trails. "Feathering" and contouring (i.e., designing
9 boundaries in an irregular polygon shape rather than the
10 standard square) of the woodlot will be utilized where possible
11 to avoid any such negative visual impacts.

12 E. LCNRA Transportation Plan:

13 1. No final decision will be made to extend,
14 revoke, or decline renewal of the special use permit for the
15 Stehekin airstrip pending completion of the Final EIS. To the
16 extent possible, NPS will continue to monitor and discourage
17 illegal use of the airstrip.

18 a) NPS will continue its policy of denying
19 commercial use of the airstrip.

20 b) NPS will continue to pursue its study
21 monitoring overflights of LCNRA.

22 2. NPS will continue routine maintenance and
23 resurfacing of existing roads within LCNRA. Rip-rapping will be
24 employed only when necessary to protect life, structures, and
25 roads.

26 IV. Miscellaneous Understandings of the Parties:

27 A. Wild & Scenic River Designation for Stehekin
28 River: NPS will continue to pursue its review of the

1 suitability of the river for wild and scenic designation subject
2 to available funding. NPS review will be completed within one
3 year of the issuance of the Final EIS.

4 B. Environmental Learning Center: NPS planning for
5 this facility will undergo a separate NEPA review process and
6 will not be analyzed in the LCNRA EIS.

7 C. Fish Stocking NEPA Review: NPS will conduct a
8 NEPA review of the fish-stocking of naturally fish-free lakes
9 within NCNP upon the completion of on-going research; the review
10 will not be initially included in the LCNRA EIS, and may be
11 subject to either separate NEPA compliance or by tiering from
12 the LCNRA EIS. This review shall also evaluate management
13 measures to protect all natural stocks (such as gear
14 restrictions, size and catch limits, or "catch and release"
15 requirements).

16 D. Protection of Wetlands: NPS shall prohibit
17 development, including placement of rip-rap and road fill and
18 construction of structures, on federally owned wetlands within
19 LCNRA. Where rip-rap is absolutely necessary and the only
20 viable alternative for the protection of life or structures,
21 however, it may be employed along stream courses such as the
22 Stehekin River. Such necessary placement of rip-rap along
23 stream courses will occur only when appropriate permits have
24 been obtained from the United States Army Corps of Engineers,
25 and shall avoid "wetlands," defined under Section 404 of the
26 Corps' regulations as a marsh, swamp, or bog, wherever possible.

1 E. Additional Studies: NPS will continue to conduct
2 natural and cultural resource studies as necessary to manage the
3 LCNRA subject to available funding.

4 F. Limitation on Rip-Rapping: NPS will cease using
5 rip-rapping along the Stehekin River except when necessary along
6 with other emergency actions to protect life or structures, but
7 even in these instances, such emergency actions will not be
8 accomplished, if possible, in a long-term and irreversible
9 fashion.

10 G. Attorneys' Fees Awarded to Plaintiff: The parties
11 bound by this Decree agree that plaintiff is entitled, pursuant
12 to 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d), to an award of reasonable and
13 appropriate litigation expenses incurred by plaintiff in the
14 amount of \$39,170.30. This represents \$38,000.00 in attorneys'
15 fees and \$1170.30 in litigation costs.

16 Respectfully submitted this 10th day of
17 April, 1991.

18 Stephan C. Volker
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ORDER

INASMUCH as the parties have consented to entry of the foregoing Consent Decree and requested this Court's approval and entry thereof; and

INASMUCH as good cause appears therefor,
THIS CONSENT DECREE IS HEREBY APPROVED AND ENTERED.
IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: 4-22-91

Christy R. Hines
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

RECENT NEWS UPDATE FROM THE LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The Chelan County Commissioners on July 9, 1991, passed Resolution No. 91-72, rescinding the transfer of the Stehekin Valley road to the National Park Service. The NCCC protests this action and fully supports the NPS in its effort to clarify its ownership and management responsibility. The NPS responded on July 22, disagreeing with the Chelan County Commission resolution, stating that:

"The state statutes on vacating roads do not clearly authorize unilateral decision; the state's statutes on limitations preclude a County suit over the validity of the transfer; the County cannot comply with state law on establishing this road as a new county road; Federal law, not County resolutions, controls the disposal of real property owned by the U.S.; and a 1973 state court suit clearly settled the issue of the validity of the 1970 transfer of Stehekin Valley road by the County."

The law is clearly on the side of the NPS and the ownership of the road should not be subject to further political grandstanding by the County.

On June 11, 1991, the NPS issued an environmental assessment for determining a source of gravel for roads in the Stehekin Valley, LCNRA. The NPS reports it is nearly out of gravel at the gravel mine near the Stehekin landing strip. They propose to crush 50,000 cubic yards of gravel for continuing maintenance of Stehekin roads, resurfacing of the road from The Landing to Harlequin Bridge and a emergency repair of last winter's storm damage. The assessment considers three alternatives: a. No action; b. Expand existing gravel pit (preferred alternative) and c. Barge all materials in from downlake.

On July 29, 1991, the NCCC officially registered its objection to the Preferred Alternative (b). The NCCC opposes the expansion of the existing pit prior to the completion of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), and the revision of LCNRA Sand, Rock and Gravel Plan. Crushing this amount of gravel obviates the main reason for performing the EIS and revising the Plan. This is twice the amount of gravel crushed in 1980.

The NCCC asserts that the economic comparison of the alternatives is inadequate and argues that the area to be excavated will be larger than that estimated by the NPS. The NCCC proposes instead, that the Park Service consider a fourth alternative: "The NPS would import necessary materials for road repair and maintenance until the completion of the EIS and the revised LCNRA Plan. Road resurfacing from the vicinity of The Landing to Harlequin Bridge would be deferred except for measures, including signage, that would reduce identified safety risk. Reworking of winter storm damage of Stehekin road above High Bridge would be halted temporarily."

The Consent Decree which settled the suit brought by NCCC against the NPS does allow maintenance, resurfacing and repair to continue. However, it was not envisioned that the Park Service would do the major crushing for the next decade or move gravel prior to the completion of the EIS and the Sand, Rock and Gravel Plan. Therefore, we propose a reduction in road maintenance and repair that would allow this to happen. The NCCC regards this as a reasonable alternative to be given careful consideration.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
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Editor Betty Manning

The North Cascades Conservation Council is a non-profit, non-tax-deductible organization dedicated to protecting the North Cascades. Regular and family membership: \$15/year including subscription to The Wild Cascades. The Wild Cascades is published (currently) three times a year: October, February and June.

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SUMMER - ALERT ISSUE 1991

President's Message

North Cascades Conservation Council

Plaintiff

v.

MANUAL LUJAN, Secretary of the United States
Dept. of the Interior, et. al.,

Defendants.

Consent Decree