



KARL FOISCAVARD

Eightmile Dam - Icicle Irrigation Process updates

BREAKING NEWS!

Dept. of Ecology announced April 6, 2023 that its draft EIS for the Eightmile dam will be released on April 19. Please see their website for your personal review:

*Office of Columbia River - Washington State
Department of Ecology*

For the latest on Icicle watershed updates, please check out our updated website: alpinelakes.org

*ABOVE: ALPS board member
Thom Peters at Lower Klonauqua
Lake dam.*

Continued on page 2

Also in this issue:

Bolt Creek Fire burns	3
USFS launches Alpine Lakes Collaborative	5
Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA ...	6
ALPS new website	7
Fortune Creek Huts stopped	8
FS allows incursion into Wilderness Trailless zone	9
ALPS Trustee Board biographies.	10
ALPS Trustee Board Election Ballot 2023	11
Leavenworth plans expansion	11

Eightmile Dam - Icicle Irrigation Process Updates

Continued from page 1



Fishing in Waptus Lake. Summit Chief and Bears Breast mountain form the skyline.

The Icicle Work Group process entered a facilitated discussions phase after Ecology solicited comments for SEPA in Dec. 2020. The facilitators were contractors hired by Chelan County. ALPS submitted written scoping comments in February 2021, co-signed by 32 parties, and many other allies also submitted comments. Many commenters noted the illegality of all of the alternatives under consideration. The ‘facilitated’ discussions were conducted among a stakeholder group including Icicle-Peshastin Irrigation District (IPID), Yakama Tribe, U.S. Forest Service, Sierra Club, Center for Environmental Law & Policy (CELP), Icicle Creek Watershed Council (ICWC), The Wilderness Society (TWS), Trout Unlimited, ALPS, ALF, FoE and other members of the older Icicle Working Group (Ecology, Chelan County). During these discussions ALPS consistently reminded the group that:

“The EIS list of relevant laws, rules and plans must include the Wilderness Act of 1964; the Alpine Lakes Area Management Act of 1976, the Alpine Lakes Area Land Management Plan (1981), and

the Wenatchee NF Forest Plan (1990) as amended.”

The Dept. of Ecology took all comments under advisement, and has opened a study of a ‘new’ alternative that involves a pump-back option. Mike Kaputa/DNR and Tony Jantzer/IPID were given the action to coordinate a proposal for a pump-back option

that would comply with all Wilderness laws. This action came out of the facilitated stakeholder discussions in Feb. 2021. Also in February, the conservation stakeholders (particularly Sierra Club) prepared and submitted a series of questions to the USFS regarding their management role, including but not limited to the following:

On the subject of “Land Occupancy and Structures” and “Management Direction,” paragraph 7 & 8, on page 162 in the ALA Management Plan, it says:

(1) No roads, powerlines, telephones lines, water flow maintenance structures, reservoirs or other improvements will be permitted, except as authorized under Section 4(d) and 5(a) of the Wilderness Act.

(2) Current water diversions will not be expanded. They will continue to be maintained by primitive means unless an environmental analysis indicates that the work cannot be accomplished without motorized equipment.

(3) Use of motorized equipment will comply

with direction described in Administration 10 and 11 (page 158).

Please explain how past and recent decisions by the Forest Service comply with the management direction listed above?

The USFS responded to all of these questions in a released statement on June 16, 2021. Their response to the above question was:

“...The Forest Service complies with law, regulation, and policy, including the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Management Plan, when making decisions regarding proposed activities. Line officers, as the deciding official, use the environmental analysis process to guide their decisions. Once the Forest Service receives a specific proposed action for an activity to occur related to the reconstruction and maintenance of the Eightmile Dam and/or modifications at Colchuck, Square, and Lower Klonauqua Lake, the Forest Service will determine if the proposed action is consistent with law, regulation, and policy, and if so, what type of NEPA applies, what activities should be evaluated in an environmental analysis, and the level of review and documentation required.”

Given the preponderance of comments in favor of a pump-back option, it is likely we will see that in the upcoming DEIS.

Stay alert for further water issues in our state. In July, ALPS joined other conservation groups commenting on Ecology’s Office of Columbia River’s “2021 Columbia River Basin Long-Term Supply and Demand Forecast.” Once again, projections are made with no regard to the lack of conservation along this waterway for both business and private interests.



Rock McGuire

“Bolt Creek” Fire burns across thousands of acres in South Fork Skykomish Valley

During the unusually warm and dry weather of September and October 2022, the Bolt Creek fire burned across the south facing slopes north of the South Fork Skykomish river. Named “Bolt Creek” for the small valley north of the town of Skykomish where it started, it burned from just west of the Beckler river, driven by strong east winds, all the way west to Barclay creek. A few scattered areas farther west also burned, above the lower North Fork Skykomish valley not far from the town of Index.

The fire was probably the biggest blaze in the Skykomish valley for over 300 years. In many places it skipped and jumped, leaving a mosaic of burned and unburned patches. Other areas were burned to almost 100% tree mortality. Hardest hit were the upper slopes of the Baring – Grotto ridge massif. And hardly a tree was spared in the “Grotto Grove,” just north of the hamlet of Grotto. The most impressive big tree old growth forest left in the Skykomish watershed, where 321 year old trees grew on a low elevation, high

190-year-old forest on SW ridge of Mt. Baring, now partially burned in Bolt Creek fire.

productivity site, was burned to a crisp. With so few forests like it remaining, its loss is irreplaceable.

The fire apparently was started from an individual spending the night in a car in one of the thinned and logged areas of the Bolt Creek valley, with hot exhaust parts apparently igniting dry vegetation or logging slash. No suggestions

Continued on page 4

Bolt Creek fire

Continued from page 3

have been made that it was intentional. But there is still a big human factor.

About 15 years ago, the Forest Service thinned and logged a large area around Bolt Creek. This was the “Northtown” unit of the “Sky Forks restoration” sale. The stated purpose of the sale was to “accelerate the development of old growth conditions” by thinning, that is, logging. The area that was thus logged was comprised of about 80 year old naturally regenerated, post railroad logging forest. It was becoming old growth again, and in no need of “restoration” by logging. ALPS objected vigorously to the project.

But the Forest Service went ahead and logged the area. What had been a cool, moist, closed canopy forest was opened up to drying sun and wind. Slash was left everywhere, sometimes in piles, more often left simply where it was cut, drying to a crisp. The area was honeycombed with “temporary” roads and machine tracks. Few, or none of these were decommissioned or closed, as had been promised.

ALPS has not been able to determine exactly where the fire began, but even if it did not start in one of the “restored” logged areas, it certainly spread rapidly through those degraded areas as it raced toward the old growth forests just north of Grotto. It seems unlikely that the fire would have blown up as quickly as it did had those forests been left in their natural state. But they were not.

Many areas on the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest were railroad logged in the early 20th century. They were not replanted, but grew back naturally on their own. They were the lowest elevation, most productive sites.

Trees can grow fast in the western Cascades, and most of these areas recovered well.

But as the old growth ran out and logging levels plunged, the Forest Service trained its sites on these natural second growth forests. The idea was put forth that they needed to be “restored” by logging them again. Sadly, even some environmental organizations jumped on the “restoration” bandwagon.

It did not take a prophet to see that this would turn out badly. These natural forests, often with trees 150 feet tall and 3 feet or more in diameter, and well on their way to becoming old growth once again, were badly degraded. Stands which had grown up with trees mutually protecting each other from the elements were opened up to the winds. They unraveled and became filled with blowdown. Ultra dense hemlock thickets sprang up in many places, perhaps a result of the strange half-light. Once beautiful, naturally recovering forests were turned into strange entirely unnatural half-wooded areas all up and down the Mount Baker Snoqualmie.

Before they were destroyed, these forests offered some hope for replacing the vanished ancient forests. But no longer - “restoration” has ended any hope of that. The reality is that there are very, very few areas of natural forest left on the MBS, especially at low elevations. So when one of these few “museum piece” forests are lost, like at Grotto, there is almost nothing now growing up to take its place.



TIM GREYHAVENS

Grotto Grove old growth forest in Wild Sky Wilderness before the Bolt Creek fire of 2022.

The Grotto old growth forest started growing after a fire believed to have burned in 1701. It took 321 years to turn it into what it was before the Bolt Creek fire burned it up. Recovery happens, but very slowly. It will be many human generations before anyone again sees an ancient forest in that corner of the Wild Sky Wilderness.

The USFS launches an Alpine Lakes Collaborative to help manage the Alpine Lakes Wilderness

In the summer of 2022, the USFS began organizing a 'Collaborative' of federal representatives from the Dept. of Agriculture and the National Park Service, state wildlife and ecology reps, and local USFS from the forests surrounding the Alpine Lakes Wilderness (ALW), as well as user groups of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. Since the Wilderness is so close to densely populated cities, the Visitor User Management (VUM) has become particularly problematic. For the numbers and some great photographic reporting, see the 2021 Annual ALW Report by Carly Reed/OWNF Wilderness Ranger. Here are some numbers from the 'Enchantments Visitation' report on the OWNF website:

Lottery Applications

- 2009: 1900 applications
- 2019: 24,614 applications
- 2022: 39,000 applications

Day-Use Visitors

- 2015: 25,460 people
- 2019: 55,585 people
- 2022: 91,000 people

Over-night Visitors

The average number has stayed between 10-12K thanks to the permit system.

The Collaborative is headed up by the new Recreation, Trails & Wilderness program manager, Suzanne Cable, in addition to her other duties. We commend Suzanne for taking on this huge undertaking with the goal in mind to introduce programs and processes that will protect our special Wilderness. The facilitators for the myriad of Zoom and Teams meetings are Wilderness Stewardship and Washington Trails Association. The UW is working with the available data to produce maps and modeling that will help shape the discussions. A few of the myriad of teams are: Networking Team, Communications Team, and the Visitor Use Management Team. The goal is to build diverse teams, but especially including first-nations people.

The 'Collaborative Process' is a Dept. of Agriculture mandated process that each National Forest must comply with before any changes by any specific user groups will be entertained. It is an extensive set of meetings, workshops, and training required to verify that all impacted parties have been participants. ALPS has attended every possible meeting and zoom. At every opportunity, we have referenced the 1964 Wilderness Act and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area Management Plan as the existing authority.

There is so much data, and so many issues to address, that have gone unchecked for so many years due to lack of staff, that it is almost a Herculean effort. Below is one chart from one set of data reviewed which addresses just a quick look at one critical need issue.

ALPS will continue to participate in the 'Collaborative', and report on significant events.

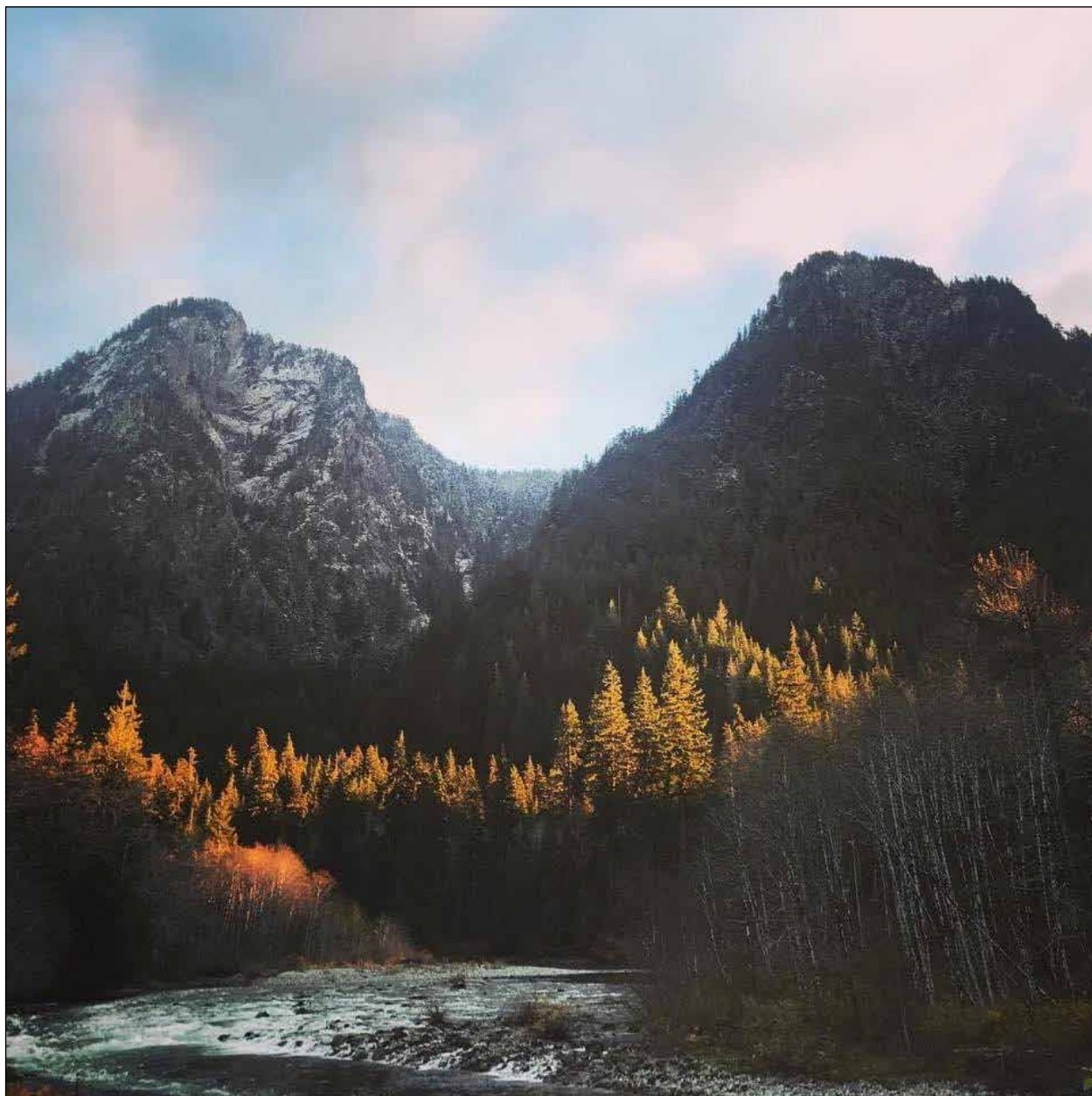
Forest Service Data: Solitude monitoring (2018)

What does this data tell us?

Trail Monitoring/Area Name	Use Zone	District	Average groups encounters per day	Management standard	Out of standard by
Robin Lakes Trail	Primitive	Cle Elum	16 groups	5 groups	220%
Colchuck Lake	Semi-Primitive	Wenatchee River	200 groups	7 groups	2,800%
Dingford Creek to Upper Myrtle	Semi-Primitive	North Bend	1.5 groups	7 groups	WITHIN STANDARD
Gravel/Ridge Lakes	Transition	North Bend	57 groups	7 groups	700%
Headlight Basin	Transition	Wenatchee River	49 groups	7 groups	600%

Update on the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Resources Conservation Area (NRCA)

by Sarah Guarracino



SARAH GUARRACINO

In February the ALPS board submitted comments on the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) East Snoqualmie Corridor Phase 2 Recreation Improvements in the Mt. Si and Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Resources Conservation Area. As part of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review process, DNR

reviewed and responded to comments from the public and stakeholders in the development of recreation in the NRCAs.

ALPS agrees with DNR's plan to decommission and rehabilitate the undesignated, user-built trails. Non-designated recreational trails lead to erosion, damage to flora and vegetation, dangerous trail

Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCA.

conditions, and a negative impact on wildlife. The undesignated trails that DNR will decommission and restore include a trail from the Middle Fork Road to the CCC Road-Trail ("spruce trail") and



SARAH GUARRACINO

Bessemer gate along Middle Fork road.

two trails on Green Mountain’s summit. We hope and will advocate that the closure of these non-sustainable trails will be enforced.

ALPS strongly disagreed with DNR’s plan to develop a new trail (“New Ridge Trail”) through previously undisturbed, old growth forest. This old growth forest consists primarily of noble fir. Noble fir is extremely rare in the North Cascades (north of I-90). We believe this trailless, undisturbed old growth noble fir forest is the northernmost forest of noble fir in the Cascades. Some individual noble fir trees can be found north of this area, but we know of no place where there is a true forest of noble fir such as this one.

Based on comments that DNR has received, the SEPA has been modified to postpone and potentially not develop this area. If DNR revisits this in a future phase, then we will advocate and support an alternate route through second growth forest.

ALPS also disagreed with the proposed development of a new trail that parallels the existing Bessemer Road Connector Trail.

This new trail would cut through another area of old forest. The current Bessemer Road Connector Trail already connects the proposed parking area at the trailhead to the CCC trail so a new trail in this area seems to serve little purpose. After review of comments from ALPS, other organizations, and the public, DNR has removed the proposed “Connector Trail” from the final trail development concept plan.

The Natural Resources Conservation Areas statewide management plan states the following:

“The natural resources conservation purposes- protecting ecological systems, habitat, and scenic landscapes - have priority over the public oriented purposes, primitive recreation and environmental education. Resource conservation will always prevail in conflicts with public use.”

Where possible, low impact public use will be clustered to avoid disturbing the entire NRCA. As much land as possible will remain undisturbed to further ecosystem protection goals.

ALPS new website and address

During the pandemic, ALPS suffered a setback in connection with our membership. Although we continued to engage with some of our USFS contacts, all of our outreach was via email and zoom. The Board is pleased to announce our recently revamped website which also allows you to renew your membership online as well as access to all our digitized newsletters.

Please check out the newsletters, updated ‘Issues’ and renew your membership today at:

alpinelakes.org

Our 501c3 EI# for tax purposes is still: 90-0586360

For those of you who would like to mail a good ol’ fashioned check, please remit your \$15 individual or \$25 couple membership dues to our *NEW* address at:

ALPS
P.O. Box 4603
Wenatchee, WA 98807

Thank you for your support!

We believe this should guide all decisions and designs by DNR in the Mt Si and Middle Fork Snoqualmie NRCAs.



SARAH GUARRACINO

Fortune Creek Huts stopped by snowmobilers' complaint

"Fortune Creek Huts will consist of three camps that will be located at the crossroads of Van Epps Pass just below 6,000 ft. Each will be available for overnight rentals. The camps provide access to numerous 7,000 ft. + peaks and beautiful views of nearby Mt. Stuart (9,415 ft.). To the east, you will find access to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, aka the "quiet zone", where endless lines spill off peaks to the north and south with descent options well over 3,000 ft. To the west are beautiful open alpine bowls with tree skiing and pillow lines down lower. The variety of terrain, elevations, and aspects help to ensure you will find some great snow whatever the weather has in store."

This was the description for Fortune Creek Huts (FCH) on their website describing their intent to establish backcountry skiing huts in the Fortune Creek drainage just NE of Salmon La Sac and east of Van Epps Pass. Having received a special use permit for establishing these backcountry ski huts from the Cle Elum Ranger District of the USFS, FCH was proceeding with plans to open for business this winter of 2021/22.

Unfortunately, the word spread to a local group of snowmobile riders who like to ride in the same area, and they threatened legal action against the USFS to stop the proposed establishment of the backcountry ski huts.

In their argument against the issuing of the special use permit the snowmobilers stated that the USFS failed to seek public input and that the permit posed a "serious risk to public health and safety and conflicts with existing uses." The snowmobilers went on to list the following concerns that would impact their use of this area

if backcountry skiers were allowed to access the huts:

- The access road could not be safely shared by skiers and snowmobilers
- The access road would see increased wear and tear
- Skiers would damage the groomed snowmobile trail
- Skiers would increase the avalanche danger experienced by snowmobilers
- Skiers would compete with and render unsafe conditions for snowmobilers
- The area has been heavily used by snowmobilers for many years

Ironically, these are the same concerns that backcountry skiers raise about snowmobile use in and around backcountry skiers, yet when skiers raise these concerns with snowmobilers and the USFS, they are consistently downplayed by both parties as being insignificant.

One glaring omission snowmobile users of the Fortune Creek area conveniently forgot to mention is the fact that many of them illegally ride their snowmobiles into the Alpine Lake Wilderness area via Fortune Creek and Van Epps pass.

Also, the final concern about historic use of the area by snowmobilers lacks merit and points to a very specific problem that the USFS has yet to address by its failure to implement the 2015 Over Snow Vehicle (OSV) rule. This rule states that OSV use is prohibited on National Forest lands that have not been

specifically designated for such use. Many National Forests are currently implementing the 2015 OSV rule but the Okanogan-Wenatchee NF (OWNF) has yet to initiate this public process. The OSV rule, once implemented, will vastly change the use of the winter landscape on the OOWNF.

While snowmobile use in the Fortune Creek drainage has existed for some time, it is a certainty that skies predated snowmobilers here. Historically skiers have been accessing the backcountry on skis since the early 1900's. Thus the concern stated by the snowmobilers about their use of this area lacks merit because 1) skiers have used this area longer than snowmobilers and 2) the area has not been designated for snowmobile use as required by the 2015 OSV rule.

The absence of USFS decisions regarding winter motorized use impacts all winter non-motorized users of not only the Fortune Creek drainage but the entire OOWNF. Backcountry skiers (and snowshoers) have been displaced from many places where they once recreated because of increased snowmobile use - not because the USFS designated these places as snowmobile playgrounds.

As snowmobiles become lighter, faster, more powerful, and more maneuverable, their use has spread into remote areas of the backcountry. Because the OOWNF has yet to implement the 2015 OSV rule (as some forests have already done) some snowmobilers go anywhere their machines can take them, including the Alpine Lakes Wilderness.

Continued on next page

Forest Service allows incursion into Wilderness Trailless Zone

by Thom Peters

The Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Service, sadly, is once again ignoring the Alpine Lakes Area Management Plan (ALAMP), adopted soon after the Alpine Lakes Wilderness (ALW) was established in 1976.

The Snoqualmie Ranger District, North Bend Office, failed to communicate with the Mountains-To-Sound Greenway (MTSG) by not supervising the MTSG Trail Crew. This failure allowed the crew to clear trail from Lower Wildcat Lake to Upper Wildcat Lake, which is in a designated Trailless Zone in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie drainage of the western part of the ALW.

The MTSG also shares some responsibility in this failure. When its trail crew is working in the ALW, awareness and knowledge of where formally designated trails end is mandatory.

ALAMP QUOTES:

“To protect the Wilderness resource and minimize friction between different types of

visitors, four Wilderness Use Zones were established.”

One of the four zones is the Trailless Zone.

“This zone is intended to preserve the most extensive natural environments. Natural processes and conditions have not and will not be measurably affected by the actions of users. The area is managed to be as free as possible from the influence of human activities.” (ALW Management Plan, Management Analysis, Wilderness Use Zones)

“Portions of the Wilderness without Trails will be managed to remain Trailless.” (ALWAMP, Management Analysis, Trails and Travel, Management Objectives and Direction, #3)

“Wilderness rangers, receptionists and other Forest Service personnel who have contact with the public concerning the Alpine Lakes Wilderness will be well acquainted with the Wilderness philosophies, management

goals and, insofar as possible, current conditions within the wilderness.” (ALWAMP, Communications, Management Direction, #1)

Adding insult to injury, the North Bend Office also shows a designated trail to Upper Wildcat Lake on their trailhead map at the Gateway Bridge on the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

“Only trails that receive maintenance and are considered safe for use at the service level specified by this plan will be shown on Forest Service publications.” (ALWAMP, Communications, Management Direction, #4)

The Forest Service has been given the privilege of stewardship role in preserving and protecting the ALW. In this example, it has failed.

“Highly motivated, qualified, trained and experienced Wilderness Rangers will be essential to achieving the management objectives.” (ALWAMP, Administration, Management Objectives and Current Situation)

One can wonder whether some of the present generation of Forest Service personnel even know of the ALAMP existence. Every Wilderness has a management plan. The recreational-industrial complex would like to ignore them all. ALPS is determined to remind the ALW USFS of their duty.

Fortune Creek Huts

Continued from previous page

ALPS advocates for the OWNF to conduct winter travel management and planning and to implement the 2015 OSV as required by law. It is time for the OWNF to designate areas for snowmobile use and to manage other areas for winter non-motorized recreation and conservation. ALPS looks forward to the public process of winter travel planning and the

opportunity to present information and data to the OWNF on areas of the forest that should be designated for snowmobile use. With the winter travel planning process ALPS and backcountry skiers have the opportunity to secure protections for places where they recreate in the winter and ensure that they remain free of motorized recreation.

Gus Bekker
ALPS
March 2023

ALPS Trustee Board Biographies

Rick McGuire, Seattle, has been a forest preservationist since 1978 when he became president of the Boulder River Protection Association. The BRPA made sure that the Boulder River and its old growth forests were protected in the 1984 Washington Wilderness Act. He continued on with efforts to stop the cutting of the last old growth forests in the late 1980s. He was instrumental in the passage of the Wild Sky Wilderness in 2008, and the successful, and until-then unprecedented inclusion of low elevation forests within its boundaries. He initiated the efforts to add the forested Pratt river valley to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, which succeeded in 2014. He continues working to protect forests, particularly in the Skykomish area.

Frank Swart has wandered the Alpine Lakes Wilderness for over 40 years, and been an ALPS trustee and the treasurer since 2001. He is a CPA and currently works as a financial planner. A Seattle resident, Frank enjoys both urban and wild environments. He loves classical music (even opera!) and frequently attends performances. He is an accomplished pianist. In fact, it was his piano teacher that introduced Frank to backpacking trips through the ALW, the Olympics, Glacier Park, and even Europe. Frank is continuing the tradition, passing on his love of music to his son, and leading his son and his friends on backpacking trips.

Natalie Williams, East Wenatchee, has a BS Physics and MS Aero/Astro dynamics and is a retired (2015) systems engineer from The Boeing Company. Her first visit to the ALW was in the late-80s when she relocated to

Washington State from Houston, where she had worked as a contractor for NASA. Natalie has been involved with ALPS since 1993, and a Trustee since 1995. She currently serves as the ALPS Secretary. Her major interests are preserving Wilderness as a place for healing and discovery, preserving respectful access to the high alpine for rock climbing, and preserving space for individuals to find solitude per the ALWMP.

Sarah Guarracino grew up in the Southeast exploring and backpacking in the Southern Appalachians. She is drawn to Wilderness areas. She received her first degree in Geography with a minor in Natural Resource Management from Humboldt State University and the Trinity Alps Wilderness. She continued to travel, ski, backpack, and bike in Alaska, Colorado, Maine, and North Carolina. She has thru-hiked the Appalachian Trail and biked from Alaska to Montana. She has been a Board member of ALPS since 2019.

Kevin Geraghty, Seattle, replaced the late Henry Steinhart on the ALPS Board in 2002. Kevin has a keen interest in wildlife and biodiversity. He has taken the lead on a variety of forestry issues for ALPS, including Lowe Creek, Natapoc Mountain, and the Roaring Thin timber sale.

Charlie Raymond, Stehekin, Professor Emeritus of Geophysics at University of Washington with primary research focus on studies of snow, ice and climate change. Charlie is a long-time member of ALPS, and joined the board in 2004. His main ALPS interest is in preserving Wilderness and protecting surrounding areas.

Charlie has been serving as ALPS focal for ORV issues, including motorbikes and snowmobiles, especially in the Cle Elum Ranger District.

Thom Peters, Snohomish has been a member since 1987 and a Trustee since 1990. He is on the Board of the North Cascades Conservation Council, and has experience as a chair for the North Cascades chapter of Wilderness watch. Primary interests are impacts of recreation, preserving and protecting Wilderness and wildlife. In his youth, Thom volunteered for the draft to serve in the Medic Battalion, Army Armor Intelligence, Germany. He has a BA International Business from UW.

Gus Bekker, Wenatchee, has worked in the natural resources field as both a Forester and Wildlife Biologist since the late 1970s. He has held several professional positions in Resources, Wildlife and Recreation across WA, OR and ID. Gus is the founder and president of "El Sendero," a Wenatchee-based Backcountry Ski and Snowshoe Club, and leads backcountry winter trips for the club. Currently Gus serves as a committee member of the OWNF Provisional Advisory Committee and the USFS Region 6 Recreational Advisory Committee. Gus has a BS in both Wildlife Management and Forest Management from the University of Idaho.

ALPS Trustee Board Election Ballot 2023

Please mark this ballot and return in the enclosed envelope.

Ballots must be received by July 1, 2023 by noon to be included in the tabulation of votes.

President

(Vote for one)

1. Rick McGuire
2. _____ (Write in)

Treasurer

(Vote for one)

3. Frank Swart
4. _____ (Write in)

Secretary

(Vote for one)

5. Natalie Williams
6. _____ (Write in)

Vacated Seats on the Board (5)

(Self-nominate)

7. _____ (Write in)
8. _____ (Write in)
9. _____ (Write in)
10. _____ (Write in)
11. _____ (Write in)

Expired Seats on the Board (Re-elect)

- Thom Peters
- Sarah Guarracino

City of Leavenworth plans expansion, Nov. 2021

ALPS is concerned about the City of Leavenworth plans to take more water out of the Wilderness for urban growth. While this news is a couple years old, it's related to the ongoing concern about the Eightmile Dam expansion, and the erroneous idea that it's okay to take more water from a Federal Wilderness than is contracted. Tom Wachholder, Public Works Director (twachholder@cityofleavenworth.com) and Lilith Vespier (dsmanager@cityofleavenworth.com) are recommending to that City

Council to allow a rezoning of the City to allow a burst of new development – claiming there is plenty of water. While the last water plan was in 2018, it clearly reveals that the Main St. water main (built in 1930) feeds the updated Ski Hill area (2008) and all booster stations. One might question the reliability and maintainability of water (and sewer!) pipes from 1930. If these need to be rebuilt, will they dig up Main St.? Will they build an auxiliary water/sewer line west of town? What really IS the plan to

support a burst of growth? One quick calculation showed that 304 million additional gallons each year will be required to support 1330 new units, totaling 624 million gallons per year sewage release. Really? Through a 1930s 10" pipe?!

Anyone interested is invited to review the City water budget on their document portal, and make comments to the above. See <https://cityofleavenworth.com/documents/water-system-plan/>.



alps

alpine lakes protection society

P.O. Box 4603

Wenatchee, WA. 98807

ALPS Officers & Trustees:

President: Rick McGuire

Secretary: Natalie Williams

Treasurer: Frank Swart

Board Members:

Gus Bekker

Kevin Geraghty

Rick McGuire

Thom Peters

Charlie Raymond

Frank Swart

Natalie Williams



Nada Lake.



The newsletter of the Alpine Lakes Protection Society (ALPS). ALPS is dedicated to protection of the Alpine Lakes area in Washington's Cascades.

Editor: Rick McGuire

Layout: Pat Hutson

To join ALPS or renew membership, send \$15 to:

Alpine Lakes Protection Society

P.O. Box 4603

Wenatchee, WA. 98807

For information, send email to:

alpinelakes.info@gmail.com