

general management plan

NORTH CASCADES
NATIONAL PARK
ROSS LAKE
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
LAKE CHELAN
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

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83p.

general management plan

NORTH CASCADES

NATIONAL PARK

ROSS LAKE

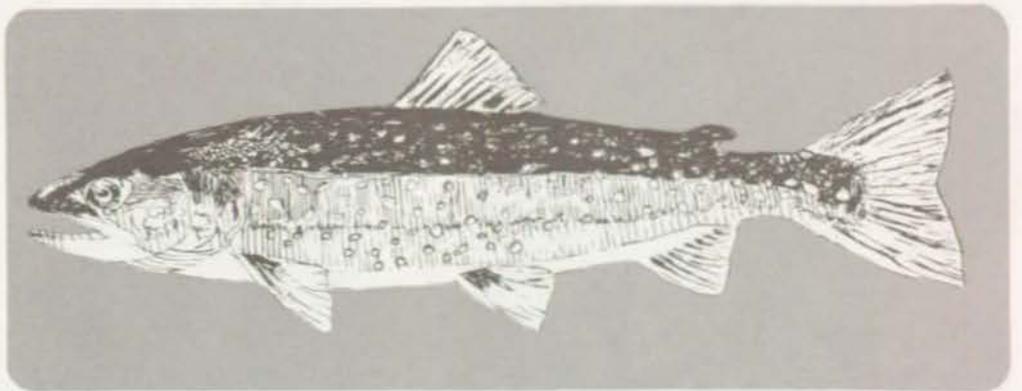
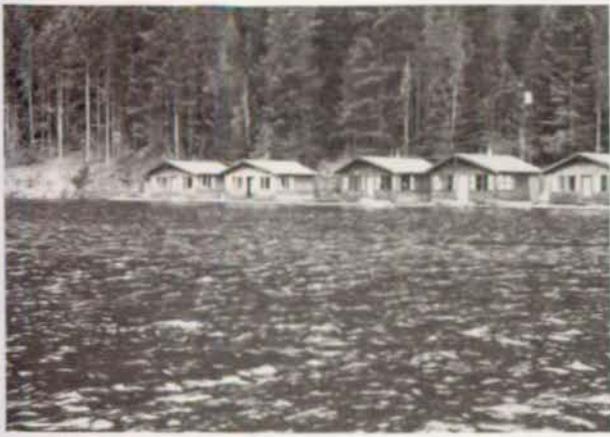
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

LAKE CHELAN

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA



United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service



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INTRODUCTION

North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area (which divides the park into north and south units) and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (which adjoins the park on the south) are located deep in the wild, almost-impenetrable northernmost reaches of the Cascade Range in northwestern Washington. The park and recreation areas are surrounded on the west, south, and east by 6 million acres of national forest lands, of which 1.4 million acres are designated wilderness. Across the international boundary to the north are a park, a recreation area, and forestlands administered by the province of British Columbia. Together these public lands create an outstanding wilderness and recreation complex.

When Congress created the national park and recreation areas, it established "for all generations to come a matchless complex in an untouched land" (Senate report accompanying S. 1321, 90th Congress). The Picket Range and Eldorado Peaks, encompassed by the park, are extraordinarily rich in spectacular pinnacles, massifs, spires, and cols flanked by myriad glaciers and snowfields. North Cascades has more glaciers than any other national park in the lower 48 states. The deep-set forested valleys between these mountains contain a variety of complex and delicate environments. Lake Chelan is a natural lake that developed within a broad glacial trough. In the 1920s it was dammed to increase its capacity and to provide power for the development of northwestern industries. Ross Lake is a reservoir that was created in the 1940s for power generation. Today both lakes serve as spectacular passageways into the remote and wild Picket, Eldorado, and Stehekin regions. The deep waters provide excellent habitats for fish, and the forests extending from the water's edge to timberline provide abundant wildlife habitats.

Recent findings suggest that the high mountains were inhabited in prehistoric times much more extensively than was previously believed. In historic times, however, only a handful of explorers, trappers, prospectors, loggers, homesteaders, dam-builders, and recreational hotel entrepreneurs have attempted to penetrate these wildlands. The North Cascades present an extremely formidable and effective barrier to travel, and even today, despite the completion in 1972 of the North Cascades Highway, most of the area remains tantalizingly difficult to reach.

In this General Management Plan the National Park Service describes a program for managing the pristine environments of the park with a light touch, keeping intrusions to a minimum so that visitors now and in the future can continue to experience all the awesome grandeur and all the subtle patterns of the North Cascades. The park also constitutes the most protected portion of the greater North Cascades ecosystem, with untold value for increasingly rare wildlife populations and for scientific inquiry into the natural dynamics of this region. The two adjacent recreation areas will be managed to provide a variety of resource-based recreational opportunities for visitors with a broad range of outdoor

interests and skills. Three major themes run through the plan: an ecosystem approach to management, expansion of recreational opportunities, and the role of the Stehekin community.

Ecosystem Management

The park and recreation areas are parts of a larger North Cascades ecosystem and recreational complex located in a socioeconomic region that stretches from Snoqualmie Pass to the Fraser River in southern British Columbia, and from the Puget Sound to the eastern slopes of the North Cascades Range. This region combines major metropolitan areas with some of this country's remotest wilderness. As mentioned previously, about a quarter of the 6 million acres of national forest lands surrounding the NPS complex have been included in the national wilderness preservation system. A bill currently before Congress would add approximately three-fourths of the NPS complex, encompassing about a half million acres, to this system. Wild land resources contribute significantly to the lifestyle enjoyed by residents of the Pacific Northwest. These same mountains also provide water, timber, and hydroelectric power to people living in the region.

As one of several agencies and organizations responsible for managing the resources of the North Cascades, the National Park Service will preserve the wild character of the national park and recreation areas and help visitors gain inspiration, knowledge, and recreation from their visits to the mountains. This management of the NPS complex will be coordinated with the management of lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service, Seattle City Light, British Columbia Parks, and others to provide visitors with a comprehensive overview of the region, to offer a variety of interrelated visitor experiences, and to maximize the ability to sustain a representative and ecologically healthy sample of this unique ecosystem for the future.

The North Cascades are susceptible to stress from burgeoning regional development. The potential effects include air pollution and acid deposition from sources in Puget Sound and British Columbia. Other stresses associated with increasing population growth include greater demands for recreational opportunities and facilities, hydroelectric energy generation, and natural resource extraction for timber and minerals. The National Park Service will cooperate with other land managers to find mutually beneficial ways of managing the North Cascades ecosystem for a variety of uses while minimizing disruptions to the ecological systems that sustain the region's invaluable natural resources.

Expansion of Recreational Opportunities

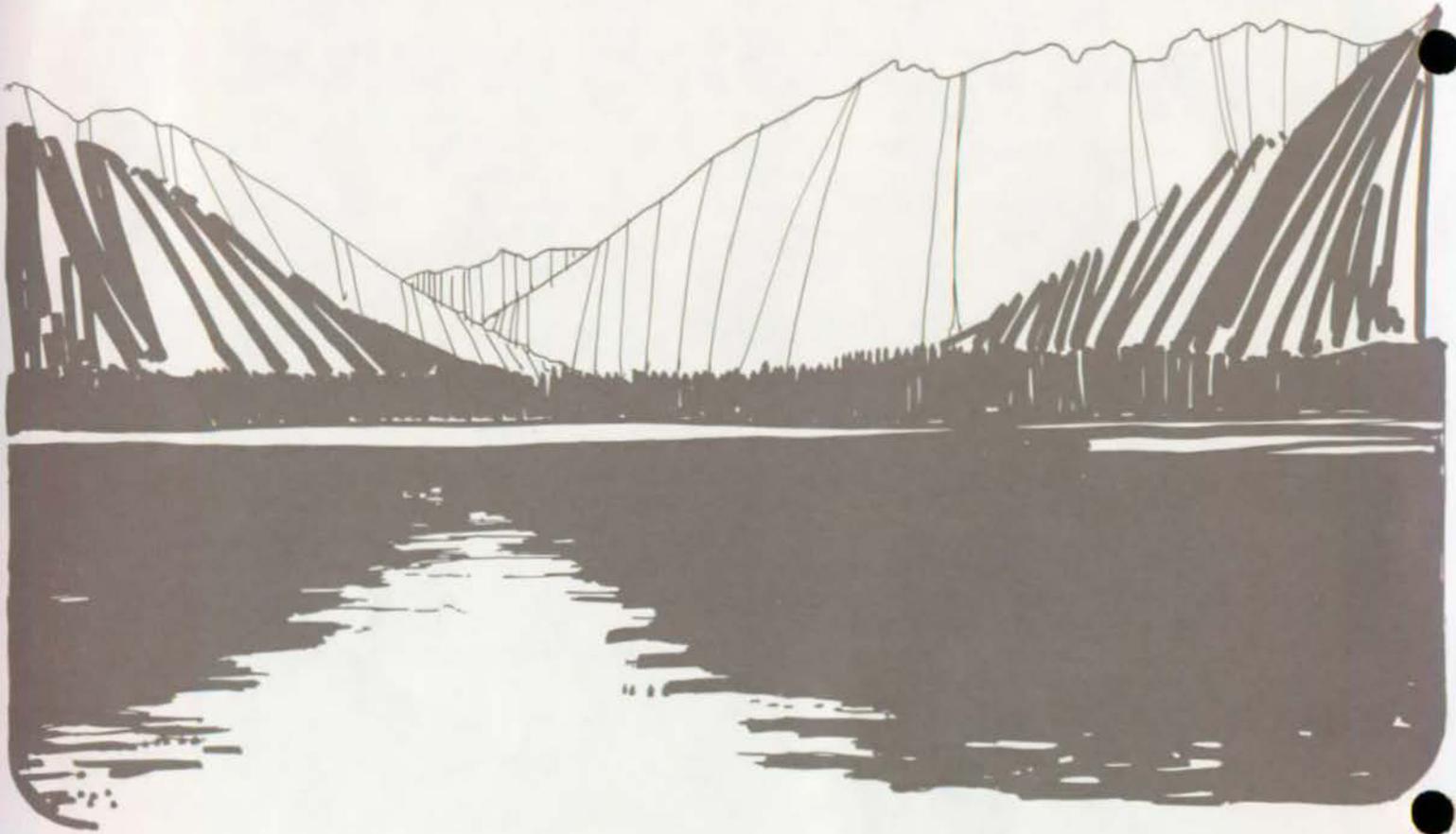
The highest recreational values of the North Cascades derive directly from the mountains, lakes, wildlife, and other natural resources. The Pickets and the Eldorado Peaks offer some of the finest mountaineering in the United States. The canyons and lesser ridges are superb scenic areas well suited to less strenuous hiking and camping. Ross Lake Reservoir, Diablo Reservoir, and Lake Chelan are seemingly boundless waters for boating and shoreline recreation, and these lakes and the numerous streams throughout the area offer excellent fishing. Hunting in the national forests and recreation areas, primarily for deer and mountain goat, is an autumn tradition for many sportsmen in the region.

No extensive facilities are needed or even desirable to help visitors take advantage of the abundant recreational opportunities in the park and recreation areas. However, the National Park Service will strive to afford more people the opportunity to become aware of their surroundings and the wide range of available activities. A series of activity sites will be developed along the highway and at accessible points along the lakeshores and streambanks to encourage people to take a walk or a hike, picnic, fish, hunt, camp, take a float trip, take a picture, ride a bike, go cross-country skiing, or just sit and enjoy the scenery.

A new visitor center on the west side of the mountains will provide an inspirational introduction to the North Cascades intended to help visitors form an appreciation for the natural world they are entering. All other interpretation will be dispersed to locations where visitors can walk through the forests or along the lakeshores, sit by a stream, or visit the sites of human activities. Generally the development needed to facilitate visitor use will be kept small in scale to avoid distracting visitors with imposing structures, crowds of people, and vehicle traffic.

Role of the Stehekin Community

The Stehekin community at the head of Lake Chelan is a settlement of small farms, year-round and summer homes, and scattered recreation-oriented businesses, the earliest of which date from the late 1800s. The community is valued by visitors as well as by the people who live there. The chance to meet and talk with community residents and to take advantage of the outdoor recreation services, shops, and accommodations they provide contributes significantly to people's enjoyment of the Stehekin Valley. The National Park Service recognizes and embraces these recreational and community values. The plan will accommodate continuing residential and commercial development in the most appropriate locations while protecting the valley's significant scenic, scientific, historic, and natural recreational resources.



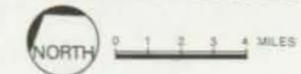


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EXISTING CONDITIONS

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

NATURAL RESOURCES

Overview

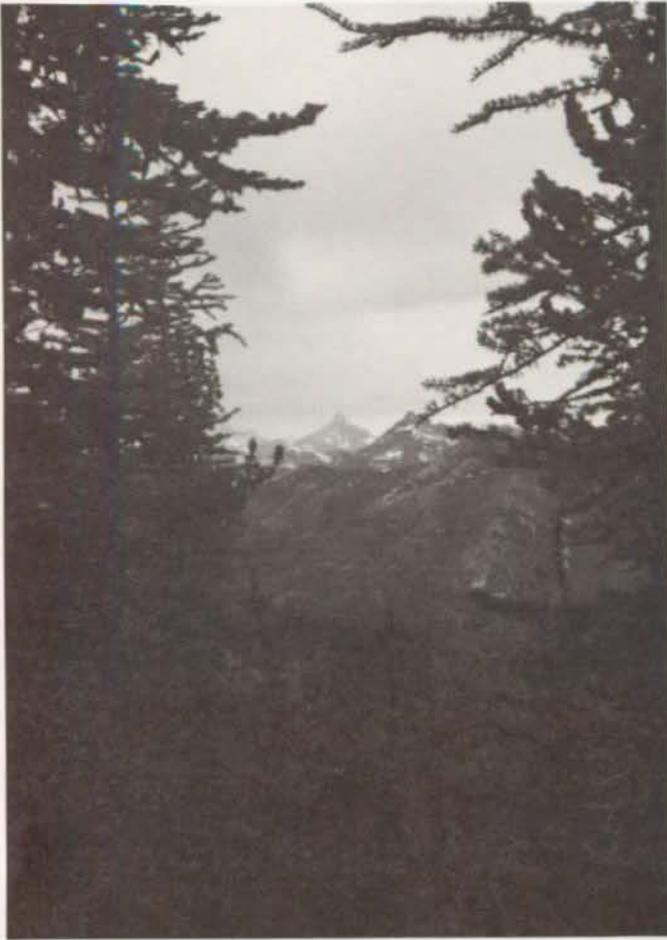
North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area together comprise only a small portion (less than 10 percent) of the North Cascades ecosystem. This regional ecosystem contains a broad range of interrelated plant and animal communities cutting across federal, state, and private lands. Any effects on one part of this area have potential to create effects elsewhere in the region. Consequently, the future vitality of this ecosystem demands that we look at it as a whole when making management decisions for the parts.

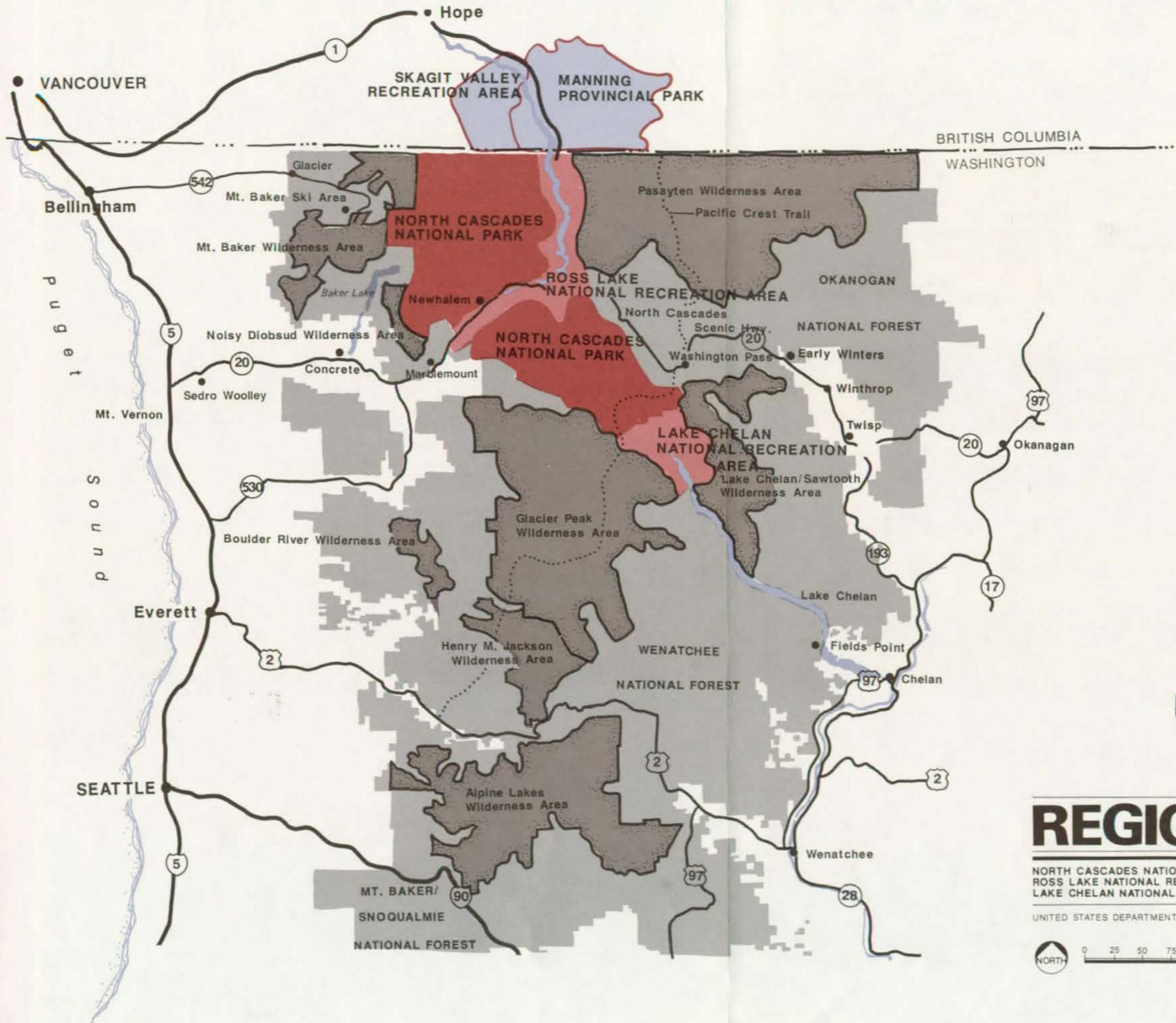
The NPS complex will be managed as an integral part of this regional ecosystem, giving full consideration to potential effects both inside and beyond NPS boundaries. As part of the regional approach to management, the National Park Service has begun to discuss the possibility of an international park with British Columbia Parks. It also proposes to that agency, the U.S. Forest Service, and other agencies that a study be undertaken to determine the feasibility of designating a portion of the North Cascades as a world biosphere reserve.

NPS management will be directed toward the protection of ecological processes (such as natural fire, native insect infestations, and stream meanderings) rather than specific features. By allowing natural processes to prevail, the greatest natural diversity in habitat will be maintained. The greatest level of protection will be afforded to lands and waters in the natural zone (see "Management Zoning"). The management emphasis in that zone will be elimination or strict control of exotic species and other unnatural elements and influences.

While the above guiding principles apply equally to the national recreation areas as well as the park, there are recognized differences in the congressional intent and the management of the two types of areas. For example, within the recreation areas the National Park Service protects and manages wildlife habitat, while the Washington Department of Wildlife, under a memorandum of agreement, manages the game species for harvest. Cooperation between the Park Service and the Department of Wildlife will help ensure the long-term health of wildlife populations as well as consistency with recreational and ecosystem management objectives.

Environmental impacts related to human activities occurring inside or outside the boundary will be evaluated, monitored, and mitigated where necessary. Impacts of concern include, but are not limited to, air pollution and acid precipitation, water pollution, invasion by exotic species, destruction of vegetation, and wildlife harassment. Cumulative impacts and long-term commitments of resources that affect the health of the North Cascades ecosystem will be evaluated. Recreational opportunities that are in harmony with resource preservation will be





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REGION

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stressed. Concentrated human activity and development will be restricted to areas that are naturally resilient or that have been hardened to withstand use with a minimum of impact.

Monitoring programs will be continued or initiated to gauge the health of the system and alert management to unnatural changes including those generated from outside the boundaries of the complex. Resources to be monitored include, but are not limited to, aquatic resources, air quality, and indicator species. Specific studies or protection programs will be initiated to guide management of federally protected or sensitive species, such as the peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and grizzly bear.

Building on existing agreements, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and other agencies will continue to cooperate in ecosystem management through information exchanges, sharing of resources, joint research and monitoring, and mutual consideration of management actions affecting Park Service and Forest Service resources.

Summary of the Natural Resource Management Plan

The natural resource component of the North Cascades "Resource Management Plan," is a compilation of the major resource problems, projects, and issues described in detail and listed in priority for base and special funding over a five-year period. The plan is updated annually as new information is gathered and projects are completed. The priorities for each year may be altered for various reasons. The issues currently considered of major importance are described below.

Rare/Threatened/Endangered/Sensitive/Indicator Birds. The North Cascades are home to and within the migratory range of numerous birds that are federally or state listed as rare or threatened. Of particular concern are the northern spotted owl, the bald eagle, and the peregrine falcon, whose existence may be affected by timber harvest activities around the NPS boundaries. The National Park Service will survey the habitat and population of spotted owls in the complex and monitor other populations. This survey will augment studies ongoing and planned for adjacent national forest lands and contribute to an understanding of the viability of the northwestern population.

Rare/Threatened/Endangered/Sensitive/Indicator Mammals. The North Cascades are home to several mammals that are federally or state listed as rare or threatened. Of particular concern is the grizzly bear, currently the subject of an interagency effort to determine the viability of recovery in the North Cascades. Recent sightings indicate the grizzly bear is found in small numbers in the North Cascades ecosystem. The park will assist in the interagency effort to determine habitat quality within the ecosystem, focusing on the habitat within the NPS complex. Recovery efforts, if initiated, will be controversial and require a strong public involvement program.

Natural Fire Management, Fuel Reduction in Stehekin Valley. Natural fire has an important role in the east-side forest ecosystem found in the Stehekin Valley. Lightning-caused fire historically has maintained natural fuel loads, forest openings, and habitat variety. Fire suppression began with settlement of the valley in the early 1900s and has allowed unnatural fuel accumulations and changes in the forest structure. Man-caused or lightning-caused fire could now alter the forest structure and threaten human life and/or property. Planning for a fuel management and prescribed burning program will begin in 1988 for implementation in 1989.

Vegetation Impact Monitoring/Revegetation. Much of the backcountry use occurs in fragile alpine or subalpine ecosystems that are damaged by trampling and subsequent losses of vegetation and soils. Climbing and cross-country use are expanding into previously undisturbed areas. Efforts are underway to revegetate disturbed areas with native species grown in the park greenhouse. Methods of improving native plant propagation will be researched and implemented. A new greenhouse to replace the present inadequate facility will be built to support this activity. Monitoring of impacts will continue and data will be analyzed to determine trends.

Stehekin Firewood Management. The 1987 environmental assessment for the Stehekin firewood management plans calls for firewood removal from 1-acre woodlots managed on an 80-year rotation. The preferred alternative for the firewood management plan provides for an initial annual limit of 150 cords of wood, decreasing to an annual limit of 120 cords by 1992. The sustained yield after 80 years will be 98 cords. Full details of the firewood management plan are contained in the 1987 environmental assessment. Each year the staff collects fees from permittees, conducts on-site wildlife surveys, enforces regulations, and replants the woodlot with native seedlings. In the future native seedlings will be propagated from seeds collected locally to ensure genotype preservation. The plan will be modified as experience increases and impacts of implementation are better understood.

Resource Inventory and Monitoring. North Cascades needs a comprehensive inventory monitoring system to track resource trends over time and to alert park managers to resource degradation early enough to develop management strategies. What, when, where, and how often to monitor are difficult questions. The park will review what it is currently monitoring, conduct an interdisciplinary review of monitoring techniques, and develop a monitoring system. This activity will begin in 1988 in the Stehekin River drainage. Data collected will be incorporated into a geographic information system.

Management of Natural Lakes. There are more than 240 natural lakes in the park and recreation areas, all of which were naturally barren of fish. Under a program of the Washington Department of Wildlife, many of these lakes have been and continue to be stocked with exotic fish (salmonids) to maintain a recreational fishery. A research project on the complete effects of stocking is underway, and the park will prepare a fisheries management program and environmental assessment upon completion of the research.

Stehekin River Management. The Stehekin River has naturally meandered throughout the Stehekin Valley over time, changing its course in response to changing river dynamics. The National Park Service will maintain the naturally free-flowing river while controlling stream movements only where necessary to protect public facilities or human health and safety. In addition the Park Service will permit minimum action to alleviate immediate flood hazard to private development in the floodplain. All actions will be based on an interagency evaluation and determination of an actual threat, and the control action will be the minimum necessary to eliminate the threat. The National Park Service will also consider, on a case-by-case basis, removal of fallen trees in the lower 10 miles of the river under the following conditions: (1) if the tree constitutes a hazard to private property, (2) if the tree is causing erosion of private property, or (3) if the tree substantially adversely affects recreational use of the river. The National Park Service does not support the construction of small-scale hydroelectric structures on the Stehekin River. A river management plan will be developed.

Skagit River Management. More than 70 proposals for development of small-scale hydroelectric projects on the Skagit River are proposed at this time. Three of the projects are within Ross Lake National Recreation Area; the others are downstream from the recreation area. The Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission has authority to license small hydroelectric projects within the national recreation area. The National Park Service is concerned about the potential individual and cumulative effects of such developments and will require mitigating measures to protect aquatic, terrestrial, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources. Special attention will be given to the potential for impacts on threatened, endangered, and other sensitive wildlife species such as bald eagles, grizzly bears, wolves, and spotted owls. The National Park Service will oppose approval of licenses that do not adequately mitigate individual and cumulative effects on these resources.

Wild and Scenic River Studies. The National Park Service will study the Stehekin River, the Skagit River below the Newhalem powerhouse, and the major west-side tributaries of the Skagit within the complex to determine their suitability for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, subject to congressional direction and available funds. The National Park Service will cooperate with the Forest Service in their study of the tributaries within their jurisdiction, including Ruby, Canyon, and Granite creeks.

Air Quality. Recent monitoring of air pollution and acid precipitation in the North Cascades indicates that pollutants are coming from sources in Seattle/Tacoma, the Anacortes area, and Canada. The National Park Service will study soils and vegetation known to be sensitive to air pollution at selected sites on both sides of the North Cascades. A larger study of pollution sources and climate patterns in the western Washington area should be conducted in the future.

Vistas are another air quality concern. The National Park Service has identified several views extending beyond the park boundaries that are

part of the park experience and worthy of protection. These views can be seen from observation points such as Copper Ridge, Sourdough Mountain, Cascade Pass/Sahale Arm, and Maple Pass. Park managers will participate in regulatory decisions (regarding air-quality permits, plans, and rules) and work cooperatively with state and private interests to resolve air-quality-related resource conflicts and ensure that identified vistas (and any future vistas similarly identified) are adequately protected.

Aircraft Overflight Study. In compliance with Public Law 100-91, signed on August 18, 1987, the National Park Service will conduct a study to identify any problems associated with overflights by aircraft and to provide information regarding the types of overflights which may be impacting on NPS resources. The legislation states that "the research shall apply only to overflights and shall not apply to landing fields." The legislation requires that the following information and evaluations be included:

the impacts of aircraft noise on the safety of park users, including hikers, rock-climbers, and boaters

the impairment of visitor enjoyment associated with overflights

other injurious effects of overflights on the natural, historical, and cultural resources for which the park and recreation areas were established

the values associated with aircraft flights over units of the national park system in terms of visitor enjoyment, the protection of persons or property, search and rescue operations, and firefighting

Interagency Research Center

Quality research and long-term monitoring in the North Cascades has been limited in the past by a short field season and difficult access. Excessive transportation time from population centers and/or educational institutions, coupled with very limited accommodations in the immediate vicinity, have inhibited independent research efforts. The net result has been less scientific information upon which to base management decisions. To alleviate some of the above problems, a modest research center will be developed with office space, reference library, small laboratory, work and meeting space, computer capability, and limited seasonal housing. Such a facility will attract independent research as well as support agency funded studies and permit long-term monitoring in the North Cascades ecosystem. The center will promote informal exchanges of information between the various agencies and visiting researchers, creating a cooperative management atmosphere. It will also significantly cut logistical, transportation, and housing costs for research and monitoring.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Summary

Cultural resources are addressed in detail in the cultural resource component of the "Resource Management Plan," in the "Historic Resource Study" completed in 1986, and in the "Historic Structures Preservation Guide" completed in 1987. The major proposals of these studies are summarized below. A study of prehistoric cultural resources is underway, but no recommendations are yet available from that study.

Historic Resources

Five structures within the NPS complex are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

Black Warrior Mine (Horseshoe Basin, North Cascades National Park) will continue to be managed as a historic property consisting of a hard rock mine entrance, two rooms, and associated adits.

The Buzzard cabin (Stehekin Valley, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area) will be included in the larger Buckner homestead national historic district and will continue to be stabilized and interpreted.

The Courtney cabin (Stehekin Valley) has been stabilized but will be further studied for its potential use. Its location on the Company Creek road among private homes does not easily lend it to interpretation or adaptive use. Future consultation with the state historic preservation officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be undertaken to determine the eventual disposal or use of the structure.

Devil's Corner (a suspended walkway along the Skagit River, Ross Lake National Recreation Area) has been documented to the standards of the Historic American Engineering Record. The advisability of allowing this property to further deteriorate will be explored in consultation with the state historic preservation officer and the Advisory Council.

Stehekin School (Stehekin Valley) is situated on NPS land, but the school building is owned and operated by the Stehekin School District under a special use permit. When a new school is built, the National Park Service will work with the school district to provide for adequate interpretation and adaptive use of the historic school building.

A recently completed historic resources study identified additional cultural resources meeting the standards for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Based on this study the following resources will be nominated to the National Register.

The international boundary, marked by a series of cast aluminum bronze monuments, will continue to be preserved and interpreted.

The Gilbert cabin near the Cascade River road is an early example of log cabin construction consisting of unique dovetail-notched corners and massive hand-hewn timbers. The deteriorated structure will be stabilized to the extent possible and interpreted.

Ninety acres of the Buckner homestead and orchard will be nominated to the National Register. This area will continue to be managed to preserve the historic homestead and structures associated with the early agriculture and settlement in the Stehekin Valley. This area serves as a focus for interpretation in the Stehekin Valley and will continue to be used by both the National Park Service and the Stehekin community as an important reminder of the history of the Stehekin Valley.

The east and west meadow cabins and the rock cabin in the Thunder Creek drainage, the Bridge Creek ranger station, and the Sulphide or Frisco cabin in the Bridge Creek drainage represent early commercial uses of the North Cascades. The meadow cabins, rock cabin, and Frisco cabin, while slightly deteriorated, are excellent examples of backcountry log structures. These cabins will be stabilized and interpreted. The Bridge Creek ranger station will continue to be maintained and used as a seasonal ranger station.

The George Miller house in the Stehekin Valley will continue to be used as NPS employee housing.

The Golden West Lodge complex in Stehekin will be improved for year-round use as a combination visitor center/district office facility. The history of the building, which was built as a lodge in 1927, will be interpreted, and the historical ambience will be preserved by careful selection of interpretive media and materials in keeping with the rustic character of the building.

The Perry Creek, Bridge Creek, High Bridge, and Flick Creek backcountry shelters built in the 1930s represent historic recreational use of the North Cascades and will be maintained. The Beaver Pass cabin will be removed following recordation to HABS standards.

The Copper Ridge, Desolation, and Sourdough fire lookouts, used occasionally on a seasonal basis, will be maintained and interpreted. The Deer Lick cabin will be stabilized. The Hozomeen cabin, the Marblemount ranger station residences 9 and 10, the High Bridge ranger station, and the old Stehekin Forest Service ranger station residence will continue to be maintained and used as residences for park employees. All of the above structures are tangible historic examples of the management of the area by the U.S. Forest Service.

All maintenance, stabilization, or rehabilitation of historic structures will be carried out in accordance with the secretary of the interior's standards and guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings (Federal Register 48:44716-40) and the "Historic Structures Preservation Guide" for North Cascades.

The historic resource study also recommended other resources for further evaluation based on their potential as historic archeological resources. This will be programmed and accomplished as part of the continuing cultural resources management program for the park.

Archeological Resources

Recent work in the North Cascades has identified a rich archeological heritage. More than 100 archeological sites have been identified. Some sites will be listed on the National Register in the future. Additional survey work is needed, and evaluation of areas of archeological significance will continue. To the maximum extent possible sites will be systematically identified, evaluated, and protected. However, in the event an archeological site must be damaged by a development project, the Park Service will develop and implement a data recovery program acceptable to the state historic preservation officer which incorporates generally accepted professional procedures, follows NPS guidelines, and takes into account the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's recommendations published in Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook.

Collections

Present curatorial facilities for the North Cascades complex do not comply with NPS standards. New curatorial space will be constructed at the Marblemount ranger station. This facility will provide adequate space for the 26,000 items in the collection and for anticipated expansion. The curatorial facility will provide for controlled access and climate control for the biological and cultural items contained in the collection. A smaller collection storage facility meeting NPS standards will be provided in Stehekin for temporary storage of collection items. Items associated with the farming operation at the Buckner homestead will be restored on a priority basis, and some will be used in interpretive programs.

VISITOR USE

Here in the midst of one of America's great wild natural areas, the National Park Service will encourage and assist visitors to become participants rather than spectators. This goal will apply wherever visitors are in the park or recreation areas--whether they are hiking in the backcountry or picnicking next to a roadside stream. For those wishing to explore the backcountry on their own, information will be available at sites convenient to major trailheads. For the 90 percent of all visitors who stay within the North Cascades Highway corridor, a variety of interpretive and recreational opportunities will allow glimpses into the backcountry and encourage travelers to stop and spend some time in the environments they are passing through. The interpretive program will be designed to convey six themes to visitors:

Wilderness and its value to individuals and society: Wilderness provides a link with the natural order, of which we are part and from which we can draw inspiration and meaning. Visitors will be encouraged to reflect on their personal experiences in the North Cascades and how that translates into their own relationship with nature.

The shape of the mountains: The distinctive jagged shape of the North Cascades reflects their relatively recent origins. Water and ice, forcefully etching down the vertical slopes, gave the mountain range its name: Cascades. These natural forces continue to shape the mountains.

Environmental variation: The range of environments vertically from valley floors to mountaintops creates a great variety of niches for diverse plants and animals. The climatic barrier formed by the high peaks results in an equally great range of environments from the wet west side of the range to the dry rain-shadowed east side.

Life in the wilds: In historic times small numbers of trappers, miners, homesteaders, and others accepted the invitation and the challenge of the mountains and developed a way of life there. Native Americans used the area extensively in prehistoric times and recent findings indicate they inhabited not only the valley bottoms, but also the high ridges, in a previously unsuspected pattern of use.

Critical relationships between people and their environment: People living outside the North Cascades make extensive use of its resources for recreation, power, timber, and water. But if people are to continue to enjoy and benefit from these natural resources, we must be careful not to disrupt the processes that sustain them. We are integral parts of the ecosystems on which all living things depend, and our actions are critical factors in determining the health of those systems.

Memorial to Senator Jackson: In 1987 Congress dedicated North Cascades National Park to the memory of Senator Henry M. Jackson. Senator Jackson's outstanding contributions to the national park system culminated in his critical role in the establishment of what he described as "the most complete, diverse, and dramatic outdoor complex ever approved by Congress"--the North Cascades.

NORTH CASCADES HIGHWAY CORRIDOR

The North Cascades Highway (Washington Highway 20) offers a spectacularly beautiful scenic drive from Sedro Woolley to Early Winters, passing through Ross Lake National Recreation Area along the way. As pastoral valley landscapes give way to majestic mountain and lake scenery, travelers become increasingly aware of the inherent wildness of the North Cascades. More than 90 percent of the visitors to the NPS complex travel on this highway, which is the only road that crosses the area.

An inspirational and informational introduction to the North Cascades will be accomplished at a new visitor center at the Pickets viewpoint west of Newhalem. A film at the visitor center will combine a narrative with views of mountains, lakes, forests, streams, and wildlife, creating a sense of anticipation for what visitors can see in the park and recreation areas. For the many visitors who will never experience more of the North Cascades than they can see from the highway corridor, the film will inspire them to appreciate the land beyond their view and understand the concept that allows it to remain wild and untamed. While focusing on the North Cascades, the film will also address the broader historical perspective of wilderness in America and its increasing significance to mankind and earth. The themes introduced in the film will be complemented through exhibits.

The visitor center will be an ideal place to interpret Senator Jackson's contributions to the national park system and the people of the United States. Senator Jackson was a strong supporter of the national park idea and the importance of providing a full range of recreational opportunities in the parks. Interpretation at the visitor center will explain the significance of the resources he sought to protect.

An education center will be connected with the visitor center. Environmental education and resource study programs at the education center will introduce large numbers of schoolchildren and adults from local communities and the Puget Sound region to the importance and relevance of protecting and preserving our great natural resources "for the benefit of the people, for all time."

Several other agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service and Seattle City Light, also operate within the corridor and influence its character and visitor use. The highway crosses Okanogan National Forest to the east of the recreation area boundary and Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest to the west. The portion of the road corridor through Okanogan

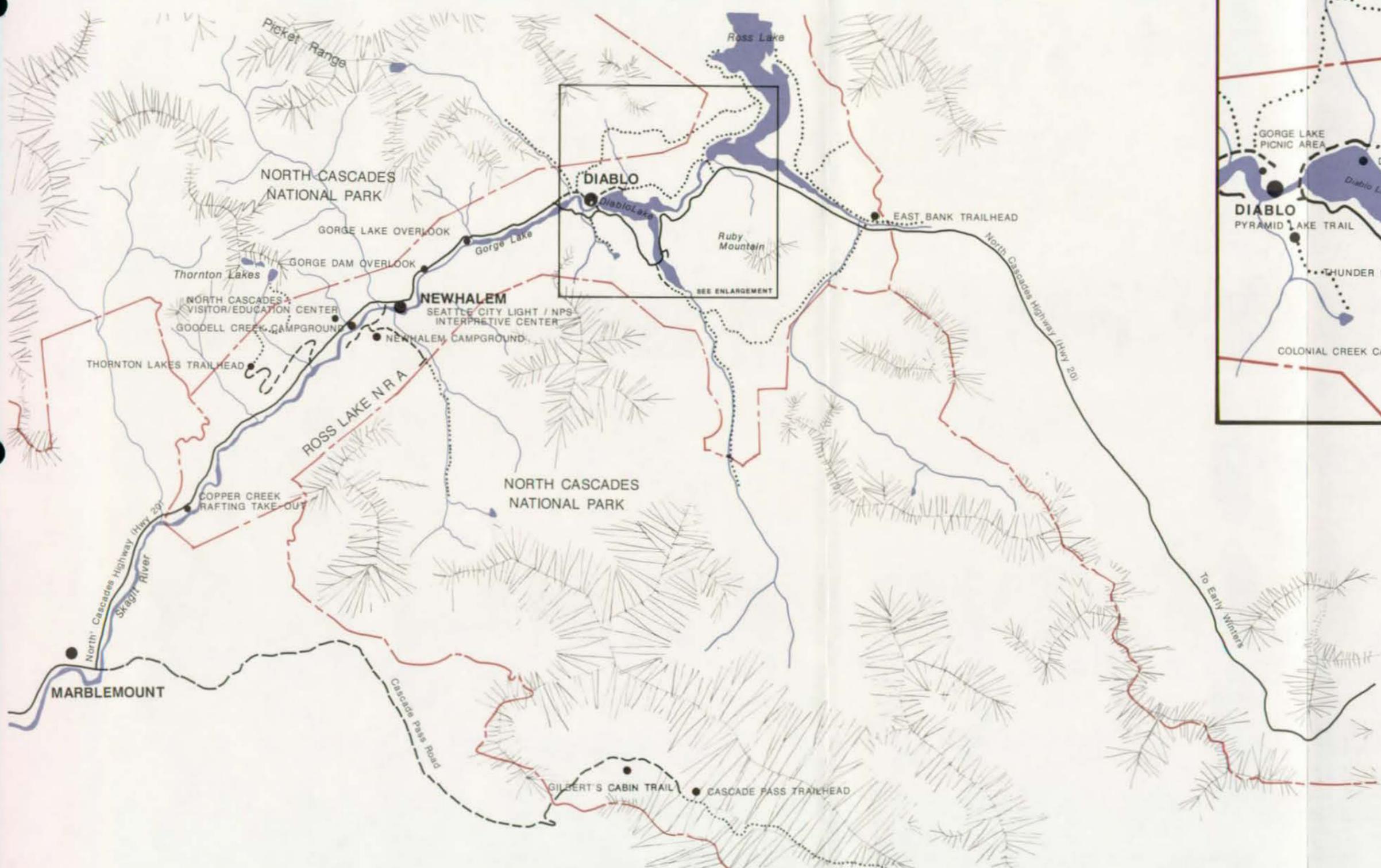
National Forest and surrounding land was designated in 1984 as North Cascades Scenic Highway, charging the Forest Service with special management requirements. Seattle City Light operates three major dams and two townsites inside the NPS boundary as part of its Skagit Project. Also, the North Cascades Highway is a designated state scenic and recreational highway, and the Washington Parks and Recreation Commission works cooperatively with the Washington Department of Transportation to maintain and enhance scenic and recreational values within the state's highway right-of-way. The National Park Service will continue to cooperate with these and other agencies to provide comprehensive information and a scenic driving and recreational experience to visitors traveling through the North Cascades.

The National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service jointly operate a visitor contact station for the west end of the corridor at Sedro Woolley. The Forest Service operates a similar station near the east end of the corridor at Early Winters, and another one at Washington Pass. Given the plans for development of Early Winters as a winter recreation area, it is possible that an expanded interpretive center at that location might eventually offer a comprehensive introductory experience for visitors entering the North Cascades from the east.

The provision of day activity sites along the North Cascades Highway and at Cascade Pass was the subject of a development concept plan approved in 1986. That plan calls for interpretive waysides to be incorporated with recreational facilities at the Cascade Pass trailhead; the Copper Creek take-out; the Pickets overlook; the Goodell Creek campground; Newhalem; the Gorge Dam, Gorge Falls, and Ross Lake (Happy Flat) overlooks; and the Ross Lake east bank trailhead. These recreational sites will be developed and supplemented as described below.

Some of the most spectacular sights in the park--the high mountain vistas of the Picket Range and Eldorado Peaks--are not revealed from the highway. Only visitors who drive the 22-mile gravel road to the Cascade Pass trailhead or who hike into the backcountry can currently enjoy the park's mountains, glaciers, and subalpine environments at close range. The Cascade River road will be retained as the only vehicle access to a high-mountain trailhead in the park. This trailhead serves one of the most popular trails in the area and provides an opportunity for a relatively short (3½-mile) hike to an outstanding high-mountain viewpoint. Also, hiking from the terminus of the Cascade River road to the terminus of the Stehekin Valley road on the other side of the pass, visitors can travel across Cascade Pass as a day trip. During peak use periods when visitor demand exceeds the capacity of the existing trailhead parking area, overflow parking will be accommodated at an appropriate location and shuttle service will be provided to the trailhead. The National Park Service will work with the U.S. Forest Service to determine if there are interpretive and day use opportunities along the Cascades River road that are not currently being taken advantage of.

Interpretive waysides at the Cascade Pass trailhead will interpret the shape of the mountains, the forces that formed them, and the subalpine



- BOUNDARY
- MAJOR HIGHWAY
- - - MINOR PAVED OR GRAVEL ROAD
- TRAIL

HIGHWAY CORRIDOR VISITOR ACTIVITY SITES

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revegetation program. Additional waysides here and at other locations will introduce the environments visitors will see, and short trails will encourage visitors to spend some time in a variety of settings.

Interpretive panels at the Diablo Lake and Ross Lake overlooks will take advantage of these dramatic backdrops to introduce visitors to the outstanding resources of the North Cascades and the efforts made by Senator Jackson to ensure their long-term preservation for visitor enjoyment. Senator Jackson's contributions will also be interpreted at the Stehekin landing, which is the southern gateway to the complex.

Seattle City Light offers an interpretive tour of the Diablo Dam site, a boat trip on Diablo Lake, and an information center at Newhalem in cooperation with the National Park Service. The Park Service will continue to cooperate with the company in the operation of this information center to tell the story of public power and flood control at Newhalem. The center will be renovated. Continued use of the existing building is preferred over construction of a new facility, to retain the historic company town ambience and character of Newhalem. Additional information about public power and flood control will be interpreted at overlooks to dams and reservoirs along the highway and as part of Seattle City Light's tour of the Diablo Dam and boat tours on Diablo Lake.

The activity sites included in the approved development concept plan will be supplemented by several additional short trails designed to give highway travelers the opportunity to enjoy and explore the variety and grandeur of the North Cascades. A trail to Happy Falls with an interpretive wayside at the historic millsite and a trail from the Cascade River road to the historic Gilbert cabin will help visitors understand how the North Cascades have affected the people who have sought to live in this remote region. A minimum-standard hiking trail to the summit will be provided on the south side of Ruby Mountain. An interpretive trail to Thunder View and interpretive exhibits at Diablo Overlook will help tell the stories of the mountains and their environments. Recreational and interpretive opportunities for handicapped visitors will be improved by a 2-mile-long handicap-accessible trail around Thunder Arm. The potential for an accessible fishing trail at Thunder Lake will be explored. The trail corridor from Hannegan Pass, through the Upper Chilliwack, over Whatcom Pass, down Big Beaver Creek to Ross Dam, up Thunder Creek, over Park Creek Pass, and down Park Creek will continue to be maintained for both horseback rider and hiker use. The existing program of bringing the trail up to standard will be continued. A connection between Ross Dam and the Thunder Creek trail will be constructed.

The primary goal for visitor use is to encourage and help people enjoy their natural surroundings free from the distractions of mechanized equipment and imposing structures. Consistent with this goal, the GMP purposefully excludes any new roads, tramways, or other major visitor facilities except the visitor/education center. Opportunities to drive to high-mountain overlooks already exist at Mount Baker, the Cascade Pass parking area, Washington Pass, and Harts Pass, and do not need to be duplicated in the national park. The U.S. Forest Service interprets the

high-mountain vistas at Washington Pass in Okanogan National Forest and has plans to interpret the high country at Heather Meadows near the Mount Baker ski area in Mount Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest.

A variety of overnight experiences will continue to be available in Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Based on the 1974 Development Concept Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement, the 18 housekeeping units at the Diablo Lake Resort will be gradually replaced or renovated, and additional units may be added. A few housekeeping units may be retained, but most of the new units will be nonhousekeeping rooms. The 14 adjacent campsites, which are only lightly used, will be removed. The three campgrounds in the recreation area will continue to be managed to provide three distinctly different camping experiences. Goodell Campground will remain an intimate, small campground. Newhalem is best suited to recreation vehicles and trailers and will provide service to visitors with these vehicles. This campground can be expanded in the future if the need arises. It may also be appropriate to serve small groups such as Elderhostel and educational groups. Colonial Creek will remain a traditional campground for people with tents and recreation vehicles. A small camper store providing food and showers for campers will be constructed within the Colonial Creek campground.

The Ross Lake Resort is a unique and popular floating fishing resort. It has been authorized to expand from 14 units to 18 at its present location, after which no further expansion is contemplated. The rustic character of the resort will be retained.

LAKE AND RIVER RECREATION

Boating is enjoyed in many parts of the NPS complex and the surrounding region. Lake Chelan, which is accessible by highway at its lower end and served by marinas near Chelan and a small marina at Stehekin, is popular for powerboating, waterskiing, fishing, lakeshore camping, houseboating, and floatplanes. On Lake Chelan the four boat-in campsites at Flick Creek will be relocated to Four-Mile Creek, which is a more protected and attractive site. Another four to six boat-in campsites will be provided at Riddle Creek. The Stehekin docks will not be expanded to accommodate increasing houseboat use because of the potential for marina development to change the character of the Stehekin landing. No commercial permits will be granted for houseboat rentals at Stehekin for the same reason. A boat pumpout station will be provided at Stehekin.

Ross Lake, which is less accessible than Lake Chelan, will be managed to retain its character as the only large wild lake in the region, offering excellent opportunities for canoeing, kayaking, and fishing. Several large lakes in northern Washington with settings similar to Ross Lake (Baker Lake, Diablo Lake, Lake Wenatchee, and Lake Chelan) all have easy road access and substantial boat-launching facilities. Because Ross Lake, as the single exception, is relatively inaccessible, it provides a different kind of recreational opportunity, one geared primarily to small

boats and canoes and offering greater solitude and wilderness. Retaining the primitive character of the lake will also help protect the unique Ross Lake fishery as a naturally reproducing recreational resource.

The use of powerboats on Ross Lake is generally confined to the northern end, near the boat launches at Hozomeen, and is associated with fishing. Boat launches will be maintained at Hozomeen, but no new road access or major facilities will be constructed at the south end of the lake. As now, canoeists and fishermen will be able to either boat up Diablo Lake or have their craft carried up lake by the Seattle City Light boat, then be hauled up to Ross Lake by the Ross Lake Resort truck. Alternatively, people can rent fishing boats from the Ross Lake Resort, or carry their boats to the water down a steep 3/4-mile trail from the North Cascades Highway.

Diablo Lake will remain accessible from launch facilities at Colonial Creek and at Diablo Lake Resort. Seattle City Light will continue to provide boat service from their dock near the Diablo Lake Resort to trailheads and a dock at the base of the Ross Dam. The boat-launching ramps on both Diablo and Gorge lakes will be improved.

Access to the Skagit River will be improved by expanding the boat-launching facilities at Goodell Creek campground and by adding a small parking area at or near Copper Creek as proposed in the 1986 development concept plan.

HOZOMEEN

Hozomeen is a quiet eddy between recreation corridors to the north and south. It retains the feeling of a simpler time and place with fishing as the primary pastime. The U.S. portion of Hozomeen will remain a semiprimitive area with facilities for boat launching and camping. British Columbia Parks is constructing additional camping and other visitor facilities just north of the border. Visitors will receive information about the range of recreational opportunities available in the region at a new visitor center that will be jointly operated by the National Park Service and British Columbia Parks on the Canadian side of the border. U.S. fishing licenses will be available at the station. The existing amphitheater on the U.S. side, which is poorly located, will be removed, and future programs will be held in the vicinity of the visitor center.

A new lakeshore trail will lead from the new visitor center to the lower campground units fronting the shoreline. In addition to improving pedestrian circulation, this trail will offer a pleasant day activity for nonboaters. Several interpretive waysides will be placed along the trail. Another trail segment will extend along the east shore of Ross Lake from Hozomeen to Desolation Peak and Lightning Creek.

STEHEKIN

The Stehekin landing at the head of Lake Chelan is the gateway to Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and the south unit of North Cascades National Park. The prominent features of the recreation area are a large U-shaped glacial valley and the Stehekin River that runs through it from its headwaters near the top of Cascade Pass to its mouth on Lake Chelan. The lake, the river, the valley, and the surrounding mountains, streams, and small lakes provide the settings for a great variety of recreational activities. Management will focus on helping visitors take advantage of the recreational opportunities while conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment.

The Stehekin Valley offers a unique recreational experience supported by the joint efforts of the Stehekin community and the National Park Service. Visitors enjoy activities ranging from hunting and fishing to community festivals and guided walks.

The valley is not accessible by road. Visitors arrive by scheduled passenger boat, private boat, chartered or private floatplanes, private wheeled aircraft, hiking, or horseback. Most visitors are round-trip boat passengers on the Lady of the Lake, which makes a 1½-hour layover at the Stehekin landing during the summer months and a half-hour layover in winter. New boat service from Chelan and Fields Point will likely change visitor patterns dramatically in the near future. About half of all visitors spend several days fishing, boating, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, or in winter cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, and learning about the natural and cultural history of this part of the North Cascades. Stehekin is also a popular entry and exit point for visitors planning to spend several days backpacking or mountain climbing in the backcountry.

Visitors to Stehekin and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area disembark midday at a picturesque and interesting landing that has served the Stehekin community and its visitors for more than 60 years. People's first impressions are the spectacular lake views and the burst of activity that occurs on shore when the passenger boats dock and residents come to pick up supplies and mail and backpackers make last-minute preparations for their journeys. Day visitors can choose between short hikes, guided tours of the valley, interpretation at the NPS visitor center, and the shops at the landing. Even for people with only a short time to spend, Stehekin is a memorable destination. Those who can spend an entire day or more can begin to participate in a unique lifestyle, visiting with the people who live there, participating in community events, taking in interpretive walks and programs, sightseeing on the shuttle bus, and taking advantage of the numerous recreation activities and services offered by community residents.

Visitors bound for Stehekin will have several opportunities to obtain information about their trip. The National Park Service will continue to operate an information station in Chelan, where most boat and air service originates. It will also improve the unstaffed information station at Field's Point, where many passengers board the boat to Stehekin. A



-  AIRSTRIP
-  PRIVATE LAND
-  PAVED ROAD
-  UNPAVED ROAD
-  TRAIL

STEHKIN VALLEY
EXISTING
CONDITIONS

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community-operated information station at the Stehekin landing is expected to provide the bulk of information needed by visitors disembarking from the boat. In addition, the National Park Service will continue to cooperate with the operator of the boat to provide on-board information through displays and brochures. This information will be updated to ensure that visitors are aware of their activity options in Stehekin. The boat trip offers an excellent opportunity for interpreting the natural history of the North Cascades. It might be possible for the boat company to provide this service. If not, an NPS interpreter might make at least part of the trip with passengers on peak use days. A uniformed ranger will continue to meet the boat in Stehekin.

The Golden West visitor center will be improved inside for year-round use as a combination visitor center/district office facility. The history of the building, which was built as a lodge in 1927, will be interpreted, and the historical ambience will be preserved by careful selection of interpretive media and materials in keeping with the rustic character of the building. The open and historical feeling of the lobby area, the large wooden pillars and wood-framed windows, and the balcony overlooking the first floor are important characteristic elements of the building and will be preserved in its adaptive use. Interpretation will emphasize the "life in the wilds," "environmental variety," and "critical relationships" themes and inform visitors of the recreational opportunities in the area. Backcountry information and permits will be provided in a separate room within the Golden West. The grounds surrounding the visitor center will be landscaped to reclaim as much as possible of the historic scene of the 1920s and 30s and furnished with benches, inviting people to relax and enjoy the view of the lake and mountains.

For visitors with time to participate and explore, the "environmental variation" and "critical relations" themes will also be interpreted through guided and self-guiding nature walks and evening programs. "Life in the wilds" will be interpreted through cultural demonstrations and informal conversations with residents. The Buckner orchard and homestead will be maintained and stabilized as an example of homesteading and early agricultural practices in Stehekin. Consideration will be given to leasing the historic house for an appropriate public use. The Buzzard cabin at the orchard will be studied for appropriate interior furnishings and interpreted on guided walks. Currently there are farm implements scattered around the homestead which are not owned by the National Park Service. The National Park Service will work with the Buckner estate to catalog, maintain, and use these implements for visitor enjoyment and education.

The Stehekin landing is the center of public activity in the valley and will be managed exclusively for public use. Private residential use of the landing area is not compatible with this plan. Religious services may continue to be held in the landing area. An existing building may be adapted or a new building may be built for that purpose. A separate development concept plan will guide the redesign of the landing and the North Cascades Lodge, which is an NPS concession providing rooms, restaurant, and a general store. As part of the redesign of this area,

the bulkheads will be repaired or replaced. Signs and walkways will improve circulation patterns and direct disembarking passengers to the lodge, visitor center, nearby shops, and existing trails, such as the Imus Creek nature trail, the Purple Creek trail, the lakeshore trail, and the McKellar cabin trail. Lodging facilities will be upgraded to make them more attractive and convenient, and the 25 units will be increased to up to 40 units. A restaurant and gift shop will be retained as part of the lodge.

In order to maintain and restore the rustic character of the landing, any new development or modifications to existing facilities at the landing will comply with the recommendations contained in the "Landscape Analysis: Stehekin Landing," completed in June of 1986. That document identified key historic use patterns and site features that contribute to the overall character of the landing. The goal of the recommendations is not to restore the landing to a particular historic period, but to enhance the use, function, and overall design of the landing within a historic context.

The shoreline between the landing and the head of the lake has outstanding recreational potential for visitor hiking and sightseeing. The long-term objective is to restore this area, which currently contains some private and National Park Service developments, to natural conditions and to make it available to the public for lakeshore recreation.

Additional demands for lodging and other commercial services are expected to be met by private landowners. The National Park Service supports the use of private property to provide compatible and necessary public services and recreational opportunities for visitors. The participation of the members of the Stehekin community in providing for recreational use at Lake Chelan National Recreation Area is an integral part of the visitor experience. As in the past, recreation provides an important source of income to residents of the Stehekin Valley. Services offered by the community to visitors also add to the variety of recreational opportunities available to visitors. Members of the community currently provide overnight accommodations including canvas-roofed cabins with central dining facilities, cabins with cooking facilities, and bed-and-breakfast accommodations. Members of the community also provide a range of commercial services to visitors such as a community craft shop, recreational outfitters, photography shop, and a valley "discovery" tour. Visitors are informed of and invited to community activities and festivals, such as the Trillium Festival and cross-country ski races, held throughout the year. The National Park Service will join with the Stehekin community to encourage a range of complementary resource-based opportunities offered by community members.

The 23-mile Stehekin Valley road will be maintained at its current length, width, and character. The paved surface will be maintained up to Harlequin Bridge (where the road currently changes to gravel), but no additional sections will be paved. Beyond Harlequin Bridge, work to maintain the road surface will be the minimum necessary to remove damage done by natural processes, such as rock slides or flooding, or to avoid major vehicle damage or threats to visitor safety. With the exception of

the first 4 miles, the road will be maintained at an average width of 14 feet, which allows room for only one vehicle at a time. The road above Bridge Creek will be maintained at the most primitive character possible that still allows safe vehicle passage. The resulting variety in road standard is designed to increase the visitor's perception of penetrating more deeply into the wilderness, leaving modern America behind. Because of the narrowness and roughness of the road surface, speeds will be kept very low (between 5 and 25 mph) to allow travelers to relax and study their surroundings. The low speeds will also allow wildlife and horses to safely use the road.

The shuttle bus will continue to operate during the summer season, and Rainbow Falls will continue to be a scheduled stop along the route. Private tours of the valley are currently authorized and will be continued if successful.

A new valley trail approximately 11 miles long will be constructed from the Stehekin landing to High Bridge to provide visitors with a variety of hiking experiences and access to various natural, cultural, and scenic resources without having to hike on the road. The trail will generally parallel the road and will allow views of the river and lake wherever possible. As areas along the lakeshore between the lake and road become available, the Park Service will make them available to the public for picnicking and other leisurely activities.

The Stehekin airstrip will be retained in its present condition as an emergency landing strip unless it is declared as unsafe by either the Federal Aviation Administration or the Washington Department of Aeronautics. The National Park Service has long-term concerns for air safety in the Stehekin Valley and its airspace and may in the future, after consultation with the Department of Aeronautics, close the airstrip if conditions warrant. Clearing limits will not be enlarged. The strip will be maintained by the state of Washington under permit from the National Park Service. Recreational use of the strip will not be encouraged.

WILDERNESS AND BACKCOUNTRY

The North Cascades are renowned worldwide for the quality and beauty of their wilderness. This diverse and scenic resource will continue to be managed to protect its natural values, to improve its condition where impacted by visitor activities, and to make it available to hikers, horse riders, and climbers. Management objectives include:

Manage the wilderness and backcountry environment to conserve, maintain, or restore the backcountry resources and those ecological relationships and processes that would prevail were it not for human influences.

Encourage wise visitor use of the resource through education, example, and innovative management.

Strive for management techniques that will ensure visitors maximum freedom of use of the wilderness with the least degree of restriction possible without sacrificing the quality of the resources.

Meet the challenges and spirit of the Wilderness Act and the 1916 National Park Service organic act.

Pass the resources and values of the North Cascades on to the next generation unimpaired.

The National Park Service will continue to operate wilderness and backcountry information stations at Marblemount and Stehekin, and it will continue to cooperate with the U.S. Forest Service to provide wilderness and backcountry information at Sedro Woolley, Glacier, and Chelan. These information centers are essential for providing visitors with necessary information and for management support. The backcountry information center at the Marblemount ranger station is inconvenient to visitors. A new center on the highway in Marblemount is proposed.

FACILITY ACCESSIBILITY FOR HANDICAPPED VISITORS

In compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act and the Rehabilitation Act, public facilities (including concessions) and programs will be made as accessible as possible to all segments of the visitor population. The new visitor center, the education center, and the information centers at Marblemount, Newhalem, and Hozomeen will be designed to be barrier free and usable by all visitors. A new trail at Colonial Creek campground will provide access to the Diablo Lake shoreline for all visitors, and the recently completed interpretive boardwalk trail at Happy Creek will make it possible for all visitors to enter the dense forest environment along the creek. The developments at the Ross Lake overlook will be fully accessible. Backcountry sites will remain unimproved. The National Park Service will consult with local clubs and organizations whose members are disabled and with private parties where possible regarding handicap accessibility.

MANAGEMENT ZONING

NPS COMPLEX

Lands in the park and recreation areas have been zoned to indicate how they will be managed based on their natural or cultural significance, their recreation values, their suitability and need for park development, or their need for special use. A definition of each management zone follows:

Natural zone: Lands and waters are managed to ensure that natural resources and processes remain largely unaltered by human activity. Developments are generally absent or limited to dispersed recreational and management facilities. Research natural areas are a special subzone within this zone and are strictly protected for their scientific values. Within the national recreation areas hunting is allowed within the natural zone, and the National Park Service cooperates with the Washington Department of Wildlife to provide for the management of game species for harvest while ensuring the long-term health of wildlife populations.

Historic zone: Lands are managed for preservation and interpretation of cultural resources. Historic structures may be adaptively used for visitor or administrative activities.

Park development zone: Lands are managed to provide the development needed to support the desired visitor experience and the operation of the unit. Development that is nonhistoric or that significantly alters the natural environment is included in this zone, rather than in the natural or historic zone.

Special use zone: Lands and waters are used by other agencies or interests for purposes not permitted in the natural, historic, or park development zones.

STEHEKIN VALLEY

Because of the complexity of land use in Stehekin Valley, a detailed zoning map has been prepared for that area. A preliminary step to delineating the management zones was to map the existing conditions and the special scenic, scientific, and historic values to be considered.

Landscape Features and Resources Values

The Stehekin Valley is a typical glacial valley: The valley floor is relatively flat, and the surrounding side slopes rise abruptly from the floor. Within these confines, the Stehekin River continuously migrates in a meandering pattern. Several creeks draining into the valley from cirques moved much glacial material into raised alluvial fans on the valley floor when the mountain glaciers were retreating.

The valley floor is largely a mosaic of variously-aged stands of trees that originated following major disturbances (such as the fire of 1889) and river movements. These stands form a dense canopy over most of the valley. Major open stands occur on the excessively well-drained alluvial fans. Noncanopied areas, where vegetation is absent or in early successional stages, occur in the marsh at the head of the lake and along the winding river course, where they attest to the dynamic nature of the river. Other open spaces are primarily man-made and patchily distributed: Some, like the Buckner orchard and pastures, depict historical vegetation patterns of homestead settlements; others, like the emergency landing strip and fairways, are the result of contemporary developments.

The following are important scenic, scientific, and historic values that were given special consideration during the development of the management zones (see the Stehekin Valley Resource Values map):

100-year floodplain. The 100-year floodplain is the maximum extent of the flood that can be expected to occur on an average of once every 100 years. Encroachment on floodplains reduces the flood-carrying capacity, increases the flood heights of streams, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. For the purposes of management, the 100-year floodplain is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of the stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment to allow the 100-year flood to be carried without substantial increases in stream gauge heights. The area between the floodway and the boundary of the 100-year flood is the floodway fringe. It encompasses the portion of the floodplain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the stream gauge height of the 100-year flood by more than 1 foot at any point.

Aquatic/riparian wetland habitat. Wetland habitats are variable-width ecosystems dependent on streamflow and high water tables. Most are inside the floodplain of the Stehekin River system and thus do not show up separately on the Resource Values map. They include Lake Chelan, ponds, marshlands, and all stream channels and banks, including the mud, gravel, and sand bars and debris piles along their courses. These mesic environments support a variety of wetland species.

Specimen trees and other forest features. Important forest features include large old-growth trees, snags, and downed wood. Specimen trees are tree stands that have distinctive historic or scenic values, such as the Douglas-fir stand at the Courtney homestead, the grand fir stand south of the landing strip, and the two maple groves near the lower field.

Shoreline. Visitors are attracted to the shorelines of Lake Chelan and the Stehekin River for scenic viewing and recreation. The scenic and recreational values of shoreline areas strongly influence visitors' perceptions and enjoyment of the Stehekin Valley. The

Stehekin River shoreline overlaps the floodplain and does not show up separately on the Resource Values map.

Historic resources. Historic resources help recall the early settlement and use of the valley. They are an important part of the cultural heritage of residents dating back to the early 1900s and contribute to the visitor experience.

Private Property

There are currently approximately 500 acres of privately owned land in the Stehekin Valley. (These private lands are shown on the base for the Resource Values and Valley Zoning maps and highlighted on the Existing Conditions map.) This acreage is divided into 179 private parcels, 99 of which have been improved with residential and commercial structures.

Management Zones

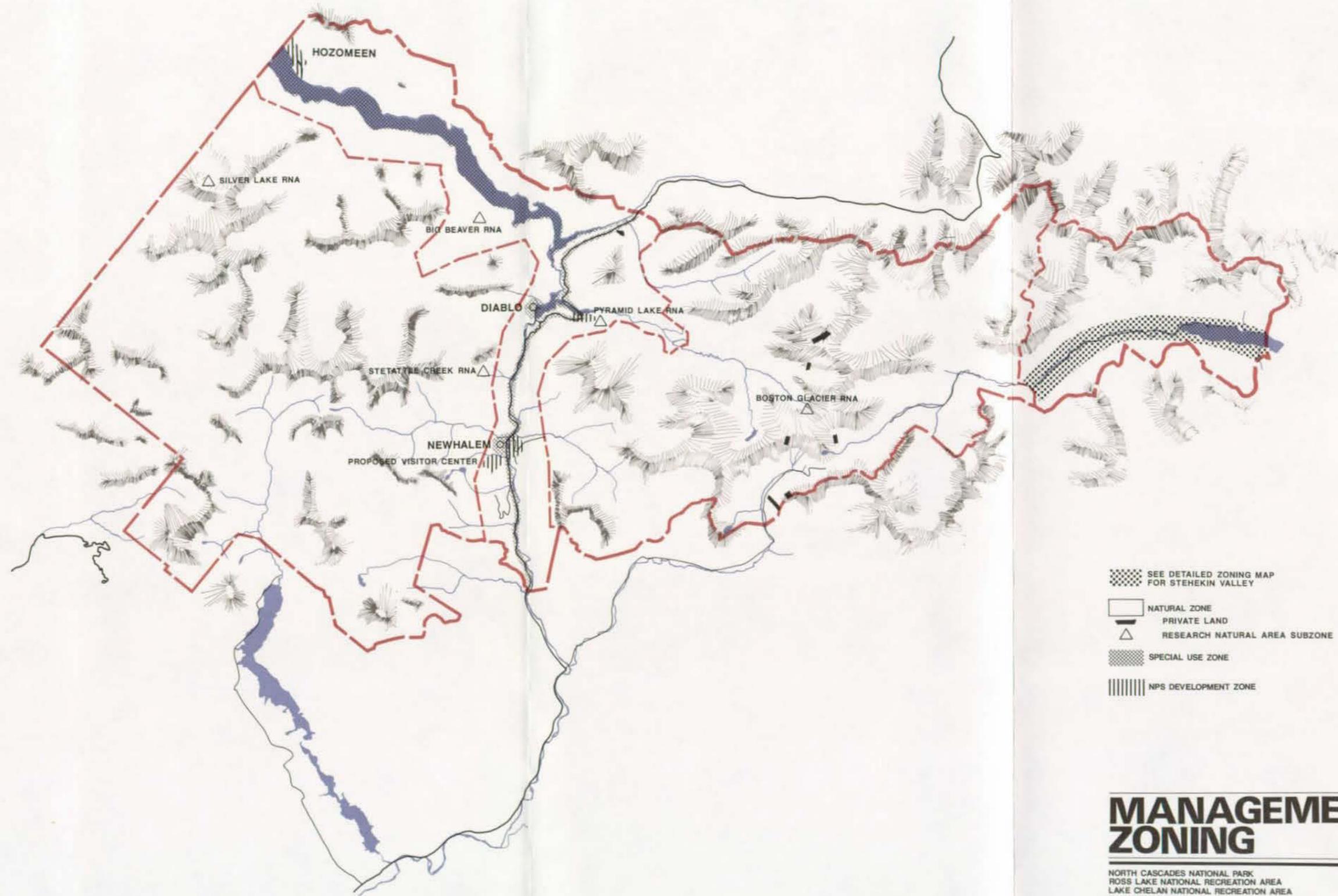
The Stehekin Valley Management Zoning map represents a long-range plan for the continued residential and small-scale commercial use of the Stehekin Valley while protecting the valley's important scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational values. The implications of the zoning plan for community residents are described in the "Stehekin Community" section of this plan.

The Stehekin Valley Management Zoning map was derived by overlaying the Resource Values map on the Existing Conditions map. The majority of the valley floor was placed in the special use zone in recognition of the Stehekin community and its importance to the visitor experience in Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. Within this zone, all private properties developed to support public recreation and most other developed private properties were placed in a community development subzone. The exceptions were some private developed properties considered highly desirable for visitor use because of their locations along the shoreline of Lake Chelan or the Stehekin River. These properties, along with much of the undeveloped land in the valley, were placed in a public recreation/community use subzone. Some undeveloped private and federal lands were included in the community development subzone because, based on their locations in the midst of existing development, they were considered most suitable for future community development.

The floodway and wetlands of the Stehekin River were placed in the natural zone. It is a long-term objective of the National Park Service to acquire private properties in these areas to protect critical floodplain and wildlife values. Also, most undeveloped federal lands in the national recreation area were included in this zone. Small-scale visitor facilities in natural areas, such as trails and campgrounds, were also included, as were scattered historic resources in natural settings. (Historic resources in all zones will be managed as required by law and protected.)

The Buckner homestead and the old Stehekin school were placed in the historic zone. It is the intention of the National Park Service to retain the historic character of these resources and interpret them to the public.

NPS facilities were generally placed in the park development zone. However, NPS development anywhere within the 100-year floodplain (including both the floodway and the flood fringe) was placed in the natural zone. The long-term objective will be to relocate facilities currently inside the floodplain, which include the maintenance yard and several residences, to other federal lands in the park development zone.



- SEE DETAILED ZONING MAP FOR STEHEKIN VALLEY
- NATURAL ZONE
- PRIVATE LAND
- RESEARCH NATURAL AREA SUBZONE
- SPECIAL USE ZONE
- NPS DEVELOPMENT ZONE

MANAGEMENT ZONING

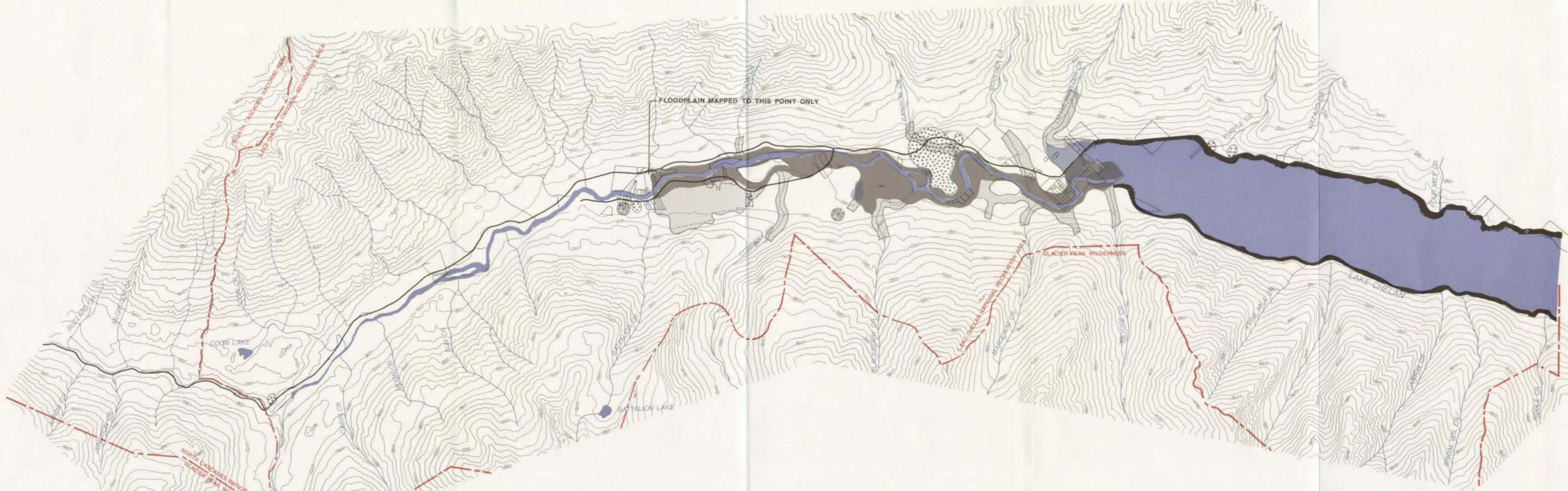
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
 ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
 LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

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- FLOODPLAIN**
- FLOODWAY
- FLOODWAY FRINGE
- WETLANDS
- SPECIMEN TREES
- SHORELINE (Where shoreline is in the Floodplain or Wetlands it does not show up as a separate zone)
- HISTORIC FEATURES
- PRIVATE PROPERTY
- ROAD
- BOUNDARY

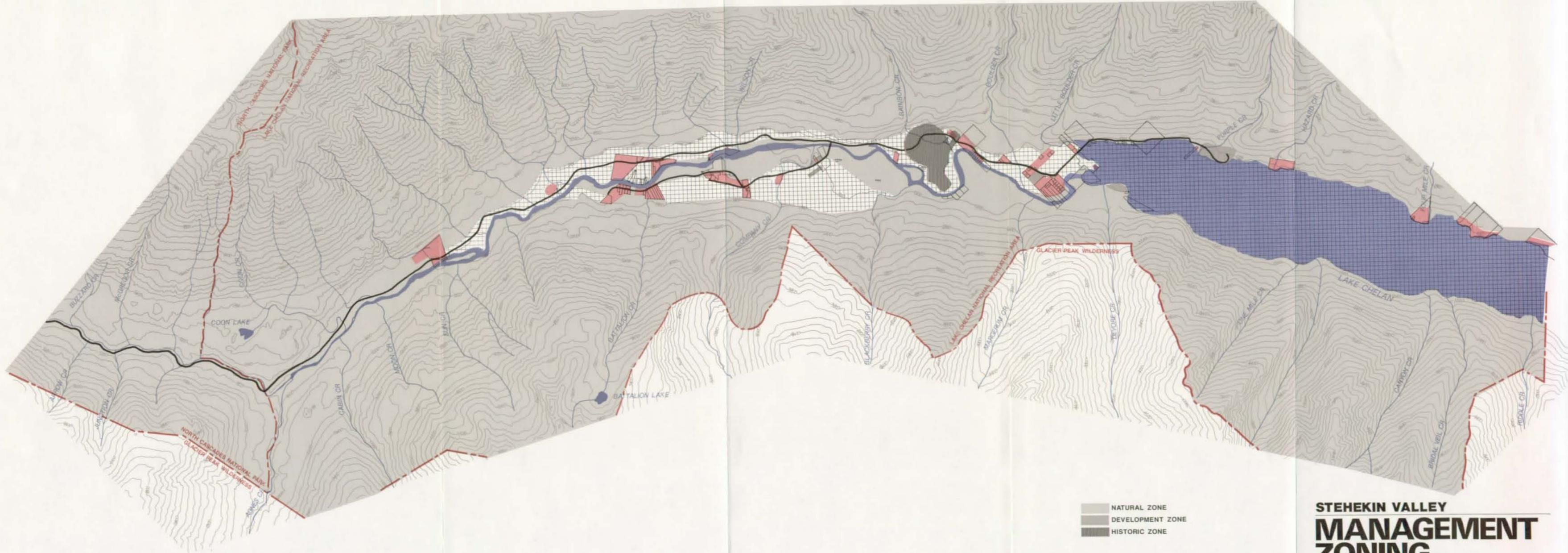
STEHEKIN VALLEY
RESOURCE
VALUES

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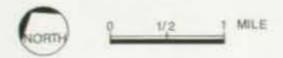


- NATURAL ZONE
- DEVELOPMENT ZONE
- HISTORIC ZONE

- SPECIAL USE ZONE:**
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUBZONE
- PUBLIC RECREATION / COMMUNITY USE SUBZONE

STEHekin VALLEY
MANAGEMENT
ZONING

LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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STEHEKIN COMMUNITY

In 1968 when Congress created Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, it recognized that a community had existed for more than 80 years in the Stehekin Valley. Congress provided for the continuing existence of the community and for community residents to continue using certain public resources for community purposes. However, Congress placed some limitations on the character of future use by authorizing only

such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to the public enjoyment. (1968 act establishing the park and recreation areas)

Most Stehekin residents have strong emotional ties with their community. Some are members of families who have lived in the valley for generations. Largely because of its isolation, the Stehekin community has retained a hardy, individualistic lifestyle that is valued not only by residents but also by visitors who get inspiration and enjoyment from seeing how people live in Stehekin. The community offers a unique visitor experience that is supported by typical amenities yet retains a pioneering spirit. Residents play a major role in making visitors feel welcome and helping them take advantage of the great variety of outdoor recreation activities and community-sponsored special events available to them. The visitor experience in Stehekin is described in greater detail in the "Visitor Use" section of this report.

In 1968 the local economy of the Stehekin community was largely based on tourism and recreation. All businesses either directly served tourists and recreation seekers or supported other businesses that did. The community was essentially a self-sufficient and self-contained economic and social unit. The primary ties to the outside world consisted of the boat and floatplane companies, county regulatory and maintenance activities, the post office, and a single employee of the U.S. Forest Service.

Since 1968 several changes have taken place. The community has doubled to approximately 75 year-round residents, and this population increases to about 175 in the summer. The number of permanent residences has increased from about 15 to about 34. The National Park Service has purchased about 1,200 of the 1,700 acres of private land. The number of businesses in the valley has about doubled. Electrical power generation has been introduced. Summer employment and vacation residential use have grown. Private businesses at the landing have become NPS concessions. Tourism has increased between 300 and 400 percent, from about 10,000 visits per year to over 40,000 in 1987.

The pioneer lifestyle of Stehekin, still very evident in 1968, has been altered by commercially available electric power, the increased population,

increased visitation, and greater reliance on down-lake services. There is an increased opportunity for economic productivity in the valley, both to serve tourists and recreationists and to serve community members. The kinds of new businesses show signs of economic diversification. The National Park Service hires more seasonal employees to provide services to the public. Also, there is a continuous demand for more homesites, both permanent and vacation, and residents and visitors enjoy a greater variety of community activities. There is also an increased demand for use of natural resources such as firewood, sand, gravel, rock, and topsoil.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The National Park Service supports the continuation of the Stehekin community as an integral part of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. The Park Service also realizes that the community has been changed since 1968, as discussed above. The National Park Service will establish limits on development and resource use and on their location and duration to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects on the scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational values of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. The Park Service will also actively meet the technical requirements of all state and local codes, laws, and regulations concerning development, construction, and environmental quality.

Lands included in the community development subzone will allow for an approximate doubling of community development. However, development will be directed away from sensitive scenic, scientific, historic, and other values that contribute to the character of the Stehekin community and to public enjoyment of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. The National Park Service has prepared a land protection plan identifying the lands and interests needed to protect resource values. Priorities for acquisition are based on resource values and the current and potential uses of the property. The proposals for protection include the acquisition of conservation/scenic easements and in some instances fee acquisition. The plan emphasizes acquisition from willing sellers by purchase, donation, or exchange.

The National Park Service expects private landowners to adhere to all local, state, and federal regulatory and permitting requirements, such as building and health permits, Shoreline Management Act permits, Corps of Engineers permits, and hydraulic permits, which are designed to protect the public health, safety, and resources. The Park Service will become involved in permitting activities whenever proposed projects may affect the purposes for which the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area was established.

The NPS compatibility standards define the appropriate level of subdivision and recommend how buildings can be sited and designed to blend with their surroundings.

The National Park Service provides solid waste disposal for all residents and water and sewer systems to some residents in some parts of the valley. It also provides road maintenance and snow plowing, law enforcement, and emergency services. A study will be conducted to analyze whether any of these services can be contracted for and whether costs should be assessed to the community. Residents will be encouraged to handle garbage and other wildlife attractants to minimize the effects on natural wildlife behavior.

RESOURCE UTILIZATION

Stehekin residents will continue to have the opportunity to cut firewood as detailed in a firewood management plan. Such utilization of renewable public resources was authorized by Congress and is recognized in the NPS compatibility standards. Trees cut by the National Park Service to remove hazards or to clear development sites and rights-of-way (called administrative surplus trees) and driftwood from the lake will also be acceptable sources of firewood.

Private utilization of sand, gravel, and building stone by residents of the Stehekin Valley was also authorized by Congress. Regulations will be developed to allow for such use in a manner that does not have a significant adverse effect on the area's resource values.

STEHEKIN RIVER MANAGEMENT

The National Park Service will continue to implement erosion- and flood-control measures on the lower Stehekin River to protect life and health, to protect existing public roads and bridges, and to mitigate erosion caused by human activities along the shoreline. In keeping with Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management," the National Park Service will take no action that supports further development of the 100-year floodplain, where development could be threatened by floods. The Park Service will permit a minimum action to alleviate the immediate emergency flood hazard to existing development in the floodplain, with the costs of such action paid by the landowner.

PARK AND RECREATION AREA WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES

Based on the requirement of the Wilderness Act of 1964 the National Park Service completed a wilderness recommendation to Congress in 1972, which has been subsequently updated several times. Several areas within the two national recreation areas not previously proposed for wilderness now meet the criteria for wilderness suitability:

Ruby Mountain Area--since a tramway is no longer proposed this area is suitable for wilderness.

Lower Thunder Creek drainage--suitable for wilderness if the Thunder Creek Dam is not constructed.

Big Beaver Valley and shoreline of Ross Lake up to 125 feet above the lake--suitable for wilderness if High Ross Dam is not constructed.

Lands east and west of Ross Lake 125 feet above the existing shoreline, lands north of the Skagit River, Nooksack Cirque, Newhalem Creek and portions of Stehekin Valley above the valley floor--suitable for wilderness; no conflict with other existing uses.

Decisions to designate any areas as wilderness must be made by Congress. A bill to designate wilderness in the two recreation areas and the park was introduced into Congress in 1988.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PARKS TO CONSTRUCT CAMPGROUND,
LAUNCH RAMP, SWIM BEACH, DAY USE AREA AND
JOINT CANADIAN/US INFORMATION STATION AND INTERPRETIVE AREA

CANADA
USA

REMOVE
ALL HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE
FACILITIES AND REHABILITATE SITE

CANADA
USA

RETAIN
LAUNCH RAMP AND
LAKESHORE CAMPSITES
FOR R.V. USE

CONSTRUCT
LAKESHORE TRAIL FROM INFORMATION STATION
IN CANADA TO KNOLL CAMPSITES, CONNECT
LAKESHORE TRAIL TO LIGHTENING CREEK TRAIL

RETAIN
PUBLIC DOCK AND
LAUNCH RAMP/IMPROVE PARKING

CONSTRUCT
ALL NPS AND SEATTLE CITY LIGHT
HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES;
PROVIDE VEGETATIVE SCREENING
FROM ROAD AND CAMPGROUND

CONSTRUCT
ADMINISTRATIVE FUEL FACILITY
AND IMPROVE GOVERNMENT DOCK AREA

RETAIN
HISTORIC CABIN

RETAIN
LOW-DENSITY
CAMPING IN UPPER
AND LOWER LOOPS

RETAIN
KNOLL CAMPSITES; PROVIDE
ACCESS TO LAKESHORE
TRAIL AND PROVIDE
INTERPRETIVE OVERLOOK

CONSTRUCT
LAKESHORE TRAIL FROM
HOZEMEEN TO DESOLATION PEAK
AND LIGHTENING CREEK

ON MICROFILM

HOZOMEEN

**DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

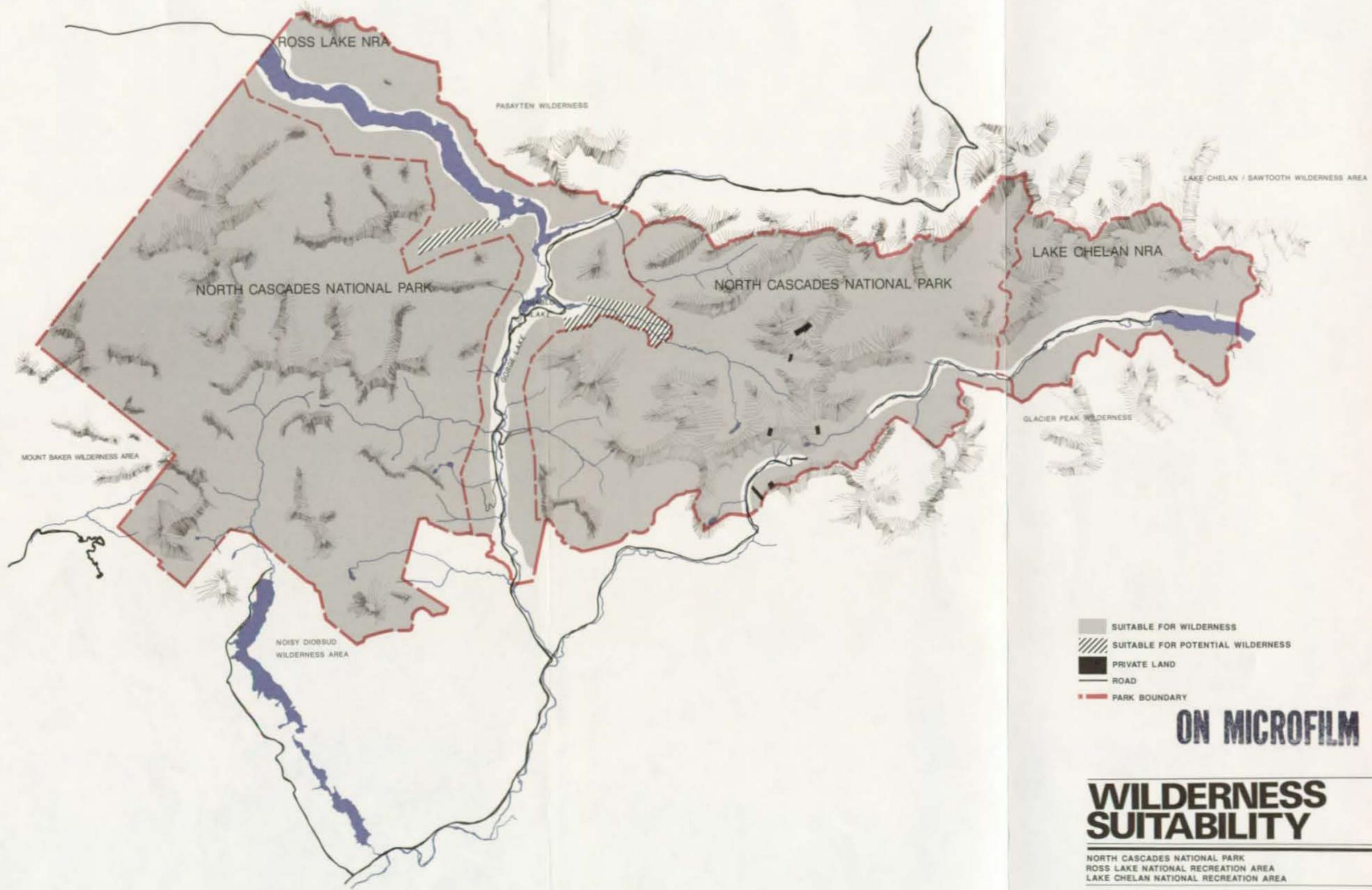
ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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- SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
- SUITABLE FOR POTENTIAL WILDERNESS
- PRIVATE LAND
- ROAD
- PARK BOUNDARY

ON MICROFILM

WILDERNESS SUITABILITY

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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PARK OPERATIONS

The headquarters for the park and recreation areas will remain at Sedro Woolley. It is highly desirable that the Forest Service and the Park Service maintain joint offices. A new facility to house the offices may be necessary in the future.

The Skagit district office in Marblemount will remain at its present location. The current number of district residences will be rehabilitated or replaced as necessary to adequately house employees.

The Stehekin district office will be moved to the Golden West, which will be renovated and heated for year-round use as a combination visitor center/district office facility. Housing and maintenance will be relocated outside the 100-year floodplain. The National Park Service will construct additional residences, and other residences will be rehabilitated or replaced as necessary to adequately house employees in Stehekin.

At Hozomeen inadequate maintenance and housing structures will be replaced on a larger site that is more suitable for management activities. All the existing maintenance and housing facilities will be removed, and the site will be restored for public use. The new facilities will be developed on the bench currently occupied by Seattle City Light, where land disturbance has already occurred, and where all NPS and Seattle City Light facilities can be consolidated.

The special uses now allowed in the park and recreation areas will be carefully examined to determine their relevance and value to the park or recreation areas. Special park uses will be continued only if (1) authority to do so can be clearly cited, (2) the need or value is confirmed, and (3) the use will not significantly impair the values or purposes for which the area was established, except as provided for by law. Appropriate fees will be charged.

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The gross development costs of this plan are estimated to total \$18.5 million. These costs are itemized in the following table, and the phasing plan is shown on the accompanying chart.

Phasing Plan for Development Proposals

	0-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years
Visitor Center at Pickets Overview			
North Cascades Highway Corridor/North Cascades Pass interpretive and recreational facilities			
Parkwide housing			
Stehekin trails			
Stehekin landing rehabilitation			
Hozomeen visitor and support facilities			
Ross Lake Resort and Diablo Lake Resort units			
Golden West visitor center rehabilitation			
Stehekin maintenance facilities			
North Cascades Lodge rehabilitation and expansion			
Stehekin boat-in campsites			

Estimated Development Costs
(1988 Dollars)

	<u>Gross Construction Costs</u>	<u>Advanced & Project Planning Costs</u>	<u>Total Project Costs</u>
<u>Highway Corridor</u>			
Visitor/education center	\$ 3,731,000	\$ 712,000	\$ 4,442,000
Interagency research center	*	*	*
Lodging			
Additional units, Diablo Resort	**	**	**
Access road and utilities, Diablo Resort	*	*	*
Happy Flats/Ross Lake overlook and interpretive complex	457,000	79,250	536,250
Trails			
Thunder View	197,000	37,500	234,500
Thunder Arm	79,000	15,000	94,000
Ross Dam to Thunder Creek	275,000	52,500	327,500
Happy Falls	39,000	7,500	46,500
Happy Creek Interpretive Loop	79,000	15,000	94,000
Ruby Mountain			
Housing (Diablo, Ross Lake, Newhalem)	1,240,000	214,000	1,454,000
Greenhouse	100,000	17,500	117,500
Camper store/showers (Colonial Creek)	**	**	**
Backcountry information center (Hwy 20)	250,000	47,700	297,700
<u>Cascade Pass</u>			
Trail to Gilbert cabin	118,000	22,500	140,500
<u>Hozomeen</u>			
Information station	1,310,000	250,000	1,560,000
Trail, Hozomeen to Desolation Peak	314,000	60,000	374,000
Housing	480,000	92,000	572,000
Boat fuel facility	66,000	12,500	78,500
Maintenance	262,000	45,250	307,250
Roads and utilities	1,065,000	203,000	1,268,000
<u>Stehekin</u>			
Golden West rehabilitation	655,000	125,000	780,000
Trail, landing to High Bridge	432,000	82,500	514,500
Campsite removal	13,000	2,500	15,500
2 boat-in campgrounds and docks	39,000	7,500	46,500
Maintenance facilities	301,000	57,500	358,500
Lodge and restaurant expansion and renovation	**	**	**
Housing, rehabilitate or construct a total of 18 units	2,457,500	469,000	2,926,500
Landing and bulkhead improvements	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>286,000</u>	<u>1,786,000</u>
Totals	\$15,459,500	\$2,913,200	\$18,371,700

*Costs to be determined when exact location and scope are known.
**Development costs will be paid by concessioner and are therefore not included in these estimates.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

15. North Cascades Complex

An Act to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes. (82 Stat. 926)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snowfields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Ross Lake National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoy-

ment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be

terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

Sec. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the national park system, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recreation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation areas.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as

amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of non-leasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be effected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation areas or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use facilities and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.

SEC. 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in the recreation areas.

SEC. 506. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the

United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the president, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

Approved October 2, 1968.

Legislative History

House Report No. 1870 accompanying H.R. 8970 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Senate Report No. 700 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).
Congressional Record:

Vol. 113 (1967): Nov. 2, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 114 (1958):

Sept. 16, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 8970.

Sept. 19, Senate concurred in House amendment.

APPENDIX B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Natural Resources

To increase knowledge and understanding of the interrelationships of the natural processes, and of methods for implementation of appropriate actions. To preserve, maintain, or restore, where feasible, the primary natural resources and those ecological relationships and processes.

To manage the natural resources as an integral part of a regional ecosystem. To provide opportunity for research in as natural a system as possible.

Cultural Resources

To identify and evaluate the cultural resources and to preserve them in a manner consistent with the purpose and requirements of historic preservation plans and National Park Service policy.

Visitor Protection

To provide a safe environment for visitor use within the designated parklands including protection and emergency services necessary to promote safe and enjoyable visitor experiences.

Development and Visitor Use

To provide the minimum National Park Service development necessary to provide essential services to visitors and to facilitate environmentally sound and resource-oriented recreational use.

Interpretation

To provide for enjoyment and promote basic understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural values of the designated parklands through the provisions of varied interpretive programs, exhibits, and personal contacts. To promote understanding of the National Park Service and its values and interpret the purpose of North Cascades National Park.

To solicit active participation by visitors in reducing their impact upon the resource.

To provide understanding of the effects of external influences on the ecosystem and park management.

Education

To utilize the resources of the North Cascades as an educational base for as wide a variety of people as possible.

Data Collection

To secure adequate information on the natural and cultural resources through research in order to facilitate environmentally effective management programs.

Public Participation

To solicit assistance in providing either funds, services or materials necessary to enhance existing programs, or to develop facilities or programs which could not normally be provided under existing funding limitations.

Land Protection

To implement the provisions of the approved land protection plan for North Cascades National Park.

Cooperation

To cooperate with other governmental agencies, private organizations, local residents, and members of the public in (1) ensuring that land uses within and adjacent to the designated parklands are compatible, to the greatest degree possible, with preservation of the resource values, (2) providing adequate information to visitors on the recreational, interpretive, and educational opportunities as well as the visitor services available in the North Cascades, (3) developing programs for managing vegetation, wildlife and fisheries, and (4) developing plans and programs for dealing with all other problems of mutual concern.

ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Recreational Opportunities

To provide a variety of superlative and diverse recreation activities commensurate with available opportunities on the Skagit River; Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes; and adjacent lands. Such uses will be those commonly associated with traditional North Cascades activities, including a recreational fishery in cooperation with the state of Washington.

Natural Resources

To conserve the scenic and the primary natural resources and to balance ecological relationships and processes with recreational activities in order to maintain the closest natural resource condition consistent with recreational use and existing power development.

Cultural Resources

To identify and evaluate the cultural resources under NPS guardianship and to preserve them in a manner consistent with the purpose and requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and NPS policy.

Visitor Protection

To provide a safe environment for visitor or public property through applying appropriate codes, regulations, guidelines, and rules consistent with designated authority.

Development and Visitor Use

To capitalize upon visitors' motivations for visiting Ross Lake National Recreation Area--fishing, boating, rafting, camping, hiking, sightseeing, and education. To facilitate these uses through appropriate accommodations, facilities, and services.

Concession Activities and Private Enterprise

To utilize private investment for commercial facilities on public lands that would provide appropriate recreational opportunities as determined by the National Park Service.

Interpretation and Information

To provide for enjoyment and promote basic understanding and appreciation of the natural, cultural, scenic, and scientific values of the complex through the provisions of varied interpretive programs, exhibits, and personal contacts. To promote understanding of the National Park Service and its values and to interpret the purposes of Ross Lake National Recreation Area. To promote an understanding of the interrelationships between Seattle City Light and the national recreation area.

To solicit active participation by visitors in reducing their impact upon the resource.

To provide understanding of the effects of external influences on park and recreation area resources.

Education

To utilize the resources of the North Cascades as an educational base for as wide a variety of people as possible.

Data Collection

To secure adequate information on the natural and cultural resources through research in order to facilitate environmentally effective management programs.

Public Participation

To solicit funds, volunteers, materials, or expertise to enable the area to develop programs, perform maintenance, rehabilitate historic structures and objects, provide interpretive and environmental services, and purchase equipment all for the public benefit which could not be provided under existing funding limitations.

Land Protection

To implement the provisions of the approved land protection plan for Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Cooperation

To cooperate with other governmental agencies, private organizations, local residents, and members of the public in (1) ensuring that land uses within and adjacent to the recreation area are compatible, to the greatest degree possible, with recreational activities and conservation of the resource values; (2) providing adequate information to visitors on the recreational, interpretive, and educational opportunities, as well as the visitor services available in the North Cascades; (3) developing programs for managing vegetation, wildlife, and fisheries; and (4) developing plans and programs for dealing with all other problems of mutual concern.

LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Recreational Opportunities

To provide a variety of superlative and diverse recreation activities commensurate with available opportunities on Lake Chelan, the Stehekin River, the Stehekin Valley, and surrounding lands. Such uses will be those traditionally associated with long-time visitation to the area including a recreational fishery in cooperation with the state of Washington.

Natural Resources

To conserve the scenic and the natural resources and to balance ecological relationships and processes with recreational activities in order to maintain the closest natural resource condition consistent with recreational use and the Stehekin community.

Cultural Resources

To identify and evaluate the cultural resources under NPS guardianship and preserve them in a manner consistent with the purpose and requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and NPS policy.

In recognition of the cultural values inherent in the valley community, cooperate with the residents and property owners to facilitate the continued existence and character of the Stehekin community.

Visitor Protection

To provide a safe environment for visitor use on public property through applying appropriate codes, regulations, guidelines, and rules consistent with designated authority.

Development and Visitor Use

To capitalize upon visitors' interest and motivation for visiting Lake Chelan National Recreation Area--fishing, boating, rafting, horse-pack trips, hiking, climbing, sightseeing, winter sports, relaxation, etc. To facilitate these uses on public property where feasible through appropriate concession accommodations, facilities, and services. To cooperate with the private landowners (where feasible and requested) in providing information on private sector accommodations, facilities, and services.

Concessions Activities and Private Enterprise

To utilize private investment for commercial facilities on public lands that provide appropriate recreational opportunities as determined by the National Park Service.

To recognize the opportunities for private enterprise on nonfederal lands and review concession proposals to determine whether new activities may be better suited to private business while ensuring the retention of the character of the Stehekin Valley.

Stehekin Valley

To ensure that the term "Stehekin community" includes all residents and that such a community will continue to exist in a compatible relationship with National Park Service management, legislative obligations, and with full recognition of the responsibilities and jurisdiction of the separate divisions of government.

Interpretation and Information

To provide for enjoyment and to promote basic understanding of the recreational, natural, and historic values of the area through the use of varied interpretive programs, exhibits, and personal contacts. To promote understanding of the NPS and its values.

To provide an understanding of the effects of external influences on park and recreation area resources.

To include the Stehekin community as a source for providing interpretation, and as a part of the visitor experience.

To provide an understanding of the unique purpose and role of Lake Chelan National Recreation Area in the greater recreational complex of the North Cascades.

To provide an understanding of private entrepreneurs and their relationship to the recreational opportunities available within the area.

Education

To utilize the resources of the North Cascades as an educational base for as wide a variety of people as possible.

Data Collection

To secure adequate information on the natural and cultural resources through research in order to facilitate environmentally effective management programs.

Public Participation

To solicit funds, volunteers, materials, or expertise to enable the area to develop programs, perform maintenance, rehabilitate historic structures and objects, provide interpretive and environmental services, and purchase equipment all for the public benefit which could not be provided under existing funding limitations.

Land Protection

To implement the provisions of the approved "Land Protection Plan" for Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

Cooperation

To cooperate with other governmental and quasi-governmental agencies, private organizations, local residents, and members of the public (1) ensuring that land uses within and adjacent to the recreation area are compatible, to the greatest degree possible, with recreational activities and conservation of the resource values; (2) providing adequate information to visitors on the recreational, interpretive, and educational opportunities, as well as the visitor services available in the North Cascades; (3) developing programs for managing vegetation, wildlife, and fisheries; and (4) developing plans and programs for dealing with all other problems of mutual concern.

I. POSITION AND PURPOSE

A. Position

Consistent with Public Law 90-544, it is the position of the National Park Service that:

1. A community should exist at Stehekin, and such a community is important to and compatible with the purposes of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.
2. The Compatibility Standards apply to all lands in Stehekin. The National Park Service intends to comply with the requirements of the standards.
3. Private property ownership and use should continue. Should any person wish to sell property in Stehekin to the National Park Service, the Service would only acquire the property on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis. Less-than-fee acquisition techniques--such as the purchase or acceptance of easements--will be used whenever practical.
4. Year-round visitation and public outdoor recreation use of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area are important to the economy of Stehekin and encouraged by the National Park Service. New commercial services should, whenever practical, be provided by private enterprise.
5. The primary means of access to Stehekin should continue to be by boat.
6. The National Park Service will consult and cooperate with the Stehekin Community Council, Chelan County, and other interested parties, and believes these entities should continue to have important planning and conservation roles. There should be a stable, cooperative working relationship among all groups and individuals interested in and affected by the management of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

B. Purpose

The Compatibility Standards are set forth and adopted for the following purposes:

1. To enable the National Park Service to continue to
 - a. manage and conserve the public outdoor recreation, scenic, scientific, and historic values for which the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area was established;
 - b. facilitate the continued existence and character of the Stehekin Community; and

APPENDIX C: STEHEKIN COMPATIBILITY STANDARDS

- I. Position and Purpose
 - A. Position
 - B. Purpose

- II. Compatibility Standards
 - A. General Standards
 - B. Incompatible Structures, Developments, or Uses of Property
 - C. The Subdivision and Use of Land in the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area
 - D. Written Authorizations
 - E. Existing and Nonconforming Use
 - F. Amending the Compatibility Standards
 - G. Exemptions
 - H. Appeal of Administrative Decisions

- III. Acquisition of Incompatible Properties

- IV. Local Zoning

3. The siting or construction of any structure in an identified floodway.
4. Any dredging or filling of Lake Chelan or the Stehekin River, within the Recreation Area, for the siting or construction of a building.
5. The construction or siting of any building or structure more than 35 feet high.
6. The cutting of timber for sale or transportation outside Stehekin. The cutting of timber by any means other than selective harvesting.
7. The siting, after adoption of the Compatibility Standards, of any recreation vehicles. The siting, after adoption, of any mobile or manufactured homes not certified as complying with applicable materials, safety, and set-up requirements of the Washington Department of Labor and Industries, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Section IIA of these Standards.
8. The construction or siting of structures on slopes greater than 20 percent without assurances acceptable to the Superintendent that mitigation measures--to minimize the potential for erosion; hazards to public safety and health; and any impacts to the recreation, scenic, scientific, and historic values of the area--will be taken.
9. Any manufacturing operation employing or utilizing more than five persons.

C. The Subdivision and Use of Land in the Recreation Area

In recognition of existing property rights, the importance of visitor and public outdoor recreation use, and the recreation, scenic, scientific, and historic values of the Recreation Area, parcels of land in Stehekin which existed (as shown on the official Chelan County land records) prior to the adoption of these standards may be subdivided and used as provided in this Section.

1. Subdivision

- a. Existing parcels may be divided utilizing the formula below, which is based on the square root of their area. In determining the subdividable area of an existing parcel, wetlands, submerged lands, and any land within a floodway shall be excluded before calculating the number of new buildable lots which can be created.

- c. recognize the valid existing property rights of private landowners in Stehekin as defined by P.L. 90-544.
2. To inform Stehekin property owners of the land uses which are compatible with the purposes for which the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area was established.

II. COMPATIBILITY STANDARDS

In accordance with P.L. 90-544, these Compatibility Standards establish the criteria for the use of property in Stehekin and provide the basis for determining which land uses are consistent with the recreation, scenic, scientific, and historic values of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, hereafter referred to as the Recreation Area. The Compatibility Standards take effect upon approval by the Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service.

A. General Standards

1. The alteration, development, and use of all properties must comply with applicable Federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Necessary permits must be obtained prior to the development or use of any property.
2. All new building and structure exteriors should be finished with wood, suitable wood-appearing substitutes, or stone, have nonreflective roofs and sidings, and be colored to blend with their surroundings. In structures which are designed and sited to utilize solar power as a major energy source, external solar devices shall not be considered as siding so long as the structure meets all other requirements of the Compatibility Standards.
3. New structures shall be screened so as to be unobtrusive from roads, trails, and viewpoints. This screening may be accomplished by any combination of native or native-appearing vegetation and topography, design, coloration, or location.

B. Incompatible Structures, Developments, or Uses of Property

The following structures, developments, and uses of property in Stehekin are incompatible with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

1. Any subdivision of land which was not in effect prior to the adoption of these Compatibility Standards, except as permitted in Section IIC.
2. The construction of any duplexes, apartments, condominiums, or other multifamily dwellings.

3. Clustering

The clustering of structures is encouraged in order to promote open space conservation and the efficient provision of visitor services. In developing overnight visitor accommodations, the combining of accommodation units may also be permitted. The subdivision of property is not required for clustering. The National Park Service will cooperate with landowners to facilitate the appropriate clustering of structures. Written authorization by the Superintendent shall be required for all cluster developments or the combining of visitor accommodation units.

D. Written Authorizations

As stated, written authorizations from the Superintendent shall be obtained before clustering structures or combining visitor accommodation units, or the siting or construction of any secondary use building.

Upon receiving written notification of a landowner's intent to initiate one of the actions described above, the Superintendent shall (1) examine the proposal to determine whether it meets the Compatibility Standards; (2) notify the landowner of what changes, if any, are needed to meet the standards; and (3) if the proposal is in compliance, issue the authorization. The Superintendent shall notify and invite comments from the Stehekin Community Council, Chelan County, and other interested parties before issuing or denying any special authorization. The Superintendent may not authorize any action which is adverse to any provision of P.L. 90-544 or the Compatibility Standards. Authorizations shall be approved or denied within 60 days of receipt of the written notification.

E. Existing and Nonconforming Use

1. Existing Use

For the purpose of these Compatibility Standards, any use, development, structure, or division of property in existence on the date the Standards are adopted may be continued.

2. Nonconforming Use

Any existing use, development, or division of property which does not comply with the Compatibility Standards is a Nonconforming Use. A Nonconforming Use may not be altered, except to bring a property into compliance with the Compatibility Standards. Routine maintenance shall be permitted.

<u>Existing Parcel</u>	<u>Total Number of New Lots Which May be Created by Subdivision</u>
less than 4 acres	0
4 to less than 9 acres	2
9 to less than 16 acres	3
16 to less than 25 acres	4
25 to less than 36 acres	5
36 to less than 49 acres	6
49 to less than 64 acres	7
64 to less than 81 acres	8
81 to less than 100 acres	9
100 to less than 121 acres	10
121 to less than 144 acres	11
144 to less than 169 acres	12

b. All new buildable lots must have a minimum area of two acres and measure at least 200 feet along the narrowest side.

c. No lot created after adoption of the Compatibility Standards may be further subdivided.

2. Use of Parcels and Lots

a. Each parcel or buildable lot may have developed or sited upon it one building, and such associated structures as are appropriate, for only one of the following purposes: single family residential, commercial enterprise, public service, or community use. A portion of a single family residence may also be put to one of the purposes listed below as a secondary use:

- (1) commercial enterprise,
- (2) the rental of up to two rooms without cooking facilities,
- (3) public service, or
- (4) community use.

Written authorization must be obtained from the Superintendent before the siting or development of any secondary use building. All secondary uses must meet the requirements of the Compatibility Standards.

b. To encourage the provision of visitor accommodations, each existing parcel or buildable lot with an area of three or more acres may have developed or sited upon it not more than two units of visitor accommodations for each three acres of size in place of the uses permitted in 2a, above.

Prior to the initiation of any acquisition action, the Superintendent shall:

- A. inform the landowner, Community Council, and the County, in writing, that the planned use or development of the property fails to meet the Compatibility Standards;
- B. advise the landowner of what changes are needed to comply with the Compatibility Standards; and
- C. attempt to resolve the situation in a manner which will avoid the property being put to a use which violates the Compatibility Standards.

Should the above efforts fail to maintain compliance with the Compatibility Standards, the National Park Service shall:

- A. negotiate with the landowner for the purchase of the property, or necessary interests therein; and
- B. acting only as a last resort, initiate condemnation proceedings.

IV. LOCAL ZONING

The National Park Service, acting through the Superintendent, wishes to rely to the maximum extent possible on local authorities to implement the Compatibility Standards. Therefore, Chelan County is urged to adopt a Comprehensive Plan and/or Zoning Ordinance applicable to Stehekin and consistent with these Standards.

Property in the Recreation Area being used in accordance with a Comprehensive Plan and/or Zoning Ordinance, which have been determined by the Superintendent to be consistent with these Compatibility Standards, shall be in compliance with the Compatibility Standards. Such property shall not be subject to acquisition by the National Park Service, except on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis. Should there be a violation or the imminent threat of a violation of the consistent Zoning Ordinance, property will be subject to acquisition.

No Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Ordinance, or change thereto which contains any provision adverse to the purposes of, or does not prohibit uses which are incompatible with, P.L. 90-544 may be determined to be consistent with the Compatibility Standards.

In order to conform to P.L. 90-544 and be consistent with the Compatibility Standards, the Comprehensive Plan and/or Zoning Ordinance submitted by the County shall meet the following criteria:

- A. Be applicable to all land in Stehekin which is subject to County authority.

F. Amending the Compatibility Standards

The National Park Service may, as necessary to continue implementation of P.L. 90-544, amend the Compatibility Standards Amendments to the standards which are proposed by the Stehekin Community Council, Chelan County, or other interested parties. The National Park Service shall not amend any standard without providing 30 days notice and inviting comments from the interests identified above.

Nothing in the Compatibility Standards shall preclude the National Park Service from fulfilling its responsibilities under P.L. 90-544 or other statutory authorities governing the National Park System. These standards are not binding on any other unit of the National Park System.

G. Exemptions

The Regional Director is authorized to approve exemptions from the requirements of the Compatibility Standards under special circumstances. The Regional Director may not approve any exemption which is adverse to any provision of P.L. 90-544 or the management and conservation of the public outdoor recreation, scenic, scientific, and historic values of the Recreation Area. The Stehekin Community Council, Chelan County, and other interested parties shall be provided 30 days notice prior to the approval of any exemption.

H. Appeal of Administrative Decisions

Any party who is adversely affected by an administrative decision of the Superintendent under the preceding standards may appeal that decision to the Director, National Park Service. Such appeal shall be made by filing with the Pacific Northwest Regional Director, National Park Service, within 30 days of the Superintendent's decision. This written notice of appeal and a written statement shall set forth the reasons why the decision is contrary to or in conflict with the facts, P.L. 90-544, or the Compatibility Standards. A review and decision on the appeal shall be made by the Director or designated representative within 45 days.

III. Acquisition of Incompatible Properties

Property being used in accordance with the Compatibility Standards shall not be acquired by the National Park Service without the consent of the owner.

Properties which are put to uses which do not comply with the Compatibility Standards are subject to acquisition.

DEFINITIONS

ASSOCIATED STRUCTURE

A nonhabitable structure, such as a garage or storage building, which is incidental, appropriate, and subordinate to the main structure on a property.

BUILDING

A structure having a roof supported by any form of walls or columns.

BUILDABLE LOT

A lot which may be developed in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations as well as the Compatibility Standards.

CHELAN COUNTY

The Chelan County Board of Commissioners.

CLUSTER/CLUSTERING

An action which preserves open space through the flexible siting of structures.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

A business--consisting of not more than one building and necessary associated structures--providing goods or services; other than overnight visitor accommodations.

COMMUNITY USE

The use or development of property for a community building, school, church, health care unit, or other similar facilities.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

A plan, pertaining to the use of land in Stehekin, which has been adopted by the Chelan County Planning Commission and the Chelan County Board of Commissioners.

DEVELOPMENT

Any activity, action, or alteration which changes any property.

FLOODWAY

The channel or waterway and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to carry and discharge the floodwaters of any watercourse or drainage way.

MANUFACTURING OPERATION

A person or group engaged in the making of goods or articles.

MOBILE/MANUFACTURED HOME

A residence on one or more chassis for towing to the point of use and designed to be used with a foundation as a dwelling unit on a seasonal or year-round basis. Commercial coaches, recreational trailers and vehicles, and motor homes are not mobile/manufactured homes.

B. Preserve the recreation, scenic, scientific, and historic values of the area through the use of acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, design, size, materials, nonconforming use, or other requirements.

C. Provide that no variance or exception be granted without concurrence by the Superintendent.

D. Require landowners to obtain all necessary permits before constructing, reconstructing, or changing the use of or dividing any property.

E. Be amendable to conform to any changes in P.L. 90-544.

F. Permit the Superintendent to participate in all proceedings before the County which could affect property in Stehekin.

G. Provide that the Superintendent be given prior written notice of all proposed changes to any County plans or ordinances affecting Stehekin and copies of all applications for county building permits.

H. Be enforceable.

The Superintendent shall notify the Stehekin Community Council and Chelan County, and other interested parties, within 60 days of submission, of the determination of consistency on any proposed Comprehensive Plan and/or Zoning Ordinance. If the plan and ordinance are not determined to be consistent with the Compatibility Standards, the Superintendent shall inform the County of the changes or additional information necessary to make the Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance consistent. The Superintendent's determination of consistency shall continue so long as the Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and any amendments thereto remain in effect.

The Standards for the Compatible Use of Land in the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Stehekin are hereby approved and in effect.

/signed/Daniel J. Tobin, Jr.

August 6, 1982

Regional Director

Date

STRUCTURE

Something which is built, constructed, or sited. Not included are low fences or walls.

USE

Any purpose for which property is intended, occupied, or maintained.

VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS

That which is designed, intended, and used to provide overnight facilities for visitors to Stehekin on a transient, as opposed to a seasonal or year-round, basis.

VISITOR ACCOMMODATION UNIT

An overnight facility, such as a hotel room or cabin, designed to provide visitor accommodations for not more than four persons.

WETLANDS

Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas, such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.

ZONING ORDINANCE

The Chelan County, Washington, Zoning Regulation.

MULTIFAMILY DWELLING

A structure designed for use by more than one family.

NEW LOTS

A lot which results from subdivision of any existing parcel of land after the adoption of these Compatibility Standards.

PUBLIC SERVICE

That which is provided by any unit of government.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE

A vehicular type unit designed as temporary living quarters for recreational camping or travel uses, with or without motive power. This definition includes vehicles such as travel trailers, truck campers, and motor homes. A recreational vehicle is not a mobile/manufactured home.

RESIDENTIAL USE

The occupancy of any structure on a seasonal or year-round basis as opposed to visitor use on a transient basis.

SECONDARY USE

Any use other than the use for which a property is primarily intended, occupied, operated, or maintained.

SECONDARY USE BUILDING

A building intended, occupied, operated, or maintained for any secondary use.

SELECTIVE HARVESTING

The removal of a portion of a stand of timber so as to leave a well-distributed stand of healthy and dominant/co-dominant trees. The removal of timber to provide firewood or allow the siting of structures which meet the requirements of the Compatibility Standards.

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE/RESIDENTIAL USE

A detached building and associated structures which are designed and used only for the occupancy of one family.

SITE/SITING

To locate any structure on a parcel of land.

SUBDIVISION

Any platting or division of land into a greater number of lots whether or not improvements have been placed on some or all of the lots.

SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent, North Cascades National Park Service Complex.

STEHEKIN

That portion of the Stehekin Valley and the shoreline of Lake Chelan which are within the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center. NPS D-95A July 1988

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The plan was developed with the assistance of Stehekin community members Lloyd Bell and Kim Scutt and North Cascades Conservation Council member Patrick Goldsworthy.