



# Wild Washington Campaigns to Protect Olympic Roadless Areas

by Susan Melrose  
Washington Wilderness Coalition, Grassroots Coordinator

**Olympic Park Associates**  
Founded in 1948

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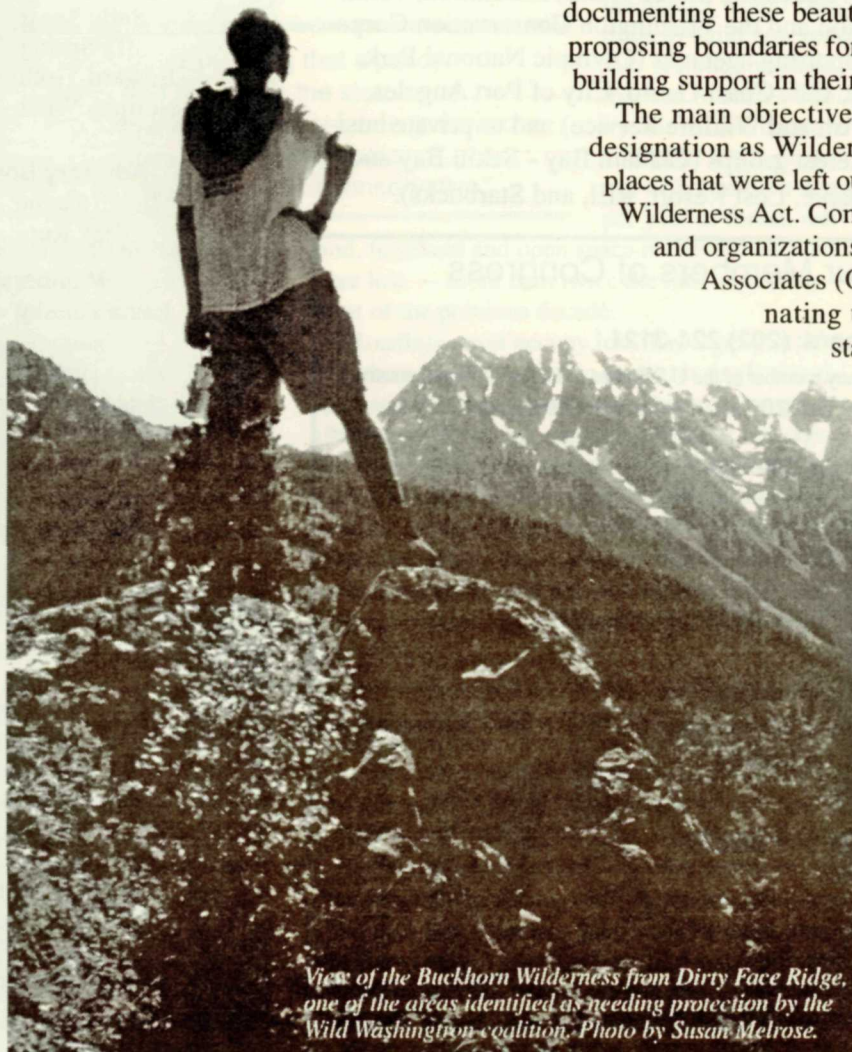
Since last summer, the Washington Wilderness Coalition has been working with our members and other wilderness enthusiasts from the Olympic Peninsula to secure a higher level of protection for wild places in the Olympic National Forest. Peninsula locals from Port Angeles to Brinnon have been exploring and documenting these beautiful wilderness areas, proposing boundaries for their protection and building support in their communities.

The main objective is to gain permanent designation as Wilderness for these special places that were left out of the 1984 Washington Wilderness Act. Community-based activists and organizations, of which Olympic Park Associates (OPA) is one, are coordinating their efforts through the statewide Wild Washington Campaign.

OPA was the Olympic Peninsula's leader in the wilderness campaign that led to the 1984 Wilderness Act. That statewide effort resulted in the designation of five Wilderness Areas in Olympic National Forest: the Buckhorn, Brothers, Mt. Skokomish, Wonder Mountain and Colonel Bob.

Today's campaign is seeking protection for many pristine

*Continued on P. 4,  
Wild Washington*



*View of the Buckhorn Wilderness from Dirty Face Ridge, one of the areas identified as needing protection by the Wild Washington coalition. Photo by Susan Melrose.*

## Next OPA Board Meetings

**Dates:** May 30, September 26, 2001

**Time:** 6:00 p.m.

**Place:** Kingston Community Center

A short walk up the hill from the ferry, white building on the right.

**Please join us.** OPA members are always welcome at Board meetings.

**OPA Board meetings** generally are in the Kingston Community Center on the 4th Wednesday of odd-numbered months, except no meeting in July.



## Olympic Coast Clean Up: Well Done!

by Jan P. Klippert

Two hundred hardy volunteers removed several tons of debris from 60 miles of Olympic National Park Pacific Ocean coast between Shi Shi Beach and South Kalaloch Beach during the weekend of April 28, 2001.

The participants were treated to a day of dramatic skies and beautiful weather while improving conditions of this remarkable resource.

The cleanup partnership includes members of Washington Trails Association, Mountaineers, readers of Pack and Paddle, hikers from the Over-the-Hill Hikers Club and the Klahanie Hikers Club, Olympic Peninsula Audubon, Northwest Wilderness and Parks Conference, Friends of the Trail, Olympic Park Associates, Water Trails Association, Volunteers for Outdoor Washington and the Washington Conservation Corps.

Accolades go to the supporting agencies (Olympic National Park, National Marine Sanctuary, U.S. Coast Guard, City of Port Angeles, Quileute Tribe, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and to private businesses and community interest groups (Clallam Bay - Sekiu Bay and Forks Chambers of Commerce, Lost Resort, REI, and Starbucks).

## How to Reach Your Members of Congress

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From this number you can reach any member of the U S Senate or House of Representatives.

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Phone (Washington, DC): 202-224-2621

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Seattle: 206-553-5545

E-mail: Senator\_Murray@murray.senate.gov

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Phone (Washington, DC): 202-224-3441

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Seattle 206-220-6400

E-Mail: maria\_cantwell@cantwell.senate.gov

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Phone (D.C.): 202-225-6311

WA: 425-640-0233

#### Representative Rick Larsen, 2nd District

Phone (D.C.): 202-225-2605

WA: 425-252-3188

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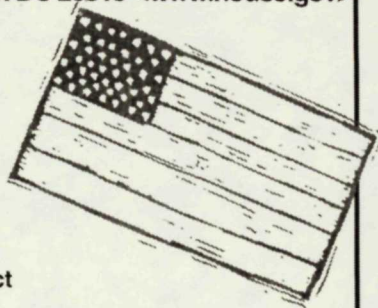
Phone (D.C.): 202-225-5916

Toll-free: 800-947-NORM (800-947-6676)

#### Representative Jim McDermott, 7th District

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\$25 for families;

\$35 (or more) contributing member;

\$50 for organizations;

\$5 for students or low income individuals;

\$250 for a life membership.



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# Bush Misses Opportunity to Unify the Country

by Mike Dombeck

This article is excerpted from *The Washington Post*, April 28, 2001.

Mike Dombeck was a career Forest Service employee and Chief of the US Forest Service from January 1997 to March 2001.

*The New York Times* reported that Dombeck resigned in response to the Bush administration's determination to move "in a different direction."

Dombeck led the Forest Service through a stormy period and gained the praise of conservationists for "[making] the Forest Service realize its role as a conservation agency rather than a timber agency," in the words of Bill Meadows, president of *The Wilderness Society*. (*New York Times*, March 28, 2001)

A closely divided government reflects a closely divided populace. In such a climate, issues that do not enjoy broad public support are likely to become enmeshed in gridlock and rancor. Rarely before has our political system needed a unifying theme more than it does today. Why not conservation?

In the early 1970s, in the aftermath of an unpopular war in Southeast Asia, Congress passed and Republican presidents signed a series of laws to protect our air and water, the wildlife species that define our landscapes, and the public lands we own and enjoy. Our quality of life is much improved because elected leaders helped to reunite a divided country by joining people in common cause to eliminate belching smokestacks, pipes that drained sludge into rivers and threatened public health, and chemicals that killed living national symbols such as the bald eagle.

Conservation could once again provide a unifying framework, demonstrating to a frustrated citizenry that

elected leaders can work in a bipartisan manner toward what Republican President Theodore Roosevelt called "common sense solutions to common problems for the common good."

This fact makes it difficult to understand why the Bush administration has chosen to advocate drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, disavow commitments to reduce carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere, suspend new cleanup requirements for mining companies and rescind efforts to diminish arsenic levels in drinking water. The administration is now poised to compromise away a Forest Service rule protecting 58.5 million acres of undeveloped national forests — a policy that would affect only one quarter of 1 percent of our nation's timber supply and a fraction of our potential energy....

How the administration chooses to address legal challenges to protection of roadless areas likely foreshadows whether conservation will serve as a bipartisan rallying theme or a divisive wedge issue.

Although cast by opponents as a "last-minute decision by the Clinton administration," the roadless rule is a balanced solution to a decades-old controversy.... The Forest Service proposed a moratorium on the construction of new roads in most roadless areas of the national forest system in January of 1998. The public response and the

support for the proposal were so overwhelming that in October 1999 the agency initiated an open public process to review whether broader protection of these wild and undisturbed landscapes was warranted. After more than a year of analysis and scientific study, during which 600 public meetings were held in communities across the country, the Forest Service acted to prohibit new road construction in 58.5 million acres of publicly owned forests and grasslands. More than 1.5 million public comments were considered. An astonishing 95 percent advocated protection of these last remaining wild areas.

The Forest Service is staggering under an \$8.4 billion backlog in maintenance of its existing 386,000-mile road system. No private business or landowner would continue to build new roads into pristine forests in the face of such a liability. Moreover, between 1992 and 1997, an average of 3.2 million acres per year of forest, wetland, farmland and open space in the United States were lost — more than twice the rate of development of the previous decade.

Roadless areas occupy less than 2 percent of the American land-base, but in an increasingly developed and urbanized landscape, they represent a tangible reminder of our vanishing frontier heritage. The ecological value of these remaining wild lands is significant. Roadless areas provide a place for families, hunters, anglers and other recreation users to reconnect with the lands and waters that sustain them. They serve as a bulwark against the spread of invasive species and a laboratory for study and knowledge.

Roadless areas contain all or portions of 354 municipal watersheds contributing drinking water to tens of millions of citizens. Maintaining these areas in a relatively undisturbed condition saves downstream communities hundreds of millions of dollars in water filtration costs. The Forest Service policy would not block any existing access to national forests for recreation, fire suppression, timber harvest or any other use. Nor would it close a single mile of existing road. It is puzzling that a policy that maintains the status quo and preserves options for future generations is painted by some as radical instead of conservative.

"Roadless areas occupy less than 2% of the American land-base."

"The Forest Service [roadless area initiative] would not block any existing access to national forests for recreation, fire suppression, timber harvest, or any other use. Nor would it close a single mile of existing road."

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"It is puzzling that a policy that maintains the status quo and preserves options for future generations is painted by some as radical instead of conservative."

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**OPA members:**  
Tell Congress what you think of the Bush administration's "conservation" policies.  
**Keep telling them!**

## Wild Washington Campaign: Seeking Protection for Peninsula Roadless Areas

*Continued from P. 1*

areas adjacent to the existing Wilderness Areas and also for areas that would not be wilderness additions. Though the total acreage of our draft wilderness proposal has not been calculated, estimates suggest that more than 100,000 acres are being proposed for permanent protection.

Protecting these areas is a great step towards protecting salmon. Many of the salmon and steelhead runs of the Olympic Peninsula are depressed and even listed as endangered or threatened - especially on the Hood Canal. Governments from local to federal are mandated to aid in the recovery of this indicator species. Protecting Peninsula forests from logging and other destructive activities will allow these critical watersheds to do their job of cleaning the water, preventing erosion, and sheltering our streams and rivers for juvenile fish. These forests are far more valuable as a refuge for our wild salmon and steelhead than as opportunities for more logging and road-building. Wilderness is the strongest and most durable level of protection for wild lands. The forests on the Olympic Peninsula merit this type of protection for the salmon, the wildlife and our future.



*Dungeness Watershed. Photograph by Caitlin McNamara.*

**The idea of wilderness needs no defense, only more defenders.**

**Edward Abbey**



*Dungeness River. Photograph by Caitlin McNamara.*

Here are some highlights among the wild and roadless areas on the Olympic Peninsula that are being proposed for protection (see map on page 5):

- ✿ On the northwest corner of Olympic National Forest, the Bogachiel River flows through the unprotected Elk-Reade roadless area.
- ✿ The Buckhorn Wilderness has over 20,000 acres of Wilderness additions that includes much of the middle portion of the Dungeness River's watershed, the last unprotected pieces of the Grey Wolf watershed, Mt Hamilton and the little gem of Sink Lake.
- ✿ Cut from the '84 bill, the Upper Skokomish River Valley and Lightning Peak are top candidates for protection this time around.
- ✿ Finally, there is South Quinault Ridge. Doesn't the largest rainforest in the Olympic National Forest merit formal protection? There are many special places that are at risk, and many special people are needed to help.

Folks are needed to hike and explore these areas, and to advocate for their protection.

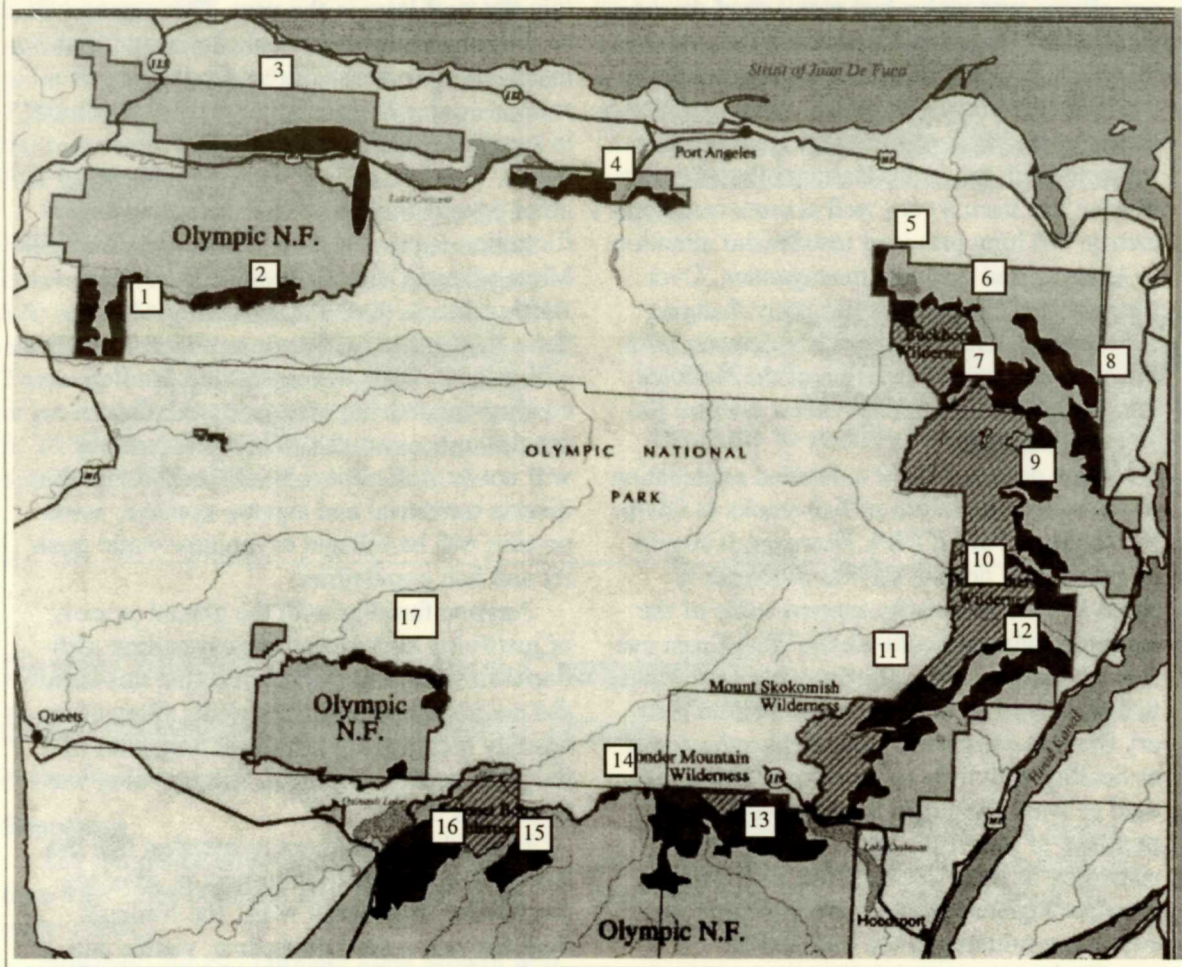
*Continued on P. 5, Wild Washington*

Wild Washington

Continued from P. 4

**Some Roadless Areas In the Olympic National Forest That Merit Stronger Protection**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Elk-Reade                              | 10. Jupiter Ridge         |
| 2. Rugged Ridge                           | 11. Lena Lake             |
| 3. Mt. Muller                             | 12. Three Rock            |
| 4. Mt. Baldy / Madison Creek              | 13. Lightning Peak        |
| 5. Canyon / McDonald Creeks               | 14. Upper Skokomish River |
| 6. Lower Gray Wolf / Three O'Clock Ridge  | 15. Moonlight Dome        |
| 7. Middle Dugness / Dirty Face Ridge      | 16. South Quinault Ridge  |
| 8. Mt. Zion / Green Mountain              | 17. Sams River            |
| 9. Hamilton Mtn / North Dosewallips Slope |                           |



Volunteers needed: hike and explore these areas, and advocate for their protection.

To get involved with activists near you,

contact Susan Melrose

Washington Wilderness Coalition

866-526-3487

e-mail <susan@wawild.org>

## The Fisheries of Olympic National Park: Response From the National Park Service

by David K. Morris, Superintendent, Olympic National Park,  
responding to the state-of-the-fisheries article in the Winter 2000 issue of *Voice of the Wild Olympics*.

Due to space limitations, this article has been slightly abridged. The complete text and a more detailed, point-by-point response can be found on the Olympic Park Associates' web site, <[www.halcyon.com/rdpayne/opa.html](http://www.halcyon.com/rdpayne/opa.html)>.

Much of the article in the last issue of *Voice* containing Dick Goin's remarks to the Board of Olympic Park Associates accurately describes a resource in peril. However, we feel that a response is merited to present a more accurate picture of the park's actions relative to fish protection and management. We especially feel that the repeated assertion that the park is "doing nothing", is an unfortunate and serious distortion.

Dick is a frequent and welcome visitor to our offices, and we've had many good discussions about his concerns, nearly all of which we share. We have been able to respond positively in some cases; in others, with conflicting pressures and lack of resources, we've fallen short. Indeed, the entire National Park Service, in what has been a very well documented deficiency, has long provided insufficient attention to research and resource management. Over the past 10-15 years, this has been changing for the good. That change is accelerating with the on-going implementation of the National Park Service's 100 million-dollar Natural Resource Challenge.

Space does not allow a detailed explanation of the status and trends of fish stocks in Olympic National Park (ONP). However, it should be noted that, despite serious problems in some stocks, park rivers support some of the strongest salmon stocks on the West Coast outside of Alaska. With a few notable exceptions, fishery scientists from National Marine Fishery Service consistently rate Peninsula stocks as healthy with little or no risks of extinction. And as Dick Goin may have pointed out, the numbers of Beardslee and Crescenti trout spawning in Lake Crescent this past winter were the highest observed since routine surveys were initiated in the mid-1980s.

We have long recognized our serious shortage of trained fishery professionals, as we've similarly recognized shortages in other disciplines. In recent years, and looking ahead to the near future, there is reason for optimism.

In 1999, a coastal ecologist was added to the staff to address similar problems relating to shellfish in the coastal strip as well as water

quality concerns throughout the park. Another fishery biologist has been hired and will report in May. Among other duties, he will ensure park compliance with environmental protection requirements for aquatic and fish resources, identify new, improved methods of protecting roads and facilities in riparian areas, work with state and tribal managers on fish recovering efforts, and conduct inventory and monitoring surveys. A new senior science advisor focusing on aquatic issues will also join the staff later in the year. This person will be working with the federal, state and tribal managers to increase our understanding of salmon ecology, especially the role of salmon in supplying nutrients to aquatic environments. This person will work with NPS and other agency biologists to ensure that this information is presented to the Pacific Fishery Management Council. In addition to these staff positions, the NPS is funding a Long Term Ecological Monitoring program which will provide ONP with increased funding to conduct monitoring of important indicator species or ecosystems. While this funding will not be sufficient to monitor all the park's diverse terrestrial and aquatic systems, some portion will be utilized to monitor water quality and fish populations

Anyone familiar with the glacial process of justifying new programs and getting additional funding and staff knows that this trend did not just happen. It represents years of internally recognizing known deficiencies in the park, setting priorities, and pursuing ways to address them....

I would be remiss not to mention that the Elwha River restoration project is, after the Everglades restoration work, the National Park Service's most expensive, visible and ambitious resource restoration project.... It consumes a great deal of staff time, including a very significant portion of mine....

In conclusion, we always welcome constructive criticism. It benefits everyone. I also welcome this opportunity to respond to... (an) expression of concern about a fishery resource that needs all the help we can collectively give it.



## Bush Hedges on Parks Pledge

by Tim McNulty

Given the unprecedented assault on environmental protections of the early months of the Bush presidency, it is no surprise that Bush reneged on his promise for national parks.

On the campaign trail Bush vowed \$5 billion to help manage and protect the parks. In March he announced the details of his \$4.9 billion "five-year plan." The lion's share of the money goes to roads.

- ✿ \$2.7 billion dedicated to "improve and repair" roads in the parks.

- ✿ \$2.2 billion to facilities, sewers and other maintenance odds and ends.

When you cut through the smoke, this amounts to a 30% increase, or about \$100 million, for maintenance and construction projects in next year's budget. But it only adds \$20 million for protecting natural resources, the reason most parks were established in the first place.

But that's not the worst of it. About \$60 million of next year's maintenance increase comes from new appropriations. The other \$40 million is scheduled to come out of park user fees, amounting to 60% of that money. These are fees currently used at the discretion of park managers. Since they were approved in 1997, they were meant to supplement appropriations, not supplant them. In the

words of the Wilderness Society's Jay Watson, this amounts to "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Meanwhile, threats to our parks from over-use, pollution, exotic species encroachment, incompatible development, and pressures to increase motorized access continue to grow. The National Parks Conservation Association has called for a \$600 million increase to Bush's parks budget to deal with these and other serious threats to parks.

But Bush-watchers aren't expecting relief any time soon. Bush's budget proposal calls also for a \$500 million cut in the Environmental Protection Agency's funding, and \$400 million from the Interior Department's funding. Among its functions that have been hamstrung is the Fish and Wildlife Service's endangered species program.

Any gains for the environment under the current administration will have to come from Congress.

Please write your representatives in support of a \$600 million increase specifically to address problems in our parks. Be sure to request increases in environmental spending for other agencies as well.

## Good News About Lake Crescent's Beardslee and Crescenti Trout

by Dick Goin

### Beardslee

The Beardslee count is at or near an all-time high since counting was resumed in the early 1980s.

However, silt and rampant algal growth will surely take a heavy toll of the emergent fry.

### Crescenti

Down-river: The Crescenti trout count is at its highest since 1996.

Barnes Creek: There seems to be a good spawn, but the count had not been completed at press time.

Olympic National Park (ONP) has hired a new fishery biologist, who will begin work in May. [See accompanying article, page 6, by David Morris. Ed.]



## The Process of Establishment of "No Take" Zones In the Intertidal Area of the Olympic Coast

By Liam Antrim, Resource Protection Specialist, Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary



Flattery Rocks. Photograph courtesy of Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (OCNMS) was designated in 1994 as part of the federal National Marine Sanctuary System. It was recognized as an area deserving of enhanced protection and preservation as a marine wilderness because of its extraordinary beauty and rich biological diversity. OCNMS covers the continental shelf and about 220 km of shoreline from the Copalis River to Koitlah Point, approximately 4 nautical miles into the Strait of Juan de Fuca. OCNMS was established as a multiple use marine protected area, with mandates for resource protection, research, and education, and with relatively few restrictions on activities.

Existing and potential threats to the marine sanctuary resources include bottom trawling, oil spills, a growing regional population and increased visitation levels, minimal regulation of recreational harvest for some species, and disturbance to wildlife. Warning signals come from around the country and throughout the world, telling of fishery collapses and marine habitat destruction from a variety of coastal activities. Although most current impacts and threats to habitats and resources can be considered minimal, OCNMS is taking a precautionary approach to resource management by promoting appropriate protection in advance of environmental degradation.

In early 2000, OCNMS established the Marine Conservation Working Group (MCWG) to evaluate the need for more restrictive zoning for intertidal areas. The MCWG is a consensus based group with representatives from four Native American tribes with reservation lands on the outer coast (Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault), federal agencies (Olympic National Park, US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service), state agencies (WA Department of Fish and Wildlife, WA Department of Natural Resources, WA State Parks), and representatives from commercial fishing, conservation, and the scientific community.

The focus of the MCWG was limited to the intertidal zone for several reasons. The habitats and biological communities are well characterized. Intertidal zoning was considered a feasible task given the sanctuary's financial and staffing resources. Moreover, both the Olympic National Park and OCNMS have similar mandates and overlapping jurisdiction of intertidal areas.

To date, the MCWG has hosted a series of technical and policy seminars to review coastal ecology, resource management, and marine protected area science. This process helped the group identify why (vision statement), what (goals), and where (site selection) additional zoning should be considered. The MCWG also identified a number of issues potentially confounding the process, including tribal harvest issues, multiple layers of jurisdiction and ownership, recreational fisheries, and heavy use of the shoreline by coastal hikers.

Whereas the MCWG is considering both the ecological benefits and management implications of a range of zoning options, a significant component of its recommendations are likely to be a network of no-take marine reserves, a series of sites where no extractive activity will be allowed. The MCWG drew upon regional expertise to host a technical advisory panel (TAP) that was tasked with recommending specific sites for no-take marine reserve designation based on ecological criteria, explicitly disregarding legal, management, and jurisdictional issues. The TAP based their site

*Continued on P. 9, Intertidal No-Take Zones*



## Intertidal No-Take Zones

*Continued from P. 8.*

selection on habitat data, local knowledge of the shoreline, expertise in marine conservation and marine reserves, and knowledge of larval distribution and species life histories. Their recommendations included high, moderate, and low priority sites for inclusion in a network of no-take reserves encompassing between 20% to 40% of the sanctuary shoreline.

The MCWG will use the TAP's recommendations as a basemap on which management and jurisdictional issues can be superimposed to develop a more comprehensive scheme for intertidal zoning. In the fall of 2001, zoning recommendations will be presented to the Sanctuary Advisory Council and OCNMS for further consideration. As zoning recommendations become better defined, OCNMS anticipates increased public outreach in the form of presentations to local organizations and agencies and public forums.



*Photograph by Passage Productions.*

Meetings of the Marine Conservation Working Group are open to the public and are held monthly at various sites around the Olympic Peninsula.

For information, contact  
Liam Antrim, 360-457-6622 x 35  
Email <liam.antrim@noaa.gov>

### Marine Conservation Working Group

#### Vision Statement

The Marine Conservation Working Group recommends zoning for intertidal areas of the OCNMS to conserve marine biodiversity, to sustain natural marine populations and habitats, and to foster stewardship in the OCNMS by 1) defining locations for and types of intertidal zoning that establish appropriate protective measures, including a network of fully protected intertidal reserves, 2) researching the effects of intertidal zoning, 3) establishing areas for research and for monitoring long term trends in intertidal zones, and 4) educating the public about marine conservation.

#### Goals

The overarching goal is to protect the biological diversity of the intertidal ecosystem.

#### Additional goals are:

1. To protect a variety of representative habitats and associated species.
2. To consider the conservation needs of special groups of organisms, such as species with complex life histories and keystone species, and unique habitats.
3. To preserve and protect the cultural, aesthetic, and historic resources.
4. To preserve the cultural uses and resources of indigenous peoples.
5. To encourage education and interpretive activities at appropriate sites, while minimizing human disturbance.
6. To foster a stewardship ethic so that people can understand and experience the value of habitat management and conservation practices for marine wilderness areas.
7. To provide reference and research sites for analysis of ecosystem changes over time.
8. To provide sustainable populations of harvested species, while minimizing economic disruption to stakeholders.
9. To provide tools for evaluating the effectiveness of management policies and practices.

## Elwha River Update

by Polly Dyer

To continue the work necessary for ultimate removal of the Glines Canyon and Lower Elwha Dams from the Elwha River, the President's budget for the fiscal year 2001-2002 includes the required \$25,847,000.00. The next step, of course, will be appropriation of the funds by Congress. Since it is never certain that budgeted dollars will make it through Congress without change, we all should be getting in touch with our respective Congressional representatives asking them to enact legislation to appropriate the \$25,847,000.00 for the Elwha River Restoration.

In talking with Brian Winter, Olympic National Park's representative heading up the Elwha Restoration program, it was learned that

the 2001-2002 funds will:

- (a) continue water mitigation measures to protect municipal (City) and industrial (Daishowa) water users, the Tribe (for their hatchery), and other water users (Dry Creek Water Association, Elwha Place Homeowners);
- (b) initiate the fishery restoration work, including modifications to the Lower Elwha hatchery;
- (c) initiate flood control work; and
- (d) develop the final designs for removal of the dams....

The funds previously appropriated for the fiscal year 2000-2001 were primarily used for construction of water mitigation measures, protecting the City of Port Angeles water supply.

## Elwha Quarry Bites the Dust

Owners of a proposed gravel mine on the Elwha River have pulled the plug. A lawyer for Puget Sound Surfacers withdrew the company's plans in April, citing the cost of a county-required environmental impact statement. The operation would have mined 90,000 tons of rock from a 43-acre site on the Elwha River a mile from the park boundary (*see Environmental Review Begins for Proposed Elwha Quarry, Voice, Winter, 2001*).

OPA, along with the Elwha Klallam Tribe and the Department of the Interior, opposed the project, but some of the most rigorous op-

position came from residents who live along the Elwha Road. Neighbors fought the plan for three years. They organized, signed petitions, and bird-dogged the application through the county permit process. Early this spring many placed hand-painted signs along the Elwha Road reading, "Save the Elwha River, Stop the Rock Quarry." Supporters of Elwha restoration owe them a round of thanks.

Gerry Lane, one of the owners of the quarry, told the *Peninsula Daily News*, "I am really, really disappointed and frustrated with the system."

## Profile: Paul Crawford, of Port Angeles, Joins OPA Board

Olympic Park Associates is delighted to welcome to the Board of Trustees a lifelong advocate for wise stewardship of our national parks, Paul Crawford.

Paul is a recent retiree from the National Park Service where he spent 35 years, beginning in 1966 as a Park Ranger at Lassen Volcanic NP, followed by three winters at Crater Lake under 50 feet of snow, and then 28 years at Olympic National Park.

For most of his tour at Olympic he has been a Natural Resources Management Specialist, involved in developing three editions of the Natural Resources Management Plan, the Fire Management Plan, and concept plans for Ozette, Quinault, Kalaloch, Sol Duc, and Lake

Crescent. His expertise has touched every corner of the park: bears, mountain goats, anadromous fish, marine habitat, wilderness management, protection from coastal oil spills,...

Paul is a devoted teacher of wilderness philosophy, land use ethics, and natural resource stewardship. He has trained park employees, enlightened the general public, and appeared in KOMO-TV and BBC productions on national parks and wilderness.

Paul brings to OPA the gift of his wealth of experience and dedication to the stewardship of our natural environment, packaged inside an engaging personality.

Welcome, Paul.



## Tubal Caine Mine Property for Sale

by Tim McNulty

The November issue of "Olympic Peninsula Homes & Land" had a cover photo worthy of a Sierra Club calendar. Rugged, snow-streaked mountains, subalpine firs, sloping meadows. "Build your own private world," the text invited. "218 Acres of Mountaintops and Foothills. Historic Tubal Caine Mine, presented by John L. Scott Real Estate, Port Angeles."

The glossy brochure failed to mention that Tubal Cain mine is located in the heart of Buckhorn Wilderness where all road access is prohibited by law. Prospective residents of their own private world would have to hoof-it in over three miles of steep trail to get there. Or more likely, arrive via their own helicopter. The owner of the property, Jerry Richert of Shelton, is asking \$3.5 million.

Richert purchased the property in 1977. At that time, OPA urged the Forest Service to acquire the land, to no avail. Its current assessed value is \$60,100.

"It's one of the properties that doesn't compete very well on our surveys or those of the non-profits," according to Olympic National Forest Supervisor Dale Hom. It doesn't harbor any known endangered species, critical habitats or old-growth forests, so it's not a high priority for purchase. "It's not an immediate concern now," says Hom, adding "unless some harebrain guy gets an idea to do something ridiculous up there."

Tubal Cain harbors meadows, streams, montane forests and rocky slopes, along with 6,900 - foot Mount Worthington and a 360-degree view of some of the most rugged mountain wilderness in the Olympics.

A call to the real estate agency was not returned, but we suspect there have been no seri-



ous offers on the land to date. Indeed, Mr. Richert may end up in the same boat as those earlier speculators, Messrs. Hanford, Denny and Nadeau of the Tubal Cain Copper and Manganese Mine Co. By the time mining operations were finally abandoned in the 1920s, Tubal Cain had failed to turn a dime of profit.

There remains the wiser option of selling to the Forest Service, Nature Conservancy or Trust for Public Land at a reasonable price, and we hope Mr. Richert will reconsider. In the meantime, hikers dismayed at finding a "For Sale" sign in the heart of Buckhorn Wilderness should contact the Forest Service — and their own representatives in Congress.

Urge your members of Congress to begin negotiations toward purchasing Tubal Cain before any trophy mansions or hunting lodges are helicoptered in. Private worlds can be expensive to clean up after.

*Tubal Cain Mine  
Territorial view.*

*Bedrooms: 0*

*Bathrooms: 0*

*Bring your own hammer.*

*Photo from web page of  
John L. Scott Realty.*

## Edward Tisch, OPA Board Member, Passes the Legacy On

Peninsula College Professor Edward Tisch, a long-time OPA board member, was recently featured in an article by reporter Ken Short in the *Peninsula Daily News*.

Tisch has taught biology at Peninsula College for more than 35 years, in the course of which he has befriended some 6,000 students. Quoted in Short's article, Tisch says, "I love them all."

Tisch grew up Catskill Mountains of New

York State, earned a master's degree in wildlife biology at the University of Montana, spent two years in the Peace Corps in South America, and finally settled down in 1965 to teach at Peninsula College, where he has been ever since.

"I developed a deep love for nature," Tisch is quoted as saying. "I realized that from the day I was big enough to realize I was a human being."



*Tisch's saxifrage*

*Continued on P. 12, Edward Tisch*



# VOICE of the WILD OLYMPICS

Sally W. Soest, Editor

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*Continued from P. 11, Edward Tisch*



Candystick  
*Allotropa virgata*

He was influenced by John Burrows, poet Robert Frost, and first-generation Irish immigrant Mary Hughes.

Tisch inspires his students and even has involved them in research. One former Tisch student, Rick Skelly, had the opportunity to collaborate with Tisch on a scientific article announcing the discovery of a new species of saxifrage (appropriately named Tisch's saxifrage).

OPA members are fortunate to be able to enjoy Tisch's delightful and authoritative botanical articles in the *Voice of the Wild Olympics*. His topics have included: the high, dry Olympics, a botanical wonderland (1998, 50th anniversary edition of the *Voice*); unique plants of the Olympic Mountains, Part 1 (June, 1994), and Part 2 (December 1994); the candystick (January 1994); and herb robert, a noxious weed (October 1992).