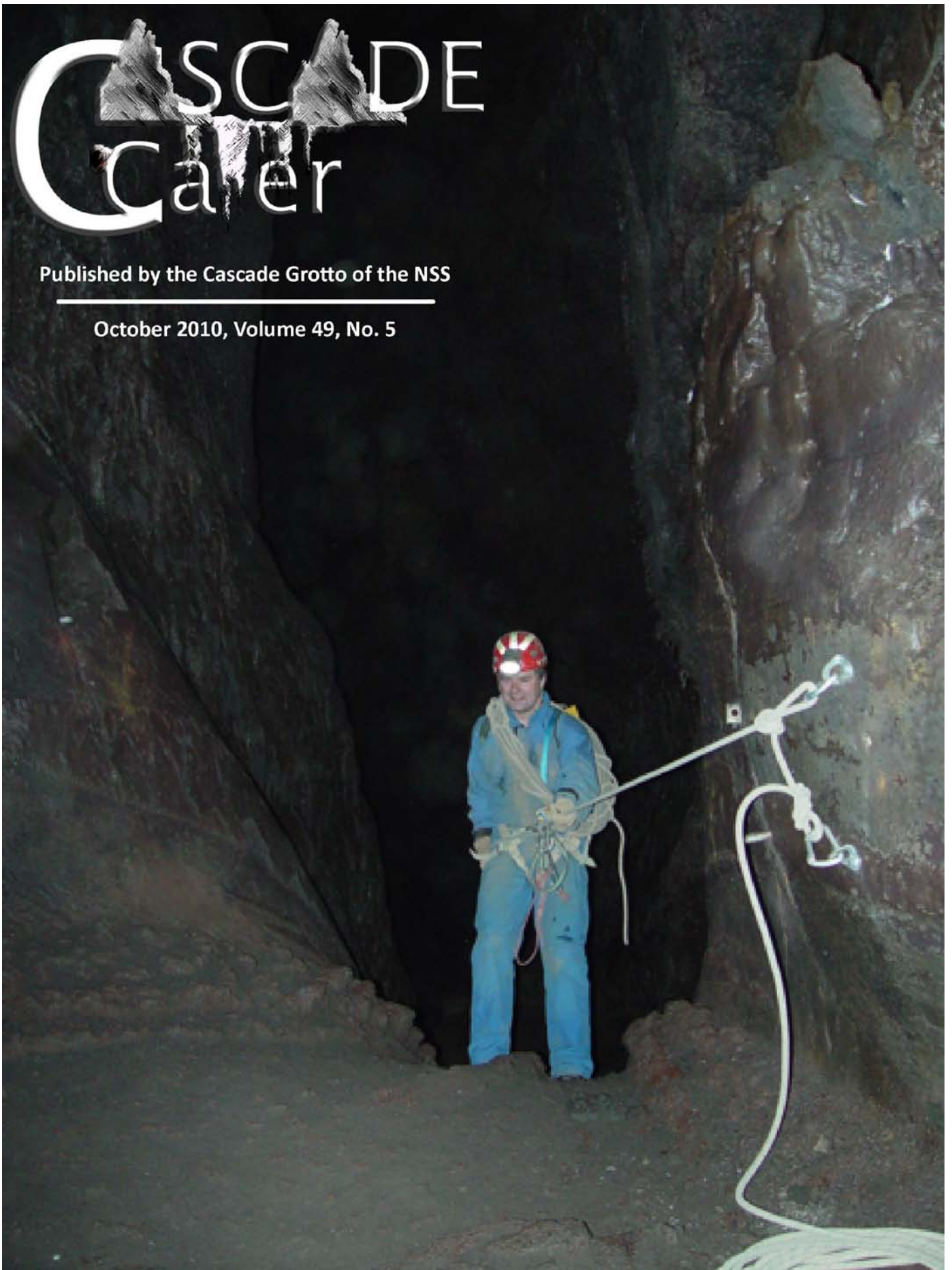


# CASCADE Caver

Published by the Cascade Grotto of the NSS

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October 2010, Volume 49, No. 5





# Cascade Caver

Cascade Grotto of the National Speleological Society

Volume 49, Issue 5

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October 2010

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**COVER PHOTO:** Garry Petrie rappels the 40' pit in Dynamited Cave. Numerous anchors, but only two were reliable. The floor anchor could not be located at the time. Photo by Edd Keudell



## Bushwhack to Windy Creek Cave

October 18, 2010

By Jake Earl and Larry McTigue

Our trip started (by meeting up), at the Everett Park-and-Ride, off of I-5, around 6:30am. Larry was already with Edd. They had gotten together earlier at Edd's house and carpooled together. I threw my stuff into Edd's truck. The adventure was now on!

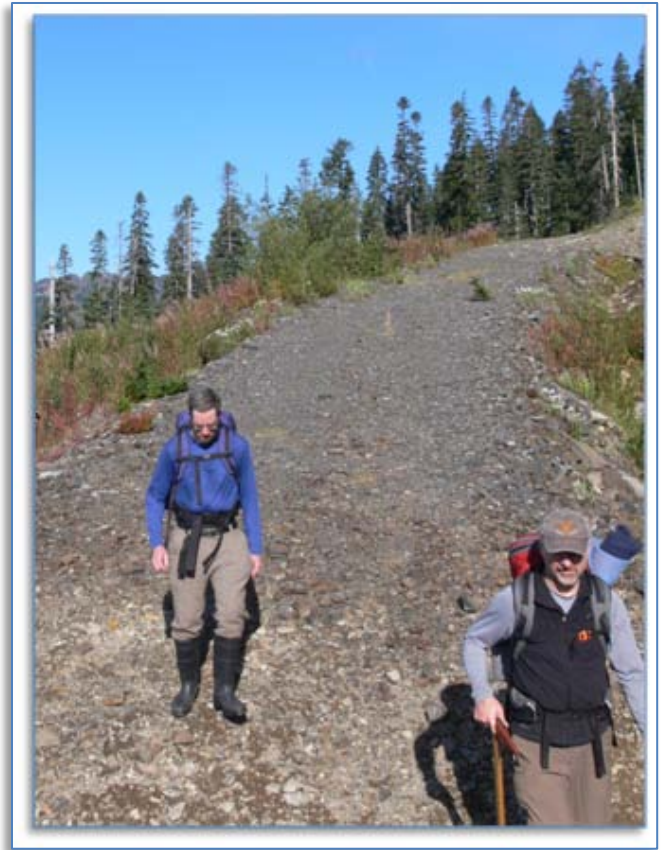
We drove up I-5 north and turned off onto highway 20 going east, stopping in Sedro-Woolley, to fill up on gas, and refill on coffee. Then we kept on heading east, on highway 20, to our turn off (and a short 15 to 20 mile drive), to our parking spot.

We got to the trailhead and got all our gear out, packed up and then onto our backs. We were on the trail by 9:15am and excited to be heading to the cave. It was a quick hike (on the trail), to the spot, where we needed to bail off and start our wonderful and eventful day of "bushwhacking"!!

It started with a somewhat steep and slippery slope (due to the ground being frozen) and off into the woods and more steep slopes. We finally made it down, to some old logging roads and followed them (for awhile), till we decided to bail off and down through the brush, to the valley bottom.



*Edd Keudell and Larry McTigue looking off, at our destination, from the logging road. Photo by Jake Earl.*



*Larry and Edd hiking on the old logging road. Larry left his hiking boots home and came prepared, in his high-top rubber "wellies", for the deep mud we anticipated finding down in the swampy valley below. Photo by Jake Earl.*

The brush was thick, but I could hardly imagine what the area would be like (during the summer months), when it would be even thicker and with hordes of biting insects. The last few weeks with frosts and fall settling in (it made the hike, down the slope), a little bit more tolerable. Going across the valley bottom, turned out to be rather easy walking and the swampy area was fairly dry, except for a few wet spots and deep muddy parts.

We had to cross a stream. But, at this time of year, it was pretty low and no big deal to cross. We got to the other side of the valley and came face to face with another steep hillside. It was game on (now). Just go up and try to find the best route.

We got to a slope of talus (and went along that, for awhile), then began going up (again), through some thick brush (devils club, thimble berry, vine maple, and some other stuff) cutting some of it, with the machete, to make a bit, of a more tolerable trail. We

then had to climb up another steep section and then came out, onto another talus slope.



*Larry and Edd, coming up through the brush, at a steep spot, on the way to the talus slope. They're in the deep shadow area, in the center of the photo. So, you may have to adjust the brightness control, on your computer screen, to see them. Unless, of course, you get a paper version of this newsletter, in which case, you may not see them, at all!!! Photo by Jake Earl.*

This time it looked better, as we were now able to walk parallel to the talus slope (and contour along it), to the pass, that we needed to cross, to get down into the karst saddle, that the cave is underneath.

After some looking around (at some of the sinks in the area, above the cave), we began searching for the spot, to cut down (off the top of the cliff), on the northeast side of the saddle, to actually get to the cave. After some hunting around, we found the right place and exclaimed, "We have to go down that?" It was completely covered with brush, devils club and steep as s^&t!

We negotiated our way down and around the base of the cliff face and began looking for the cave. We came upon the resurgence and then I knew we were getting close. Just a little further and I spotted the entrance and were relieved we had gotten there. I could feel the breeze, coming from the cave (even before), I actually saw the entrance. Thankful (to finally be at the cave), we ate some lunch, looked around the area and (disappointingly decided), we didn't have enough time, to go very far, into it. The cave is just too far away, from the nearest trailhead.

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There's too much elevation gain and loss (going up mountains and down into valleys) to do the trip, in just one day and still have time to adequately explore the cave. It had taken us 5 hours, just to reach the cave, with the route we took. So, we figured that we needed to head back, to have enough daylight (to make it most of the way out), across the more difficult parts of the bushwhacking (and thick brush areas), before it got dark.

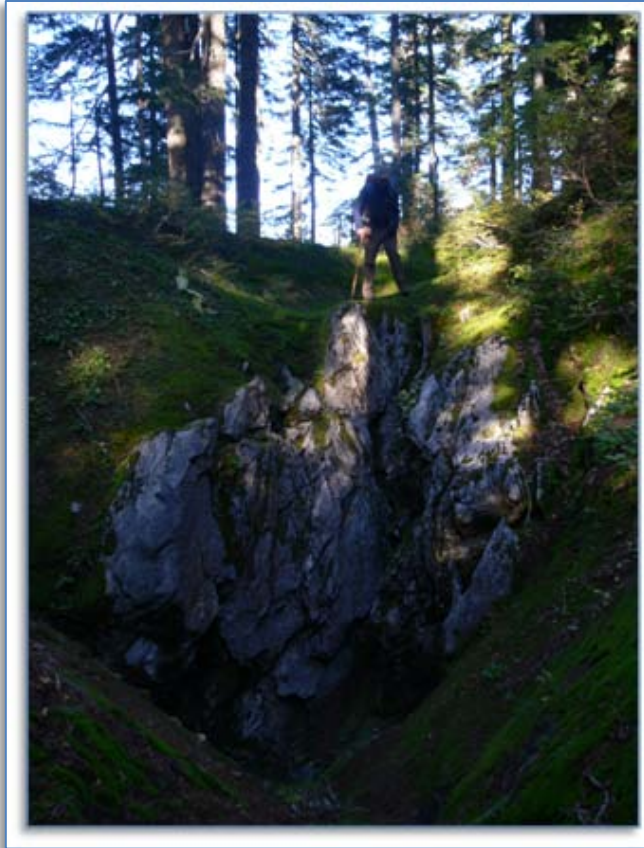
But, we did go in (the first 15 feet), to a small room, where a sign had been installed and where the cave register is located. It was really cool to flip through the rite-in-the-rain book and see all the names of people, who have been to the cave, in the past. We were apparently, the first (to be there), since August of 2006, when the NSS Convention was held in Bellingham.



*Jacob Earl at the entrance of Windy Creek Cave. Photo by Edd Keudell.*

After exiting the cave, we were now confronted with another big bushwhack (to get back to our vehicle), which was parked at the trailhead, where we had left it, several hours earlier, that morning. We headed up from the cave and back to the karst saddle (above the cave), looking at some more of the many sinks and karst features, that are there. Then, we headed (on down), to the valley bottom, bushwhacking as we went (on the return trip), which we knew would require several more hours, before getting back to Edd's truck.





*Edd up above Danner's cave on the karst saddle. Photo by Jake Earl.*

The hike down the slope wasn't too bad, since all the brush was growing (somewhat), downward. We crossed the valley bottom, going from meadow to meadow, to reduce the amount of brush, we had to go through. We came to the creek and there was a neat little waterfall, and an easy place to cross, as the water level wasn't too high.



*The small waterfall upstream from where we crossed the creek in the valley bottom. Photo by Jake Earl.*

Then it was back (to going up the slope) and through some nasty brush. We were heading for one of the old logging roads. The brush was so thick, the slope was very steep and it was just so f^&ed!!!!

We finally made it to the road, relieved. But, we still had a pretty good hike (ahead of us), before getting back to the truck.

Then, we started up the road, switch backing a few times and returning to the spot, where we had come (out of the woods), on the first part, of the bushwhacking, earlier, that day.

At this point, it had become dark and we got our lights out, and the temperature was dropping, into the high to mid 30's. We headed off (of the end of the logging road) and back into the brush and continued our hike (up, yet another) steep slope. But, it was now our last, long section of uphill and bushwhacking. It took some time, being careful, that we got back to the trail.

Finally, regaining the trail, it was a relief to be there. The rest of the way was downhill, to the trailhead parking lot and the truck. We set a pace and headed on down the ridge. We finally made it back and it was good to get our packs off (of our shoulders and sit down), and eat some food. We arrived back, at the truck at 9:45pm.

It ended up being a 12 hour long expedition, in search of a route to Windy Creek Cave, which has now become a remote/wild cave, of the north Cascade Mountains. This is going to have to be a weekend trip (with an overnight stay), to be able to do any sort of worthwhile exploration (in the cave), from now on.

We packed all of our gear, back into the truck and then headed down the road and back to civilization. As soon as we got to the park-and-ride, we parted ways and then headed for home. We were all very tired, from the hiking and the long drive. I arrived back home at 1:00am and fell right to sleep, when I hit my bed.

## Rabbit Mountain, Colville Nat'l Forest, WA

**By Vincent Rundhaug**

*Editor's note: I met Vince several years ago through Garry Petrie. He had been wandering around the Trout Lake area gathering waypoints on all the caves in the area. He eventually was referred to Garry and introduced to me, and ended up showing us some new caves he had found in an area not know to have caves. Vince and I have gone caving together every once in awhile before and while I live in Sandpoint, Idaho, one of which was a bushwhacking trip to find Gypo Cave. Vince lives in the Tri-Cities and has been interested in the caves and limestone in the NE Washington area. He recently went on a recon trip to Rabbit Mountain after reading about the area in Cave of Washington. The following is his summary of what he found.*

Rabbit Mountain has been listed in The Caves of Washington as a potential area of interest for caves. More specifically, a couple of sinks in limestone were reported. I made an attempt to locate the sinks in May 2010, but was repelled back by the plethora of ticks.

In September 2010, I went on a solo trip to the area for another attempt to locate the sinks. I parked my vehicle and began to hike around the hillside, which was covered in a lot of brush and tree-fall. There was an ATV trail nearby, but it didn't really lead in the direction I thought the sinks to be located. Eventually, I found one of the sinks at an elevation of 3631'A little further away, I found the other sink. The terrain is steep to the summit and plateaus out on top. Let me repeat, the tree-fall and bush are thick! Somewhere along the hike, bushwhack, and crawling over and under fallen trees, I lost my GPS and other expensive electronic gear. Needless to say, I was not happy.

The photos I took show the sinks to be chocked with timber debris and perennial water of a couple of feet deep. No drainage of these sinks appears to be evident. The shore line is thick with mud and makes

me wonder if these are really sinks at all. Considering the time of year, it appears this is the lowest level these small lakes get.

Getting off this hill was harder than going up. The area is intermittently rimmed with limestone cliffs of 12-20' in height. The west by southwest view was worth the adventure.



*Looking down at one of the sinks. Photo by Vince Rundhaug.*



*Looks more like a pond. Photo by Vince Rundhaug.*



*The prospects don't look good. Photo by Vince Rundhaug.*



## Oak Grove Caves

By Garry Petrie

In the lower reaches of the lava flows in the Troutlake valley, winter snows melt out early and cavers get a head start on the year's adventures. In the spring of 2009, I was searching for the legendary 800 foot long Picnic Grounds Cave when I came along a land parcel that escaped searches for caves and had no known caves spite being in a favorable location. From the road, a bulging lava mound 100 yards out caught my attention. After passing a large stand of scrub oaks with their fall leaves still attached, I could discern a linear structure indicating a series of caves. After discovering two entrances, I called in Bob Roe to help explore the caves. That year, he and I scooped the caves and vowed to survey them at the next chance.



*Bob Roe about to enter one of the Oak Grove caves.  
Photo by Garry Petrie.*

The next change did not come for another year when Bob and I surveyed the caves over two weekends in the spring of 2010. Oak Grove #1 is the largest and has a descending breakdown chimney to a dirt-filled floor littered with elk or deer bones. The bulk of the passage is downslope after a tight crawl over jagged rocks. After the crawl a standing room is reached with nice original floor and two short leads, both to dead ends. Oak Grove #2, pictured, is entered after another tight crawl over more jagged rocks. The passage turns hard left and reaches a large, flat room, with a sealed dead-end branch upslope. A side branch going back towards another possible entrance was not entered as too tight. Oak Grove #3 was 7 – October 2010, 49-5

overlooked in the initial discovery trip and is the smallest of the three. Its passage is roughly two parts, a modest sized, kneeling, dirt filled room with a smaller branch filled with rocks. The total length of the privately owned caves is 721 feet.



*One of the Oak Grove Cave entrances. Photo by Garry Petrie.*



*Another of the Oak Grove Cave entrances. Photo by Garry Petrie.*

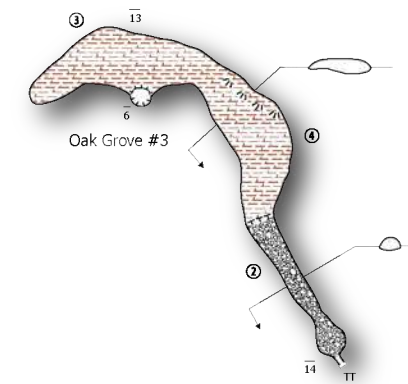
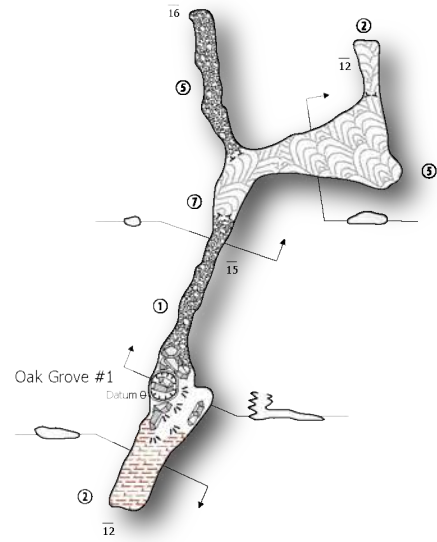


*A different view of one of the Oak Grove Cave entrances.  
Photo by Garry Petrie.*





Red bounding rectangle approximate extent of map. Image by ESRI hosted ArcGIS online with ArcExplorer. Flags mark each entrance.

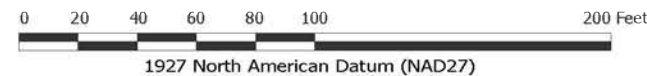
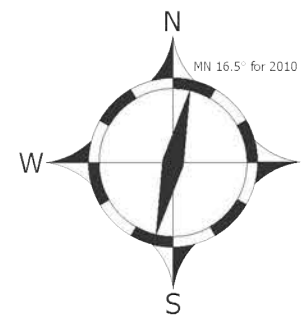
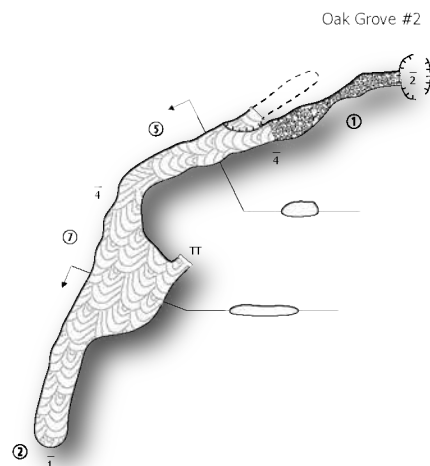


Oak Grove #3 Entrance

# Oak Grove Caves

## Klickitat County, Washington

Tape and Compass surveyed March 24, 2010 and May 1, 2010  
 by Garry Petrie and Bob Roe  
 Surveyed length of #1 292, #2 225 and #3 204 feet for a total of 721 feet



1927 North American Datum (NAD27)

A'a Lava Floor	Medium Rocks
Smooth Lava Floor	Passage Height
Ceiling Transition	Elevation below Datum
Fine Soil or Dirt	Passage Too Tight
Breakdown	Edge Transition

Map Symbols



## Bat Conservation Signs

By Ron Zuber, NSS 14283

October 14, 2010

There are trade-offs in the decision to install signs in caves. The caves are altered and a cave visitor's experience is affected. The intended goal is to satisfy the need and desire to educate people and possibly help stop or at least slow the spread of White Nose Syndrome (WNS).

Members of the Cascade Grotto, Washington Bat Group and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife sponsored and assisted with the production of temporary educational signs to be posted near cave entrances or on cave entrance walls. The decision was not based entirely on hard scientific findings and scientific community concurrence, but rather, on best practices based on current knowledge and the perceived need to do something that has possible positive consequences. Values were considered and judgments made. Many aspects of this issue elicit differing opinions.

It's a fact that large numbers of bats are dying in the United States. WNS is a reality and its range is spreading, most likely bat to bat but humans may be able to relocate the associated fungus. What's at stake? The loss of species? Maybe, or the potential significant disruption of an entire order: Chiroptera.



A group of happy sign installers. Kneeling: Ella Rowan. From left Ron Zuber, Edd Keudell, Chris Anderson, Dr John Bassett. Photo by unknown visitors using Ron's camera.

Cascade Grotto and Bats Northwest members were among the 125 people who volunteered to do something for our national forest. We participated in 9 – October 2010, 49-5

the Mount Saint Helens Institute's National Public Lands Day, Saturday, September 25, 2010. Culverts were cleared, trails were maintained, trash was cleaned up, and bat information was offered and informational signs were installed. The purpose of the signs is to help educate the public and cave visitors about bats, White Nose Syndrome (WNS), and the currently accepted cave visitation protocol.

The weather was just about perfect. It was a blue sky and warm fall day as we started our day with a general bat presentation by Bats Northwest bat expert Dr. John Bassett, with assistance from Cascade Grotto members Edd Keudell, Chris Anderson, and Ron Zuber. We were joined by Ella Rowan, WA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), and Mitch Wainwright, Gifford Pinchot National Forest (GPNF USFS), at the entrance to Ape Cave where the presentation was made. Bat natural history and WNS were explained and group participation and questions and answers followed. We were also joined by a recognizable celebrity, none other than Smokey the Bear. Smokey, one of my boyhood heroes, welcomed us and expressed appreciation for our conservation efforts. I must admit that it is always an exciting pleasure to see Smokey in person. For fun, educational, and historic information see the interactive site [www.smokeybear.com](http://www.smokeybear.com).



Dr. John Bassett presents a program on bat natural history and White Nose Syndrome. Mitch Wainwright, upper left. Photo by Ron Zuber

After our presentation Anderson, Bassett, Keudell, and Zuber departed for the Lava Flow to install the informational signs. This was our first time installing these signs and although we had a good plan and excellent equipment we still learned some things that will make future installations more efficient and faster.

The first sign was installed on a post at the beginning of the paved trail that leads to Ape Cave. Ape Cave is

a 12, 810-foot lava tube, one of the longest in the nation, and one of the most popular visitor attractions at Mount St. Helens. The second was installed on the large, permanent information sign next to the outhouse at the Trail of Two Forests parking lot. This place also sees heavy visitation. The popular Lake Cave and others are not far down the trail. These two sites were selected because of the opportunity to expose large numbers of people to the information.



*Smokey and friend. Ron Zuber delights in an up close and personal hug from a boyhood hero. Photo by Jim using Ron's camera.*

The first cave to get a sign was Little Red River Cave. It was installed on the cave wall to the right of the gate about four feet above the ground. Spider Cave also received a sign. It was installed on the left side wall as one enters the cave about 4 feet above the floor. It should be noted that a single bat, a Townsend's Big Eared, was observed hanging from the Little Red River Cave ceiling about 10-feet past the gate. And a single bat was seen flying into the cave as we entered Spider Cave.

Careful consideration is being given to sign placement. With each sign there is a disruption of the cave aesthetics and the visitor's experience. Our goal is to cause the least negative impact to each. These bat conservation signs are being installed following the sign installation method originally conceived, tested, and implemented throughout many US forest districts by fellow caver and retired US Forest Service recreation planner Jim Nieland.

Future sign installation trips will be announced and cavers and others are invited to join the effort. An attempt will be made to complete installations at Mount Saint Helens this year. The Trout Lake area

and other locations will be the focus of attention after snow melt next spring.



*How many cavers does it take to install a bat conservation sign? From left Chris Anderson, John Bassett, Edd Keudell. Photo by Ron Zuber.*



# Metrecal Cave Survey

By Edd Keudell



*The entrance to Metrecal Cave. Photo by Garry Petrie.*

Metrecal Cave is a fairly well-known cave in the vicinity of the Sleeping Beauty/Potluck Cave Systems. It receives visitation from not only cavers, but hunters, huckleberry pickers, and general outdoor enthusiasts. I'm not sure if the previous/original map was published in a grotto newsletter, but it was included in the 1991 NCA Regional guidebook. Unfortunately, the map did not fully represent the true extent of the cave. It was when I visited the cave on a second occasion with Blair Petrie that we discovered a significant portion to the north of the entrance was not included.

The Brothers Petrie (Blair and Garry) and I had been systematically surveying the known caves in the Trout Lake area over the past many years and had moved up to the area of Smokey Creek. Some of our recent efforts had involved several crawly lava tubes and we wanted to take a break and stretch in something with a little more head room, so we decided to survey Metrecal Cave.

There's really not much to say about the survey or the cave itself. The cave is braided with intermittent section of passage with ceiling heights allowing one to stand. There are a few formations in the southern section and the northern section contains significant amount of mud near the end that suggests accumulation of water, probably during spring melt-off.



*"Dude, you've got some serious plumbing issues going here in this cave!" Photo by Garry Petrie.*

Based on the time frame the survey took place, I think it was probably one of the last surveys I did with a tape before moving to the Disto A5 laser distance meter. As a side note, I eventually moved to the A3 model (now discontinued) with an upgrade circuit (DistoX) that provides the azimuth and inclination as well as the distance in one shot. Metaphorically speaking, it's the difference between carbide and electric cave lights (LED even).



*Me taking notes and sketching. No wonder my neck hurts so much after all these years! Photo by Garry Petrie.*

# Metrecal Cave

Skamania County, Washington  
 A Suunto Compass/Clinometer and Tape survey

Survey Dates: 6/29/2002 & 9/7/2002













Surveyed By: Edd Keudell, Blair Petrie, Garry Petrie

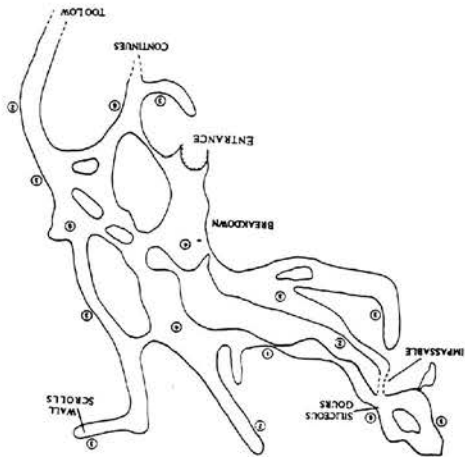
Total Surveyed Length = 1858.2 Feet

Plotted using WinKarst v12.5  
 Drafted using Adobe Illustrator CS4

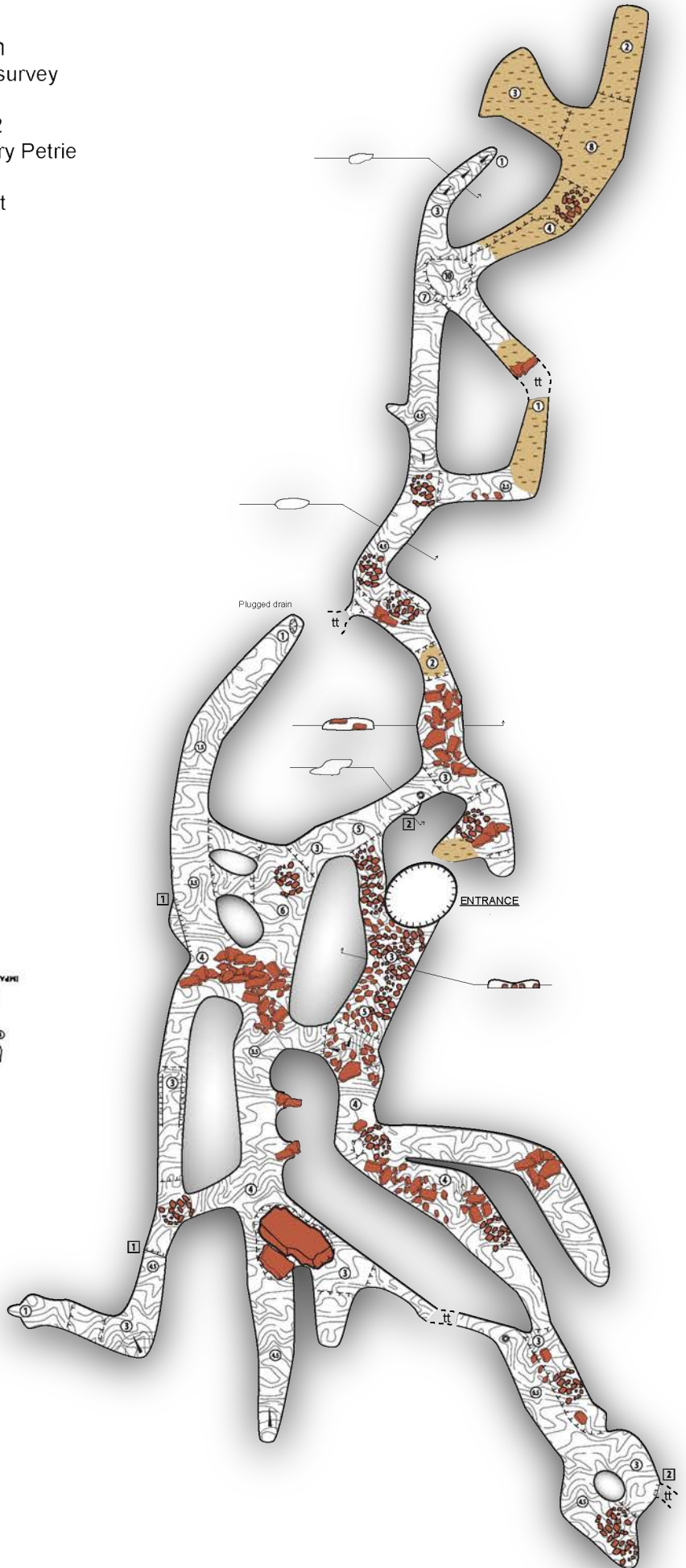
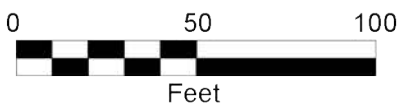
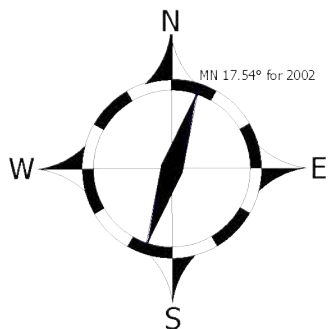
© 2010 Mapperhead (Edd Keudell)

## MAP LEGEND

 = Breakdown	 = Ledge and height
 = Ceiling height	 = Mud
 = Ceiling transition	 = Pahoehoe lava
 = Entrance	 = Slope
 = Gutters	 = Too tight
 = Lavacicles	 = Unsurveyed



Original map from  
 Northwest Caving Association  
 Regional Meet 1991 guidebook





## Crouching Caver Hidden Rooms Cave Survey

By Edd Keudell

It was another one of those crawly cave survey days up in the Potluck System. I don't remember which cave we had just completed surveying or if we were just hiking up the slope looking for leads that might have missed or a hole that hadn't been poked at yet (again). We surveyed this cave a year prior to the Metrecal survey and used the Disto A5 for this one, and for the life of me I can't remember why we would have used a tape again. I do remember was we had looked at this hole, or crack, against small lava ridge that showed roominess and promise a couple of times, but we had never given it any serious thought. There was another hole close by, but it was really, really tight and didn't look very promising either. For some reason we decided to chip at the crack while some other people went off to look at something else. Blair Petrie was the most energetic since it was he who had originally found it and pondered its potential to begin chipping away at the crevice.

After working on the crevice for awhile Blair had made enough progress to squeeze into the space below. Getting in was challenging because there was not much leeway on either side to enlarge the crevice. It was enough though that we were able to get in and start a survey. We chose to go/crawl in one direction and after several shots it like the cave was going to be all crawling. However, after a couple more shots we came into a "room" where a surface tube had cut across and allowed us to stand up for a momentary reprieve, and then it was back to crawling again. We eventually got to where the passage got too tight to continue and went back to the entrance to continue up the other direction. Again, more crawling, and after a few shots we came into another similar room as down the other direction. We continued and came into a large standing room with a large shelf and a couple of low passage leading off in different directions. At the time the movie Crouching Tiger Hidden Dragon was popular, so I thought it befitting to give the cave a parody name. By rights Blair should have named the cave, but he doesn't have imagination and would have named it something like, "Lava Tube", plus he didn't care and thought the name fit.

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We continued down the current section to a breakdown choke that blew really good air and though it might go to a dig hole on the surface, but really weren't sure. We decided if we had time after the survey we would go dig and see if we could get in from the other end. We never did get back to it, and there is no known cave uphill from it. Maybe someday it will get pushed.

We worked our way back to the junction room to finish the passages off of it. We polished off the lower ones first and climbed up on the shelf to get the passage beyond it. We had taken a few shots when we came to a really, really tight hole leading to the outside. Blair squeezed through first with minor contortion. I went next with a similar amount of effort. Garry, I believe, got through too, but one of the others couldn't seem to make it and had to go back to the starting entrance, not that it was much better.

CCHR is like many of the other tubes in the system, crawly and braided. It does, however, have some formations off in one of the braided passages that are photo worthy. There are probably other opportunities for finding new caves in the area, one just has to look and dig a little.



*Joe Caver, Alfred E. Neuman's second cousin's sister's brother, climbs out of a newly discovered cave in the north Cascades. Photo has absolutely nothing to do with the CCHR story.*

# Crouching Caver Hidden Rooms Cave

## Skamania County, Washington

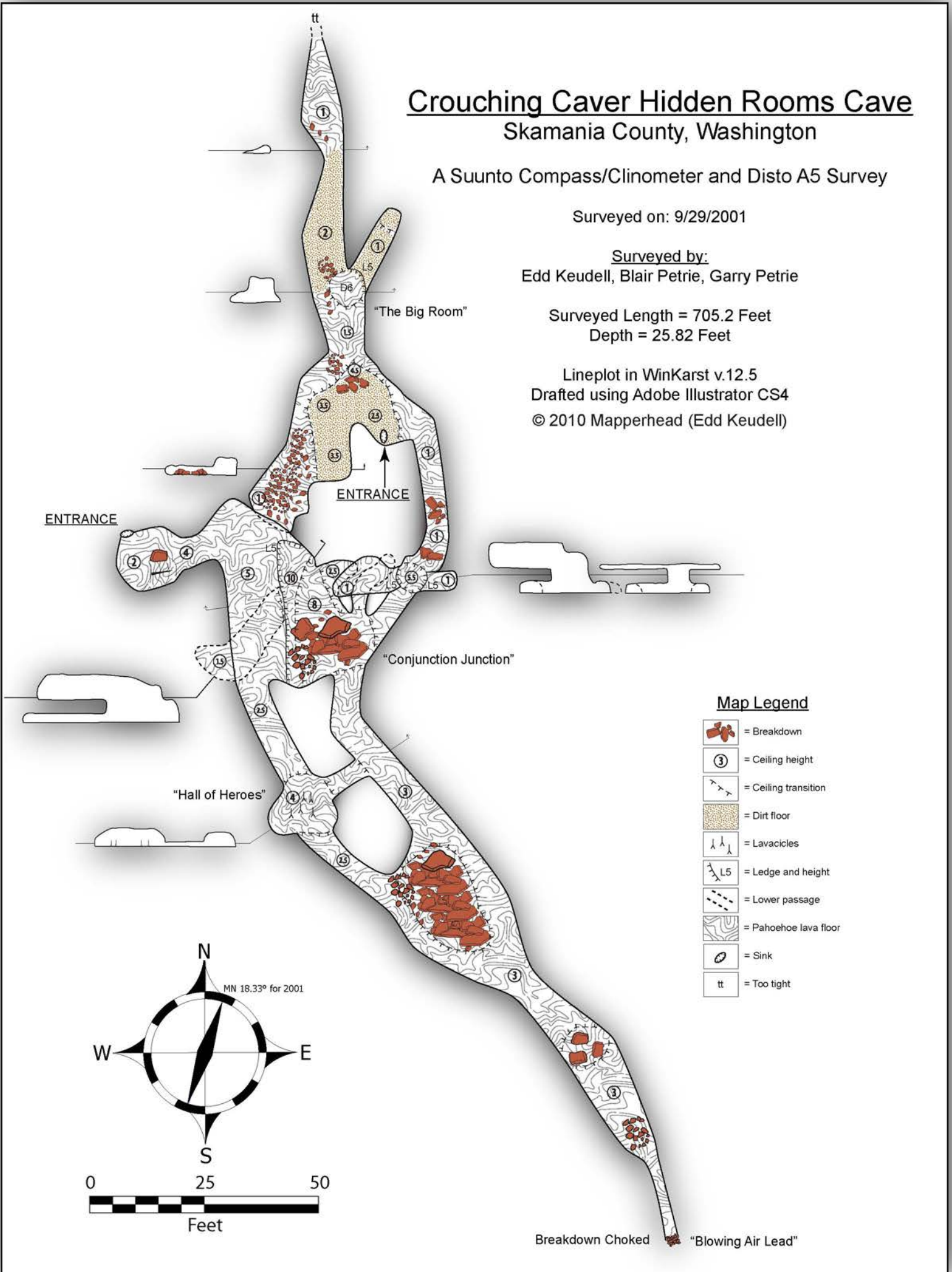
A Suunto Compass/Clinometer and Disto A5 Survey

Surveyed on: 9/29/2001

Surveyed by:  
Edd Keudell, Blair Petrie, Garry Petrie

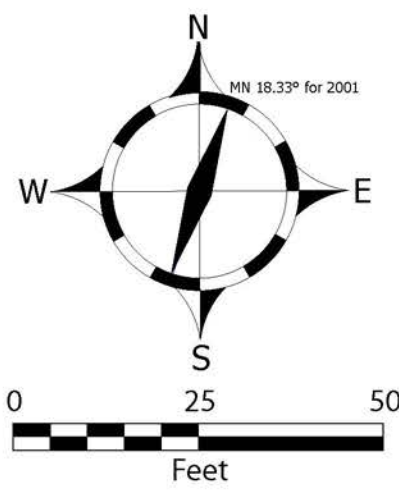
Surveyed Length = 705.2 Feet  
Depth = 25.82 Feet

Lineplot in WinKarst v.12.5  
Drafted using Adobe Illustrator CS4  
© 2010 Mapperhead (Edd Keudell)



### Map Legend

- = Breakdown
- = Ceiling height
- = Ceiling transition
- = Dirt floor
- = Lavacicles
- = Ledge and height
- = Lower passage
- = Pahoehoe lava floor
- = Sink
- = Too tight



Breakdown Choked "Blowing Air Lead"



## Cascade Grotto Meeting Minutes

October 15, 2010

By Marla A. Pelowski

**Attendance:** Van Bergen, Alicia Demetropolis, Jacob Earl, Lane Holdcroft, Edd Keudell, Hester Mallonee, Hester Kate Mallonee, Robert Mitchell, Glennis Monson, Stuart Monson, Erika O'Connor, Marla A. Pelowski, Mark Sherman, Ron Zuber

**Treasurer's Report:** Unknown due to lack of mail pickup/delivery to the meeting or Treasurer by Kari Doller, but in the black. Last bank statement received by the Treasurer was for July.

### Old Business:

WNS brainstorming session; Ron Zuber as scribe;

1. Install Bat Conservation/WNS Signs – In Progress
2. University of Scouting \*Info handout and display poster (Possible use for Eagle Scout Project)
3. Woodland Park Zoo \*Partner with them \*Zoomasium; (has three model caves); Point Defiance Zoo
4. WA State Parks \*Bats – Interpret & Education (ex. Deception pass – educational signs list no bats, but many other animals and marine life)
5. Donate to & support ongoing bat projects
6. Agency cooperative projects; grotto participate in bat counts; obtain current and historic data; volunteer for bat grid project; make cavers available to cave managers; communicate with “all” managers/administrators
7. Find out what others are doing; what’s working & what’s not
8. How to video on gear decontamination
9. Educate general public; REI climbing wall and Cabella’s
10. Bats and Halloween; Save the Bats; \$ bucket collection and info sign at stores
11. Help Hester draft agency letter
12. Forks & Port Angeles vampire craze
13. Develop bat/WNS handout
14. Table at Outdoor Fest
15. Bat bumper stickers
16. Procession of the species - springtime (Olympia)
17. Bat materials for school science curricula
18. Solicit funding – grant app.
19. Eagle scout project

Current Volunteers for WNS projects: Alicia Demetropolis will reach out to an Illinois grotto for WNS information; Mark Sherman will help with getting information on currently drafted letters of understanding from other areas; Hester Mallonee will make a decontamination video; Edd Keudell will look into gathering historic data on bat counts

Possible bat count volunteers:

Alicia Demetropolis

Jacob Earl

Lane Holdcroft

Edd Keudell

Hester Kate Mallonee (after Jan)

Marla A. Pelowski

**New Business:**

NCA Officers: At the NCA Regional, no one stepped up to fill any officer positions. Looking for volunteers; Hester Kate Mallonee will volunteer for some position – doesn't care which. Marla A. Pelowski will pass her name along.

NCA Regional 2011: At the NCA Regional it was suggested that the Cascade Grotto host next year's Regional. Hester Kate Mallonee moved the grotto host the Regional; Van Bergen seconded; Marla A. Pelowski opposed; Everyone else who voted (majority) in favor. Here's a list of some of those who approved hosting the Regional, who we hope will volunteer to do some of the actual work: Van Bergen, Alicia Demetropolis, Jacob Earl, Lane Holdcroft, Edd Keudell, Hester Mallonee, Mark Sherman...

Now we need to decide where to host the Regional. Edd Keudell suggested that it be held in the Hamilton area (south of Baker Lake and east of I5) using Razor (sp?) Campground – Concrete area, Windy Creek, Senger's Talus, San Juans, Bellingham area all relatively close by and could be used for caving. If there cave closures, perhaps only Jakman and Senger's Talus are on public land. Note, Edd Keudell may not be interested in volunteering (possible publication of the guide book) if the Regional is held anywhere else. Edd will recon. this area and get back to the grotto with more information.

Trout Lake area is always an option. We're informed that if there are cave closures on public lands, there are most likely enough caves on private land, using the right contacts for access.

How about Vancouver Island with the assistance of VICEG?

Nominations for officers will occur next month. Please consider running for a position: Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary/Treasurer. Note, Erika O'Connor will not run for re-election.

Robert Mitchell moved the grotto set aside \$\$ to purchase a new grotto computer. Discussion ensued. Possibly look for a donated computer? Motion never seconded. Marla A. Pelowski will have three options researched and priced for the next meeting.

Marla A. Pelowski moved that the grotto make the Yahoo! Groups list serve for Cascade Grotto members only. Edd Keudell seconded. Much discussion ensued regarding the interests of various non-members that could possibly hurt grotto activities if they can no longer be a member of the list serve (such as past members, forest service employees, neighboring grotto members). Discussion also ensued about who should control access to the list. There remain details that need to be worked out. Due to lack of time, it was not possible to clarify the motion further, other than to agree that the list serve will remain as is through the end of the year and then become member only. 7 in favor; 4 opposed; 1 abstained.

**Trip Reports:**

Ran out of time.

**Upcoming Trips:**

Sunday 10/17/2010; 2:00 pm; Hester Mallonee's house; Come on down and help make a WNS gear decontamination video

**Program:**

None



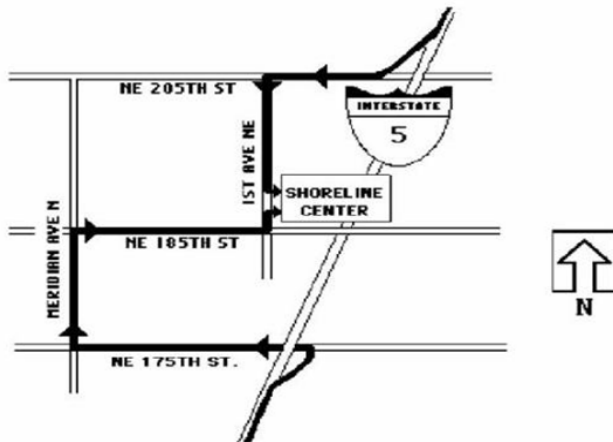
## MEETINGS:

Regular grotto meetings are held monthly at 7:00 pm on the third Friday at the Shoreline Community Center, Hamlin room. 18560 1st Ave NE in Shoreline.

### To get to the Community Center from Seattle:

Take Exit 176 on Interstate 5 (175th St. N) and turn left at the light. At the next traffic light (Meridian Ave. N) turn right. Turn right at 185th St. N (the next light). Turn left on 1st NE, which again is the next light.

The Community Center is on the right. Enter the building on the southwest corner and find the Hamlin Room.



Cascade Caver  
P.O. Box 66623  
Seattle, WA 98166