CWCS looks to legislators for leadership in solving long running mismanagement

The day use motor permits in the areas of the Boundary Waters known as the “Chain of Lakes” are still being managed in violation of the 1978 BWCA act and in a manner that is not consistent with the Superior National Forest Plan of Management.

In their latest communication on the matter, the US Forest Service informed the public that they have chosen to allow for the incorrect management of motor-boat quotas for Moose to Newfound and Sucker Lakes, Saganaga Lake, and South Farm Lake, as current permit numbers will not be changed. The statement goes on to say that even though they agree that the permit numbers needed to be increased to be consistent with their management plan, the latest court ruling has not allowed them to do this utilizing the best information the US Forest Service had available. Because of this decision, the incorrect numbers will continue to be used. CWCS and all of those affected by this incorrect management are extremely baffled and disappointed with the US Forest Service’s inaction on the matter and the puzzling ruling made by the court.

To summarize the history of the issue, the 1978 BWCA Wilderness Act stated that property owners and their guests were to be exempt from permits on the lakes where they were located. The intent of the law and the interpretation by the US Forest Service allowed use of the lake and connected lake chains where these properties are located with a sticker for property owners’ boats. Permit quotas were to be set utilizing the interpretation by the US Forest Service of the law and the puzzling ruling made by the court. To summarize the history of the issue, the 1978 BWCA Wilderness Act stated that property owners and their guests were to be exempt from permits on the lakes where they were located. The intent of the law and the interpretation by the US Forest Service allowed use of the lake and connected lake chains where these properties are located with a sticker for property owners’ boats. Permit quotas were to be set utilizing the interpretation by the US Forest Service of the law and the puzzling ruling made by the court.

Sound analysis for South Fowl snowmobile trail complete

by Rhonda Silence
Cook County News Herald

For 10 years the U.S. Forest Service has been working to reestablish a snowmobile trail between McFarland and South Fowl lakes in the remote Hovland area. In March, another step was taken in the decade-long environmental and legal process surrounding the 2.2-mile trail reroute. The decision of whether or not the South Fowl Snowmobile access should be constructed now rests in the court of U.S. District Judge John R. Tunheim.

On March 7, 2013, U.S. Forest Service Gunflint District Ranger Nancy Larson and her staff wrapped up the analysis regarding the possible impact of the sound of snowmobiles adjacent Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW.) The sound analysis had been requested by Judge Tunheim in October 2007.

The issue arrived in Judge Tunheim’s court after the February 2006 decision by then-Gunflint Ranger Dennis Neitzke. The decision to create a new route to replace the trail found to be encroaching on the BWCAW led to a legal appeal by the Isaak Walton League, Wilderness Watch, Sierra Club North Star and Northeastern Minnesota for Wilderness in August 2006. Other entities aligned themselves with the Forest Service—Conservationists with Common Sense, Arrowhead Coalition for Multiple Use, Cook County and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources—all filed Amicus briefs, supporting Ranger Neitzke’s decision on the trail reroute.

As the Forest Service worked to fulfill the judge’s request for a sound analysis, legal wrangling continued until the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals rejected all other concerns of the Isaak Walton League and others in March 2009. Ranger Neitzke issued a decision on the sound analysis in October 2011. During the Forest Service comment period, an appeal was launched by the Sierra Club North Star, Wilderness Watch and Northeastern Minnesota for Wilderness, citing flaws in the sound study data collection.

In February 2012 the U.S. Forest Service requested assistance on the sound analysis from the National Park Service (NPS) Natural Sounds and Night Sky Division, (Continued on Page Two)

CWCS mission statement: To educate the public in order to preserve reasonable access to and sensible, multiple-use recreation of public lands and waters (including motorized uses) in Northeastern Minnesota, especially the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW), with care for the environment.

Why CWCS continues to fight: “(We will) embark on a 10 year campaign to get every single motor out of the Boundary Waters” – Brian O’Neill, quoted in May 20, 1998 Minneapolis Star-Tribune
Following a four-year legal battle, the 450-foot AT&T cell phone tower has been erected just off of the Fernberg Road.

The company had to go all the way to the Minnesota Supreme Court before winning a legal fight with the Friends of the Boundary Waters.

"By significantly increasing the availability and reliability of wireless service in the Boundary Waters – enabling for wireless calls made to report accidents or to summon medical help -- the tower will improve the health and safety of area residents, tourists and businesses," said Alex Carey, head of corporate communications for AT&T in Minnesota.

But opponents, including Friends of the Boundary Waters, contend the larger tower with blinking lights would be seen from many wilderness lakes and detract from the wilderness experience.

The Friends also argued and continue to maintain that a smaller, 199-foot tower would provide adequate cell phone coverage in the area.

In August the Supreme Court agreed with AT&T. Also supporting the tower were local governments, Lake County and Conservationists With Common Sense.

AT&T had erected a 199-foot tower that will remain until the taller tower is fully operational.

Carey said the company is in the process of installing equipment on the 450-foot tower.

“We anticipate the new tower to be on air in early to mid summer,” said Carey.

The Friends of the Boundary Waters plan on documenting the negative impact of the tower on the wilderness. This spring and summer, they will gather photographic evidence of the visual impact of the new tower on the landscape.

CWCS asks you to do the same. Send CWCS your positive and negative comments concerning the cell phone tower.

Does the red light bother you? Does it take away from your camping or fishing experience? Has the red light been a help to you in navigating the lakes in and around the Boundary Waters? Has cell phone service increase for those living off the Fernberg Trail? Has the cell phone tower assisted in making an emergency call for help?

Send your comments to:
CWCS
c/o P O Box 252
Ely, MN 55731

"Everyone has a listening point somewhere. It does not have to be in the north or close to the wilderness, but some place of quiet where the universe can be contemplated with awe."
Passage from Listening Point
by Sigurd Olson
Message from the President

Now that our snow is finally starting to disappear and snow-mobile season is ending, it’s time to look towards summer and let you know what CWCS has been up to lately.

First off, I’d like to let you know the winners of the CWCS boat raffle.

The winner of the boat was Marlin Burrell/Westfield, PA
The Basswood trip winner was Gerald Knippel/Medford, WI
The framed print winner was Woods Davis/Babbitt, MN
Thank you to all who bought tickets to support Conservationists with Common Sense.

We’re in a transition period in Congress with the election of Rick Nolan, who defeated Congressman Chip Cravaack. Cravaack was a big supporter of the copper/nickel mining projects, and we hope Congressman Nolan will continue to support common sense in those issues and traditions that are so important to CWCS members and our communities.

CWCS has a great concern for the economic health of the communities surrounding the Boundary Waters. We need to communicate and receive support from our current elected officials of Representative Nolan, Senator Klobuchar, and Senator Franken. We hope that these officials work towards supporting the issues that are important to CWCS and the citizens and communities of northern Minnesota. We also hope that MN State Senator Bakk and State Representative Dill continue to show us their support by educating these federal legislators on these issues that are so important to us.

One of the current issues I’ve voiced CWCS’s support for at meetings in December and January includes the School Trust Land exchange. Another issue is working towards a solution for the continuing mismanagement of the “Chain of Lakes” BWCA permit system.

One of the main concerns for the Friends of the Boundary Waters about former Congressman Cravaack’s H.R. 5544 School Trust Land legislation is that the traded Forest Service lands outside of the Boundary Waters would be open to logging and mining. They are very opposed to the copper/nickel mining projects, even though much of the land considered in the exchange would not be in the Duluth Complex. Also, there is new technology to mine the minerals safer than the process that has been used for the past 50+ years.

Logging practices today also use techniques that have been developed to help our forests and wildlife thrive while providing our communities with much needed economic health. We need to look towards positive outcomes for our communities that will bring about a healthy environment as well as a healthy community rather than being against everything.

Contact our Senators and Congressman and let them know how you feel on these issues.

See you at the Blueberry Arts Festival and the Harvest Moon Festival!

Nancy McReady
CWCS President

P.S. As an occasional writer for the Ely Echo, I urge all to pick up a copy and stay on top of the issues and the copper/nickel mining war of words with the letters to the Editor. Get a discount on new Ely Echo subscriptions by mentioning CWCS. Call 218-365-3141 or email elyecho@aol.com. Great reading!

CWCS looks to legislators for leadership

(Continued from Page One)

Even though both the US Forest Service and CWCS strongly disagreed with this ruling, the next logical step was to modify the permit quota to account for all of the use by property owners, resort guests, and outfitting guests that was not counted in the initial quota calculation. This recalculation would be necessary in order to be consistent with other types of permit quotas and to account for the actual use of these areas.

The US Forest Service did this recalculation utilizing data very similar to that used to set the other original permit quotas in 1976-1978, even though CWCS and many other affected parties thought that the numbers they used were far too conservative. The latest round of court proceedings found that the US Forest Service recalculation of the quota were “arbitrary and capricious”, which is the overused argument used by environmental groups when a US Forest Service judgment doesn’t represent their extreme views. The US Forest Service came to the conclusion that they did use all information that they had available and even so, the court came back to them with the strange finding that this wasn’t good enough information. With no different information available to them, the US Forest Service has decided to quit trying to correct this inaccurate management.

CWCS is extremely troubled by the very strange court ruling and the equally puzzling inaction of the US Forest Service in choosing not to continue to act to find a solution to the problem. A couple of questions include whether it is allowable for the US Forest Service to have quotas set that are inconsistent with their plan of management and with the 1978 BWCAW Act. And if a court doesn’t allow this permit calculation using the best information available by the US Forest Service, why should the entire permit system be allowed to be in place that used very similar methodology? We also question if the US Forest Service did indeed fulfill the court ruling to meet with the affected parties to come up with a solution at the earliest time that was practical. The five years that passed definitely didn’t meet that standard, and in all that time CWCS, as a named affected party, was never invited to a meeting that included all of the parties involved.

An injustice in management is now in place in this Chain of Lakes issue, as admitted to by the two branches of government involved in this matter. We need those who represent us to help come up with a solution to a problem that affects those who wish to enjoy these areas. Allowing the current mismanagement would be accepting that the US government is unwilling to work towards solving this management issue.

At this point CWCS is exploring all options related to this issue and will continue to act to ensure that visitor access and enjoyment of the Boundary Waters that was spelled out by the 1978 law is not eliminated. We urge you, our membership, to write to Senator Klobuchar, Senator Franken, and Representative Nolan and ask them for leadership in creating a solution to this matter.

It is imperative that you write to your legislators today and tell them you will not stand for allowing this mismanagement to continue and that you are very concerned with a precedence of the US Government allowing uses promised by the 1978 BWCA act to disappear.
Meetings on School Trust Lands exchange

Former Congressman Chip Cravaack was able to get legislation passed in the House to trade the School Trust Lands inside of the Boundary Waters. Passage of a companion bill in the Senate is uncertain. Senators Klobuchar and Franken have given consideration to and have expressed concern and interest in providing a solution to this issue as well, but currently have not yet introduced legislation in the Senate.

In December, St. Louis County Commissioners held a meeting in Ely to discuss the exchange of School Trust Lands in the Boundary Waters. Several people spoke in favor and also against this process. When all had their say, the board voted in support of a resolution for the land exchange. This resolution is to communicate to Senators Franken and Klobuchar the urging of the county that they should support this exchange and to introduce companion land exchange legislation to H.R. 5544 in the U.S. Senate.

School Trust Lands must be traded as stated in Minnesota statute 127A.31 or be put up for bid. There is no mention of a straight out sale. The State Permanent School Fund Advisory Committee could have requested compensation appropriated by the US Congress for School Trust Lands that have been unavailable for use and locked into the Boundary Waters area all of these years.

In January, Senator Franken held two separate meetings at Vermilion Community College to discuss the exchange of School Trust Lands in the Boundary Waters. He first met with people who oppose the land swap in a closed-door session. The second meeting with supporters of the land swap met in Vermilion’s library for a more open meeting that included several elected officials as well as several citizens. CWCS urges people to contact Rep. Nolan, Senators Franken and Klobuchar. Let them know your views on this topic.

Rep. Rick Nolan
Duluth Technology Village
11 E. Superior Street #125
Duluth, MN 55802
Jeff.Anderson@mail.house.gov
---
Senator Al Franken
Senator Al Franken
60 East Plato Blvd Suite 220
Saint Paul, MN 55107
peter_makowski@franken.senate.gov
---
Senator Amy Klobuchar
Senator Amy Klobuchar
1200 Washington Ave. S., Room 250
Minneapolis, MN 55415
ejerry_fallos@klobuchar.senate.gov

South Kawishiwi River, BWCA listed as endangered; anti-mining facility to open in Ely

American Rivers, an organization that partners with Northeast Minnesotans for Wilderness and Friends of the Boundary Waters, listed the South Kawishiwi River as number six of its top 10.

“The BWCAW will be forever protected – Twin Metals Minnesota is committed to that protection, and state and federal law demands it,” said Bob McFarlin, vice president of public and government affairs for Twin Metals.

In a report out in mid-April, American Rivers has put the South Kawishiwi River and the adjacent Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness on its list because of the possibility of copper-nickel mining projects in the region.

American Rivers spokesman Jessie Thomas-Blate of the Washington, D.C.-based advocacy group called the report “a call to action to save rivers that are facing a critical tipping point.”

Opponents include owners of Wintergreen Dogsled Lodge, Piragis Northwoods Company and River Point Resort say the mine would produce sulfuric acid that would pollute both the Kawishiwi and the BWCAW lakes it flows into, damaging the environment and the region’s tourist economy.

On its website, American Rivers wrote: “If copper-nickel mines are developed, polluted waters from the South Kawishiwi will flow through some of the most popular Boundary Waters lakes, including the iconic Basswood.”

The group called on federal and state leaders to oppose the Twin Metals development, proposed land exchanges in the area intended to spur mining and state mineral leases in the Boundary Waters watershed.

McFarlin said the formal environmental review process provides for citizen and community participation with opportunity for citizen. “Calls for pre-emptive rejection of mining projects before they are even proposed, as American Rivers and Friends of the BWCAW are doing, deny Minnesotans their opportunity to participate in the process and review projects that could have a significant economic impact for the region and the state,” said McFarlin. For the environmental groups, the proposed projects must be stopped before any environmental review is done.

Apparently in response to the American Rivers announcement, Steve Piragis sent out an email saying he would be opening an anti-mining center in downtown Ely.

“I believe that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to avoid surface and ground water pollution in the Kawishiwi watershed if mining proceeds. I don’t believe that any amount of wealth extracted from the Duluth Complex would ever be worth sacrificing the clean water of the Kawishiwi or any waters in Minnesota.

“As a result of these beliefs I’m working on developing a visitor center in Ely that will attempt to educate visitors on the complex issue of mining that we now are facing. The building is housed in the former Bare Bones Studio at the top of Sheridan Street next to the Ely Steakhouse.

“The Center will be called Sustainable Ely; Protecting Clean Water, Healthy Communities and The Boundary Waters. The Center is an action center. The plan is to ask visitors to take action by emailing Congressmen and the President on the spot and asking for special protection for the Kawishiwi and all watersheds of the Boundary Waters to ban all mining in these watersheds. We will also ask visitors to sign a special Wenonah canoe as a petition that will be eventually portaged up the step of Congress.”

The anti-mining facility is scheduled to open in mid-May, sadly it will be located in what was the home of an Ely miner.

Nancy McReady of Conservationists With Common Sense said the environmental groups like to point to mining problems that occurred prior to the passage of the Clean Water Act in 1972 and the National Environmental Protection Act in 1970.

“All copper mines have not polluted watersheds. Yes, there are mines that have done so, but these mines were in operation with old technology well before the 1972 Clean Water Act,” said McReady.
Judge finds Flambeau Mining Company committed to protection of the environment

Last summer while manning the CWCS booth at the Blueberry Arts Festival, an anti-mining person refused to believe that a court ruling was in favor of Flambeau Mining Co. She was certain the environmental groups had won.

Judge Barbara Crabb vindicated the company and upheld and commended its strong environmental commitment and record. The judge even denied the plaintiffs’ request for legal fees and costs.

Some information you may find interesting about the Flambeau Copper Mine includes the following: Flambeau Deposit was mined between 1993 and 1997. During its four year operating life, the environmentally responsible Flambeau Mine produced 181,000 tons of copper, 334,000 ounces of gold and 3.3 million ounces of silver. Permitted under Wisconsin’s stringent and comprehensive mining laws, the mine conducted more than 1000 analyses on water samples and treated more than 600 million gallons of water in a state-of-the-art water treatment plant.

The judge denied awarding legal fees to the plaintiffs, questioning the motivation of the plaintiffs to expend “so much time and energy litigating against a company that seems every bit as committed as the plaintiffs are to the protection of the environment and preservation of water quality.”

The judge assigned a $275 civil penalty against the company because it did not have a federal permit for water management, only a state permit. In her ruling on the civil penalty, she commended the company’s extensive efforts “to protect the environment of the Flambeau Mine site, both during the mining operation and afterwards during the reclamation effort” and ruled that, “It would not advance the goals of the Clean Water Act to impose anything but a pro forma penalty on a company that was compliant with the Act and with the directives of the state’s Department of Natural Resources and acted in all respects as a good neighbor.”

Contrary to public statements made by the plaintiffs, Judge Crabb found that no harm was done to the Flambeau River. She stated, “Plaintiffs cannot make a plausible argument that the quality of the water in the river is affected by the discharges from the biofilter. They can continue to enjoy the river for fishing, recreation and wildlife viewing without any concern for the river’s water quality resulting from biofilter discharges, not only because the biofilter is being replaced but because it never threatened the river’s water quality during the period at issue in this suit.”

DoD looking for new ways to mine strategic metals

The Defense Department is looking to find new ways to mine strategic metals. Many of these rare earths are used to build stealth choppers, lasers, night vision goggles, smartphones, computers, hybrid cars, and so many common products in use today. The demand for these metals is very important to the Pentagon. The main problem is that China controls 95% of the strategic metal market.

The Department of Defense is asking the scientific community to find new ways to mine these metals, and to also identify alternative materials. There is a push by the DoD to reduce the U.S. dependency on foreign imports. China has considered limiting export of the minerals.

These rare earths are not rare in nature, but finding them in heavy concentration and extracting them is expensive. The Duluth Complex such a deposit in northeastern Minnesota.

The DoD would like to find ways to produce more rare earth elements here in the States. PolyMet and Twin Metals are both moving toward that end. The old technology of smelters is no longer used. New technology and Minnesota’s strict environmental pollution regulations make the future of these mines very bright.
Howling for Wolves attempting to stop wolf hunting and trapping

While the organization Howling for Wolves is howling to stop Minnesota wolf hunting and trapping, CWCS would like to acknowledge the Endangered Species Act did an amazing job of wolf recovery here.

As determined by the scientific studies of wildlife biologists, the wolf population is probably at some of the highest numbers in northern Minnesota history. Wolf populations have rebounded so much so, the DNR held its first wolf hunt this past fall to manage the number of wolves in the state.

CWCS finds it interesting that some groups are now questioning this science and are opposed to the same hunting and trapping seasons that exist for other healthy populations of wildlife. Not only does the science point to these large population figures, area residents and those spending time in the woods know that the population is at numbers that are very high.

CWCS is very opposed to closing any activities that are allowed in the BWCA in terms of hunting and fishing opportunities that are allowed elsewhere. We are particularly against banning wolf hunting and trapping in the BWCA and the idea of making the Boundary Waters a ‘wolf sanctuary’. Just to the west of the Boundary Waters is Voyageurs National Park with nearly 220,000 acres that serve as a sanctuary for wolves where no hunting is allowed.

The largest population of wolves exists in northern Minnesota. Let agencies and educated researchers continue to do the study and base results on good data, not emotions.

It’s not a matter of if, but when

The third and final public meeting on the impacts of mining in the Lake Superior watershed was held at Mesabi Community College in Virginia March 15, 2013. The forum was funded by the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute and Northland College in Ashland Wisconsin. It attracted a full auditorium of over one hundred people. The forum provided a slate of diverse speakers for all to gain a better understanding about mining.

Factual information about the geology of northeastern Minnesota was given by Dr. Jim Miller, Associate Professor of the Department of Geological Sciences at UMD.

The Duluth Complex has the largest deposit of copper on the planet and the second largest deposit of nickel.

Miller said the reality is sulfide is the key ingredient of copper, nickel and palladium as well as many other strategic metals. Without sulfur, there would not be these metals. Various metals are needed in keeping our environment clean, such as with catalytic converters on our vehicles. He said we have to get away from saying ‘if’ copper/nickel mining will happen, but say ‘when’.

Miller acknowledged there are environmental challenges with non-ferrous mining such as Acid Rock Drainage (ARD). He said this can happen, but it doesn’t always happen and it can be mitigated. He showed a picture of Russia where up to 60% of the world’s copper, nickel and Platinum Group Elements are mined. Substantial pollution has occurred in Russia because of the use of smelters and their general lack of regard to environmental protection. In 1998, Russia was the world’s largest source of acid rain.

Miller said smelters aren’t used now. New technology of hydrometallurgy is now in use. This process is commonly used in base and precious metal processing, using recycled water. Hydrometallurgy is used in the copper and gold mines of Arizona, and this process has proven to be much more environmentally friendly.

John Engesser, assistant director of the Division of Lands and Minerals for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, was a last minute replacement for Environmental Engineer Paul Eger. Engesser said to meet the needs of a growing population you either grow it or mine it. Other needs are made by adding value to what has been grown or mined.

Engesser said there are environmental impacts to water, air and great land disturbance with mining, but the acid problems were primarily at mines that were mined in the late 1800s and early 1900’s when smelters were used. Many of the superfund cleanups are at these mining sites. He said U.S. companies typically extract materials using much less energy and producing fewer emissions than other countries. By importing materials such as steel and precious metals that could be mined domestically, “we are allowing our pollution to be exported,” Engesser said.

The Dunka pit, which many site as a reason against non-ferrous mining, was said to be an acid leakage mitigation success by Engesser. From a report by Paul Eger, acidic drainage at the Dunka pit developed in 1989 at a site which had previously been neutral. Engesser said there are three things needed to produce acid leakage – air to oxidize, pyrite and bacteria. As a result, LTV was forced to construct a lined equalization pond and an active treatment plant to treat seeps emanating from some of the stockpiles on the eastern side of the mine. Wetlands were constructed to remove metals and stock piles were capped. Limestone is also used as a natural neutralizer.

Jim Skurla, Director of the Labovitz School’s Bureau of Business & Economic Research reviewed his report on the Economic Impacts of Mining in Minnesota. In northeastern Minnesota, his report attributed 30 percent to mining, 11 percent to tourism and 10 percent to forestry. The total economic impacts, from the largest possible increase in ferrous and non-ferrous mining production for the State of Minnesota were a Value Added total of almost $5 billion, and Output total of almost $7.8 billion, and an Employment total of more than 27,300.

Nancy Schuldt, Water Projects Coordinator for the Fond du Lac Band, spoke about the tribes interests, with water quality their greatest concern from hard rock mining. She said the Reservation is downstream of many taconite mines and upstream of the proposed copper/nickel mines. All three Bands – Fond du Lac, Grand Portage and Bois Fort, are members of the 1854 Treaty Authority.

Schuldt said ferrous mining is booming and production is ramping up. She said the tribes’ are concerned about protecting the resources of the Reservations. They want to know the impacts to the entire landscape, the wetlands impacts and water quality. Schuldt and Shannon Lotthammer, Director of Environmental Analysis & Outcomes Division of the MPCA, both stated concerns of sulfides impacts on wild rice.

LaTisha Gietzen, Vice President of Public, Government & Environmental Affairs at PolyMet Mining, said PolyMet can meet the wild rice sulfates standard of 10 milligrams per liter. She said PolyMet will keep groundwater and surface water from leaving the area. In fact, PolyMet will be cleaning up rainwater that has more acidity than the water they will be discharging. Water would be reused at the facility or treated with reverse osmosis before it is discharged.

Gietzen said the permitting process has been on-going for over seven years. The expected timeline for the draft environmental impact statement is this summer. If all permitting goes as scheduled, construction on the project could begin in 2014.
Drawing at Annual CWCS Boat Raffle Fundraiser
Sunday, Sept. 8, 2013 at Whiteside Park at close of Harvest Moon Festival

THREE GREAT PRIZES!
Maximum 2500 tickets to be sold

- Lund WC-16’ Boat, Evinrude 25 HP E-Tec & Shorelander Trailer (provided by Joe’s Marine/Ely)

- 2-Night Stay at Fortune Bay (donated by Fortune Bay)

- Framed ‘Boundary Waters Camp’ print

You could be the winner of this boat package!

Tickets are available at Zaverl’s Bar, Joe’s Marine, The Great Outdoors, Ely Echo, Ely Shopper, Skube’s Bait & Tackle, LaTourell’s Resort, Wilderness Outfitters, Blomberg’s in Ely & Babbitt, Y Store in Tower, and at Our Place in Finland.

CWCS RAFFLE TICKET ORDER FORM

Name ____________________________________________
City ____________________________________________ State ______ Zip __________
Phone _____________________________ E-mail __________________________

Number of raffle tickets _____________ Total amount enclosed, $5 per ticket ______

When ordering raffle tickets, be sure to send address labels! We will put the labels on the ticket stubs and hand write your telephone number.

Please enclose check, payable to CWCS. Mail to:
CWCS, P.O. Box 1046, Virginia, MN 55792
EARLY BIRD DRAWING:
Membership dues received by July 1st will be entered into a drawing for has offered a day of fishing with Todd Larson/Basswood Trails Guide Service. All new and renewing members will be entered in the drawing.

Please check your mailing label!
If you have paid your membership, there will be a PD 2013 amount above your name.
If you have not paid your membership, the top line will be blank. See examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PD 2013</th>
<th>Paid memberships will receive a FREE CWCS bumper sticker!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Public Access</td>
<td>Mr. Public Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Use Way</td>
<td>Multiple-Use Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Sense USA 4U&amp;ME</td>
<td>Common Sense USA 4U&amp;ME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAID for 2013 ☑

NOT PAID for 2013 ☒

Order raffle tickets when sending in your dues:
☐ $500 Enthusiast
☐ $250 Patron
☐ $100 Defender
☐ $50 Advocate
☐ $25 Supporter
☐ $15 Member
☐ New
☐ Renewal

Send your membership in today! Get a friend to join!

Name________________________________________________
Address______________________________________________
City __________________________ State _____ Zip ________
Phone ______________________ Fax ______________________
E-mail _____________________________

Please enclose your check payable to CWCS and mail to:
CWCS, PO Box 1046, Virginia, MN 55792-1046.

Additional Contribution of $___________ also paid.

Thanks!

Fill out & Save This Record
CWCS Membership paid on ___________, 2013
with check number ________.

Order raffle tickets when sending in your dues!

All Donations are Tax Deductible! Thank you!

Return Service Requested
PO BOX 1046 • VIRGINIA, MN 55792-1046
Conservationists with Common Sense