Wilderness Watch Files Lawsuit Over Towboat Use in BWCA

Wilderness Watch, a wilderness preservationist group based in Montana, has filed a lawsuit claiming the US Forest Service is allowing more towboat use in the BWCA than is allowed by law. They claim the US Forest Service is allowing more towboat use than is allowed by the current US Forest Service plan of management and total motorboat use exceeds the use levels that occurred in 1976-1978 as spelled out by the 1978 BWCA Wilderness Act.

Kevin Proescholdt, a name many of you will associate with his time as director of the Friends of the Boundary Waters, is an employee of this extreme environmental group who has filed this lawsuit. This lawsuit claims among other points that, “The aesthetic, recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational interests of Wilderness Watch’s members have been and will be adversely affected and irreparably injured if the Forest Service continues to authorize motorboat use in the BWCAW that exceeds the legal limit. These are actual and concrete injuries caused by Defendants’ failure to comply with mandatory duties under the Wilderness Act.”

There are, however, quite a few questionable claims with Wilderness Watch’s lawsuit. First of all, the total motorboat use level cap that they refer to is a number that has been found to be vastly understated. As a part of the “Chain of Lakes” issue that CWCS has been involved with, US Forest Service numbers that were used for this motorboat cap were shown to be absent of a substantial amount of the actual use that occurred. During court proceedings on this matter, the US Forest Service admitted and courts upheld their findings that a large percentage of use was never included in that “statutory cap” in 1978 that was supposed to be based on actual numbers of motorized use during that time. It was found that there was no use included in that cap for all of the property owners, resorts, and their guests that occurred on these lakes during the 1976-1978 timeframe, as these groups were considered exempt from permits by the US Forest Service and by the 1978 law, and their use was never counted or recorded. This actual use also included towboat use on the affected lakes. All of these user groups, of course, make up a very large part of the actual use that occurred at this time.

Another lawsuit in the never ending string of lawsuits brought about by the Friends of the Boundary Waters and other extreme preservationist groups like Wilderness Watch challenged the exemption on these affected lakes by property owners and their guests. Through several court proceedings on the matter and contrary to the assurances the US Forest Service made to these property owners, it was ruled that these groups were not exempt on the entire lake chain they were located on. However, it also charged the US Forest Service to adjust the cap numbers to represent what use wasn’t included in the original numbers since this use was formerly considered exempt from these requirements. This duty of the US Forest Service has still not been achieved, much to the disgust of CWCS. Without a substantial adjustment to the cap numbers to include this formerly exempt use, any claim that Wilderness Watch has that these cap numbers are now being exceeded are unsubstantiated, as they don’t compare the same data.

The very numbers that are associated with the US Forest Service levels of allowable towboat use are also in question. For many years, CWCS and those canoe outfitters in the towboat business were not informed of what these numbers were or how they were computed. Inconsistencies in all levels of this issue have again caused US Forest Service numbers to be vastly understated. Recently, much different use data has been required of area towboat businesses than was required in the past, and the definition of what is a “trip” has come into question. With past use data and definitions being very different, incomplete, and undefined, claiming that the numbers that are now being recorded exceed any level of use does not utilize comparable data. Because of this, the outlandish claims of Wilderness Watch should be dismissed.

However, as we all know, there have been many injustices in the elimination of lawful uses of the Boundary Waters and we all need to do what we can to stand up for the continuation of these activities that were allowed by law. This current lawsuit is very much a part of the strategy of these preservationist groups to further erode the promise of continued motorized use of the few lakes that were allowed by the 1978 law and affects all motorized use of these areas.

The use of the towboats is a very important tool that the Forest Service realizes helps in the distribution of canoeists throughout the BWCA. More change would

(Continued on Page Two)
CWCS lost a great friend in Jeanne Franson

Conservationists with Common Sense – CWCS lost a great friend in Jeanne Franson this winter. Jeanne was the “Founding Mother” of CWCS. She worked tirelessly to re-open Trout Lake, Four Mile and Prairie Portages after they had been closed by the preservationists. She was instrumental in representing our side at every portage “testing”, every congressional hearing, every court case... all the way up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they denied hearing our case.

Jeanne was our secretary, kept constant contact with senators, representatives, news media, meanwhile helping to plan every fundraiser we had, AND she was there cleaning up after. Without Jeanne Franson, today you would be trying to pull your boat across Prairie and Trout Lake Portages.

So, if you like to fish Basswood or Trout Lake, say a prayer and raise a glass in honor of this great conservationist with common sense. She will be sadly missed. Rest in Peace, Jeanne.

Past presidents of CWCS, Dea Whitten and Guy Holmes, along with CWCS president Nancy McReady attended Jeanne’s memorial service in Tower.

House passes SHARE act without Chain of Lakes language

In February, the U.S. House of Representatives passed legislation to broaden access to hunting, fishing and recreational shooting on federal lands, as well as to authorize imports of some contentious wildlife trophies and exempting lead ammunition and fishing tackle from certain environmental regulations.

H.R. 2406, the Sportsmen’s Heritage and Recreational Enhancement, or Share Act passed in a mostly party line 242-161 vote. Several amendments were considered before sending the bill to the Senate for further consideration.

The legislation is intended to aid hunters, fishers and recreational shooters in pursuing their hobbies. Conservationists with Common Sense had spoken with Minnesota Congressman Rick Nolan’s aide about including clarification of the Chain of Lakes in this legislation, as well as sending letters to Senators Amy Klobuchar and Al Franken for the past five years to no avail.

Another agreed amendment in H.R. 2406 would reissue a 2011 FWS rule delisting the gray wolf from the Endangered Species Act in several Great Lakes states and Wyoming, allowing for hunting, after a 2014 court ruling overturned the agency’s decision. That court ruling found Wyoming’s plan to manage the species, approved by the federal agency, lacked necessary oversight.

Republican lawmakers argued that the legislation is a “common sense” way to cut red tape wrongly preventing hunters, shooters and anglers from pursuing their hobbies, and Democratic lawmakers decried its purported failure to adequately consider land and wildlife conservation.

PolyMet permitting process moves forward

Several hundreds of supporters of the PolyMet copper/nickel/precious metals project filled the Mesabi East School auditorium in Aurora, MN to hear about the next step for PolyMet, the permit to mine process. Very few anti-mining opponents were present.

Last month the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) approved the final environmental impact statement for PolyMet, moving them on to their permit application period. The DNR and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) will be the lead agencies in the permit to mine process.

The public informational presentation on the permitting process for PolyMet gave an overview of the application process which will include public comment periods. In all, PolyMet will be required to apply for twenty-three permits, including permit to mine, wetland replacement, dam safety, air and water appropriation permits.

The DNR and the MPCA have a web page to keep people informed on PolyMet’s permit to mine process.

Wilderness Watch Files Lawsuit over Towboat Use in BWCA

(Continued from Page One)

be very detrimental to their current distribution models that they depend on to manage the BWCA. But this court proceeding also is important in maintaining the total use levels that were promised to all of us by the 1978 law.

Please write to the US Forest Service and to your US Senators and Representatives urging them to stand up against these damaging lawsuits. Please tell them that you expect them to uphold the promises that were made to people in the 1978 law and that it isn’t acceptable for them to allow any more unwarranted reductions of this use that we all depend on for our enjoyment of this area. Please continue to support CWCS as we continue to fight to make your voice heard on these matters.
Message from the President

You have to admit, we had one strange winter! The swamps and lakes didn’t freeze until well into January and then the big meltdown in the middle of March made for a very short snowmobile season. The ice fishing season was rather dismal as well. In our snowmobiling Ely area lakes we have never seen so few fish houses, and most were the pop up kind rather that the permanent houses.

Now we look forward to the open water fish opener. With only 60” of snow, it’s hard to believe we had ten inches more snow this year than last year. Thank God for the runoff of melting snow from the Isabella area to bring our lakes up.

Trying to get this newsletter ready to go before the fishing opener has been a bit difficult. My husband and I just returned from an 11-day bus tour to Washington D.C., Gettysburg and Philadelphia. Of course we managed to catch colds on the return trip.

On this trip, we saw it all! The war monuments, the Smithsonian museums - National Archives and Air & Space Museum, the U.S. Capitol, Arlington Cemetery with changing of the guards, Mount Vernon, the Gettysburg battlefields and Valley Forge Encampment. In addition we went to the Ford Theater and saw a one act play about the death of President Lincoln. As exhausting as the trip was, we had a great time. Having tour guides in D.C., Gettysburg and Philadelphia is definitely the way to go. You see and learn so much. Our last stops before heading home were to the Hershey Company for a tour and then to the Flight 93 Memorial near Shanksville, PA. Seeing that memorial gave us all something to think about on our bus ride home.

Once home it was off to Aurora to attend the DNR presentation on the permit to mine for PolyMet. It was good to see the gymnasium so full of supporters of the copper/nickel mine project. There will be ample time for public comments for each of the twenty-three permits applied for by PolyMet.

As mentioned in one of the articles, CWCS has sent letters to both Senators Klobuchar and Franken regarding clarification of the Chain of Lakes to be included in the Sportsman’s Act. We have not heard a word from either senator.

Another ongoing issue is the exchange of School Trust Lands in the Boundary Waters. CWCS stands steadfast in our position that there should be an exchange only, and NOT a purchase of these lands. We have reached out to the Range Association of Municipalities and Schools – RAMS, for their support.

We are now dealing with another lawsuit that has been filed by the extreme preservationist group Wilderness Watch against the number of towboats used to disperse canoes in the Boundary Waters!

Please renew your CWCS membership and buy our boat raffle tickets. This is how we raise money to keep you informed on the issues and fighting for your rights to use the area that surrounds us here in northern Minnesota. Considering the issues that have come up this past year, we may be in court again. Your financial support is very much needed!

We look forward to seeing you at the Blueberry Arts Festival and the Harvest Moon Festival in Ely.

Nancy McReady
CWCS President

A three mile trek on Four Mile Portage

Doug McReady’s annual hike of Four Mile Portage to Basswood ended a mile short of Hoist Bay. Half of the portage is in relatively good shape, and has been cleared of brush and downfalls. Just past Rice Lake the portage narrows and there was at least one large tree across it. Beavers have done a job of damming water which covers a good portion of the portage. The water was too deep to get through to Basswood Lake.

The Forest Service is supposed to maintain Four Mile Portage as a wheel portage. Portage test crossings done years ago determined the four miles of the portage was not feasible to be done with a boat on portage wheels and the trucks should remain. The Friends of the Boundary Waters contested that decision and the court sided with the Friends that the trucks be removed. The portage was then to revert to a wheel portage. To date, the Forest Service has not maintained Four Mile Portage. Boy Scouts and sled dog owners have done most of the clearing and have tried to keep the portage open beyond Ella Hall.

The Four Mile Portage is a historic portage. It should be maintained from Fall Lake to Basswood Lake. It would be a great asset to the area as a hiking trail, and campers at Fall Lake Campground would enjoy hiking it, as well as others.
Big problem in Ely - Gypsy Moths

The planned spraying for gypsy moth has been a hot topic in the Ely, Mn area. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture has held informational sessions, but there has been opposition to the spraying.

Ever since the gypsy moth was introduced into North America it has been targeted for eradication, containment, or reduction of the negative effects of outbreaks. There have been several different treatments to address the gypsy moth problem. Until the end of World War II, a concoction of 30 lb of lead arsenate suspended in 150 gal of water was one recipe. Despite the known toxicity of arsenic and lead, lead arsenate was widely used on millions of acres as the principal gypsy moth treatment.

This was by chlorinated hydrocarbons such as dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, better known as DDT. Aerial DDT spraying for gypsy moths was common in the 1950s, with some 3 million acres treated in 1957. DDT was highly effective but there was public concern for DDT residues on food and feed crops, and the chemical’s adverse effects on fish and wildlife. DDT was phased out for gypsy moths in 1958.

Numerous synthetic pesticides have been used over the years to eradicate the gypsy moth. In the 1970s, Dimilin - a commercial insect growth regulator, was very effective but it cannot be used near water.

From a Minnesota Department of Agriculture report:
Two other treatments have been used in Cook and Lake Counties of Minnesota. In 2006, 135,662 acres were sprayed with pheromone flakes (Disparlure), which causes mating disruption, and 2,073 acres with Btk - Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki. Btk produces endotoxin that is currently one of the most widely used pesticides in gypsy moth control. When larvae ingest the endotoxin, the low pH in their gut activates the protein, which kills the larvae. Btk is generally considered environmentally friendly. It reduces the amount of traditional chemical pesticides needed and it’s not harmful to most beneficial insects or to people.

A total of 12,240 adult male gypsy moths were captured in Minnesota in 2008, an increase of 339% from 2007. Included in this total were 3,112 gypsy moths from Cook County, the highest for any Minnesota county. Because of the large numbers of moths reported from northeastern Minnesota in 2007, six sites totaling 85,038 acres in Lake and Cook counties were treated for gypsy moth in 2008. Included were 12,000 acres of the Grand Portage Indian Reservation that received the largest operational trial of SPLAT, a waxy carrier of the pheromone Disparlure used to disrupt mating.

Three separate environmental evaluations were made in 2008, including Btk and Disparlure treatments used on the Grand Portage Reservation. Sixty-seven delta pheromone traps set within a 4,959 acre treatment block of the Reservation caught 15 male gypsy moths. An STS Decision Algorithm calculated the success as 98% and colony presence as 13%.

From the Minnesota Department of Agriculture’s web page: Attention Loggers- Starting January 1, 2015 all MDA Limited Permits expire annually on April 30.

Cook and Lake Counties are under a gypsy moth quarantine, which restricts the movement of pulpwod, saw bolts, and/or bark and other bark products unless accompanied by a Limited Permit. Annual MDA gypsy moth compliance training is required to obtain Limited Permits. Compliance trainings are conducted annually during the month of April.

This was the first quarantine for gypsy moth in the state of Minnesota. Minnesota is the 21st state to be quarantined for this invasive species. Quarantines in other states have benefited Minnesota’s forest resources by keeping them gypsy-moth free until now. The quarantine will protect uninfected forests to the west and south.

There is also concern of gypsy moths spreading as a result of campers moving firewood and even carrying moths out of the area in their clothing or backpacks, and even vehicles.

More than 1 million pounds of btk is applied annually in the U.S., primarily via aerial spraying. It does not persist long in the environment (losing its activity by 50% within 1-3 days), and does not accumulate in the soil. Btk is what is being proposed to be used in the Ely area.

U.S. Forest Service and Department of Natural resources to utilize Good Neighbor Authority to restore forest and watershed health in Minnesota

In a move that will boost collaborative management of Minnesota’s forest lands, the U.S. Forest Service has signed a Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) master agreement with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

The completed master agreement between the Chippewa and Superior National Forests in Minnesota and the DNR follows similar agreements signed by the national forests in Michigan and Wisconsin. These agreements are among the first signed GNA master agreements in the country.

The master agreement is a broad pact allowing the state to supplement the work being done by Forest Service staff on the national forests. A range of forest and watershed restoration may be accomplished under GNA, including: project planning and environmental analysis; project preparation work such as treatment area design and layout and sale preparation; fuel reduction, commercial timber removal, and reforestation; road decommissioning; and noxious weed treatment. Some road reconstruction and maintenance is also allowed. Supplemental project agreements will be signed between the DNR and each national forest in the coming weeks to more specifically identify the nature of the work to be completed in the first year of the master agreement.

“Good Neighbor Authority projects will expand our capacity to achieve forest management outcomes described in the two national forests’ 2004 Land and Resource Management Plans,” said U.S. Forest Service Eastern Regional Forester Kathleen Atkinson. “This authority is a significant way for the Forest Service to partner with state agencies to make improvements to the land, benefiting local communities and their economies with the timber receipts generated from Good Neighbor Authority. I’m excited to have a new tool that allows us to work together in unprecedented ways now and into the future.”

The 2014 Farm Bill authorized Good Neighbor Authority for the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. GNA allows the Forest Service to enter into agreements or contracts with states that enable the states to perform forest, rangeland and watershed restoration services on national forest system lands that add to ongoing projects. The Authority can improve efficiencies by working across state and federal boundaries on similar projects. While helping to achieve and maintain conditions called for in the Forest Plan for each national forest, projects also provide additional wood fiber to Minnesota’s vital
Dayton won’t budge on Twin Metals

A one-of-a-kind city council meeting made history but did little to stem differences between Gov. Mark Dayton and those who support the proposed Twin Metals Minnesota copper-nickel mining project near Ely.

Defending an earlier edict that was met with howls of opposition by government officials from across the Iron Range, Dayton met Ely council members in Eveleth Apr. 1, and reiterated his opposition to the project with his strongest language to date.

“I have my own carefully determined view that it’s a bad project for Ely, a bad project for Minnesota and a bad project for the Boundary Waters,” said Dayton.

At times, Dayton echoed the talking points of project opponents who contend the project should be stopped on environmental grounds and its proximity to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.

He also slammed Twin Metals and its parent company, Chile-based Antofagasta for “dangling” the promise of hundreds of jobs in a project he contends is both “fanciful and farcical.”

“I personally object to some company coming in from Chile and putting it in the face of all of you who want jobs,” said Dayton. “To me it’s such a fanciful project it just boggles my mind... To think you could do that right next to the Boundary Waters and nobody would notice?”

Dayton came under fire from Ely leaders, copper-nickel mining proponents and numerous Range leaders and legislators when he moved to deny Twin Metals access to state land for additional test drilling, and voiced his opposition as well to officials in charge of federal permitting.

Led by mayor Chuck Novak, Ely officials lobbied - in vain - to change the governor’s mind.

Novak pointed to Twin Metals’ decade-long involvement in Ely, dating back to its precursor Duluth Metals, and cited the company’s two facilities in Ely’s business park, about $39,000 in property taxes paid, employment in the Ely area and contributions to local causes.

Novak also defended the council’s resolution opposing Dayton’s action - which was mirrored by more than a dozen other area governments.

In a recent speech on the value of federal lands, U.S. Interior Sec. Sally Jewell mentioned the Boundary Waters and potentially needing to further restrict the nearby areas.

CWCS sees this as no coincidence. It is very evident Becky Rom, the Friends of the Boundary Waters, Save the Boundary Waters, and other environmental groups have been working the back door to shut down copper/nickel mining, and possibly all mining in northern Minnesota. Many of our traditional uses of our area are also in their crosshairs. It is also evident they have influenced Governor Dayton as well.

Eagle Mine a good model to follow in copper-nickel mining debate

The environmental scrutiny that Polymet has been going through for the past ten years to get to its permit to mine stage is very similar to what Eagle Mine in Michigan has been through.

Opponents to the Eagle Mine, as well as community members, had concerns about water. There were comments that a copper/nickel mine had never been built before in Michigan. Like Polymet, Eagle Mine had strong support for their project.

Eagle Mine has kept its commitment to hire local workers, provide a safe workplace, protect the environment and be a good neighbor. They meet with the community and environmental groups twice a year to provide updates on the project. Public tours are also offered to help people understand the project. In addition, an independent third party environmental monitoring program has been in place for three years.

The Eagle underground mine has been in operation for over a year. Jon Cherry, CEO of Polymet, led the development there and is confident that Polymet can do the same here in Minnesota. Many Polymet supporters have visited Eagle Mine and feel that following the blueprint for the Eagle Mine is a good path to follow for a successful and safe mining operation.
CWCS position on BWCA School Trust Fund Lands

Regarding the Forest Service’s hybrid plan for School Trust Lands within the Boundary Waters:

If any money is to be appropriated by the Minnesota Legislature to address the Forest Service’s hybrid plan for the purchase of School Trust Lands within the Boundary Waters, it should be to sue the Forest Service to UPHOLD THE 1964 WILDERNESS ACT!

When Minnesota became a state in 1858, sections 16 and 36 of every township were granted to Minnesota from the federal government to support schools. Today 2.5 million acres of school trust lands and an additional 1 million acres of mineral rights remain and are managed by the DNR. More than 92 percent of remaining School Trust Land is located within ten northern Minnesota counties. School Trust Lands in other parts of the state were sold according to state laws to support Minnesota schools.

Since the passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act and the creation of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW) in 1978, School Trust Lands have been landlocked inside the BWCAW. Because of restrictions on land in the wilderness area, this land has not generated any revenue for Minnesota schools.

The Forest Service, along with Friends of the Boundary Waters and other environmental groups, has been lobbying for support for a hybrid proposal to exchange 30,000 acres of School Trust Lands in the Boundary Waters and purchase 56,000 acres.

CWCS would like to remind all that the 1964 Wilderness Act addresses state lands surrounded by wilderness as a result of the Act and clearly mandates that if the lands are not accessible they SHALL be exchanged. From the 1964 Wilderness Act:

STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

SECTION 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owners shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture

SF 1750 was passed and signed into law by Governor Dayton in 2012. It encourages the expedited exchange of School Trust Lands in the Boundary Waters for federally owned lands outside of the wilderness. Sec. 4 [92.80] states this.

There are roughly 116,000+ acres of state lands in the Boundary Waters which include 86,000+ acres of School Trust Lands. SF 1750 attempts to address state lands that are not to be exchanged in the Forest Service’s hybrid plan.

Sec. 5 [92.82] d states: The state-owned lands may include state land for which the school trust interest was extinguished through condemnation.

There has not been any condemnation of School Trust Lands in the Boundary Waters. Sec. 5 [92.82] doesn’t identify where funding for purchase would come from if there were condemnation of School Trust Lands in the Boundary Waters for a purchase.

If School Trust Lands were to be condemned, there is no mention in the 1964 Wilderness Act or any other federal law that allows the appropriation of funds by Congress for the purchase of condemned School Trust Lands. The Land and Water Conservation Fund expired September 30, 2015.

The Forest Service disregards the 1964 Wilderness Act which addresses state lands landlocked by wilderness. Minnesota State Legislators passed SF 1750 without realizing this issue had been addressed in federal law, and passing it may have been to appease environmental groups who oppose more land managed by the State. But the caveat is, State legislation is needed to condemn state lands in order for a purchase to be made.

In communications with Senator Tom Bakk and Representative David Dill before his passing, both said Federal law trumps state law. They represent the Arrowhead region which includes the Boundary Waters. The Weeks Act of 1911 is also trumped by the 1964 Wilderness Act.

CWCS proposes the exchange of the designated 30,000 acres outside of the Boundary Waters for 30,000 acres of School Trust Lands within the Boundary Waters and leave the remaining 56,000+ acres to be addressed at a later date. Lake County has passed such a resolution supporting only the exchange and St. Louis County is also supportive of only the exchange. With this action, Minnesota schools will receive a benefit from some of the School Trust Lands that have been unable to generate revenue for Minnesota schools for the past 50 years.

U.S. Forest Service and Department of Natural resources to utilize Good Neighbor Authority to restore forest and watershed health in Minnesota

(Continued from Page Four)

U.S. Forest Service and Department of Natural resources to utilize Good Neighbor Authority to restore forest and watershed health in Minnesota

The Good Neighbor Authority provides the opportunity to work across jurisdictional boundaries and sustainably manage forest lands in a mixed-ownership setting. It leverages state resources to increase capacity to accomplish work on national forest system lands. It also helps strengthen federal and state partnerships as well as open up opportunities for the Forest Service and DNR to work with other partners.

“We are fortunate to have the Minnesota DNR and its employees ready and willing to assist us in achieving important conservation goals on national forests, in addition to the important work they already do on state-managed, county and private lands,” Atkinson said. “I am looking forward to working even more closely with the DNR on a variety of conservation projects.”

The DNR promotes the conservation, enjoyment, and use of Minnesota’s forests; provides long-term, sustainable management of forest resources from state forest lands; improves the health and productivity of other public and private forest lands and community forest lands; and protects life, property, and natural resources from wildfires. To learn more about Minnesota’s state forest management and planning, visit www.mndnr.gov/forestry.

The U.S. Forest Service is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with a mission of sustaining the health, diversity and productivity of the nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

forest products industry. A portion of the receipts from the timber sales will reimburse the state for its costs to do the work, with remaining funds available to conduct additional restoration activities on the forest.

“This agreement continues to foster a positive collaborative relationship between Minnesota and the U.S. Forest Service to address land management on a landscape basis. We very much appreciate the willingness of our federal partners to undertake this pilot program in Minnesota.” said DNR Commissioner Tom Landwehr. “This program is a tribute to the leadership of the U.S. Forest Service to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of forest management.”
You could win this “Wilderness Approved” Boat

1st Prize
- Alumacraft V-16/floor, Evinrude 25HP E-Tec & Karavan Trailer (provided by Duane’s Marine/Virginia, MN)

2nd Prize
- 2-night Stay at Trail’s End Resort on Echo Lake ($250 value donated by Tom & Dawn Tacik, owners)

3rd Prize
- Framed ‘Boundary Waters Camp’ print

Drawing at Annual CWCS Boat Raffle Fundraiser
Sunday, Sept. 11, 2016 at Whiteside Park at close of Harvest Moon Festival

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
Please check your mailing label!
If you have paid your membership, there will be a PD 2016 amount above your name.
If you have not paid your membership, the top line will be blank. See examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PD 2015</th>
<th>Paid memberships will receive a FREE CWCS bumper sticker!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Public Access</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Use Way</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Sense USA 4U&amp;ME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAID for 2016 ☑

NOT PAID for 2016 ☑

Order raffle tickets when sending in your dues!

- $500 Enthusiast
- $250 Patron
- $100 Defender
- $50 Advocate
- $25 Supporter
- $15 Member

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.

All Donations are Tax Deductible! Thank you!

Fill out & Save This Record

CWCS Membership paid on __________, 2016
with check number ________.

Additional Contribution of $___________ also paid.

Thanks!