You could win a round trip
Moose Lake tow with the CWCS Membership Drive

CWCS supports multiple use recreation of the Boundary Waters, which includes the use of boats and motors, as well as canoes. Often canoeists choose the use of towboats to get to their destination faster, so this year CWCS is having a special Membership Drive.

Membership dues received by June 1st will be entered into a drawing for a Round Trip Tow on the Moose Lake Chain for 4 from Moose Bay Company. This is a $200 value.

All new and renewing members will be entered in the drawing.

Thank you for your continued support!

Join CWCS Today!
Preserving access to and multiple-use of public lands & waters

Contribution Level:

- OCF (Obsessive Compulsive Fisherman) — $500
- Defender (Long Weekend) — $100
- Supporter (Canoe/Boat Day Trip) — $25
- Member (License & Bait) — $15

___ New ___ Renewal

| Name ______________________________________________ |
| 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!

Appeals Court upholds USFS authority to adjust permit quotas

Court rules motor permit quota levels must be recalculated in “Chain of lakes” case

An opinion was issued by the US Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit that upheld the ability and need for the US Forest Service to adjust motor permit quotas on those lakes affected by the “Chain of Lakes” court rulings.

The court stated “We reverse the District Court insofar as we conclude that the USFS has the authority to recalculate the base period use to correct a significant legal error made manifest by the Dombrock ruling.

Several preservation groups had attempted to claim that the USFS did not have the ability to manage the Boundary Waters as spelled out in the 1978 BWCAW Act.

The Court’s opinion directs and empowers the USFS to recalculate current quota cap levels that were to be based on the actual use during a base year period in the 1970’s as spelled out by the 1978 BWCAW Act.

The original numbers were compiled prior to the 1978 law, and at that time did not include any of this use since the USFS considered all of this use “exempt” from permits. This use accounted for a large portion of the actual use, thus creating the need for the USFS to include this use in their quota cap.

The ruling also directs the USFS to work towards correcting these incorrect numbers “at the earliest practicable time” and to include groups such as “...Conservationists with Common Sense (CWCS) and other affected parties in the rule making process.

Community Wildfire Protection Plans

Last fall area communities, counties and the Forest Service came together to discuss wildfire preparedness. Superior National Forest Kawishiwi District Ranger Mark VandEvier explained that the meeting was being held in accordance with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 which authorizes community wildfire protection planning, including forest management and hazardous fuel reduction projects on public and private lands in regard to community wildfire response.

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan will address the local forest conditions, assess values and prioritize a plan of action. The risk to property owners’ structures and what property owners can do to protect themselves is also a part of the planning.

Keeping vegetation away from structures is a good start, especially with fewer conifer trees which burn more quickly.

Lake and Cook Counties have developed their Community Wildfire Protection Plans, and this spring the Forest Service is looking to reduce hazardous fuels with pre-scribed burns to reduce balsam fir seed; reduce ladder fuels; reduce understory ladder fuels; and to provide improved forage for wildlife. Twenty such burns are planned in Lake County with proposed treatment of 819 acres.

The state of Minnesota has adopted Firewise, a national program to address the risk of homes in the wildland/urban interface to wildland fire. The main concern is that more people are building in the woods and existing firefighting resources are less able to protect these properties while trying to protect the forest.

(Continued on Page Two)
WICOLA, MPCA teaming up to develop Kawishiwi watershed monitoring project

Reprinted with permission from Ely Echo

With 12 years of initial testing already complete a local lake association is looking to keep the water in the White Iron chain of lakes clean and the property owners informed. White Iron Chain of Lakes Association (WICOLA) president Jim Pinckney welcomed a group of interested parties to begin developing a plan for monitoring the Kawishiwi watershed.

“We’re trying to expand our testing program, this is what this is all about,” said Pinckney. “We’re very concerned that our chain of lakes don’t end up like lakes in the central part of the state where they are trying to recover instead of taking care of it in advance.”

WICOLA board member Ray Doran explained how the organization has been testing water quality.

“WICOLA members have been taking secchi disc readings and depth levels on our chain of lakes since 1994 for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. This past year alone, 66 water readings were sent in to the MPCA,” said Doran.

“The plan of the New Kawishiwi Water Shed Monitoring project is proceeding with water testing to develop a baseline of water quality data for our chain of lakes,” said Doran.

One of the main goals is to create more informed lake property owners.

“We started a water sampling and testing program this last summer, taking monthly samples at a 55 feet deep hole on Garden Lake. The first samples were sent to state labs, courtesy of Nolan Baratono of MPCA. The next four months samples have gone to RMB Environmental Labs in Detroit Lakes, with shipping and lab fees paid by WICOLA. The exception to that are algae samples, all of which have been sent to and processed by MPCA.

Ribbons cutting for Kawishiwi Falls

One of the requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s settlement agreement for the relicensing of the Winton Hydroelectric Power Plant on Fall Lake included recreation sites along the project area. One of those sites, the Kawishiwi Falls viewing area, will have a ribbon cutting ceremony for its grand opening in May.

Kawishiwi Falls is located off the Fernberg Trail, and is one of the few waterfalls in the Kawishiwi watershed monitoring project area reprinted from Ely Echo.

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CWCS RAFFLE

1st Prize - 16 ft. Alumacraft Boat, 25 HP Johnson 4-Stroke Motor & Trailer
2nd Prize - MinnKota 55AT/FC Trolling Motor (Donated by Pike Bay Repair/Tower)
3rd Prize - 2-night stay for two at Poplar Creek Guesthouse (Donated by Ted & Barbara Young)

Ticket: $5 $5

Drawing to be held at CWCS 17th Annual Meeting Sunday, Sept. 10, 2006 Whiteside Park - Drawing at 5 p.m.

Funding the Chain of Lakes Lawsuit & Appeal
Three great prizes! Maximum 2500 tickets

$5 $5

CWCS RAFFLE TICKET ORDER FORM

Name ____________________________________________ Phone _______________________________________
City ___________________________________________ E-mail _______________________________________
State ________ Zip ___________________________
Number of raffle tickets _________________ Total amount enclosed, $5 per ticket ______________

Please enclose check, payable to CWCS. Mail to: CWCS, P.O. Box 1046, Virginia, MN 55792.
The gypsy moth is a major pest in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Its presence has no effective natural controls. Since the early 1900s, the moth has slowly spread west from New England. It is now common in America’s most destructive tree pests. The threats to the population in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin have been reduced and established three distinct population segments (DPS) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The Service’s proposal to remove the gypsy moth from the list of threatened and endangered species would be affected. Birds, mammals, or invertebrates would be adversely affected. Birds, mammals, or invertebrates would be adversely affected. No human effects from the pheromone would occur in July or early August of 2006. The Forest Service will prepare an Environmental Assessment for federal consultation. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture would oversee implementation.

The Discovery Center is a synthetic biological that resembles the scent that female gypsy moths use to attract male moths. In order for the Discovery Center to be distributed in Minnesota, equal numbers of gypsy moth caterpillars can defoliate forests.

To slow the spread of gypsy moths, state and federal agencies propose to use pheromone. Pheromone is embedded into tiny plastic flakes which are then sprayed from an airplane or helicopter flying at low elevation over a specific area. The synthetic pheromone floods the area and confuses the male moths so they cannot find female moths and reproduce more moths.

The pheromone is detectable only to gypsy moths, so no other invertebrates would be affected. Birds, mammals, or invertebrates would be adversely affected. No human effects from the pheromone would occur. Recycling...share this CWCS newsletter with a friend!

Possible state funding increase for ATV programs

ATV users may see the benefit if the Minnesota legislature passes a new formula for allocating gasoline tax revenue for ATV (all terrain vehicle) recreation. Under the current law, the Minnesota Department of Revenue had found that ATV riders purchase almost one third the amount of gasoline sold at pumps for their recreational riding. That amounts to an estimated seven million gallons of eggs in one basket, exactly that is what they have done with wanting only tourism in the ‘basket’. As gasoline prices top the $3 per gallon mark, it is important to note that under the current law that this will result in high prices will affect the tourism economy.

CWCS supports multiple recreational uses of public lands in Minnesota. The CWCS President said he did not support the proposal and that it was an anti-conservation proposal. CWCS President said he did not support the proposal and that it was an anti-conservation proposal. CWCS supports the proposal.

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Bush approved 1.4 million acres of wilderness

The controversy over the reroute of a snowmobile trail in Hovland, a rural township in northeastern Minnesota, is the catalyst for this month’s issue of CWCS Spring newsletter. The Hovland Trail, called the South Fowl Lake snowmobile access by the Forest Service and the Tilbury Trail by snowmobilers, was closed in 2002 because it had been found to be encroaching on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (BWCAW). ACMU, along with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), has recognized that the trail crosses sensitive areas from snowmobile and sports clubs.

The forest has been open for all—hikers, bikers, skiers, snow-shoers, snowmobilers, ATVs, anglers, and boat owners. There is a place for all.

Moose Mountain SNA expanded

Biskell selects Interior Secretary replacement

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Grass roots effort fights for multiple forest use

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