

Leech Lake

ASSOCIATION



The Voice of Leech Lake

Our Mission: To be good stewards of Leech Lake and its environs, recognizing the vulnerability of the lake, and the need for citizens -- both individually and collectively -- to assume responsibility for its care.

Letter from the President,

Where's Winter?

What a difference a year makes. Last January Leech Lake was buried under two feet of snow. This January some folks were concerned that the unseasonably warm weather might fool the lilacs into blooming early. A subsequent cold snap put that notion to rest, but we do have other concerns -- the continuing drought. As you all know, the Leech Lake reservoir is drawn down each fall to accommodate melting of the winter snowpack and spring rains. In a year of normal precipitation, the spring melt will gradually fill the lake to its desired summer levels. The Corps of Engineers, by controlling outflows at Federal Dam, helps to make this happen.

However, Mother Nature has to cooperate. If this dry spell were to continue through winter and spring, the lake would enter the summer recreation season lower than desired, affecting harbor access, placement of docks and boat lifts, public accesses, and so on. It is too early to predict that this situation will happen. Long range weather forecasters are still predicting that shifting weather patterns will produce heavy snowfall later this spring. We hope they're right.

Leech Lake Association Board Members have been busy this winter



November



December



February

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UPCOMING EVENTS

March 3rd

*Womens Expo
 Northern Lights*

March 26th

Leech Lake Assoc. Mtg.

May 5-6th

Lions Home & Garden Show

May 12th

Fishing Season Opener

updating our award-winning Leech Lake Management Plan which will be completed and mailed to all members in the next few months. The Plan provides a "state of the lake" snapshot of Leech Lake lands and waters as well as our vision for the lake for the next several years. A host of topics are covered, including recently completed surveys of the lake's aquatic vegetation and sensitive shoreland areas, fisheries, water quality, climate change ramifica-

(Letter from the President continued to page 2)

(Letter from the President continued from page 1)

tions, land acquisition to protect muskie spawning beds, and much more. Outside consultants contributing to this plan included Doug Schultz and Darrin Hoverson from the Minnesota DNR, Susan Kedzie and Steve Mortensen from the Leech Lake Tribe's Division of Resource Management (DRM), Don Hickman of the Initiative Foundation, Timm Rennecke from the Corps of Engineers, and John Ringle from Cass County Environmental Services. We thank them for their contributions.

Finally, I wish all of you could have attended our annual Christmas dinner at the Ranchhouse Supper Club on December 16 to hear speakers Darrin Hoverson and Doug Schultz from the Minnesota DNR point out the threats to Leech Lake from Aquatic Invasive Species. The LLA and DNR are taking these threats very seriously. The MN DNR has authorized the funding of boat washing equipment and the hiring of additional inspec-

tors to check boats at launching areas and along highways.

The best way to avoid infestation of Leech Lake is through education of the public and self help. If zebra mussels and other AIS get into Leech Lake, we will all suffer from changes to water quality and enjoyment of lake activities. As the summer season arrives, please use extreme caution to avoid infestation. The DNR has provided rules and guidelines for what needs to be done to clean live wells and boats coming into or out of the lake. Please follow these rules.

May you all enjoy the rest of your winter.

Robert Gisvold, President

DOUG SCHULTZ PROMOTED TO AREA FISHERIES SUPERVISOR

Doug Schultz, who has served as Large Lake Specialist on Leech Lake for the past five years, was recently promoted to Area Fisheries Supervisor for the Walker Fishery Management Area. He replaces Harlan Fierstine, who retired in December of 2010.

In his position as Large Lake Specialist, Doug conducted most of the basic fishery research on Leech Lake in recent years and worked closely with the Leech Lake community in efforts to restore good walleye and perch fishing on Leech Lake. These efforts have obviously succeeded. Doug played a key role in updating the Leech Lake management plan, evaluating special walleye harvest regulations, and assess-

ing the potential impact of double crested cormorant predation on the walleye and yellow perch.



Doug Schultz, DNR Area Fisheries Supervisor, with a large muskie temporarily captured as part of muskie population study

Doug was raised on a farm in west central Minnesota. He received his B.S degree in Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences from South Dakota State University in 2003, and his M.S. degree in Zoology from Southern Illinois University. He has worked for the Minnesota DNR since January 2006 with Fisheries Research in Brainerd and survey crews on Mille Lacs Lake. Prior to moving to Walker, Doug worked out of the Lanesboro Fisheries Office developing a long term monitoring program for coldwater streams. Doug's recent promotion is timely and well deserved, and we wish him the greatest success in his new and very responsible position.



Leech Lake Update, November 2011
 Walker Area Fisheries Office
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 Walker, MN 56484
 218-547-1683

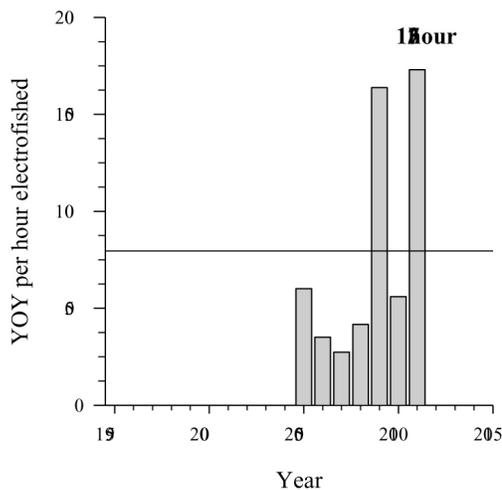
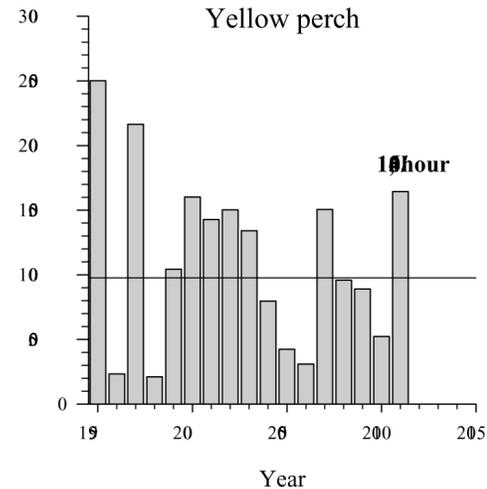
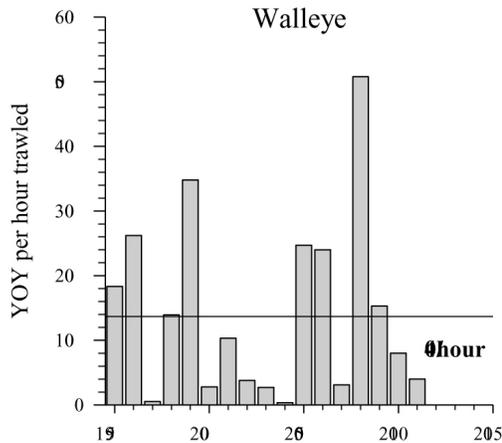


Greetings!

This update is part of a series of reports the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is sending to Leech Lake area resorts, businesses and others interested in DNR activities on Leech Lake. The goal of these messages is to keep you up to date with our findings and current activities on the lake. Earlier updates are available by visiting <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/areas/fisheries/walker/index.html>. Feel free to contact our office if you have any questions or comments, would like copies of previous updates not posted on the website, or if you would like to be added to the mailing list.

2011 Large Lake Survey results

- Seining was cancelled due to the State government shutdown during most of July.
- Trawl catch rates for young-of-year walleye (top left) were below the long-term average.

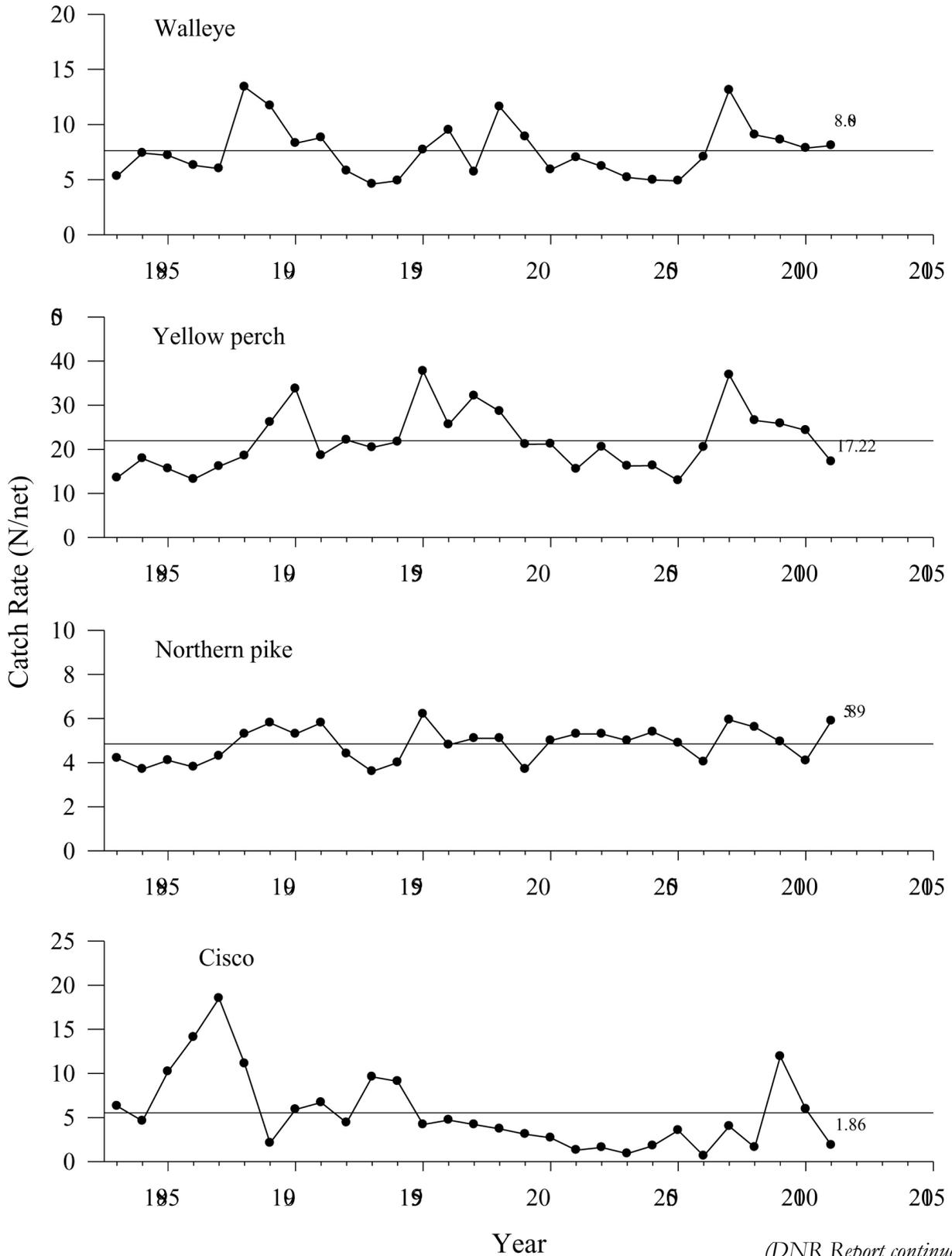


- Electrofishing catch rates of young-of-year walleye (bottom left) reached an all-time high. Over two-thirds of the fish sampled were 6 inches or longer; this bodes well for good survival to older age classes.

(DNR Report continued on page 4)

(DNR Report continued from page 3)

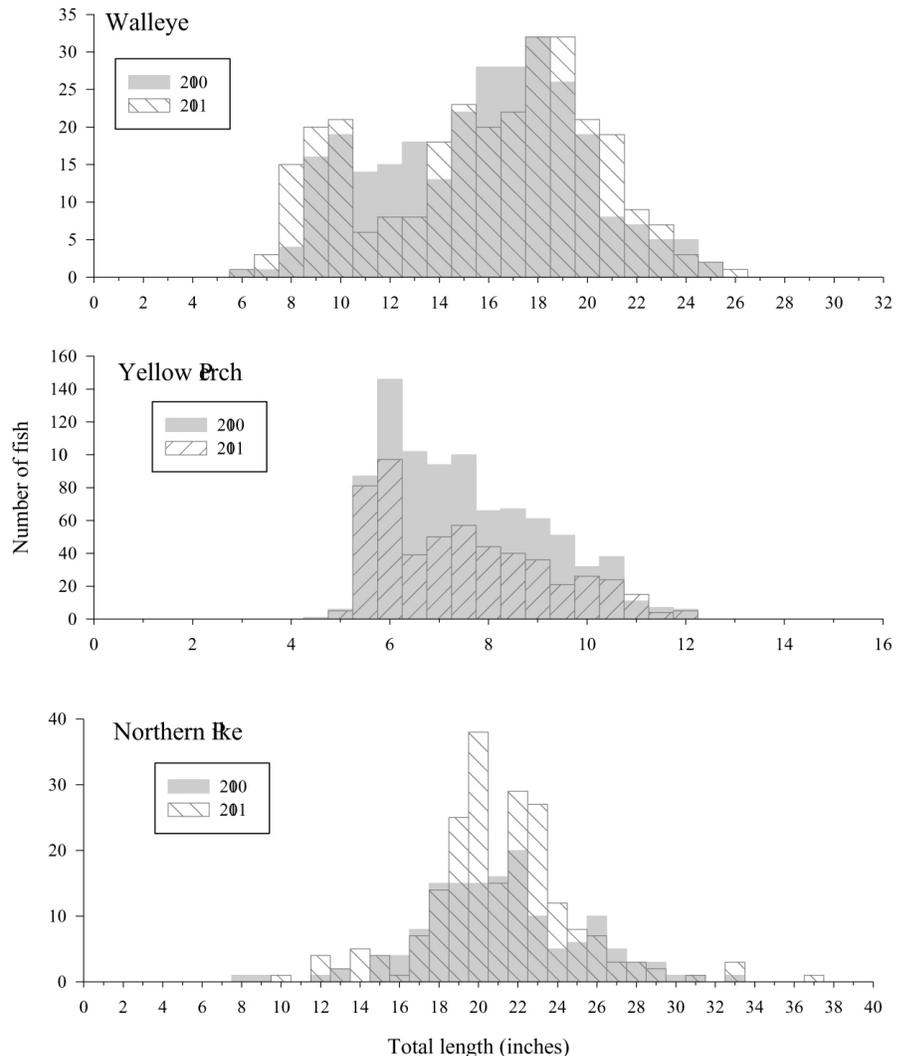
- Gill net catch rates (below) of walleye were above average (horizontal lines) for the fifth consecutive year and catch rates of northern pike increased to a near-record high. Catch rates of yellow perch and cisco, however, fell to below-average.



(DNR Report continued on page 5)

(DNR Report continued from page 4)

- The size distributions of walleye, northern pike, and yellow perch sampled in gill nets are in the inset at right.
- A considerable number of age-1 walleye (7-11 inches) were sampled.
- Fish from 14 to 22 inches comprised the majority of the walleye gill net sample.
- Most northern pike sampled were between 18 and 24 inches, with one 37-inch fish also caught.
- The fishing outlook on Leech Lake continues to remain bright!



2011 Creel Survey Summary

- Angler creel survey results will be summarized later this winter.

Thanks for the help!

As in previous years, a number of volunteers contributed significant amounts of their time assisting Walker staff with walleye egg take at the Boy River, walleye fry stocking on Leech Lake, and sampling on Leech Lake. On behalf of Walker Fisheries office staff and the DNR, THANK YOU!

If you have questions, comments, or requests please contact:

Doug Schultz (doug.w.schultz@state.mn.us)





US Army Corps of Engineers



LEECH RESERVOIR WATER LEVELS

January 2012 was yet another dry month across much of Minnesota. In many counties, it was the sixth consecutive month of precipitation shortfalls. As of February 02, 2012, the water level on Leech Lake is 1293.87 feet. The current discharge from the dam is currently at our required minimum of approximately 120 cfs to maintain downstream river health in an attempt to conserve lake level. The narrow desirable summer range is 1294.50 to 1294.90 but the operating limits are 1292.70 to 1297.94. All elevations are referenced in 1929 NGVD.

The following summary was taken from The February 2012 edition of "HydroClim Minnesota" provided by Greg Spoden, Climatologist and Division of Ecological and Water Resources Web Liaison Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

The U. S. Drought Monitor depicts nearly every Minnesota County as experiencing some level of drought. A large portion of northeast Minnesota, where river and lake levels are very low, is placed in the Severe Drought category. The Drought Monitor also rates much of southern Minnesota in the Severe Drought category. Nearly all other Minnesota locales are determined to be in Moderate Drought. As a state, the au-

turn of 2011 was the driest in Minnesota's modern climate record. That precipitation deficit has been followed thus far this winter by below-average snowfall totals.

The present snow depth is well below the historical median in most Minnesota counties. Monthly mean temperatures for January 2012 were very warm, topping the historical average by 9 to 11 degrees across Minnesota. It was the fourth consecutive month of abnormally warm temperatures. Without ample, widespread precipitation in the late winter and early spring, Minnesota will face a number of drought-related issues entering the 2012 growing season. Minnesota's drought presently exhibits relatively few observable negative impacts. However, the drought situation will become rapidly apparent in the spring in the form of deficient soil moisture supplies and low water levels in wetlands, lakes, and rivers.

The February 2012 edition of "HydroClim Minnesota", an electronic newsletter summarizing Minnesota's climate conditions and the resulting impact on water resources, is posted at:



<http://climate.umn.edu/doc/journal/hc1202.htm>.

MORE INFORMATION

You can visit the Corps of Engineers Water Control Web site at

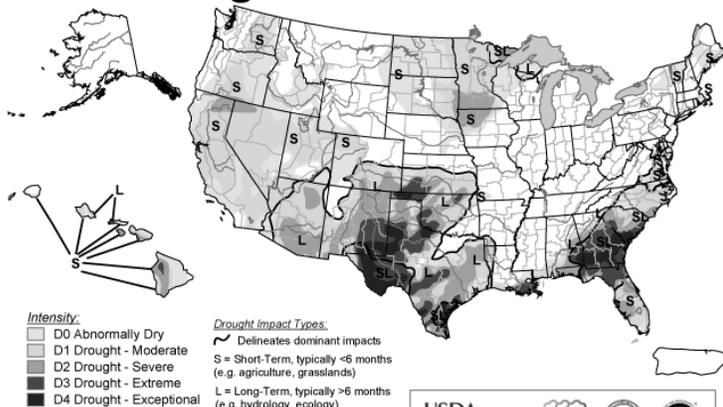


<http://www.mvp-wc.usace.army.mil> for more information on the regulation of Leech Lake Reservoir. Questions can be directed to Timm Rennecke at Leech Lake Dam, 218-654-3145. If you would like to comment regarding how lake levels are affecting you please email:



timm.v.rennecke@usace.army.mil

U.S. Drought Monitor February 21, 2012
Valid 7 a.m. EST



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



Released Thursday, February 23, 2012
 Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

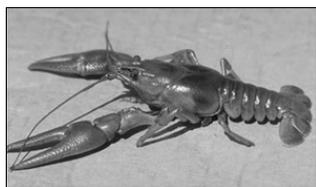


TEN-YEAR VEGETATION SURVEY COMPLETED

In August 2010 the Minnesota DNR published a 109 page study entitled Aquatic Vegetation of Leech Lake, Cass County, 2002-2009,2010. It is available on the DNR website at

<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/index.html>.

The goal of the study was to establish a baseline for tracking future changes in plant community composition and distribution. There has been concern for some time that Leech Lake plant communities might be degraded or destroyed by human activities such as shoreline development, increased motorized boating, changes in water clarity, or water manipulations. Non-native species such as rusty crayfish and Eurasian watermilfoil



could also potentially impact plant communities. However, the above concerns could not be confirmed by the survey. Comparison of the current survey with historical notes, species lists and maps did not reveal major changes in the plant communities. Still, there are anecdotal reports by lakeshore owners that some former weedbeds offshore of their properties have gone missing.



The survey revealed that about 30 percent of Leech Lake supports plant growth, and aquatic plants were found to a depth of 24 feet. Vegetation occurred in only 39 percent of the survey sites (9720 sites total) and was influenced by water depth and turbulence. Plant growth was concentrated in protected, shallow bays. The shallow, windswept main basin was mostly free of vegetation.

Forty-nine native plant taxa were identified, including 15 emergent, three free-floating, four floating, and 27 submerged, with the submerged plant muskgrass being the most common and recorded in 26 percent of all sample sites. The greatest num-



ber of plants occurred in depths of six feet or less. About one-third of these shallow areas (5800 acres) were occupied by wild rice, bulrushes, or other emergent or floating-leaf plants. Distribution maps and water depth profiles were created for each of the commonly found plant species and are available in the full report.

YEAR IN REVIEW: 2010-2015 LEECH LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In December 2010 the Minnesota DNR published its 2010-2015 Management Plan for Leech Lake, with particular emphasis on the walleye fishery. The Plan was developed with input from a 17-member Leech Lake Advisory Committee -- a diverse group that included residents, angler/guides, the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, and business and community members directly associated with Leech lake. This joint effort resulted in a number of goals/benchmarks which could be used to monitor the state of the Leech Lake fishery on a year to year basis. It was agreed that the Advisory Committee would meet with the DNR once each year over the next five years to monitor whether benchmarks set forth in the Plan were being achieved.

The first review meeting (Year 1) of the Advisory Committee and the DNR was held on February 10. Some highlights of that meeting based on DNR 2011 fisheries research are given below:

- ◆ Walleye spawner biomass and recruitment objectives were met in 2011.
- ◆ The walleye gill net catch rate (8.06 fish/net) was below the management objective of 8.5 fish/net, but still above the long term average.
- ◆ The walleye harvest rate for anglers targeting walleyes was 0.18 fish/hour rather than the 0.25 fish/hour benchmark. (Note: 0.18 fish/hour still represents good fishing)
- ◆ The proportion of small walleye in the gill net catch was below the objective range. However, this metric is affected by both growth and recruitment, and could well increase in 2013 assuming average or higher recruitment of the 2011 year class on top of a good 2010 year class.

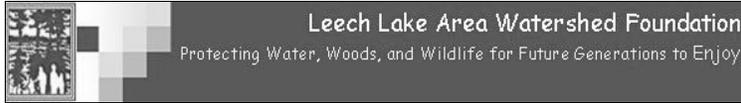
(DNR Year in Review Management Plan continued on page 8)

(DNR Year in Review Management Plan continued from page 7)

- ◆ Management objectives for northern pike and perch were met.
- ◆ The first of four programmed walleye fry stockings (22.02 million) was completed
- ◆ Cormorant management continued, with 2181 birds removed.
- ◆ The 18-26 protected walleye slot was continued during 2011, but will likely be revisited if female biomass exceeds 2.0 lbs/acre for two consecutive years
- ◆ Joint efforts with the Leech Lake Area Watershed Foundation to protect/acquire critical habitat adjoining key offshore spawning areas continued

(Excerpted from DNR Leech Lake Management Plan, Year 1 of 5 Update)

NEWS: JANUARY 25TH, 2012



GRANT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO PROTECT CRITICAL SHORELANDS

The Leech Lake Area Watershed Foundation (LLAWF) in collaboration with Cass County Environmental Services has received state grant money to assist interested landowners in conserving the natural features of their property. Using a land protection tool called a conservation easement, future development is limited which protects fish and wildlife habitat and water quality.

Shoreland that has been determined to be “sensitive shoreland” by a DNR study of Leech Lake completed in 2010 is the focus of the grant program. Landowners of large parcels (> than

400 feet of shoreland and 5+ acres of land) that are undeveloped or minimally developed and fit the sensitive shoreland criteria are the focus of the grant program. For landowners of these parcels who are willing to donate a conservation easement to their property, the grant program will pay for the costs associated with the easement...a value of \$15,000 to \$30,000 per landowner. Larger parcels that remain primarily in their natural state will provide the most significant impact on protection of habitat and water quality.

WHAT IS SENSITIVE SHORELAND?

Sensitive shoreland is defined as a geographical area that has natural and biological features that provide unique or critical habitat. These areas along the shore or in near-shore areas of the lake are crucial to the health and well-being of fish, wildlife, and native plants. Many fish and wildlife species are highly dependent on naturally vegetated shorelines as habitat for feeding, resting, nesting, and their juvenile life stages. Development and land alteration in these sensitive shoreland areas may have significant negative impacts on bird, plant, wildlife, and fish species. These shoreland areas are important to protect from future development to insure good fish and wildlife habitat, good water quality, and future public recreational enjoyment.

These areas along the shore or in near-shore areas of the lake are crucial to the health and well-being of fish, wildlife, and native plants.

Using a land protection tool called a conservation easement, future development is limited which protects fish and wildlife habitat and water quality.

From 2008 to 2010, the DNR conducted an extensive survey of all shoreland on Leech Lake. They looked at 13 different shoreland features, including loon nesting sites; aquatic plants, fish, bird and amphibian species present; soils and wetlands; and more. The study identified over 100 miles of sensitive shoreland on Leech Lake—approximately 47% of the shoreland. Much of this sensitive shoreland is located in Headquarters Bay, Steamboat

(LLA Watershed Foundation News continued on page 9)

(DNR Year in Review Management Plan continued from page 8)



Bay, Kabekona Bay, Miller's Bay, and Portage Bay. For the complete DNR study of Leech Lake sensitive shoreland see:

www.dnr.state.mn.us/eco/sli/index.html

WHAT IS A CONSERVATION EASEMENT?

A conservation easement is a voluntary agreement facilitated by between a landowner and a qualified organization, which is usually a non-profit or local unit of government. Landowners agree to limit the use and development of their property in order to permanently preserve the property's natural and scenic characteristics.

Because each property is unique each easement is unique in how it protects the natural resources of the site and how it suits the landowner's needs. The landowner still owns the property and uses it within the limitations of the easement, but the future development rights and restrictions are held by the qualified organization in perpetuity. The landowner still has the right to sell or transfer the property to heirs who must also abide by the conditions of the easement.

There can be financial benefits to the landowner by placing a conservation easement on their property. The value of the easement---the future development and use rights which are being given up---is determined by an appraisal which will be covered by the grant funds. That easement value is usually eligible for an IRS charitable deduction by the landowner. There may also be estate or property tax benefits; each landowner is advised to consult with their financial advisor for specific benefits relative to their individual financial situation.

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE?

Willing and conservation-minded landowners of large undeveloped or minimally developed parcels who want to participate in the conservation easement program will have the out-of-pocket costs paid for with grant funds. These funds are coming from the MN Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund (lottery proceeds) and the Outdoor Heritage Fund (dedicated sales tax).

Landowners interested in learning more about conservation easements and/or participating in this limited

grant opportunity should contact Paula West, Leech Lake Area Watershed Foundation, at 218-675-5773, info@leechlakewatershed.org or John Sumption, LLAWF Land Conservation Specialist, at 218-368-8304 or sumptionenv@gmail.com.



(LLA Watershed Foundation News, January 25th, 2012)

MATT WARD JOINS WALKER DNR FISHERIES AS LARGE LAKE SPECIALIST

Matt Ward was appointed this February to the Walker DNR Office as Large Lake Specialist for Leech Lake. He will replace and carry on the work of Doug Schultz, who has been our Leech



Lake Large Lake Specialist since April 2007. As mentioned in another article, Doug was recently promoted to the position of Area Fisheries Supervisor, replacing Harlan Firestine who retired. Matt brings a wealth of fisheries research to his new position, including projects assessing walleye diets and modeling walleye consumption estimates on 12 lakes in western Minnesota. He spent four years as a Fisheries Specialist in Duluth responsible for management of trout in streams flowing into Lake Superior. He next spent five years as Large Lake Specialist on Lake Superior, assisting management of all trout and salmon species in that lake, as well as coordinating sonar population assessments of Lake Superior Herring.

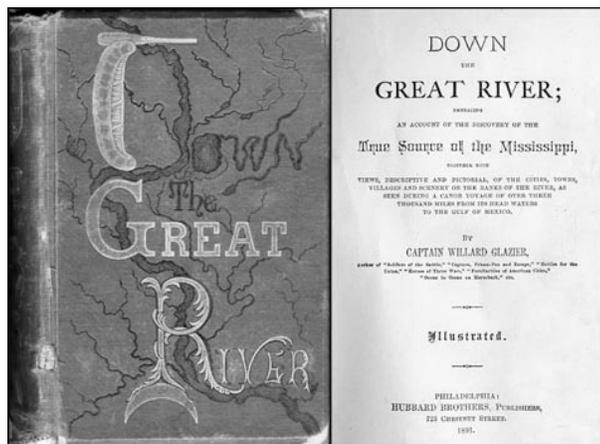
Matt received his BS degree in Fisheries/Limnology from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point in 1999 and his MS in Fisheries Science from South Dakota State University in 2003. We welcome Matt to the Leech Lake area, and encourage you to stop by the Walker Fisheries Office and make his acquaintance.

LEECH LAKE IN ANTIQUITY



In 1884 Captain Willard Glazier, a Civil War Veteran and explorer, traveled by way of Leech Lake to find the “true source” of the Mississippi River. While Schoolcraft had identified Lake Itasca as the river’s source as early as 1832, Glazier had heard rumors that there were waters flowing into Lake Itasca from somewhere beyond, and that this “somewhere beyond” was the “true source.” He believed that discovering the “true source” would make him famous, and also give him material for a book., which he did in fact write. He recounts his adventures in the book titled “Down the Great River; An Account of the Discovery of the

True Source of the Mississippi,” published by Hubbard Publishers of Philadelphia in 1891. His book provides an interesting picture of the Leech Lake country as it was in 1884, before the arrival of the loggers and homesteaders. Excerpts from his book will be included in this Newsletter from time to time. The book also includes an 1880's map of the Leech Lake area, which seems surprisingly accurate for its time (enclosed). In prior issues, Captain Glazier described his trip from Brainerd to Leech Lake, his stay at Agency Bay while awaiting Indian guides, and their arduous journey to Lake Itasca. Their mission mostly accomplished, the group now finds themselves in great peril. Their food is gone, their ammunition has been foolishly squandered, their fishing spoons have been lost in a swamp, and they are more than a week from a trading post.



THE JOURNEY CONTINUES (IN THE WORDS OF CAPTAIN GLAZIER)

Although I had cautioned the guides to awaken me at dawn, I found them snoring lustily at six o'clock. As soon as all were astir, Chenowagesic and the Lagards prepared breakfast. George struck tents and rolled the blankets, while Paine busied himself with an article for the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, descriptive of our voyage to Lake Itasca. But little ceremony was observed at breakfast, which was served with a due regard to our scant rations, and consisted of a small slice of bacon and a “flapjack,” each of very meager dimensions.



Notwithstanding the fact that we were now confronted with empty haversacks and nearly depleted cartridge boxes, my companions were still eager to follow my lead in the work of exploration beyond Itasca, which, from the beginning, had been the controlling incentive of our expedition: to stand at the SOURCE, to look upon the remotest rills and springs which contribute to the birth of the Great River of North America, to write finis to the volume opened by the renowned De Soto, more than 300 years ago, and in which Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, La Hontan, Carver, Pike, Beltrami, Schoolcraft and Nicollet have successively inscribed their names, were quite enough to revive the drooping spirits of the most depressed.

During our encampment on the island Chenowagesic again reminded me that he had planted corn there many years before, and that his wigwam once stood near the spot where we had pitched our tents. He also repeated what he had told me before launching the canoes at Leech Lake, that the region about Lake Itasca was his hunting ground, and that he was thoroughly acquainted with all the rivers, lakes and ponds within a hundred miles. He further said that Paul Beaulieu was in error concerning the source of the Great River, and led me to conclude that the primal reservoir was above and beyond Itasca, and that this lake (Itasca) was simply an expansion of the Mississippi as are Bemidji, Cass, Winnibegoshish, Pepin and several others.

(Leech Lake in Antiquity continued on page 11)

(Leech Lake in Antiquity continued from page 9)

noes rapidly forward, although opposed by a strong and constantly increasing current. Sometimes we found it necessary to lift the canoes over logs, and occasionally to remove diminutive sand bars from the bed of the stream with our paddles. As we neared the head of this primal section of the mighty river, we could readily touch both shores with our hands at the same time, while the average depth of water in the channel did not exceed ten inches.



Every paddle stroke seemed to increase the ardor with which we were carried forward. The desire to see the actual source of a river so celebrated as the Mississippi, whose mouth had been reached nearly two centu-

ries before, was doubtless the impelling motive. In their eagerness to obtain a first view of the beautiful lake toward which we were paddling, and greatly annoyed by the slow progress made in the canoes, my brother and Paine stepped ashore and proposed a race to the crest of the hill which Chenowegasis told them overhung the lake. To this proposition, I made objection, and insisted that all should see the goal of our expedition from the canoes. What had long been sought at last appeared suddenly. On pulling and pushing our way through a network of rushes, similar to the one encountered on leaving Itasca, the cheering sight of a transparent body of water burst upon our view. It was a beautiful lake – the SOURCE of the FATHER OF WATERS!

(TO BE CONTINUED)



ALARMING SPREAD OF ZEBRA MUSSELS CONTINUES

The updated Designation of Infested Waters List released by the MN DNR last fall tells an alarming story. As of October there were over 60 lakes infested by zebra mussels. A year earlier, there had been only 20 lakes



known to be so infested. Last fall there were two more lakes in Otter Tail county added to the infested waters list. In both cases it is thought that these invasives were introduced when boat lifts were brought in

from an infested water body to the new lakes. The early detection of these zebra mussels, still attached to the removed docks, led to a quick treatment by the pesticide,

copper sulfate. It is hoped that this quick treatment might stop these possibly localized infestations in their tracks, but the success of the treatment won't be known until this spring.

These recent infestations make it clear that not only boat owners, but lake service providers, such as boat lift movers, be educated on zebra mussels and their role in preventing further infestations. Lakeshore owners also need to be vigilant and personally inspect any equipment or recreational craft that they buy to make sure that it is clean before being installed in the lake. We are pleased to report that lake service providers in the Leech Lake area have gone through training on zebra mussel prevention and recognize what precautionary steps must be taken.

(Excerpt: Fall 2011 issue of Minnesota Waters Newsletter, Volume 6, Number 4)



PLEASE RECYCLE

Recycling is an important way for us to conserve energy, reduce waste in our landfills and conserve our natural resources for many years to come. Please take a moment to recycle that water bottle, aluminum can, or glass spaghetti jar

instead of tossing it into the garbage. Our earth will thank you for it.



For more information go to <http://www.environment-green.com/>



Costs for printing and distribution of the summer edition of the LLA Newsletter have been donated by the First National Bank of Walker, and Hummingbird Press.

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Leech Lake ASSOCIATION INC

MEMBERSHIP DUES REMINDER:



Reminder!

Because our fiscal year runs from July to July, the date of our Annual Meeting is when memberships expire and dues are collected for the coming year. The notation '12' beside your name on the mailing label means that your membership will expire in July 2012. Those with a 10 or 11 beside your name means your membership has expired. Those with expired memberships will receive a self-addressed envelope and renewal form along with this newsletter. We sincerely hope that you will renew your membership and encourage your friends and neighbors to do likewise. There is strength in numbers, and your dues allow our volunteers to carry on their work, which is to protect Leech Lake, guard your interests, and communicate with you through press releases and this newsletter.

Thank you in advance,
The Membership Committee



LEECH LAKE ASSOCIATION SPONSORS

We are very grateful to all those who have chosen to become or remain sponsors of the Leech Lake Association (\$100 and above). Your generous donations, plus the annual dues of all our members, allow us to continue our mission of protecting Leech Lake and environs.

A special thank you to: 2010-2011 Sponsors:

- ◆ J. Richard Simpson, Chanhassen, MN
- ◆ Dan & Shirley Sheldon, Eden Prairie, MN
- ◆ John & May Benedict, Aurora, IL
- ◆ James & Nina Palubicki, Fosston, MN
- ◆ Robert and Patti Gisvold, Walker, MN
- ◆ LeRoy & Marilyn Radermacher, Jordan, MN
- ◆ Oak Point Homeowners Association
- ◆ Isobel Brown, Whipholt, MN
- ◆ Jack Szczepek, Charlotte, NC
- ◆ Robert & Nita-Eagle Frink, Rock Island, IL
- ◆ Dick & Michel Tiedeman, Walker, MN
- ◆ Ann & R.I. Burns, Jr, Edina, MN
- ◆ Jim & Susan Osberg, Eden Prairie, MN
- ◆ Ben Tande, Timber Creek Dock, Walker, MN
- ◆ Carl & Mary Schroeder, St Paul, MN
- ◆ James Thomas, Anamosa, IA

LifeTime Member (\$1000 or more)

- ◆ Dale & Harriet Jones, Walker, MN

A special welcome to all our new members, and to all of you who have continued to support us over the years as the walleye fishery has recovered.

LLA Board Meetings are the second Monday of each month at 9:30 AM at the courthouse. Members and guest are welcome!



Leech Lake Association
PO Box 1613
Walker, MN 56484

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