JESSIE LAKE WATERSHED ASSOCIATION

JESSIE JABBER

VOL.14, NO. 1 SPRING 2011

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT Marn Flicker:

This is the last letter I will need to write, as there will be no more issues of The Jabber! No more updates on water quality, invasive species, walleye production, beaver dam control or shoreline restoration. We can forget about marking calendars for summer picnics, Share the Lake Day, spring and fall meetings and roadside clean-up. We can throw out thirteen years of data and plans for making informed decisions on managing the phosphorus that turns the lake slime green on hot August days. Words like TMDL-Alum- External load and Internal load will no longer need to be in your vocabulary. Grant writing time to improve water quality can now be spent on golf and fishing. The neighborhood watch "signs" can fade into the sunset. We will sponsor one great "Party Day" to use up the checkbook balance and then close the account.

We all know that this is not true but "what if" it were true? Where would JLWA be today without those few truly dedicated volunteers that just keep giving and giving of their time and talents? I want to thank each of them for their dedication to JLWA. We need each of you to consider more involvement to help protect and enhance our watershed's lakes, streams and forest areas. We are only borrowing this watershed from our grandkids. What shape will it be in when we give it over to them?

We have immediate needs for volunteers on committees like Environmental, Historian, Membership, Media, Hospitality and Directors. Yes, there will be a JLWA for many years to come and most major concerns will be addressed as needed by those members who chose to serve. My "wish list" as President of the Association is that each member finds a way to be active in one new service to the watershed. Explore new service territory. Attend the spring and fall meetings and meet others who serve with you. We need more than the 15-20 percent of members that have attended for the past 10 years. Let's make the new meeting location a new beginning for involvement in 2011. Nobel Peace Prize winner A. Schweitzer wrote "The only ones among you who will be really happy are those who sought and found ways to serve".

This letter was intended to raise awareness in hopes that you will continue reading all of the articles in this newsletter that explain our concerns and the ways we are attempting to address them. Our editor, Harold Goetzman spends countless hours in an attempt to keep us informed on watershed environmental issues and local interest items.

Some dates to mark on your calendars:

May 14th – Governors opener in Grand Rapids
May 20th - Water Summit (see your mailing)
May 21st - Spring meeting 9 am @ Jesse Lake Church
July 13th - Share the Lake Day (July 21st backup date)
July 30th - Summer Association Picnic
Sept. 3rd - Fall meeting

See you at the meetings and "on the water"

SPRING MEETING

Hope to see you all at the spring meeting starting at **10:00 a.m. (coffee at 9:00am) on Saturday May 21st.** Please note the new meeting place as we will meet at the new **Jesse Lake Lutheran Church** on County Rd 4. The business meeting will follow the coffee hour starting at 9:00 with your directors and neighbors. Maybe you can share your fish stories and hot spots with a new member.

JESSE LAKE LUTHERAN CHURCH

In 1908 the Rev. L.W. Gulstrom of Grand Rapids came to Jessie Lake to help organize a church society for the Swedish Lutheran congregation. They first met in the Alszen School House with Rev. Gulstrom conducting the services as he traveled to the area by railroad from Grand Rapids.

Two acres of land were purchased in 1913 by the Ladies Aid for the purpose of erecting a church building. The 24 ft by 50 ft building was erected in 1919 and the first service was held on Thanksgiving Day. Later the church was moved back from the road and in 1940 merged with the Zion Norwegian congregation to form Jesse Lake Lutheran. This building served the community until 2010 when a decision was made to build a new church. The old church (below) was demolished and a new church was built this winter. The first service was held in the new building on March 20th of 2011.

This familiar sight of the Jesse Lake Lutheran Church has disappeared after 90 years of use. It is always sad for us to see a part of history gone. The spirit of the congregation, however, has not left and hopefully, the new building will serve for as many years.

The Greenwood Cemetery was established to the east of the church and was maintained by the church until 1927 when it was taken over by the township and continues to be used today.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT FOUND LACKING IN SOME BOATS

DNR News Release

The safety of Minnesota boaters is a top priority. Conservation officers with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) want to see more folks taking the necessary precautions the rest of the summer to ensure a safe and enjoyable experience on the water.

A few areas are of particular concern. I regularly see three problems, Milaca-based DNR Conservation Officer David Schottenbauer said. Folks take the boat out and forget the life jackets. Or they are unaware they need a throwable personal flotation device (PFD), like a boater¹s cushion, for boats 16 feet and longer. Also, boaters incorrectly assume that a boat cushion counts as a primary flotation device.

Regardless of length, all boats (except sailboards), including canoes, kayaks and duck boats, must have a readily accessible U.S. Coast Guard approved wearable PFD for each person on board. Also, any boat 16 feet or longer (except canoes and kayaks) must have onboard an immediately available Coast Guard approved Type IV throwable flotation device, such as a boat cushion or ring buoy. Lack of a throwable device is a common boating law violation.

The good news is that children under 10 are doing a great job wearing their life jackets while boating, in compliance with the Minnesota law that became effective in 2005. Exceptions include being on a boat with a licensed captain or a boat that is anchored and being used as a platform for swimming. Children below deck in a cabin cruiser are also exempt from this regulation.

The bad news is that officers report that some parents are buying unapproved flotation jackets, suits and swimming aids for their children to wear while boating. These do not fulfill legal requirements. The DNR reminds adults to check the label for U.S. Coast Guard approval before putting a PFD on a child. Children found wearing their life vests while boating are eligible for a PFD Panda certificate. The certificates are handed out by DNR conservation officers and county sheriff¹s deputies and are good for a free Dairy Queen treat.

Violations of any life jacket law involve fines and fees of more than $100 for each occurrence.

GET THE LEAD OUT

By Harold Goetzman

With the Minnesota fishing opener fast approaching, the MPCA is encouraging anglers to switch to lead-free tackle. The toxic metal can poison wildlife such as loons, swans and eagles that inadvertently swallow lead fishing tackle. Loons will die within three weeks after ingesting a lead sinker or jig. Research on dead waterfowl has found lead in their gizzards, which they have mistaken for pebbles needed to help grind their food.

To benefit wildlife and anglers, the MPCA offers these tips: 1) Use sinkers and jigs made from nonhazardous materials such as steel, tungsten, tin and bismuth. 2) Never throw old fishing gear into the water or on shore. 3) Never put a lead sinker in your mouth or bite down on slip shot. Use a pair of pliers. 4) Wash your hand thoroughly after handling lead sinkers or cleaning out your tackle box.

Watch for tackle exchange programs at bait shops in your area. You can bring in your toxic lead tackle and trade for non-toxic weights and jigs (in limited quantities). I know they usually have one at the West End Marketplace in Grand Rapids. Most of the bait and tackle shops now carry the non-toxic tackle so look for it the next time you purchase new sinkers and jigs.

INVASIVE SPECIES

By Doug Jensen, Shore to Shore, Sept 2010, U of MN Sea Grant

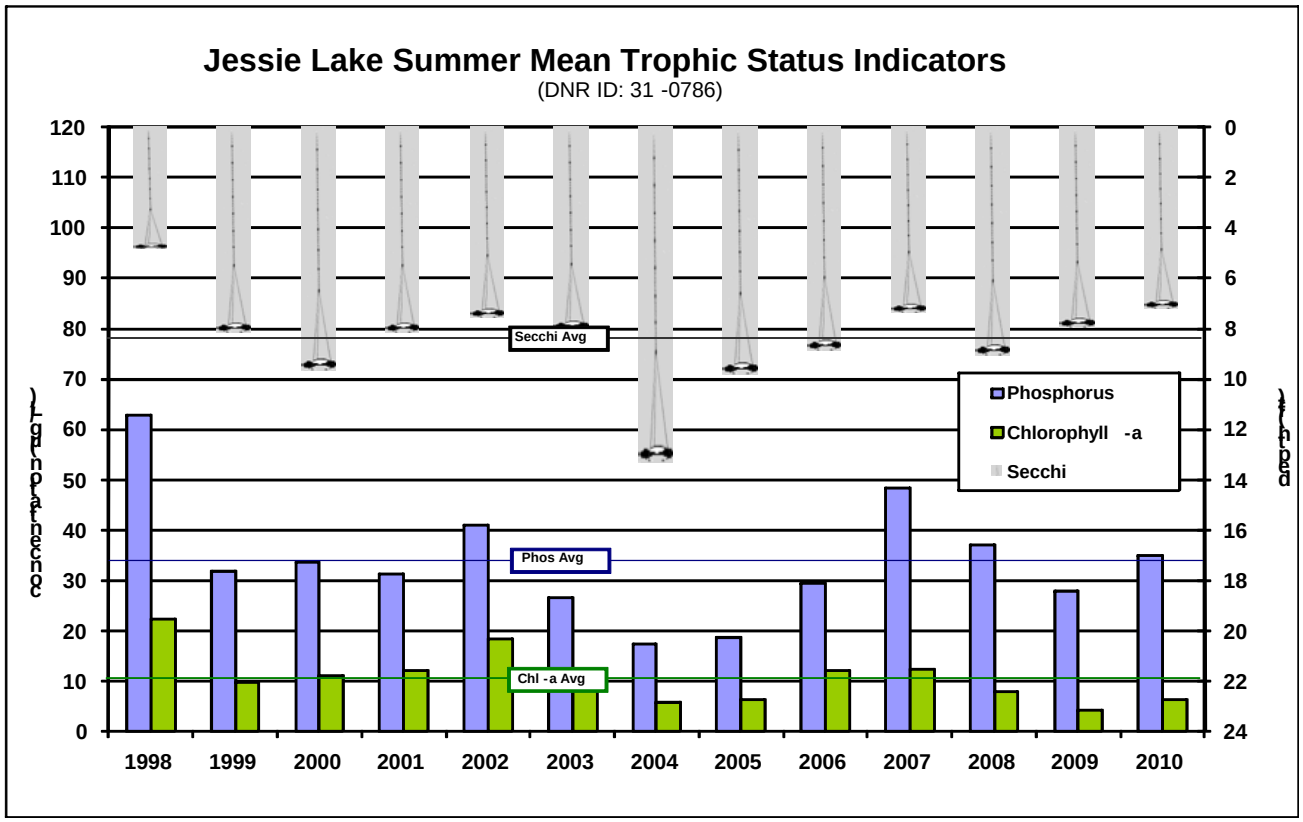
"Good things often come to those who wait…" and, though it's been in development for five years, Minnesota's new comprehensive statewide plan to prevent, reduce spread, and promote management of invasive species is indeed a good thing. While state, federal, tribal, and local governments and businesses have been working to address invasive species for nearly two decades; this plan coordinates and guides those efforts over the long-term. It is one of the first in the country to cover the full range of species—aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals and pathogens. Developed by a workgroup of the Minnesota Invasive Species Advisory Council, a Minnesota State Management Plan for Invasive Species was approved by the national Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force late last year. It is regarded as a forward-looking effort to prevent, detect, respond to and manage invasive species. Some funding for the plan to address aquatic invaders could come from a federal grant through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. Timing for funding could be better, but hopefully the legislature will go forward with this issue.

Unfortunately, aquatic invaders like zebra mussels, spiny waterfleas, and Eurasian watermilfoil spread to a couple of new lakes and rivers each year, each slipping through the cracks despite aggressive efforts to prevent that from happening. With more resources and people working on these and other invasive species threats, Minnesota can get ahead of the curve in avoiding the devastating impacts of invasive species on our waters and shorelands.

JESSIE LAKE 2010 MONITORING YEAR END REVIEW

By Noel Griese

Thirteen consecutive years of data have been collected on Jessie Lake since 1998 through the continued efforts and partnership between the Jessie Lake Watershed Association and Itasca County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). Based on monitoring data, 2010 started out like most years with good water clarity, but in August and September the lake experienced some very poor water clarity due to algae blooms. Phosphorus and chlorophyll-a (measurement of algae) concentrations were near or above average at 35 ug/l and 6.3 ug/l respectively. An increase in phosphorus from 22 ug/l to 55 ug/l and chlorophyll-a from 3.0 ug/l to 11.2 ug/l from July to August corresponds with oxygen-temperature profiles, which indicate that the lake partially destratified like many years in August. Nutrients from the bottom of the lake were again mixed to the surface causing the lake to turn green/brown due to algae blooms during the latter half of the summer, which limited secchi clarity to as low as 4 feet during the month of September.



Jessie Lake is one of a few lakes in the county, which has enough data (minimum 10 years of data) to be able to determine if there are improving, maintaining, or declining trends. Since 1998, data continues to show there is no significant trend in water quality for Jessie Lake, meaning amidst the yearly ups and downs the lake appears to be remaining stable, which continues to be encouraging to see. Data collected on Jessie over the past 13 years is of great value to local resource managers because it lends the ability to make informed decisions as we move forward with future management strategies. Monitoring efforts will continue in 2011, and as always it is great to see the continued commitment of the Jessie Lake Watershed Association to protect and preserve the future health of Jessie Lake.

WALLEYE PRODUCTION

MN DNR News Release

The connection between walleyes and water quality cannot be stressed enough. In the century ahead, the lakes that will continue to provide the best fishing are those that remain clean, resilient, and contain all the elements of a complex natural system. The DNR Fisheries Section chief agrees and he encourages anglers statewide to get involved in local water policy planning, habitat conservation projects and funding initiatives for water-related conservation. Closer to the water, he encourages riparian property owners to conserve habitat and to take steps that minimize soil erosion or nutrient loading by maintaining buffer strips or planting deep-rooted vegetation. These actions, as well as helping educate others on the importance of habitat, are in the best long-term interests of the angling and fishing-related business community. Minnesota has a very popular and effective $3 million-a-year walleye-stocking program. Yet we should never forget that 85 percent of the state's walleye harvest is the result of naturally reproducing wild fish. Therefore, we need to keep those natural factories in good shape. They are the low-cost way to produce fish for they require no labor, no trucks and no gasoline to take fish from the eggs to the end of your line.

ARMY WORM INVASION DELAYED

No big army worm invasion is expected this year according to the DNR. Forest health experts for the DNR say they don't expect widespread defoliation from the caterpillars, sometimes called army worms, this year so don't cancel your summer events. It has been 10 years since the last massive outbreak of forest tent caterpillars across Minnesota and the cyclical pest usually peaks about every 10 years. While the outbreaks peak on average every 10 years, the peaks have ranged from six to 16 years apart, said Mike Albers, DNR forest specialist.

The last peak defoliation from the caterpillars occurred in 2001 with 7.75 million acres affected and was followed by 7.3 million acres defoliated in 2002. They were the largest such outbreaks in Minnesota history. Needless to say they caused a leafless, wormy mess wherever they marched, ruining outdoor events with their squirming defecating hordes. The caterpillar numbers then crashed to their low point in 2006, with just 1000 acres defoliated. So far the building to the next peak has been slow with just 70,000 acres defoliated last year. It will probably go up into the hundreds of thousands of acres this summer, but not millions. It will likely take a couple more years before the peak arrives as the numbers build exponentially each year.

JESSIE LAKE TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD STUDY

By Harold Goetzman/Noel Griese

Since the last newsletter the final Implementation Plan has been completed by Wenck and distributed to the interested public. This document is about 35 pages long and is a comprehensive review of the various options available for reducing the phosphorous load to Jessie Lake. The report was discussed at our public meeting in November and then sent out to those members with email in January. It will also be on the agenda for the JLWA spring meeting. The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study is finally near completion and is at the EPA awaiting final approval. The Jessie Lake Technical Advisory Committee met on February 3, 2011 and is beginning to determine which strategies to implement and how best to manage Jessie Lake's future water quality.

The Jessie Lake Watershed TAC meeting had the following present: Dave Weitzel, Rian Reed, Erika Herr, Karl Koller (All of MN DNR), Eric Raitanen (USFS), Jim Gustafson and Noel Griese (Itasca SWCD, Marn Flicker and Harold Goetzman (Jessie Lake Watershed Assoc), Nolan Baratono and Joel Peterson (MPCA). The goal for the TAC meeting was to discuss strategies for the Jessie Lake Implementation Plan.

Current TMDL Report Status: Noel and Nolan reported that the public comment period ended December 8, 2010 and comments were currently being responded to by the MPCA and SWCD and then the TMDL will be sent to EPA for final approval. (Note – was sent in late March)

TMDL Implementation Direction: Karl Koller recommended that the TAC review the plan and where further input is needed the TAC should bring in professional resources to help educate the TAC in making informed decisions.

Internal Load Reduction Strategies: Three primary implementation strategies were discussed (1) Alum Treatment (2) Hypolimnetic Aeration and (3) Hypolimnetic Withdrawl.

Alum Treatment: Determined to be the most cost effective internal load strategy, but further information is needed to make a decision on the benefits/implications of Alum Treatment on Jessie Lake and downstream watersheds.

Dave questioned if a 40% alum treatment could visually be perceived by the public and also mentioned more information would be necessary to determine potential fishery/biological impacts, particularly in regard to invertebrates in the lake sediment.

Hypolimnetic Aeration: Consensus of TAC that hypolimnetic (area below the thermocline) aeration is not an effective management strategy that the TAC would pursue due to high costs and long-term implications of installing and maintaining.

Hypolimnetic Withdrawl: TAC not clear on the long-term effects of this technology and requested further information be obtained.

External Load Reduction Strategies: Strategies include (1) no net phosphorus increase ordinance (2) septic upgrades (3) upstream lake improvements (4) lakeshore buffers and (5) stream restorations.

Jim and Harold discussed the possibility of a "No Net Phos Increase Ordinance" with Don Dewey of Itasca County Environmental Services. Don recommended addressing this issue during the next County zoning update in 2012. Harold and Jim stated they also had discussed requiring mandatory septic upgrades for lakes like Jessie, which are listed on EPA's 303d list of impaired waters. Don recommended that issue could also be addressed at the next ordinance revision. Harold also mentioned the importance of considering a septic pumping ordinance and public education.

Harold stated there is limited development on upstream lakes and therefore limited ability to implement reduction strategies. It was agreed that SWCD would address the last two strategies (shoreland buffers and stream restoration) as the first step. Jim stated that the SWCD would submit a proposal to the Chippewa National Forest Resource Advisory Committee to implement shoreland buffers and stormwater management on Jessie Lake. The proposal deadline is March 1, 2011. Jim stated Itasca SWCD would also submit a proposal to the Chippewa National Forest RAC to replace Tilly's Creek culvert on County Road 133. Due to short timeline for submitting the grants, the SWCD is only prepared to move forward with the culvert portion for the proposal now. Noel stated that landowner buy in will be needed before any strategy to stabilize the banks on private land can move forward. Marn volunteered to discuss the culvert replacement with downstream landowners who own property along Tilly's Creek. Discussion will also include the possibility of implementing some stream bank stabilization options that would have low impact on their property.

Rian and Harold both stated that it would be helpful to have a chart, based on Wenck's predictive model, that shows what reduction in phosphorus concentration the lake will see based on pounds of phosphorus removed from the lake by the various recommended implementation strategies. Harold questioned what level of phosphorus removal it would take for Jessie Lake to maintain its current water quality. This will be determined by SWCD.

Action Items: Nolan and Joel (MPCA) will provide technical resources on Alum treatment and the benefits/implications to Jessie Lake. They will look for professionals who have worked with Alum to give a presentation to the TAC on Alum and its potential application to Jessie Lake.

The next TAC meeting will be held this spring when the status of the grant proposals is known.

ALUM TREATMENTS TO CONTROL PHOSPHORUS IN LAKES
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

What is alum and how does it work? ALUM (aluminum sulfate) is a nontoxic material commonly used in water treatment plants to clarify drinking water. In lakes, however, alum is used to reduce the amount of the nutrient phosphorus in the water. Reducing phosphorus concentrations in lake water can have a similar clarifying effect by limiting the availability of this nutrient for algae production. Phosphorus enters the water either externally, from run-off or groundwater, or internally, from the nutrient rich sediments on the bottom of the lake. Phosphorus is released from the sediments under anoxic conditions that occur when the lake stratifies and oxygen is depleted from the lower layer. Even when external sources of phosphorus have been curtailed by best management practices, the internal recycling of phosphorus can continue to support explosive algal growth. Alum is used primarily to control this internal recycling of phosphorus from the sediments of the lake bottom. On contact with water, alum forms a fluffy aluminum hydroxide precipitate called floc. Aluminum hydroxide (the principle ingredient in common antacids such as Maalox) binds with phosphorus to form an aluminum phosphate compound. This compound is insoluble in water under most conditions so the phosphorus in it can no longer be used as food by algae organisms. As the floc slowly settles, some phosphorus is removed from the water. The floc also tends to collect suspended particles in the water and carry them down to the bottom, leaving the lake noticeably clearer. On the bottom of the lake the floc forms a layer that acts as a phosphorus barrier by combining with phosphorus as it is released from the sediments.

Why treat a lake with alum? Increased nutrient loading, particularly phosphorus has accelerated eutrophication of lakes and consequently reduced their ecological health and recreational value. Frequent and pervasive algal blooms, low water transparency, noxious odors, depletion of dissolved oxygen, and fish kills frequently accompany cultural eutrophication. External sources of phosphorus delivered in run-off from the watershed are often the main contributor of excessive phosphorus to lakes. Typically, the first steps taken in a lake rehabilitation effort target the control the external sources of phosphorus and can include: encouraging the use of phosphorus free fertilizers; improving agricultural practices, reducing urban run-off; and restoring vegetation buffers around waterways.

Lake researchers have learned that lakes are very slow to recover after excessive phosphorus inputs have been eliminated. Furthermore, it's extremely difficult to achieve recovery of lake conditions without additional in-lake management. This is due to the fact that lake sediments have become phosphorus rich and can deliver excessive amounts of phosphorus to the overlying water. When dissolved oxygen levels decrease in the bottom waters of the lake (anaerobic conditions), large amounts of phosphorus trapped in the bottom sediments are released into the overlying water. This process is often called internal nutrient loading or recycling.

Is alum toxic to aquatic life? Some studies have been conducted and show no obvious effects on trout or salmon. Also, a detailed study of the impact of alum treatments on benthic (bottom dwelling) insects found that benthic insect populations either increased in diversity or remained at the same diversity after treatment.

How much does an alum treatment cost? The costs of alum applications are primarily dependent on the form alum used (wet or dry), dosage rate, area treated, equipment rental or purchase and labor. Liquid alum has been used when large alum doses were needed. Treatment costs range from $280/ to $700/acre ($450=approximate average) depending on the dosage requirements and costs to mobilize equipment.

How effective are alum treatments, and how long do they last? A number of case studies have been conducted on lakes that have undergone nutrient inactivation with alum. Eugene Welch and Dennis Cooke (1995) evaluated the effectiveness and longevity of treatments on twenty-one lakes across the

United States. They concluded that the treatments were effective in six of the nine shallow lakes, controlling phosphorus for at least eight years on average. Applications in stratified lakes were highly effective and longer lasting. Percent reduction in controlling internal phosphorus loading has been continuously above eighty percent. The study did however find that alum treatment of lakes with high external loading was not effective.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

JLWA Logo Shirts. For those interested in ordering this year, we will take orders at the spring meeting and then place an order. Marn and Marie Flicker will coordinate the ordering and distribution. If you want to order or have questions about colors please call Marie at 218-326-0811(home). Also, we have 5 hats available if you are interested.

Loon Count. In Minnesota a statewide loon count in 360 designated lakes is usually done every year by volunteers. A total of 1663 adults and 474 chicks were counted last year. In our area Spider Lake had 29 adults and 1 chick, Wabana had 28 adults and 2 chicks, Sand Lake had 9 adults and no chicks and Big Trout Lake had 9 adults and 1 chick. In comparison, Jim Anderson reported 13 adults and no chicks for Jessie Lake last year. It appears statewide the number of adults per chick is much lower than in the north country with a 3.5 ratio compared to our 22 adults per chick.

Zebra Mussels. The discovery of Zebra Mussels in Mille Lacs, Minnetonka and Gull Lake brings a concern regarding boats that use these lakes and then travel to Itasca County. We need to do our best to insure only clean boats and those with empty live wells enter our lakes.

The DNR and others are very concerned about the spread of zebra mussels out of Mille Lacs Lake. According to DNR studies, Mille Lacs Lake has about 400,000 angling trips per year, so the volume of recreational boat traffic is huge. It is recommended that all lake and river groups step up their volunteer and community protection and education efforts. JLWA has obtained new warning signs from the DNR for the Jessie Lake and Peterson Lake public landings and the resort ramps on Jessie Lake.

Fish Diseases. Like most living creatures, fish are susceptible to various parasites, infections and diseases. One disease that has been seen in a few area lakes, including Jessie, the past few years is called *Dermal Sarcoma* and is only seen in walleye. The initial stages of it appear as red or bloody looking spots on the skin of the fish. In the later stages it develops into grape-like tumors on the fishes skin and fins. The growths are usually gray-white or pinkish in color. This infection can occur any time, but is more common during the spawn as it is spread through contact between the fish. The DNR recommends that any infected fish caught be removed from the lake and destroyed. Do not throw it back even if it is a bigger fish. This is not known to affect humans, but you should always cook your fish thoroughly.

Another disease that has been observed is called Heterosporis and is predominantly seen in yellow perch, but also has been found in walleyes, northern pike and rock bass. Heterosporis is a microscopic parasite that infects muscle tissue of fish. The infected area looks like a white or opaque area in the fish fillet. These areas appearing like freezer burn can be more than an inch long. Little is known about this disease, but it is believed infected fathead minnows sold as bait may spread the disease. There is no evidence that heterosporis can infect people. Just remove the affected area when cleaning fish.

Fish Measuring. To properly measure a fish, anglers should use a rigid ruler affixed to a flat surface with an "end stop" at the zero end. Lay the fish over the ruler with the nose pressed against the end stop. Pinch the tips of the tail together. The length of the fish from nose to the tip of the tail is considered the legal length of the fish. While in rough water, the end stop acts as a measurement aid, preventing the fish from sliding around on the ruler. Flexible tape measures or rubber rulers do not provide an accurate length. Also, measuring stickers can be inaccurate because they can shrink in the sun. A metal or plastic measuring device is best.

Quotable. Quote – “He that plants a tree loves others besides himself” Thomas Fuller

DID YOU KNOW?

By Harold Goetzman

- The Raptor Center in St. Paul recently released two eagles rescued in the North nicknamed Rapala and Harley. The Center handles more than 800 birds of prey each year. Of the roughly 100 eagles that come into the Center each year, more than one-third will die because of lead poisoning.
- The oldest eagle documented in the country was a 32-yr old bird from Maine.
- Northern pike are a slow-growing fish species that can be vulnerable to over harvest. It takes 10 years for a pike to reach 35 inches or longer.
- A DNR study of seven northern MN lakes found that anglers harvested more than 20% of the large pike population annually.
- Wetlands provide important utility functions such as water storage, uptake of excess nutrients, filtering of sediments and other water quality functions.
- Wetlands provide important habitat for numerous species of animals and plants.
- Current rules that took effect in 2009 require that 1.5 acres of wetland be created for every acre disturbed if the replacement is in a different watershed.
- Recent surveys show the population of trumpeter swans has doubled in the past 5 years to 5,362.
- Minnesota was voted the best trail state in the country. This included trails for biking, hiking, ATV's and snowmobiles.
- Minnesotans love fishing and hunting. The state ranks first nationally with 32% of its residents participating in the sports.
- The 2010 deer hunting harvest was 8% greater than 2009.
- The $17 fee for a basic MN fishing license is 36th lowest in the nation.
- Red-winged blackbirds are among North America's most abundant birds, with somewhere between 100 and 200 million nationwide.
- In 2010, MN had its second wettest year in history and ninth warmest year dating back to 1895.
- The ice went out on Jessie Lake on April 28th, which is three days over the average.

MEMBERSHIP

The JLWA presently has 87 paid members (102 last year). If you have not paid your 2011 dues, please send your $10 to Mike Raymond, 48881 E. Jessie Drive, Talmoon, MN 56637.

CLIP AND SAVE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Our JLWA website is ---www.minnesotawaters.org/Jessie

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