Minnesota Natural Resources Department: Environmental Assessment Files Regarding State Parks

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

McCARTHY BEACH STATE PARK

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Purpose of the Action - McCarthy Beach State Park was established by an act of the 1945 Minnesota State Legislature and dedicated to the service men of World War II on the day of Japanese surrender, August 14, 1945.

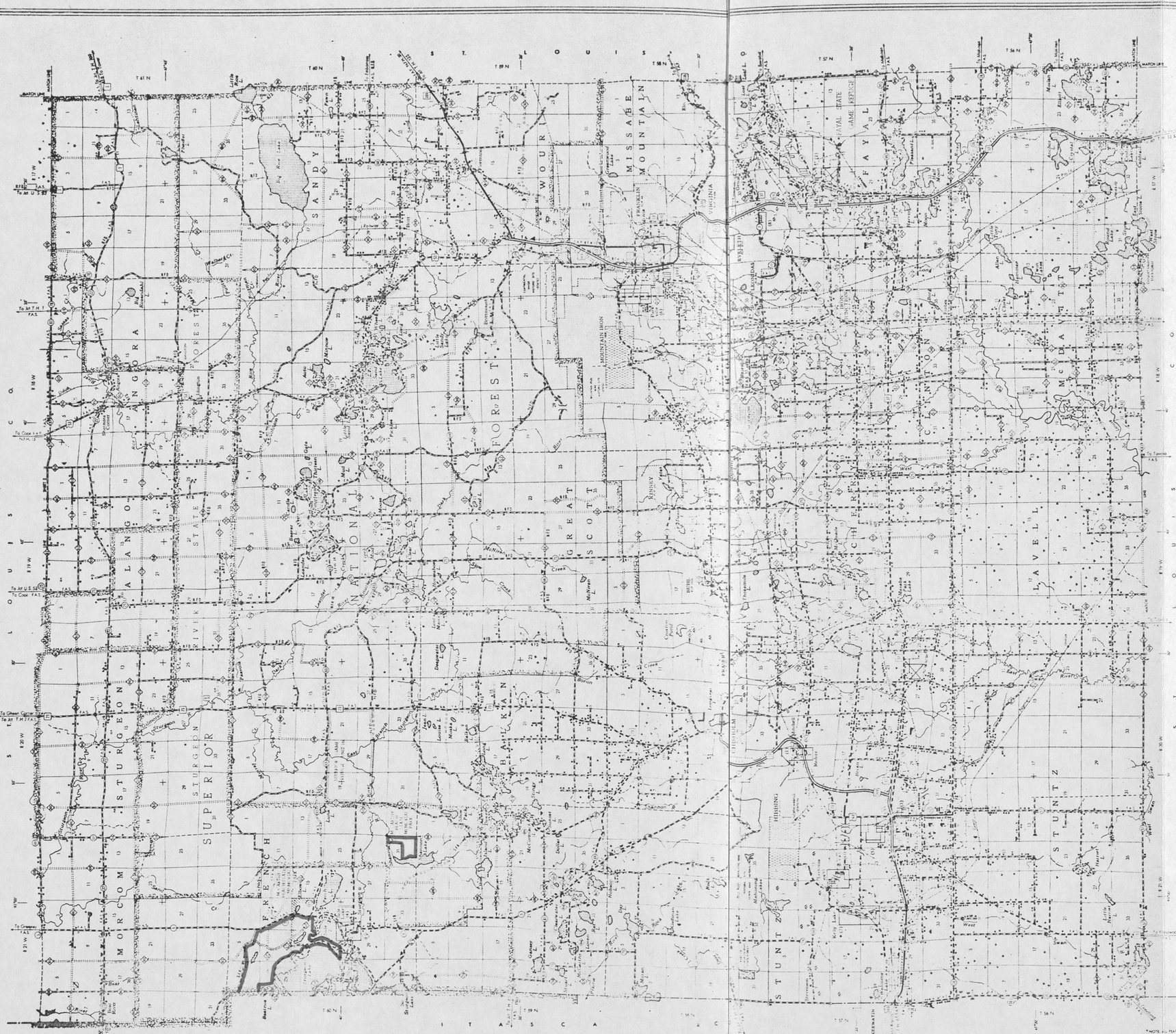
The acquisition and development of privately owned lands within the park statutory boundary, by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks and Recreation, will provide public ownership of open spaces for a variety of additional outdoor recreational and educational opportunities.

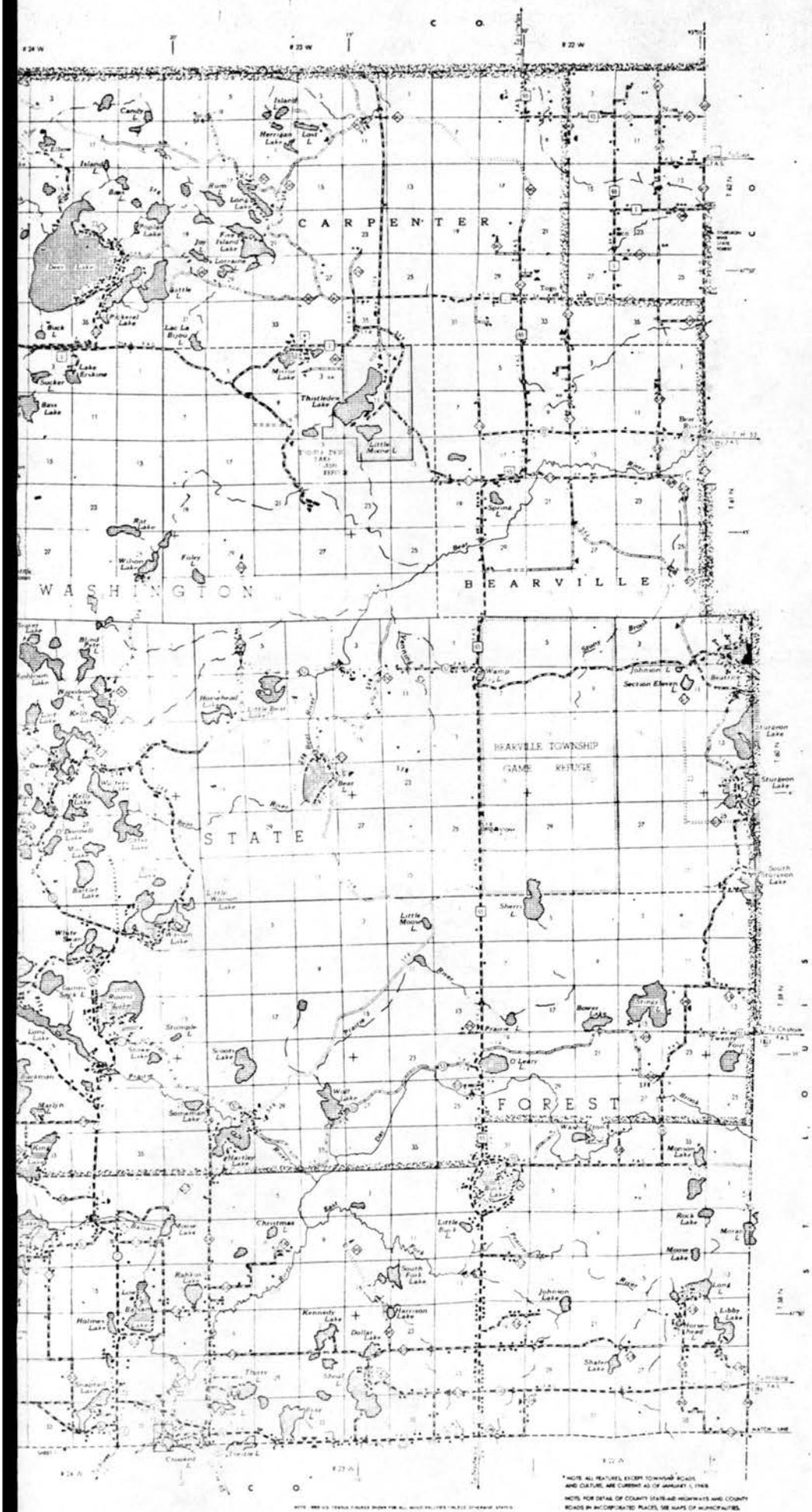
The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks and Recreation proposes to participate with the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, as administrator of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON), in this action.

B. Location and Magnitude of the Project - McCarthy Beach State Park is located mostly in west-central St. Louis County, with the remaining acreage in northeastern Itasca County, all in north-central Minnesota. The nearest communities of any consequence are Chisholm and Hibbing, both approximately 20 miles to the southeast (Maps 1 and 2-1 - 2-2).

The original act established the park at 135 acres. Extra session laws during the 1961 and 1969 legislative sessions brought the statutory acreage up to 3,754 acres. However, the 1969 expansion resulted in a great deal of conflict with local private, and development interests, and resulted in a 1971 extra session law deleting a substantial acreage

Map 1
LEGEND
STATE PARK
STATE RECREATION AREA
STATE WAYSIDE
STATE MONUMENT
MUNICIPALITY
LAKE BRONSON
LAKE BRONSON
ROSEAU
HAYES LAKE
PENCER
ZIPPEL BAY
WILLIAMS
FRANZ JEVNE
ARGYLE
OLD MILL
WARREN
THIEF RIVER FALLS
OLD CROSSING TREATY
COUNT BELTRAMI
LAKE BEMIDJI
BEMIDJI
SCENIC
BIGFORK
McCARTHY BEACH
SIDE LAKE
HIBBING
TOWER SOUDAN
SOUDAN
ELY
BEAR HEAD LAKE
JUDGE C.R. MAGNEY
DEVIL'S TRACK FALLS
KODONCE RIVER
CASCADE RIVER
GRAND MARAIS
SCHROEDER
RAY BERGLUND
LUTSEN
TEMPERANCE RIVER
CROSS RIVER
GEORGE H. CROSBY MANITOU
CARIBOU FALLS
FINLAND
BAPTISM RIVER
SPLIT ROCK LIGHTHOUSE
GOOSEBERRY FALLS
FLOOD BAY
TWO HARBORS
DULUTH
CARLTON
JAY COOKE
MOOSE LAKE
BALL CLUB
SCHOOLCRAFT
GRAND RAPIDS
SAVANNA PORTAGE
McGREGOR
LITTLE ELBOW LAKE
LAKE ITASCA
ITASCA
MOORHEAD
BUFFALO RIVER
GLYNDON
PARK RAPIDS
PELICAN RAPIDS
MAPLEWOOD
ERHARD
INSPIRATION PEAK
LAKE CARLOS
CARLOS
ALEX.
BRAINERD
CROW WING
MILLE LACS
KATHIO
ONAMIA
ISLE
FATHER HENNEPIN
HINCKLEY
BROOK PARK
CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
LITTLE FALLS
MILACA
BANNING
SANDSTONE
ST. CROIX HINCKLEY
SAM BROWN
GLACIAL LAKES
ST. CLOUD
ST. CROIX WILD RIVER
BIG STONE LAKE
ORTONVILLE
MONSON LAKE
SUNBURG
NEW LONDON
SIBLEY
MONTICELLO
LAKE MARIA
TAYLORS FALLS
INTERSTATE
WILLIAM O'BRIEN MARINE
ST. CROIX ISLANDS
CHIPPEWA MISSION
LAC QUI PARLE
CAMP RELEASE
MONTEVIDEO
ACTON
MPLS./ST. PAUL
FORT SNELLING
RICE LAKE
AFTON
GRANITE FALLS
UPPER SIOUX AGENCY
SCHWANDT
JOSEPH R. BROWN
WOOD LAKE
BIRCH COULEE
CARVER RAPIDS
BLAKELY
LAWRENCE
BELLE PLAINE
FAIRFAX
FORT RIDGELY
RUSH RIVER
FRONTENAC
LAKE CITY
CAMDEN
TRACY
NEW ULM
TRAVERSE DES SIOUX
ST. PETER
WATERVILLE
SAKATAH LAKE
NERSTRAND WOODS
NERSTRAND
MILFORD
FLANDRAU
MANKATO
OWATONNA
MINNEOPA
RICE LAKE
CARLEY
JOHN A. LATSCH
PLAINVIEW
ALTURA
WHITEWATER
WINONA
ROCHESTER
ST. CHARLES
O.L. KIPP
PIPESTONE
LAKE SHETEK
CURRIE
SPLIT ROCK CREEK
JASPER
LUVERNE
BLUE MOUNDS
WORTHINGTON
LAKEFIELD
KILEN WOODS
JACKSON
HELMER MYRE
ALBERT LEA
AUSTIN
LAKE LOUISE
LEROY
FORESTVILLE
PRESTON
CALEDONIA
BEAVER CREEK VALLEY


ST. LOUIS
SANDY
MISSABE MOUNTAIN
FAYAL
LAVELL
STUNTZ
MORCOM
STURGEON
SUPERIOR
BALKAN
SCOTT
ITASCA
NATIONAL FOREST
STATE FOREST
GREAT
To Cook F.A.S.
To Gheen Gopher Spur
To Grassy
To Tower
To Ely
To Hibbing
To Virginia
To Eveleth
To Aurora
To Babbitt
To Ely
To Tower


CARPENTER
WASHINGTON
BEARVILLE
BEARVILLE TOWNSHIP
GAME REFUGE
STATE
FOREST
Herriman Lake
Thistledew Lake
Little Moose L.
Johnson L.
Section Eleven
Sturgeon Lake
Sherry L.
Little Moose L.
Bowers Lake
O'Leary L.
Twenty Four
Rock Lake
Moose Lake
Johnson Lake
Kennedy Lake
Harrison Lake
Dollar Lake
Libby Lake
Shaker Lake
Christmas Lake
Little Rock L.
South Fork Lake
Rabbit Lake
Holmes Lake
Crooked L.
Twelve L.
Thorn L.
Shout L.
Sucker L.
Bass Lake
Lake Erskine
Little L.
Pickerel Lake
Lac La Biche L.
Fish Lake
Fox Island Lake
Lorraine Lake
Rum Lake
Island L.
Island
Canoe L.
Deer Lake
Buck L.
Rat Lake
Wilson Lake
Fisher L.
Spring L.
Bear R.
Big Fork R.
Little Fork R.
Bear Lake
Kelly Lake
Horseshoe L.
Little Bear L.
Johnson L.
Wamp
Sturgeon Lake
South Sturgeon Lake
Little Winnie Lake
Sucker Lake
Somerville Lake
Marlin L.
Hartley Lake
Moose Lake
Long L.
Libby Lake
Shaker Lake
Crooked L.
Twelve L.
Thorn L.
Shout L.
Snapper Lake
Little Winnie Lake
Kelly Lake
Bass Lake
Lake Erskine
Sucker

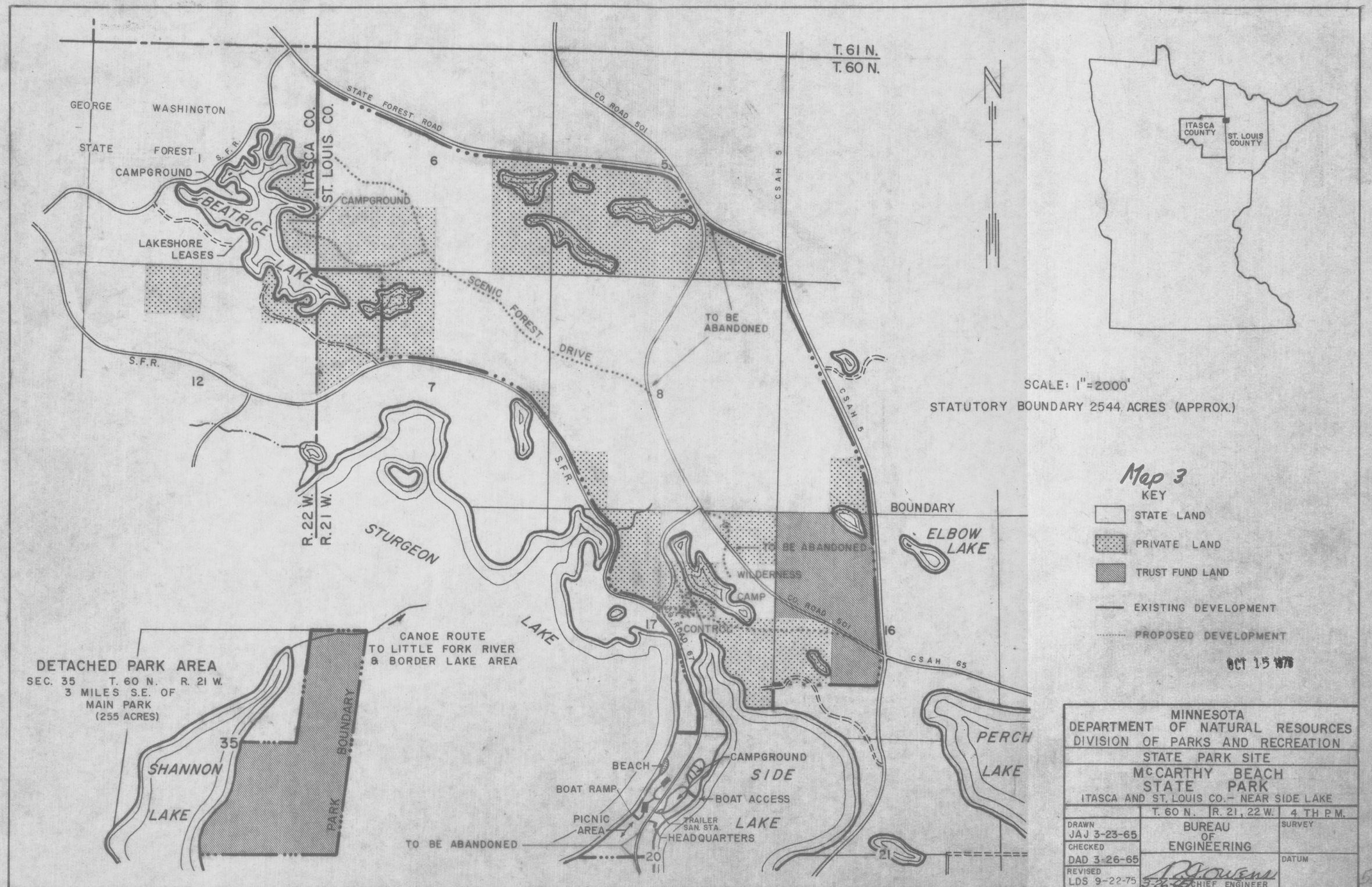
from the boundary. The present statutory boundary encompasses 2,544 acres (including a 255 acre detached park area 3 miles southeast of the main unit), of which approximately 811 acres (32% of the statutory acreage) remains in private ownership (Map 3). Of the remaining 1,753 acres, 385 acres are trust fund lands and the remaining 1,348 acres are owned by the park. The private acreage involves 20 different tracts of land. The Division of Parks and Recreation proposes that these private tracts be acquired with the assistance of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The current estimated cost for complete and immediate acquisition of these 20 tracts is $320,700 (exclusive of any relocation costs).

A listing of the tracts to be acquired with this application is included in the appendix.

C. Timing of the Project - The State Park System currently contains approximately 53,000 acres of privately owned lands within its statutory boundaries. The Division of Parks and Recreation has initiated a six year (1976-82) statewide acquisition program designed to acquire most of this remaining acreage. The current estimated cost for completion of this program is more than $43 million.

The six year program has been divided into 3 steps, each consisting of a biennium period, and each with established land acquisition priorities. The initial step (1976-77 biennium) acquisition priorities totaled approximately 12,000 acres, for which $9.5 million has been appropriated to complete.

Although the Division of Parks and Recreation has established its land acquisition priorities for each park, completion of these priorities is completely dependent upon the private land owners willing to sell to the State.


T. 61 N.
T. 60 N.
GEORGE WASHINGTON STATE FOREST
CAMPGROUND
S.F.R.
BEATRICE LAKE
LAKESHORE LEASES
ITASCA CO.
ST. LOUIS CO.
STATE FOREST ROAD
CO. ROAD 501
CSAH 5
CAMPGROUND
SCENIC FOREST DRIVE
TO BE ABANDONED
S.F.R.
12
7
6
5
8
R.22 W.
R.21 W.
STURGEON LAKE
BOUNDARY
ELBOW LAKE
TO BE ABANDONED
WILDERNESS CAMP
CONTROL
CO. ROAD 501
CO. ROAD 67
17
16
CSAH 65
CANOE ROUTE TO LITTLE FORK RIVER & BORDER LAKE AREA
DETACHED PARK AREA
SEC. 35 T. 60 N. R. 21 W.
3 MILES S.E. OF MAIN PARK
(255 ACRES)
35
SHANNON LAKE
PARK BOUNDARY
BEACH
BOAT RAMP
PICNIC AREA
TO BE ABANDONED
CAMPGROUND
SIDE LAKE
BOAT ACCESS
TRAILER SAN. STA.
HEADQUARTERS
20
21
PERCH LAKE
N
ITASCA COUNTY
ST. LOUIS COUNTY
SCALE: 1"=2000'
STATUTORY BOUNDARY 2544 ACRES (APPROX.)
Map 3
KEY
STATE LAND
PRIVATE LAND
TRUST FUND LAND
EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
OCT 15 1976
MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATE PARK SITE
McCARTHY BEACH STATE PARK
ITASCA AND ST. LOUIS CO.- NEAR SIDE LAKE
T. 60 N. R. 21, 22 W. 4 TH P.M.
DRAWN JAJ 3-23-65
CHECKED DAD 3-26-65
REVISED LDS 9-22-75
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
CHIEF ENGINEER
SURVEY
DATUM
OWNERSHIP REV. RES 7-1-74
REQ. 61-8
SHEET 9
FILE P031 00 01

The six year program acquisition goal for McCarthy Beach State Park is to completely acquire the remaining 20 privately owned tracts of land. However, complete and immediate acquisition of all remaining tracts is impossible since the Division of Parks and Recreation does not have the powers of eminent domain, and secondly, since the estimated cost ($320,700) for such acquisition would be prohibitive within current appropriation limitations.

Established acquisition priorities for the initial step of the program for McCarthy Beach State Park, have been set at the complete acquisition of 2 tracts (277.47 acres). The current estimated cost for completion of these acquisition priorities is $54,700. (No relocation expenses are involved with either tract). One tract is currently being negotiated and the second is being appraised.

D. Future Developments - An inventory of the natural resources of the park is currently in progress. This inventory will be part of a long range comprehensive management plan for the park. The plan itself is tentatively scheduled to be completed by the end of the current biennium (June 30, 1977). If not completed by this date, developments within the park will not proceed after August 1, 1977 or until the plan has been completed.

Future developments will depend upon results of the natural resources inventory. Existing development plans put much emphasis on controlling access into the park by means of road abandonment. Land acquisition predicates such developments. As this is accomplished, new access roads to such planned developments as a wilderness camp and a riders camp can also be developed. A scenic forest drive is also being planned. Possible expansion to include more of the Lake Beatrice shore-

line is being considered. If accomplished, one or two additional campgrounds are planned for this area.

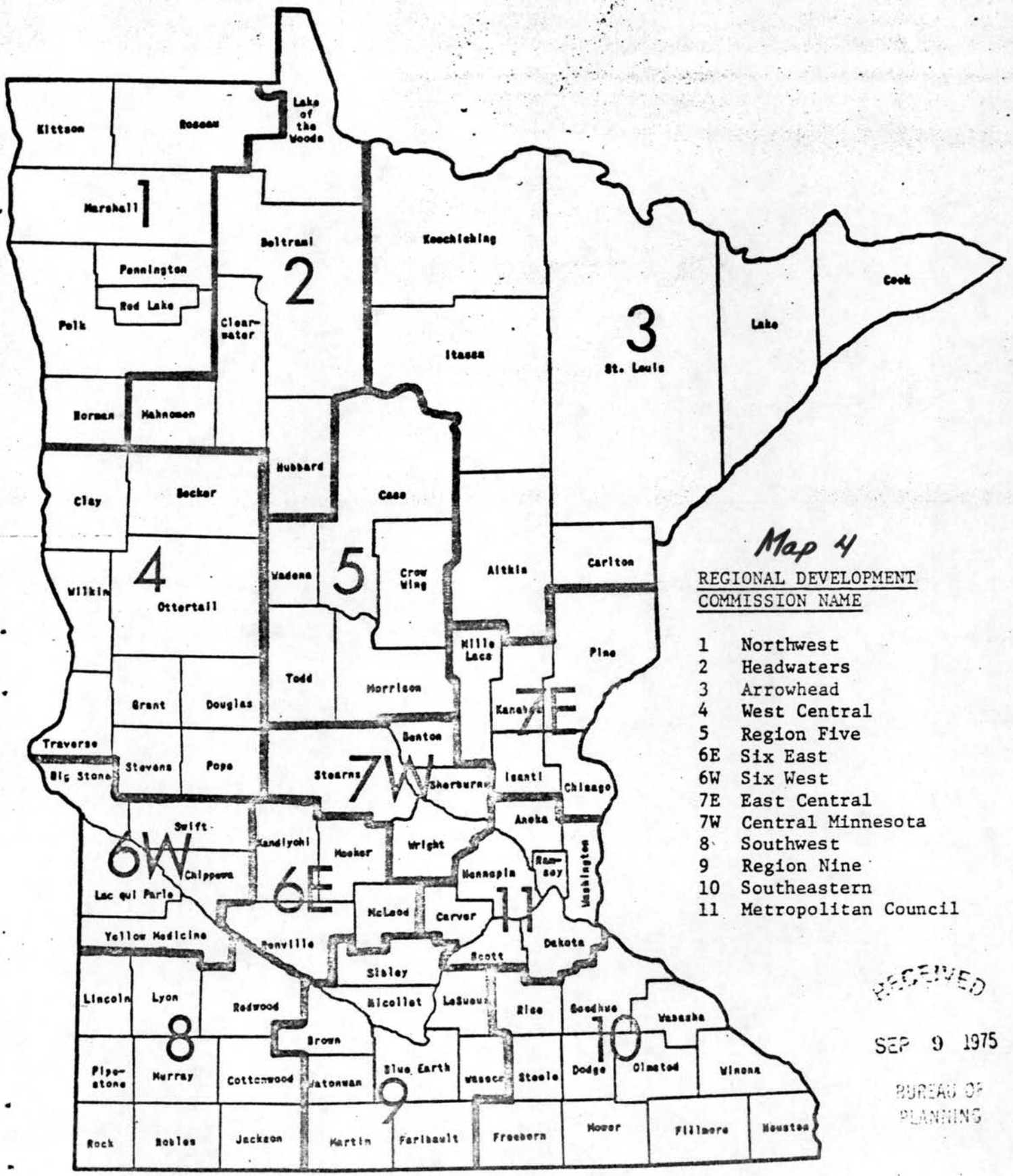
Possible developments prior to August 1, 1977 will be closely coordinated with the planning staff conducting the natural resources inventory so that such developments are consistent with preliminary management plans. After August 1, 1977 all park developments will follow guidelines established in part by the natural resources inventory, and as outlined in the comprehensive management plan.

E. Recreational Needs to be Served by the Proposal - McCarthy Beach State Park is located in Economic Development Region 3, a 7 county area of northeastern Minnesota (Map 4). This Region ranks first among the 11 State Economic Development Regions in its water and forest acreage. This and the fact that a significant amount of the forest acreage is in public ownership, affords this region immense potential for outdoor recreational opportunities. The 1974 Minnesota State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identified several existing components of this recreational potential and made the following projections concerning future use levels:

	Existing Level	Projected Levels		
	1975	1975	1980	1990
Picnic Tables	2,185	-1,321	-1,470	-1,762
Camping Sites	7,191	- 790	-2,487	-5,527
Hiking Trails (Miles)	760	+ 438		
Snowmobile Trails (Miles)	1,632	- 274		

Although the recreational potential within the region for such opportunities is immense, the current and projected demands for these opportunities is greatly exceeding the ability of either private or public sectors to develop this potential in most cases. The SCORP also recommended that the State, because of the large acreage under its

Minnesota Development Regions



Map 4

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION NAME

1 Northwest
2 Headwaters
3 Arrowhead
4 West Central
5 Region Five
6E Six East
6W Six West
7E East Central
7W Central Minnesota
8 Southwest
9 Region Nine
10 Southeastern
11 Metropolitan Council

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State Planning Agency
Office of Local & Urban Affairs
9/30/74

ownership, continue to play a key role in providing these opportunities.

Although past park attendance figures (shown below) appear to be somewhat variable, they generally show an upward trend; and although population projections by the Minnesota State Planning Agency (SPA) through the year 2000, show slight decreases for both the counties and the region, the demand for outdoor recreational opportunities will increase.

	Youth Camps	Tourist Camps	Day Visitors	Total
1960				53,860
1965		27,544	16,366	43,910
1970	104	22,363	61,357	83,824
1971	393	26,950	89,247	116,590
1972	34	32,346	79,301	111,681
1973	144	26,463	76,578	103,185
1974		25,307	70,642	95,949
1975	196	20,870	114,022	135,088

The basis for this increased demand is an SPA projected 21 percent State population increase (mainly in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area and adjacent regions) during the 20 year period 1970-1990. Associated with this population increase will be a greater desire for outdoor recreation, increased levels of disposable income and leisure time, and also increased accessibility of such recreational areas.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Topography - The present topographic features of McCarthy Beach State Park are the result of glacial forces, particularly those of the last (Wisconsin) period of glaciation. This resulted in a moranic topography which is generally quite rough. Some of the moraines are steeply sloped and all are generally flat-topped containing numerous natural depressions, many of which are dry, but some of which form the present lake basins.

B. Soils - The broad soils group in this area is the coarse to fine textured forest soils and organic soils of glacial lake plains. Within this soils group, the two predominant soil series within the park are the Shawano and the Crosswell. The former series is generally light colored, fine sandy (being formed from sandy glacial drift), and excessively drained. The latter series is also sandy in texture, and is moderately well drained being most common in low dune, outwash and lake plain areas. Also within the park are a few small and scattered areas of organic soil which are mainly peat bogs.

C. Climate - The mean maximum January temperature in this area is 16°F, while the mean minimum January temperature is -10°F. Mean maximum and minimum July temperatures are 80°F and 52°F respectively. Total annual precipitation averages 25-26 inches, while total annual snowfall averages 65-70 inches.

These climatic conditions help make the park well suited for a variety of year-round outdoor recreational activities.

D. Water Resources - The park contains eight lakes completely within its boundary, and an additional five lakes partially within or adjacent the boundary (including Shannon Lake adjacent to the detached park area boundary). Together these surface waters cover approximately 2,770 acres, and are a mainstay of the park's popularity. Besides these surficial water resources, river canoe access directly from the park to the international boundary waters is possible via the Sturgeon and Little Fork Rivers.

Quantities of water available from ground water sources within the watershed (Little Fork River) is quite variable, depending upon local geology. However, the greatest quantity of ground water is through the

glacial drift which overlies bedrock in the park, and is up to 100 feet thick in places.

E. Mineral Resources - The general mineral potential for finding economic concentrations of major metals within the park is low and the geologic reliability of finding such concentrations is good.

F. Flora - The original vegetation type of the park area was mainly the mixed upland hardwoods and conifer type. Included here were hardwood communities composed primarily of aspen and birch, but also mixed with balsam fir and spruce as a understory component in some areas. Some rather extensive stands of the white and Norway pine type were also part of the original park vegetation.

Essentially this latter type was of post-fire origin. Good fire suppression activities during the past 40 years, and selective logging of the mature pine stands around the turn of this century have resulted in the present vegetative pattern of the park.

The single most common ecological community of this present vegetative pattern is the mature pioneer hardwoods. This is a second-growth community dominated by aspen and/or birch and which occupies the mature pine areas previously logged. Two other important ecological communities are the mixed hardwoods and pine type, and the pine type. The former post-fire type contains stands of mature red pine and mature jack pine, both containing paper birch as a codominant species. The latter type consists of pure stands of white and Norway pines which are remnants of the virgin stands not previously logged, and also some stands of pure jack pine which probably originated from post-logging fires. Both of these last two communities have developed primarily on dry upland sites.

Three ecological communities present, but of lesser extent than those above, are the conifer bog and swamp, the open muskeg and floating bog, and the open water. Important floral species of these communities range from black spruce, tamarack, white cedar, and balsam fir on the conifer bog and swamp sites, through a variety of shrub and ericaceous species on the open muskeg and floating bog sites, to a wide variety of emergent floating leaved and submerged species dominating the open water sites.

G. Fauna - The distribution and relative diversity of terrestrial and aquatic habitats in the area is exemplified by the diversity of fauna species utilizing these habitats.

A listing of the avian species which could occur in the park, either as a permanent resident, summer resident, migrant, or winter visitant would be quite lengthy, but would include the common loon, whistling swan, northern bald eagle, great gray owl, and a wide variety of passeriforms.

A species list of mammals occurring within the park during one or more seasons of the year would include the snowshoe hare, beaver, black bear, timber wolf, Canada lynx, and white-tailed deer.

Of the three largest lakes partially within or adjacent to the park boundary, Sturgeon Lake is managed for walleye; Side Lake is managed for walleye-bass-panfish and; Beatrice Lake is managed for bass-panfish-walleye. Pickerel Lake, lying completely within the park, is managed for rainbow trout. Additional species found within these and/or other park lakes include yellow perch, northern pike, bluegill and pumpkinseed sunfish, and Great Lakes whitefish.

Fauna species which the State of Minnesota lists as meriting special consideration and management, and the geographical ranges of which overlap with the park, are the: Canada lynx, eastern timber wolf, fisher,

common tern, Cooper's marsh and red-shouldered hawks, northern bald eagle, and osprey (species of changing or uncertain status); and the bobcat, common loon, great blue heron, and pileated woodpecker (species of special interest).

H. Air and Water Quality - Air quality data from the park are not available, but this is expected to be of good quality since sources of pollution, particularly industrial sources, are quite remotely removed from the area. This is especially true since the prevailing wind direction is from the northwest.

Since the park lies at the head of the watershed there is little surrounding area from which these waters can receive polluted runoff, either natural or man-induced, and consequently these receiving waters are of good quality. Water quality data from the Sturgeon River and Pickerel Lake permits designation of these waters for fisheries and recreation, and further permits designation of Pickerel Lake water for domestic and industrial consumption. Sub-surface water quality data are not available, but water from wells within the park does meet State Health Department standards.

I. Historical and Archaeological Resources - No resources of this type are known to occur within the park.

J. Transportation and Utilities - There are several primary access routes to the area. State Trunk Highways 53,73 and 65 provide access from the north-south directions, while east-west access is provided primarily by State Trunk Highway 1 and U.S. Highways 2 and 169. Access to the park is via St. Louis County State Aid Highway (C.S.A.H.) 5, running north from Hibbing. Access to the primary use areas within the park is via St. Louis County Road 915. The nearest public transportation is

to Hibbing where both bus and airline service is available.

Public service utilities available to residences and facilities within the park are power and telephone. Overhead power lines run through the center of the park parallel to Co. Road 915. Power lines to many of the park facilities are buried. All known telephone lines within the park are buried.

K. Socio-Economic Factors - The Minnesota State Planning Agency population projections for St. Louis and Itasca Counties and for Economic Development Region 3, show relative stability for Itasca County and slight decreases for St. Louis County and Region 3.

	St. Louis Co.	Itasca Co.	Region 3
1975	218,700	36,500	331,100
1980	217,100	36,600	330,300
1990	215,000	37,700	332,400
2000	210,000	36,400	325,400

Major regioanl employment opportunities for the labor forces within these counties are: Professional and related services (19.8% of the employed labor force); wholesale and retail trade (19.7%); manufacturing (16.9%) and; mining (10.4%). Although not reflected in the above statistics, the wood products industry is also very important to the economic well being of the region. Agriculture is of rather minor importance to the overall regional economy.

Within McCarthy Beach State Park, the major economic potential of private lands is from its timber resources, which in this case would be used in the pulp and paper industry. Of the total private acreage (811 acres), 276 acres are owned by companies with interests in timber resources from an economic standpoint (N.W. Paper Co. - 237 acres and the North Star Timber Co. - 39 acres). The 1975 estimated gross value for these

company owned timber resources was $40,000 or $145/acre. Considering the time it takes a timber crop to reach marketable value these figures become less significant. Compared to total acreages, these figures also appear insignificant when one considers that these two companies together own approximately 66,000 acres of land within the two counties.

Private property taxes levied for 1975 totaled $512,333.30 for the two townships concerned. Private property taxes levied for private lands within the park totaled $7,637.66 for both townships.

Tourist-travel expenditures within both counties are very important to the overall regional economy. The expenditures totaled $61,742,091 in St. Louis County and $14,721,273 in Itasca County during 1974, and accounted for 5.0 and 7.2 percent respectively of the gross county sales.

L. Land Use and Development Trends

1. Agriculture - What is generally regarded as agricultural land use is limited to one small sheep raising operation on 40 acres of private land within the park. The single most important land use within the park is forested. However, of the 811 total private acres, only 276 acres are owned by companies which are economically engaged in the production and marketing of a crop on their lands.

2. Residential - Of the six residences located within the park, three are seasonal and three are permanent. Two of the permanent residential occupants are retired and the third is engaged in the small sheep raising operation.

   Together these households comprise a very small part of the total private acreage. The possibility of the acreage for this land use increasing is very real however, particularly on private tracts possessing lakeshore frontage.

3. Industrial/Commercial - This land use type does not presently exist within the park, nor will it in the future.

M. Existing Recreational Facilities - Nearly all of these facilities are situated along the narrow isthmus of land between Sturgeon and Side Lakes. Located here is a large natural sand swimming beach, a 148 table picnic area, boat accesses to both lakes, and a campground with 14 primitive sites and 45 modern sites. The park also maintains a forestry campground and picnic area on the northwest side of Beatrice Lake. Other facilities include approximately 18 miles of hiking trails, 12 miles of snowmobile trails, and 6 miles of cross-country ski trails.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

A. Impact on the Physical and Biological Environment - Most of the existing use facilities are located on the narrow isthmus of land betweeen Sturgeon and Side Lakes where the soils are quite sandy in texture. Present use levels of these facilities, particularly the present campground but also the swimming beach area, are already too heavy. Overuse of the fragile soil itself, and also of the sparse vegetative growth it is able to support, has resulted in some deterioration of both resources in these areas. Although future park use is expected to increase, the proposed action will be of benefit to the soil and floral resources of these use areas. This will be possible through expansion of the campground facilities, particularly around Beatrice Lake, and the subsequent elimination of 1/2 of the sites in the present campground. The overall effect will be lighter concentrations of people in use areas than presently exist, and consequently less impact on the resources in these areas.

The proposed action will not significantly impact the surface water resources. Increased park use will result in an overall greater demand

for the ground water resource. This increased use will not impact the resource itself, and although the delivery systems now serving park facilities are adequate only for current use levels, increased use levels will not overload these systems.

No impact on known mineral resources will occur.

Any direct adverse impacts on the floral resources will be those associated with facility developments, such as campground and supportive facilities. Impacts resulting from such developments are not considered to be severe. Indirectly, a change in floral types will occur as commercial timber lands are acquired and natural succession occurs.

No direct significant adverse impacts to the fauna resources will result from the proposal. The loss of habitats resulting from removal of the floral resources on facility development sites will have indirect adverse impacts on the fauna resources associated with these habitats. Since impacts on the former resources are not considered great, the subsequent impacts on the latter resources are neither considered to be great. Natural succession on acquired commercial timber lands will indirectly adversely impact some fauna species, and be of benefit to other species. The proposal will not significantly impact any of the species previously listed by the State of Minnesota as meriting special consideration and management.

Increased park use will result in increased auto emission and noise levels and subsequently some deterioration of air quality. This is not considered to be a serious impact however. The sewage system is adequate to meet the needs of current use levels and maintain suitable water quality. Increased use levels will overload the system capacity and possibly cause some deterioration of water quality.

B. Impact on Historical and Archaeological Resources - The proposed action will not impact known historical or archaeological resources.

C. Impact on Transportation and Utilities - The expected increased traffic volume resulting from the proposal will not significantly impact the capacities of the primary and secondary (C.S.A.H. 5) highway systems to handle such volumes. Once access to the park via C.S.A.H. 5 is gained, a major impact on the present roadway system will have occurred. The present main access point (St. Louis County Road 915) will be abandoned and a new one constructed utilizing a portion of St. Louis County Road 501. The new road will intersect Co. Road 915, thereby providing access to the existing facilities between Sturgeon and Side Lakes. Access to proposed facilities around Beatrice Lake will be provided by a proposed scenic forest drive through the park. A proposed boundary expansion to include more of Beatrice Lake will be necessary in order to accomplish this. When completed, this will permit abandonment of approximately 3/4 mile of Co. Road 501 as well as approximately 2 1/2 miles of State Forest and unimproved roads now providing access to leased lakeshore properties around Beatrice Lake. The overall effect will be much better management of the park by limiting access to a single road.

Existing public transportation systems will not be impacted.

Power and telephone utilities presently serving private residences within the park, and which cannot be utilized for park purposes will be abandoned, and the overhead physical structures removed. Utilities required for future developments will be buried.

D. Impact on Socio-Economic Factors - An adverse impact will be the relocation of six families. However, since the Division of Parks and Recreation does not have the powers of eminent domain, the acquisition of these

properties is completely dependent upon the owners willing to sell. For those property owners involved in relocation, Public Law 91-646 guarantees relocation and replacement housing assistance for those who do decide to sell to the State. Consequently, the adversity of the impact becomes less severe when such alternatives benefiting the property owner are considered.

Additional negative social impacts which may result from increased park use, are increased incidence of littering and trespassing on private properties adjacent to the park. These impacts, should they occur, will not be severe since access into the park will be limited to one point, and consequently contacts with adjacent property owners will be minimized. Increased park use will result in increased noise levels.

The proposal will have positive social benefits for a greater number of people. This will result from the increased recreational opportunities available to these people.

The proposal will also result in some loss of tax assessable private lands in 2 townships, and consequently the loss of tax revenue in these townships, in 2 counties, and in 2 school districts. The percent revenue loss to each of these taxing units, on taxes levied for 1975, is given below:

	Tax Revenue	Tax Loss	% Loss of Tax Revenue
French Twp.	$ 9,491.17	$ 420.56	4.43
Bearville Twp.	4,293.13	74.82	1.74
St. Louis Co.	72,009.67	3,226.65	4.43
Itasca Co.	12,668.49	224.46	1.74
School District #701	73,269.30	3,366.95	4.43
School District #318	18,747.88	324.22	1.74

The tax revenue figures for all taxing units, except the two townships, are very misleading since they represent only the particular township

levies contributed to the representative county and school district total revenues. Since St. Louis County contains approximately 185 townships and Itasca County approximately 80 townships, and the school districts cover substantial portions of these counties, the actual percent loss of tax revenue for these units is much less. Therefore, the only real significant tax loss which will be incurred as a result of the proposal is to French Township.

Although the proposal will result in a potential economic loss to the two timber products companies owning lands with such a potential, the impact of this loss will not be significant to either company or to the local economy.

Substantial benefits to the local economy are now being realized as a result of the park's presence. Based on 1975 park use figures and estimated use values, an estimate of tourist-travel expenditures, some of which are of direct benefit to the local economy, can be derived:

Tourist Camps =	20,870 x 1.3 days* x $3.90/day**	= $ 95,910.90
Day Visitors =	114,022 x $1.35/day***	= 153,929.70
Total		= $249,840.60

Such economic benefits will increase as park use increases.

E. Impact on Land Use - The 811 acres of presently owned private lands, approximately 1/3 of which is economically potential productive timber lands; a small percentage of which is used for agricultural and residential purposes; and the remaining acreage of which is basically unused

* Data from Park Camping Permits

** Dep't. of Agric. and Applied Econ., Univ. of Minn.

*** Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources

(privately owned) open space lands, will become additional public park lands, and as such will be dedicated to open space and various recreational public land uses.

Residential structures on private properties which cannot be utilized for park purposes will be sold and removed. Utility structures serving these properties will also be removed. The small acreage of disturbed areas around present residential properties will be allowed to run a coarse of natural vegetational succession in order to revert to former conditions.

IV. MITIGATING MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED ACTION

Since overuse of the soil and floral resources in some use areas is already occurring, the proposed action itself is mitigation for lessening the impact of present use levels on these resources. The proposal includes measures to expand the campground system, thereby lowering the present campground use level to one-half of what it currently is. This will allow both natural and man-made restoration of the soil and floral resources in this area. The proper design and location of future facilities will consider such resource limitations of a particular site, prior to development. This will insure that the development will impose the least impact on these resources.

Although the capacities of both the ground water delivery systems and the sewage disposal systems serving existing facilities are adequate for existing use levels, the proposed action will insure that these systems remain adequate. This will be possible since the major thrust of the proposal is expansion of use facilities, and the subsequent decrease or at least maintenance of present use levels on existing facilities. This will also insure that suitable water quality is maintained.

Although known historical/archaeological resources will not be impacted by the proposal, an agreement with the State Historical Society requires that persons engaged in any type of construction activity in the park watch for such resources. If such materials are unearthed, these persons are instructed to stop further construction activity immediately and report the findings to the State Archaeologist. The State Historic Preservation Officer will then be responsible for determining the appropriate course of action.

The State may offer a retired landowner, who refuses to sell because of undue hardship, a life tenure on 3 to 10 acres of land surrounding his buildings, for residential purposes. This avoids the costs of relocation and also the necessary legal proceedings for estate probation. This privilege costs nothing to the landowner.

The six residential occuppants involved in relocations will be eligible to receive relocation assistance payments under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act.

The possible increased incidences of littering and trespassing resulting from the proposal can only be partially mitigated through park personnel and local law enforcement authority efforts.

Although none of the tax revenue losses are extremely significant, at least partial mitigation will help offset these losses. The tax loss to the school districts can be mitigated by increasing the State's share of the per unit pupil cost. Partial mitigation to each township and to each county will result from a decrease in the necessary public services which are currently available to private landowners within the park. Such services would include police and fire protection and road maintenance. Further mitigation to St. Louis County will result from the abandonment

of parts of County Roads 915 and 501.

V. ANY ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED SHOULD THE PROPOSAL BE IMPLEMENTED

Implementation of this proposal will cause some environmental impacts which cannot be, or at best only be partially mitigated. Some unavoidable, direct and indirect, losses of the soil, flora, and fauna resources will result from proposed developments.

Any deterioration of air quality resulting from the proposal will be unavoidable. Possible increases in littering and trespassing can only be partially avoided.

None of the impacts, which cannot be totally or partially avoided will pose serious problems to the physical, biological, and socio-economic environments within and adjacent to the park.

VI. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Short-term uses of man's environment as they relate to the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity are not considered in terms of years. Trade-offs of such uses are necessary in order to gain certain benefits.

	Gains	Losses
1.	Public ownership of an additional 811 acres of open spaces to be managed for various outdoor recreational uses.	The loss of 811 acres of privately owned lands, a small percentage of which is used for agricultural and residential purposes.
2.	The stabilization of the soil and flora resources in facility use areas presently subjected to overuse.	The loss of a modest amount of the soil, flora, and fauna resources in areas proposed for future use facilities.
3.	Social benefits to a greater number of park users resulting from the increased recreational opportunities.	Some deterioration of the local air quality, and possible negative social impacts to private property owners adjacent to the park.

Gains	Losses
4. Much more efficient management of the park unit through access limitation to a single point.	The relocation of six residential households and the partial abandonment of the county road system present within the park.
5. Increased economic benefits to the local economy resulting from the increased recreational opportunities provided by the proposal.	The expenditure of an estimated $320,700 of public funds for land acquisition. An insignificant loss of tax revenue, and a potential economic loss from productive commercial timber lands.

VII. ANY IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES WHICH WOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE PROPOSED ACTION SHOULD IT BE IMPLEMENTED

Although forest products production (much of it unutilized) is the primary use on most of the presently owned private lands, implementation of the proposal will irreversibly commit this acreage, and the small acreage currently used for agricultural and residential purposes, from such uses to publicly owned open space and multi-purpose recreational land uses.

Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act specifically requires a commitment to such land uses before money is granted for land acquisition and development. Approval from the Secretary of the Interior is necessary before a change in land uses of any LAWCON funded projects can be made.

The development of permanent facilities such as parking lots and roads will result in a small, but irretrievable commitment of the soil, flora, and fauna resources of these sites.

The manpower, materials, and funds necessary for implementation of this action can also be considered to be irretrievably committed.

VIII. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

The major alternatives considered for the proposed action were: (A) No

action; (B) acquisition with no development; (C) project of a smaller scope and; (D) project of a larger scope.

A. No Action - This alternative was deemed unacceptable for several reasons: (1) Non-acquisition of present private lands within the park boundary leaves the potential for incompatible uses of these lands with land uses for which the park was established; (2) non-acquisition would permit retention of the road system presently providing access into the park and the continued extreme difficulty in the management and enforcement of the park because of this system and; (3) no action would place additional burdens on the existing use facilities and surrounding resources, most of which are currently at maximum carrying capacity and some of which have exceded this capacity. The overall impact of a no action policy would be to further strain the existing recreational facilities and natural resources of the park, thereby resulting in adverse environmental and social impacts on the park, its natural resources, and the park users.

B. Acquisition with no Development - Acceptance of this alternative would create an additional 811 acres of publicly owned open space lands available for limited recreational uses. This would also insure that the potential for incompatible land uses, because of various land ownerships, would cease. Since non-development would result in the same basic environmental and social degradations as would alternative A, this alternative is also unacceptable.

C. Project of a Smaller Scope - One proposal is being considered for this alternative. This is the deletion of the 255 acre detached park area, southeast of the main park. The reason for deletion from the statutory boundary is because of the inaccessibility of this area, with respect

to the main park, and consequently its inability to provide recreational opportunities for the park user. This tract is State trust land, and so if deleted will come under jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources - Division of Lands and Forests. This proposal will be presented to the 1977 legislature since such approval is necessary for a boundary deletion.

D. Project of a Larger Scope - A proposal concerning this alternative will also be presented to the 1977 legislature. Being proposed is the addition of 200 acres of land around the north and west sides of Beatrice Lake in Itasca County to the statutory park boundary. This acreage is presently owned by the State (Division of Lands and Forests) and possesses a campground which is maintained by the park. Access to this campground is completely removed from the current park road system which makes its management and enforcement extremely difficult. This expansion is necessary for the completion of the proposed scenic forest drive to this facility, and expansion of the existing use facilities. Completion of this drive will then permit abandonment of part of the State forest road presently providing access to the Beatrice Lake campground, and also of the already proposed portion of the St. Louis County Road system within the park.

Not only will completion of this proposed alternative greatly facilitate effective management and enforcement of the park, it would provide additional recreational opportunities for park users and protect the natural amenities of the park.

APPENDIX

McCarthy Beach State Park

Tracts to be Acquired with this Application

Tract	Owner	Acreage	Action	Est. Cost
10	N.W. Paper Co.	237.47	Being Negotiated	$42,700
5	Harry Vaughn	40.00	Being Appraised	12,000
Total		277.47		$54,700

AGREEMENT
between
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
and
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This Agreement, entered into this 27th day of December, 1971, by and between the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, acting through the Commissioner of Natural Resources, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 84 and 85, hereinafter called the Department, the Minnesota Historical Society, acting through its Director, hereinafter referred to as the Society, to coordinate effective efforts to develop, maintain and administer for public benefit historic sites, historic districts and monuments and archaeological sites as they now exist as individual entities or as parts of large state land areas administered by the Department of Natural Resources, hereinafter referred to as state land, do hereby define areas of responsibility and authority on state land.

1. The Society or State Archaeologist agrees to provide research and analysis to determine the sites of historic and/or archaeological significance to be set aside, identified and marked with suitable inscriptions for preservation and interpretation on state land. These sites shall be delineated on any inventory and classification of sites prepared by the Society. This process will directly relate to the funding and staff time available for this purpose determined by the Minnesota Historical Society.

2. The Department desires to prepare master plans for the development of facilities, essential to public access and use for recreational purposes as well as updated resource management plans on such land under its jurisdiction so as to avoid and minimize depredation or damage to the historic and/or archaeological areas on such land. Such plans shall be furnished to the Society for their information and guidance. Agreement between the Department and the Society must be reached on plans relating to historical areas before development can proceed. Unless objections are received within 30 days, agreement will be assumed. The Department shall present copies of all developmental plans affecting sites delineated as historical or archaeological on any inventory and classification of such areas to the Society prior to advertising for bid on any construction so that the Society may make studies and investigations of the archaeological and historical values.

3. When archaeological or historic sites are known or, based on investigations, are suspected to exist on state land or waters the Society upon request from the Department shall obtain for the Department a licensed, qualified professional archaeologist to help preserve these sites.

4. The Department shall notify the Society at least forty days prior to the offering for sale or lease state lands under its jurisdiction, timber, minerals, or gravel or the altering of any body of water within designated historic and/or archaeological sites or areas.

5. The Department of Natural Resources will enforce the provisions of the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act of 1963, Minnesota Statutes 138.31 to 138.42, and to subsequent Amendments to these statutes on state land under its jurisdiction.

6. The Society and the Department may prepare and install interpretive exhibits (in existing buildings or proposed buildings) which, in its judgement, on lands or waters administered by the Departments of Natural Resources which the Society and Department jointly determine are suitable for such purposes, and costs of such features shall be met by any funds appropriated for such purposes to either the Department or the Society.

7. The Society shall identify original sites or buildings of historical or archaeological significance deserving preservation, restoration or reconstruction on state land administered by the Department of Natural Resources. The Society and the Department jointly shall determine which buildings or sites are suitable for such historical purposes, and decide on alterations in them to render them more suitable for interpretative and public service purposes. Costs of development shall be met by any funds appropriated for such purposes to either the Department or the Society.

8. The Department shall administer, develop, maintain, and operate all buildings, facilities and utilities as required for public accommodation and compatible recreation features, and enforce all rules and regulations and operate special fee services in these state parks as authorized by statutes... Except in those historical areas as described in Minnesota Session Laws 1969, Chapter 956.

9. This Agreement imposes no liability upon the State, the Commissioner of Natural Resources, or any other officers, employees or agents of the State for the acts or ommissions of any officer, employee or agent of the Society.

10. This Agreement is in force until amended or repealed by mutual agreement between the Department and the Society.

11. This Agreement shall supercede Agreement number 2 entered into by the State and the Society on the 14th day of August, 1968.

12. To keep this Agreement in force the Department and Society agree to meet at least semi-annually to review the operation of this Agreement and to correct problems that may have arisen because of it.

13. This Agreement shall be subject to the Minnesota Historic Sites Act of 1965 and to subsequent amendments to that statute.

14. Nothing in this Agreement shall be contrary to existing Minnesota Statutes nor to Rules and Regulations as adopted by each agency.

15. This Agreement shall be in effect until rescinded or superceded by joint agreement of the two agencies affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective authorities affix their seals and signatures this 27th day of December 19 71.

Robert L. Herbst
Commissioner
Dept. of Natural Resources

Russell W. Fridley
Director
Historical Society

Sept. 74

McCARTHY BEACH

ract	Name of Owner	Acres	Est. Cost	20% Increase
10	N.W. Paper Co. being negotiated	237.47	$ 35,600	42,720
5	Harry Vaughn being appraised	40.00	10,000	12,000
	TOTAL (No. of Parcels) 2	277.47	$ 45,600	54,700

54,700
119,700
146,300
3201700

277.47	45,600
192.37	94,950
341.10	113,600
810.94	259,150

Tract	Name of Owner	Acres	Est. Cost	20% inc.
1	Orlando A. Rasati NO	39.25	$ 8,000	9,600
4	Thomas F. Ryan unwilling	5.50	20,000	24,000
6	~~Odin Rudstrom~~ Dutch Visser being appraised	62.42	37,500	45,000
8	Elmer M. Anderson	20.00	20,000	24,000
9	Richard E. Thompson	10.00	3,500	4,200
12	North Star Timber Co.	39.00	5,900	7,000
13	Peter J. Mulvahill NO	3.50	1,000	1,200
14	Gwynn L. Maturi	5.20	1,500	1,800
15	Henry R. Cook NO	6.00	1,800	2,100
16	Thomas G. Ryan unwilling	1.50	750	800
10		192.37	$99,950	119,700

5026

DO ALL

McCARTHY BEACH

Tract	Name of Owner	Acres	Est. Cost	20% ↑
11	William H. Schirmer	31.50	$ 9,000	10,800
✓17	Roselle Striziek	38.50	✓35,000	42,000
18	Thomas H. Striziek	40.00	12,000	14,400
19	Herman F. Knoop	8.50	3,600	4,300
✓20	Frank A. Robertson	86.5	18,000	21,600
✓21	Herman A. Heldt	56.10	✓12,000	14,400
22	J.C. Campbell Sr.	40.00	12,000	14,400
23	J.C. Campbell Jr.	40.00	12,000	14,400
8		341.10	$113,600	146,300

Xerox

Tax Info. McCarthy Beach
St. Louis County
T. 60 N. R. 21 W.

In parenthesis is the amount after tax-credits.

Owner	Description	Acres	Total Tax
O. Losati	SW ¼ of NE ¼, S. 17	39.25	362.46
T. Ryan	IN SE ¼ of NW ¼, S. 17	5.5	76.72
H. Vaughn	NE ¼ of NW ¼ of S. 7	40.0	64.28
O. Rudstrom	IN SW ¼ of SW ¼ of S. 8	22.8	33.18
N.W. Paper Co.	Various	240.0 (Approx)	see other page ~~400.00~~
W. Schirmer	IN SE ¼ of NW ¼ of S. 7	31.5	35.94
~~R. Stout~~		~~62~~	
N. Star Timber Co.	NE ¼ of NW ¼ of S. 17 (Govt. Lot 1)	39.0	58.18
P. Mulvahill	↑ IN SE ¼ of NW ¼ of S. 17	3.5	660.26 (house)
G. Maturi	" "	5.2	1146.18 (house)
H. Cook	" "	6.0	2346.82 (house)
T. Ryan	↓ Govt. Lot 3 " "	1.5	25.34
R. Strigiek	Part of Govt Lot 6, S. 17	38.5	648.98
T. Strigiek	NW ¼ of SW ¼ of S. 16	40.0	10.72
Dennis Walters ~~H. Knoop~~	Part of Govt. Lot 2 - S. 9	8.5	29.60 * No Knoop found in Sections, only Walters
F. Robertson	NW ¼, SW ¼, S. 5	86.5	209.10 (55.62)
	NE ¼, SE ¼, S. 6		12.22
	Part of SE ¼ of NE ¼ of S. 6		18.80 (5.00)
	NE ¼, SW ¼, S. 5		~~[illegible]~~
H. Heldt	Part NW ¼, SE ¼, S. 5	56.1	16.98 (4.52) + 440.72 (117.24)
John Magina ~~J. Campbell Sr.~~	SW ¼, SW ¼, S. 5	40.0	41.44 (11.04)
~~J. Campbell Jr.~~ John Magina	SE ¼, SW ¼, S. 5	40.0	597.26 (164.70)

Mille Rates : Twp = 7.24
Co. = 54.93
Ag.-S.D. = ~~NON~~ home 51.04 53.04 ~~home~~ 63.04
N-Ag-S.D. = ____

Twp. Name - French
S.D. # - 701

1974 ~~46.50~~

Total 1975 ~~levies~~ due & payable in 76.
Twp. = * 9,491.17
Co. = 72,009.67
S.D. = 73,269.36

due & payable in 76
~~4402.[illegible]~~

Edgewater west ~~218-728-3601~~, by 6:00 ~~$20.25 & 29.25~~

Tax Info. - McCarthy Beach
Itasca Co.
T. 60 N, R. 22 W.

Mesabi Service & Supply

Owner	Description	Acres	Tax
O. Ludstrom	NE ¼ of SE ¼ of S. 1	39.62	139.84
W. Rahkola	Part of Above Secs.	0.38	11.96
E. Anderson	N ½ of SE ¼, SE ¼, S. 1	20.00	319.62
R. Thompson	In S ½ of SE ¼, SE ¼, S. 1	10.00	46.88
~~R. Pacetti~~	~~S ½ of SE ¼, SE ¼, S. 1~~	~~10.00~~	
			623.50

Mills Rates: Twp. = 12.01 12% Twp. Name - Bearville
Co. = 36.44 36 S.D. # - 318
Ag.-S.D. = 49.93 52
N-Ag.-S.D. = ____
97.38 - N-Ag 86.35 - Ag.

Total 1975 Levy: Twp. = 4,293.13
Co. = ____
S.D. = ____

Potlatch
N.W. Paper Co. Acres 879-6784 Cloquet -
North Star Timber Acres 834-2281 -
Kimberly Clark

Auditor 9628
~~Assessor~~ - 326 - ~~9641~~

St. L. - 64,000 +
Ita. - 1,819 acres

4,293.13
9,491.17
13,784.30

357,463 - Assessed - Bearville Twp.

318 - Most of County

McCarthy Beach S.P.
St. Louis Co.
French Twp.

Mille Lates	= 7.24	=	6	Twp.
	= 54.93	=	46	Co.
	= 58.04	=	48	S.D.
	120.21	=	100	

	Twp.	Co.	S.D.	Total
Rosati	21.75	166.73	173.98	362.46
Ryan	4.60	35.29	36.83	76.72
Vaugh	3.86	29.57	30.85	64.28
Rudstrom	1.99	15.26	15.93	33.18
N.W. Paper	12.62	96.73	100.93	210.28
Schirmer	2.16	16.53	17.25	35.94
N. Star Timber	3.49	26.76	27.93	58.18
Mulvahill	39.62	303.72	316.92	660.26
Maturi	68.77	527.24	550.17	1,146.18
Cook	140.81	1,079.54	1,126.47	2,346.82
Ryan	1.52	11.66	12.16	25.34
Strizick	38.94	298.53	311.51	648.98
"	.64	4.93	5.15	10.72
Walters	1.78	13.62	14.21	29.60
Robertson	12.55	96.19	100.37	209.10
Heldt	27.46	210.54	219.70	457.70
Maginia	38.32	293.81	306.59	638.72
Total	420.56	3,226.65	3,366.95	
Total Levy	9,491.17	72,009.67	73,269.36	
% of Levy	4	4	4	

Co. Auditor - St. Louis - 723-3428
- Itasca - 326-9641

Northwest paper

W 1/2 of SW 1/4	of Section 3	$15.60
S 1/2 of NE 1/4	of Sect. 4	17.20
NE 1/4 SE 1/4	" 4	7.24
SW SE	of 4	10.06
Gov. Lot 4	of 5	12.42
Gov. Lot #7	of 6	19.24
S 1/2 SE 1/4	of 5	24.56
SE SW	of 6	8.56
SE SE	of 6	7.66
Gov. Lot #2	of 7	20.52
N 1/2 of NE 1/4	of 9	24.94
NW SW	of 14	13.62
SE SE	of 15	8.30
NE NE	of 17	20.36
		210.28

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
ITASCA COUNTY
GOV'T LOT 1
GOV'T LOT 2
GOV'T LOT 3
GOV'T LOT 4
GOV'T LOT 5
GOV'T LOT 6
GOV'T LOT 7
GOV'T LOT 8
STATE FOREST RD.
SNAKE TRAIL
CO. RD. 50
CSAH 5
Proposed Boundary Exp. 200 Ac.
CONTROL GATE
CAMPGROUND
BEATRICE LAKE
FORESTRY HOMESITES
SAND PIT
ABANDONED RAILROAD GRADE
TWP. RD.
LINK LAKE TRAIL
BIRCHWAY
MARK LAKE
TRESTLE LAKE
HAYES ISLAND
STURGEON LAKE
PICKEREL LAKE
SIDE LAKE
ELBOW LAKE
PERCH LAKE
MEANDER LINE
STATUTORY PARK BOUNDARY
CSAH 65
LOOKOUT TOWER
SIDE LAKE RANGER STATION
TR. 1
TR. 2
TR. 4
TR. 5
TR. 6
TR. 6A
TR. 7
TR. 8
TR. 9
TR. 10
TR. 11
TR. 12
TR. 13
TR. 14
TR. 15
TR. 16
TR. 17
TR. 18
TR. 19
TR. 20
TR. 21
TR. 22
TR. 23
TR. S-1
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