



# PACK & PADDLE



Fall      “The challenge goes on. There are other lands and rivers, other wilderness areas, to save and to share with all.  
September 2023      I challenge you to step forward to protect and care for the wild places you love best.” - Dr. Neil Compton

## End of Year Planning and Giving By Brian Thompson, Ozark Society President

### Year-end planning and giving ideas:

In addition to our ongoing conservation work, The Ozark Society has enjoyed other recent notable achievements. Consider our Youth Grants program, designed to provide environmental education for the next generation. The “*First River*” documentary has also been a resounding success and has appeared several times on Arkansas Public Television. Our *Sassafras Hiking Award* is challenging Arkansans to get out and enjoy our exceptional trails. And let’s not overlook recent publications such as “*Letters to Dan*,” and “*Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Arkansas*.” As these programs require funding, we hope you will consider The Ozark Society in your end of year planning.



Donations to The Ozark society can be directed to any of the

following spending categories: Conservation, Legal, Youth Grants, or Endowment Fund. Here is the link:

[www.ozarksociety.net/donations/](http://www.ozarksociety.net/donations/)

Or you can also add a donation while you renew your membership for 2024:

[www.ozarksociety.net/membership/](http://www.ozarksociety.net/membership/)

Below are some additional giving strategies that can save you tax dollars.

**Tax free giving from RMDs.** If you are subject to *required minimum distributions* (RMDs) from your IRA or 401k, any charitable contribution from those funds is not taxed as income to you. This is a great way to reduce your tax bill and support your favorite organizations.

**Giving to reduce capital gains.** If you have equities or real estate that you’ve been reluctant to sell due to the tax bill on capital gains, consider donating the asset to The Ozark Society endowment account managed by *The Arkansas Community Foundation*. The Ozark Society will receive income from the full value of the assets in perpetuity. Not only will you not have to pay capital gains, but you can take a tax deduction for the current value of the asset. This is a

double tax benefit. All such assets are accepted. To find out more, call Ashley Coldiron at *The Arkansas Community Foundation* at this number: 501 372-1116.



**Planned Giving** If you’re interested in legacy giving beyond your lifetime, *The Arkansas Community Foundation* will work with your attorney to incorporate gifts of equities, real estate, life insurance, or retirement accounts, into your estate plan. The income from any such gifts will provide income to The Ozark Society into perpetuity.



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## OS Fall General Meeting

By Stewart Noland, OS Archive Chair

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The Ozark Society Fall meeting will be held at Tyler Bend on the Buffalo River, October 28-29. Group campsite 2 and the pavilion have been reserved for our activities. Following is the schedule of activities.

### October 28th Schedule:

- 10am. Meet at the pavilion for a hike
- 10am - 1pm. Ozark Society Board meeting at the pavilion
- 2pm - 4pm. General membership meeting at the pavilion. Bring your camp chair. Talk by Jim Furnish.
- 6pm - 8pm. Potluck supper and entertainment at the pavilion. Bring a dish, beverage, and your own utensils for the potluck. Ozark Society member Dave Smith will provide the entertainment

with mountain music only Dave can perform.

### October 29th Schedule:

- 9am. Meet at the pavilion for a hike or float trip (water level dependent)

Group campsite 2 has been reserved for October 28 for campers. Other sites are available at Tyler Bend by reserving them through [recreation.gov](http://recreation.gov). Cabin rentals are available nearby through Buffalo River Outfitters, or options in Gilbert. The cost to attend the meeting is \$5 per family, regardless of the number of family members.

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## Who Is Jim Furnish?

By Tom McClure, OS Conservation Co-Chair

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We are fortunate and very excited to have Jim Furnish join us at the Ozark Society's Fall meeting as our guest speaker. Jim will be speaking between 3 and 4 pm on Saturday afternoon, October 28, 2023, at Tyler Bend Campground on the Buffalo National River.

Jim had a 34-year career in the U.S. Forest Service and is the author of "Toward a Natural Forest: The Forest Service in Transition (A Memoir)." He served as the Deputy Chief of the Forest Service from 1999-2002, and spent several years as the Supervisor of the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon in the 1990s.

Jim was an important player in the protection of old-growth forests in Oregon during the

spotted owl/clearcutting debates of the 1980s and 1990s. He was also instrumental in initiating the Forest Service's "2001 Roadless Rule", which establishes prohibitions on road construction, road reconstruction, and timber harvesting on 58 million acres of inventoried roadless areas on National Forest System lands. The intent of the 2001 Roadless Rule is to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System in the context of multiple use management.

For all who are interested in reading an important perspective of how the U.S. Forest Service works, and would also like to read some

great stories about Jim's efforts to steer the Forest Service in a more environmentally sustainable direction, his book "Toward a Natural Forest" is a must-read. The book is available through Amazon.

And if you are able to come, please mark your calendars for October 28, and be there at Tyler Bend to meet Jim in person and hear what he has to say. It is a unique opportunity to spend some time with a person who has had an enormous impact on the management of our national forests, both during his time with the Forest Service, and also in his retirement years as a strong voice for better Forest Service policies and management.

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## Water Quality in Arkansas

By Brian Thompson, Ozark Society President

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For those of you who live in Arkansas, you have likely received the occasional e-mail from me asking that you comment on an ADEQ permit for the land application of industrial waste. I want to take this opportunity to provide some background.

Seventeen years ago, the Oklahoma State Attorney General filed a lawsuit against the NW Arkansas' poultry industry, as chicken litter from local farms was beginning to impact the Illinois Scenic River, a beautiful stream that begins in Arkansas and flows into Oklahoma. In response, the Arkansas Legislature designated the counties along the NW Arkansas border, a *Nutrient Surplus Area*, the intent being to reduce phosphorus levels and improve water quality.

As a result, poultry farmers began exporting their chicken litter to the north and west to be applied to row-crops where the manure is actually beneficial. In addition, the *Arkansas Division of Agriculture* has begun experimenting with anaerobic digesters as another means for managing litter. Finally, NW Arkansas municipal waste treatment plants have adopted some of the most stringent (and most expensive) phosphorus

reduction targets in the country. These combined efforts have made a difference. The water quality in the Illinois River has actually improved. It has been a classic community effort.

Unfortunately, there has been a recent increase in permit applications that allow for millions of gallons of industrial waste to be applied on pastures in both the Illinois drainage as well as the Beaver Lake watershed, the drinking water supply for NW Arkansas. Waste disposal contractors that service local industries, generally want to apply waste close by to minimize



transportation costs. Some of this waste is imported from out of state. Sadly, this works directly against the phosphorus mitigation efforts of everyone mentioned above. Surprisingly, the *Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality* (ADEQ) does not have a Commission approved standard for evaluating such permits, and they are nearly

always approved. We have asked ADEQ to remedy this and to allow us to offer input when they do.

The public notification for these waste disposal applications is a minuscule ad in the local classifieds, an information source that has become increasingly ineffective. We've been working on expanding public awareness, and there has been a significant increase in public comments, many of these coming from you. As a result, one permit has been withdrawn, another will be aired in a public hearing, and two more have been greatly slowed down. *Beaver Water District* as well as the city governments of Fayetteville, Springdale, and Rogers are all taking a greater interest, which is no surprise considering the significant taxpayer dollars being spent on water quality. Fayetteville has even passed a resolution opposing all such permits until proper regulations are approved. To those of you who have submitted public comments, congratulations! You are making a difference.



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## The Buffalo River's Northeastern Wild River Sibling

By Fred Paillet, OS Education Chair

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When I was growing up on the east coast in the 1960's, the fight to save the Buffalo was far off my radar screen. There was, however, a similar fight to preserve the wild and undeveloped status of the Allagash River in northern Maine going on at the very same time. Wilderness protagonists (most notably Justice Douglas) eventually prevailed, with the state legislature officially designating a wild river corridor in 1966. The next year, the legislature appropriated 1.5 million to implement the plan with a matching amount of federal funds soon added. The plan designated over 90 miles of wild river with only two road access points, and preservation of the "historic" Chamberlain dam in the river's headwaters. Wild and Scenic River status was added in 1970 by the DOI. Today, there are fourteen road access points and eleven parking lots, with the waterway managed by the Maine Department of Conservation. The deteriorating dam has been replaced by a permanent concrete structure. Commercial outfitters must purchase permits from the DOC, and private parties must register to gain access. Camping is only allowed at designated prepared campsites with picnic tables, outhouses, and racks for suspending tarps or keeping supplies out of bear reach. Thus, the waterway is managed in a fashion similar to that of the Boundary Waters in Minnesota which Arkansans are more likely to have experienced.

When comparing the Allagash to the Buffalo, there are major contrasts both in development threats and geology. The primary environmental issue in northern Maine is the logging industry in terms of roads, forest disturbance,

and waterway management. There is the intrusion of logging infrastructure, but also the tradition of logging company owners granting leases for cabins to local residents in a long-standing pact of granting easy access to woodlands in return for not setting fires or vandalizing equipment. Today, depression in the logging industry is making large blocks of forest available and controversy rages over whether to incorporate this into a North Woods National Park or let developers take over for creation of private estates. Independent Mainers are staunchly averse to letting the "Feds" tell them how to manage their lands but are also leery of outside developers denying access to "their" woods.

Geology makes the Allagash a very different river from the Buffalo. Whereas our river has been cutting its way into limestone buffs for millions of years, the Allagash is barely ten thousand years old and still creating its natural course over a mantle of glacially deposited sand and boulders in the space between granite ridges. The development of the river's path has been further complicated by the slow uplift and regional tilt produced by the delayed response of the land to the removal of the former ice sheet. Instead of pools and riffles the river is often spread widely across a course of big, rounded rocks locally described as "granite manatees". There are long stretches of "dead water" where the river turns into a placid canal with hardly any current at all. The riverbanks have tamaracks (larch) and birch leaning out over the water with a taller wall of spruce and fir behind, and a mixture of hardwoods and conifers on surrounding hills. The prime game

fish in the buffalo is our smallmouth bass, while fishermen find substantial catches of eastern brook trout in the Allagash. Not far above the lower end of the waterway the river plunges over rock ledges a total vertical distance of about 40 feet to require the only portage along the canoe route. That foaming cascade makes an exciting addition to the float, especially when trying to identify where to take out without going over the edge.

A university stint followed by a summons from Uncle Sam took me away from the east coast, and then on to a career two time zones away from the Maine woods. Thoughts of that wilderness eventually convinced me to take up a faculty position in northern Maine, so it was inevitable that I would visit the Allagash.

Three of my Alaska hiking buddies were enthusiastic about making the trip with me. We found an outfitter that suited our needs. Perhaps the bottom line on his web site convinced us.



*Putting in below the Allagash Falls portage*

***Continued on page 5.....***

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## Buffalo River's Northeastern Sibling.....continued

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It said: "I specialize in homemade pies and steaks". This would be a five-day, four-night paddle on the lower half of the river. My friends bunked with me, and we drove in the early morning to the outfitter's place. A few hours to the put-in and we were on our way. This was in early October at the height of the fall foliage, but with the river running low. Our guide joked by calling it the "waterless wilderway". As expected, the biggest issue was dodging boulders and grounding on gravel. The fishing season was just closed, but we could see the substantial size of trout by the filleted backbones in the water near one campsite. There were multiple sightings of moose every day. The bar was set up on a picnic table by four in the afternoon. Then a Dutch oven used to warm the pie and grill the steaks. Our guide ran Quebec hunts in the fall, so we had a choice of beef or caribou. We encountered only a few other floating parties each day, along with a friendly chat with a ranger checking our permit. The only downside was the sound of jake brakes used by early morning logging trucks on distant hills during our final night on the river. To give a real taste of the experience, here are a few journal entries from that memorable trip.

October 2, 2004: After a dinner of beans and franks with home-made apple pie (as advertised), high clouds begin to thicken and lower, portending rain. We dine to the music of a pair of loons out on the water in the middle of the lake. In the evening a young bull moose walks out on the beach across the way and enters the water. To our surprise, the bull suddenly heads out into deep water and begins to navigate across to our side a short distance south of camp. You can see his ears twitch and his eyes blink (with binoculars, of course) every time a big wave washes over his head. John gets a

good picture up a way from the camp when the bull steps out and shakes the water off his back like the family dog.



*The moose that swam his way across to camp*

October 3, 2004: Below [the remains] of the old dam we are introduced to the "real" Allagash. The river channel is more than 100 feet wide in most places and only a foot or two deep in riffles. Although we are supposed to be in northern hardwood forest, the banks are lined with alder and cedar, the latter usually bending out over the river, backed by a tall screen of big white spruce. Individual birches are scattered through the conifers and leaning out over the water. Stop for lunch at the Sweeney Brook camp. This is a relatively dry terrace, six feet above the river level. Shrubs are dominated by red-osier dogwood, hazel, both shrub maples (mountain and striped), elderberry and high-bush cranberry. Not long after lunch, the river makes a sharp turn to the east and then comes almost all the way south in the Musquacook Deadwater. The breeze has risen out of the south so that we are forced to paddle upwind for a while – an unfamiliar situation. We then wheel around again to where the Musquacook River joins. The confluence is partly hidden by a dense screen of alders, but you can hear it because a giant beaver dam (maybe five feet high and spanning the entire

tributary) produces a loud cascade. But any contemplation of the confluence is abandoned at the sight of yet another young bull [moose] swimming across in front of us.

October 4, 2004 [Approaching the falls]: From here on hills suddenly appear on either side and the valley quickly narrows. Bigger rocks appear in the water. Blaine [our guide] leads us to the right side to the head of the portage with the roar of the falls only faintly audible and a stretch of boulder-studded water is evident below the landing spot. The plan is for Blaine to work his way down to the actual head of the falls using the setting pole to guide the fully loaded canoes, considerably shortening the distance we carry the equipment and boats.

October 5, 2004: Stars and moonlight after midnight and clear skies over a misty river at dawn. The fog rising off the falls as the first rays of sunlight penetrate the forest canopy makes for some dramatic pictures. At low water, the raw knobs of almost black rock line the trench where white fountains of water pour through the gap in the rocks. A small flow goes around and behind a rock outcrop crowned by a few ragged cedars. Windrows of organic foam like the head on a glass of root beer float in the inky black whirlpool where the falls discharge below the rocks. The stranded rafts of flood debris and the high gravel berm where we put the canoes in the water show that water level was maybe four or five feet higher earlier this summer.

*This account of my Allagash float experience comes with a pair of photos instead of my usual line drawing. For those interested in the full experience, drop me a line at [fredp@cox.net](mailto:fredp@cox.net) and I will send you the fully illustrated pdf version.*

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## New Flatside Wilderness Bill

By Tom McClure, OS Conservation Co-Chair

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The Flatside Wilderness Additions Act, H.R. 3971, was introduced in June, 2023, by Congressman French Hill (2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District – Arkansas). The proposal will add 2,215 acres to Flatside Wilderness.

H.R. 3971 is strongly supported by the Ozark Society. Please consider helping to pass this important wilderness legislation by contacting your U.S. Representative, and also your U.S. Senators, to express support for the Flatside Wilderness Additions Act. Letters, emails, and calls at this time will let them know of your support for wilderness, and also of your support for their efforts to pass this bill.

H.R. 3971 will protect important lands on the north side of the existing wilderness, expanding the total Flatside Wilderness acreage from about 10,000 acres to more than 12,000 acres. The wilderness additions in this bill will make a very good wilderness area even better. This proposal gives Flatside more width in a north/south direction, enhancing its wildness.

This proposal will complete watershed protection for West Cedar Creek by adding watershed acreage that was previously not in the wilderness. The bill will also protect an additional stretch of Cedar Creek, downstream from the confluence of Crystal Prong and West Cedar Creek. Completely protecting entire watersheds, both big ones and small ones, is always desirable for a wilderness area. It improves the odds that the streams will retain their natural qualities,

including native species, for the long term.

Looking west from the top of Flatside Pinnacle is one of the most spectacular landscape views in the state of Arkansas.



In good weather, looking west across the expanse of Flatside Wilderness, it is impossible not to notice Forked Mountain standing distinctly seven miles away. As you look directly toward Forked Mountain, you are looking out over the lands that are included in this legislation. Although they appear to look much like the existing wilderness, some of these strikingly beautiful rounded hills and ridges, that are so much a part of this iconic scene, do not have formal wilderness protection. The Flatside Wilderness Additions Act will make sure that these hills and this unforgettable view, so loved by so many, will be protected as a part of Flatside Wilderness for the enduring enjoyment of all.

It takes only an hour or so to drive to Flatside Wilderness from Little Rock, North Little Rock, Benton, Conway, Morrilton, Russellville, or Hot Springs, making it readily accessible to a large portion of the state's population. The Ouachita National Recreation Trail runs through Flatside for about 10 miles,

and offers a wilderness hiking experience in a very wild, natural setting. Forked Mountain, a captivating scenic feature in the western portion of Flatside Wilderness, looms high above the surrounding forest. On a clear day Forked Mountain can be seen for miles from all directions.

Flatside Wilderness is a designated wilderness area, and as such is one of the few places in the state of Arkansas that is set aside to be left wild, natural, and undeveloped. It is entirely in public ownership as a part of the Ouachita National Forest. It is by far the most eastern of the six wilderness areas in the Ouachita National Forest and is the only designated wilderness area in the Ouachitas that is found east of Highway 7.

There are no other wilderness areas even close to Flatside. The nearest wilderness area to Flatside is Dry Creek Wilderness (6,300 acres) about 40 miles away in a west/northwest direction. The other four Ouachita wilderness areas are even farther west, with Caney Creek Wilderness, Poteau Mountain Wilderness, and Black Fork Mountain Wilderness, all within 35 miles or so of the Arkansas/Oklahoma border. The Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness is just across the state line in Oklahoma. Part of Black Fork Mountain Wilderness extends into Oklahoma as well.

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## Flatside Wilderness ..... Continued

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If the Flatside Wilderness Additions Act is passed by Congress, is signed by the President, and becomes law, the wilderness acreage total for all six wilderness areas in the Ouachita National Forest will be approximately 70,000 acres, representing about 3.9% of the 1.8 million acres of land in the Ouachita National Forest. Statewide, designated wilderness areas make up

less than 1% of the total land area of Arkansas. The total land area of Arkansas is about 34 million acres.

Flatside Wilderness is a wild treasure. The Flatside Wilderness Additions Act (H.R. 3971) will make it even more of a treasure, by adding important lands to complete watersheds and by expanding the

wilderness boundary in places which will enable Flatside to stay wilder and better protected over time.

Please act now to do what you can to help this legislation make its way through Congress and become law. Thank you.

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## Climate Change Highlights – New Regs and Proposals are Planting Hope

By Jennifer Ailor, Climate Change Committee Chair

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We all suffer from climate change burnout. Thankfully, you can read some positive news in the summer 2023 issue of the Environmental Defense Fund's Solutions newsletter. Specifically, the Environmental Protection Agency has finalized its Good Neighbor Plan for clean air protection; it has proposed new rules for tackling transportation pollution; and the farm bill working its way through Congress includes significant climate provisions. Here's a recap:

**EPA's Good Neighbor Plan** – This plan regulates nitrogen oxide pollution from power plants and other industrial sources. Under the Clean Air Act, permits are supposed to be denied in states where significant amounts of NOx drift across state lines. Twenty-three states have failed to submit acceptable plans to EPA. Now EPA is enforcing pollution cuts.

The plan is expected to reduce ozone season NOx from power plants by 50% from 2021 levels within four years.

**Clean vehicles** – Twenty-eight percent of all U.S. climate pollution comes from transportation. In the next 10 years, two-thirds of all new cars could be electric, thanks to EPA's proposed tailpipe pollution standards. The proposals also could drive electrification of almost half of new commercial vehicles and up to a third of new 18-wheelers. Finally, EPA has approved California's new truck standards requiring manufacturers to sell more zero-emission freight trucks and buses through 2035. Trucks and buses are responsible for more than half of transportation's pollution. Seven states have already moved to adopt the California rule.

**Farm bill** – The massive \$1.4 trillion farm bill being negotiated this summer includes more money for conservation programs such as installing anaerobic digesters to capture methane from manure; planting cover crops to protect soil and the carbon it stores; reducing fertilizer use; and preserving unplowed areas on farms. In addition, EDF and other like-minded organizations successfully advocated for passage of the

Growing Climate Solutions Act, which will help farmers navigate agricultural carbon markets.

Of course, the farm bill is far from being approved. **Consider contacting your representatives and senators to support funding in the bill for agricultural conservation.**

**Other climate legislation** – Some \$88 billion from the 2021 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act are helping manufacturers produce electric vehicles, preserve existing jobs and create new ones. In fact, since the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law passed, 94,000+ EV jobs have been created. The law also provided \$7.5 billion for 500,000 electric vehicle charging stations and \$5 billion for clean school buses.



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## OS Youth Grant Update

### Roslyn Imrie, Youth Grants Chair

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The Ozark Society's Youth Conservation Grant strives to empower and elevate the next generation. Twenty-one grants have been awarded since 2020 to area nonprofits and schools for various projects that involve youth under 18 years of age. The focus has been on funding projects that have real environmental impacts through conservation, education, and recreation. We believe in the power of education and recreation to shift the hearts and minds of young people. But we also value projects that take it a step beyond and encourage conservation, such as when students pick up trash, remove invasive species, or plant a garden while both learning and recreating outdoors.

This past summer, The Ozark Society granted \$3,000 to the Ozark Natural Science Center (ONSC), a nonprofit that we have awarded funds to in the past. In 2021, we helped ONSC fund a unique trail building project. The proposed trail would be handicap accessible and allowed the center to better serve students with mobile disabilities. After receiving the report on this trail building project and seeing the impact it had on the center's ability to serve local schools more inclusively, the grant committee considered another proposal from the organization to Teach Campers to Camp. In this grant, the Youth Grant funds will be used to purchase backpacking and camping supplies, so the organization can launch a new program that

weaves education and recreation together in an immersive experience.

The grant committee is made up of volunteers who believe deeply in the work they are doing. It is a time consuming but rewarding effort. This past year, the committee adjusted the grant windows to better fit the schedules of the volunteers, with a summer and winter grant cycle. The summer cycle opened in May and closed July 1st. The upcoming winter cycle will open in December and close February 1st. All awarded grantees will have one year to utilize their grant funds and report on their project. More information about the Youth Grant can be found under the Ozark Society Awards, Grants, Scholarships tab on the Ozark Society website.

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## Ozark Society T-Shirts Are Still in Stock!

### By Brittany Plouch and Carolyn Shearman

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Check out the short-sleeve Tees at our website!  
We have some in Medium, Large, and X-Large.

You can place your order at:

<https://www.ozarksociety.net/product/ozark-society-short-sleeve-shirt/>







## Ozark Society Membership Application/Renewal



**Join us, or renew now!** Dues are for one year, January-December, and they include a subscription to the Society's newsletter, *Pack & Paddle*. To join or renew, go online to the Ozark Society website at [www.ozarksociety.net](http://www.ozarksociety.net). Or you can fill out this form and send it with a check written to "The Ozark Society." See below for our mailing address.

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City, State, and ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Old Email (if changed) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Old Email (if changed) \_\_\_\_\_

### **Please check one:**

- New Member            Start at **Section A** for your OS and Chapter Membership
- Renewal                 Start at **Section A** to renew your OS and Chapter Membership
- LIFE Member            Start at **Section B** to renew just your Chapter Membership

### **Section A: Please specify both the Level of Membership and the Chapter you are joining:**

**Level:** (*choose one*)

- Friend:         \$30     = \$20 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Associate:     \$50     = \$40 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Supporter:     \$100   = \$90 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Sponsor:       \$250   = \$240 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Patron:         \$500   = \$490 OS +\$10 Chapter
- Benefactor:   \$1000+ = \$990+ OS +\$10 Chapter

**Chapter:** (*choose one*)

- Bayou (Shreveport, LA)
- Buffalo River (North Central, AR)
- Highlands (Fayetteville, AR)
- Mississippi Valley (Missouri)
- Pulaski (Central, AR)
- Schoolcraft (Springfield, MO)
- Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR)
- No chapter, all to central Ozark Society

### **Section B: For Members who wish to join more than one Chapter or Life Members renewing their Chapter Membership only**

(*Choose as many as you wish and add \$10 for each chapter*)

- \$10 Bayou (Shreveport, LA)
- \$10 Buffalo River (North Central, AR)
- \$10 Highlands (Fayetteville, AR)
- \$10 Mississippi Valley (Missouri)
- \$10 Pulaski (Central, AR)
- \$10 Schoolcraft (Springfield, MO)
- \$10 Sugar Creek (Bentonville, AR)

### **Section C: Donations to our Funds**

(*Choose any amount*)

- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Conservation Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Endowment Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Legal Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Youth Grant Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Compton Scholarship Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ The Hedges Scholarship Fund

**My Total is:** \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Please remit to: The Ozark Society, PO Box 2914, Little Rock, AR 72203**

You will receive an email Thank You from the Ozark Society. Please contact [oscomms@ozarksociety.net](mailto:oscomms@ozarksociety.net) for questions.



Ozark Society  
P.O. Box 2914  
Little Rock, AR 72203

Please Note: If you would like to receive *Pack & Paddle* by email, not through US Mail, please contact Carolyn Shearman at [oscomms@ozarksociety.net](mailto:oscomms@ozarksociety.net).

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## The Officer, Director, and Chair List

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