



Elk-Skegemog Lakes Association

President's Message

JULY, 2010



May and June have been two exceptionally enjoyable Spring months and here is hoping that we have equally enjoyable summer weather. We had a spectacular thunder and lightening storm Friday evening, June 11, which resulted in power outages and approximately 2+ inches of rain. That downpour flushed the Elk-Skegemog Lakes creeks, streams and tributaries depositing what appears to have been an extraordinary amount of sediment into the lakes. Unfortunately that type of occurrence is a natural phenomenon and difficult to prevent. However, we are trying to assess the longer term damage in and around the mouths of those lake entry points. More to follow when we have some conclusions.

I highlighted what we, ESLA, are actively engaged in this summer and beyond in our previous ESLA newsletter, April/Spring 2010, so I will keep my comments brief for this issue. Following are descriptions of a

few of our project expenditures this summer :

1. We are committed to \$6500 (+/-) in a joint effort with Tip of the Mitt, Watershed Council for a Chain of Lakes look upstream for invasive species and/or any other potential problems we can identify and anticipate coming down the watershed into Elk-Skegemog Lakes. It's essentially an intelligence gathering project coupled with an aquatic plant survey, with a mapping of Elk-Skegemog Lakes and proposed management plan for those identified species. The joint effort with Tip of the Mitt is designed for ESLA to learn, anticipate and adapt to the conditions that are coming down the watershed. This is a longer term effort, potentially two or three years, beginning most likely in 2011 through 2013 or 2014.

2. Our own Environmental Protection Committee, led by Thom Yokum, is budgeted for \$4880 (summer 2010) which includes some support for summer interns, e-coli surface water testing at three sites (total three samples per site as required by Michigan state agencies) and brown sediment ("crud") samples/technical analysis. This "crud" anomaly was identified on the Elk Lake bottom initially by riparian members kayaking in 2009. This, in conjunction with our yearly water quality testing once per week at a single site on the lake, to include recording air and water temperatures for our data base and that of Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council, makes

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

President's Message	1-2
Tip of the Mitt	3
Water Quality	4-5
Septic Ordinance	6-7
Phragmites	7
Asian Carp	8
E.R. Dam Update	9
Biomass Plants	10
ESLA Officers	11

Mark Your Calendar

The ESLA Annual Meeting is scheduled for Saturday, 24 July, 2010 at Elk Rapids High School. Our keynote speaker will be Jim Olsen, an environmental attorney and Michigan's pre-eminent defender of the Michigan's inland lakes and the Great Lakes. Coffee and donuts will be available on site at 9:00 The meeting will start promptly at 10:00 and finish by noon.

President's Message (continued)

for a busy summer for Thom, the interns and the Committee. Thank you to those volunteers who have offered to take Thom to various sites throughout the summer.

3. A long overdue remake/update of our ESLA web site; approximate cost \$2250. We will continue our established relationship with Lawton Gallagher Group LLC, as they will guide us in the new ESLA web site development. As we improve communication with our membership and other organizations/agencies, ESLA becomes a more capable, contemporary, user friendly, and accessible association. * note: our current web site has six year old software and dated code (antiquated html and a non-user friendly content management system).

The ESLA Annual Meeting is scheduled for 1000 - 1200 hrs., Saturday, 24 July, 2010 at Elk Rapids High School, Peterman Auditorium, 308 Meguzee Pt., Elk Rapids, MI 49629. We have a busy agenda, however, we will complete all business as scheduled and on time, so please attend. Our keynote ESLA Annual Meeting speaker will be Jim Olsen, an environmental attorney and Michigan's pre-eminent defender of the Great Lakes, inland lakes and common law practice of public trust doctrine and the legal effort in its modern application and interpretation. Additionally, Mark Stone, Antrim County Drain Commissioner and Bill Stockhausen, operator of the Elk Rapids Hydro Electric Dam, will speak to the continuing efforts to relicense the Dam and their perception of their two day interface with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission representatives 19 - 20 April, 2010.

We will conclude the meeting with ESLA business, in this order: our outgoing ESLA Treasurer, Mike Hamilton, will review ESLA expenditures, income and balance sheet, Bob Kingon will provide the membership report, Thom Yocum will review the Environmental Com-

mittee report (e-coli, brown "crud, water quality results to date) and the Board elections will be conducted. **The Board elections are critical to ESLA's continuity, so please come to vote and volunteer.**

To all who are ESLA members, thank you! Your membership is sincerely appreciated. The ESLA Board has only the interests of the membership and riparians as our focal point with the vision and mission to preserve and protect all that represents Elk-Skegemog Lakes, Elk River, Torch River and Rapid River. We recognize that not every member can volunteer in some capacity and/or be on the ESLA Board, however, within our membership and those riparians not yet members, we have an extraordinary amount of talent that can be of assistance to those of us that serve on the Board. We just need you to step forward and offer your services/talent and allow us (the ESLA Board) to best meet our needs with your capabilities. Please consider doing something for ESLA in whatever way you choose; just let me or anyone on the Board know of your interest.

I hope that you enjoy the summer and all that goes with being on the water, i.e. family, boating, fishing, swimming or whatever endeavor you choose to celebrate being a riparian. Please boat responsibly. Be careful and enjoy the summer. If you see something unusual on our waterway, please let one of the Board Directors know. Peace!

Pete DiMercurio
President,
Elk-Skegemog Lakes Association



Hydraulic Fracturing: What's all the fuss about???

A recent auction of state-owned mineral leases set records. DNRE raised almost double the amount it has collected in similar auctions over 81 years, combined! In the wake of this, hundreds of property owners are being contacted to lease their mineral rights. What's going on?

A single test well in Missaukee County resulted in what some call "significant" natural gas in the Utica Shale rock formation, creating interest from local and international energy companies.

If enough leases are collected to make drilling worthwhile, a method called Hydraulic Fracturing (hydrofracking) will be used to access this very deep rock layer. Because this method of drilling has created problems for water resources in other states, we are working to understand everything our members need to know about this.

Our questions concern three key elements:

Where will the huge amount of water needed for this process come from; what chemicals are

added to it; and where does the wastewater go?

DNRE says surface water withdrawals are prohibited for this drilling, so groundwater is the source. Millions of gallons of water are used to fracture each well. Unlike many other states, Michigan regulates water withdrawals and permits are required for new or increased withdrawals over 2 million gallons per day from groundwater, and any withdrawal causing an "adverse resource impact" is prohibited.

Next, hydraulic fracturing uses hundreds of undisclosed chemicals, which are mixed with water and pumped underground, directly through aquifers, to fracture rock. While the DNRE is provided with information on the chemicals, chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process are "undisclosed" from the public because they are considered to be trade secrets and proprietary information.

Aside from water use concerns, if you are approached about leasing, it is crucial to understand this complicated process. MSU Extension held a series of educational workshops and has a great resource of information at – www.msue.msu.edu/charlevoix. We will follow this issue closely. Call Dr. Grenetta Thomassey at Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council in Petoskey with questions or to get involved at 231-347-1181.

Aquavist Web Site: <http://www.watershedcouncil.org/aquavists/>

Updates from Thomas Yocum, Water Quality and Summer Intern Coordinator

Summer Lake Monitoring

This summer ESLA will be monitoring three areas. We will continue with our weekly tests of water quality that are submitted to the Tip of the Mitt Watershed Center. This includes weekly Secchi disk measures of water clarity, surface water temperature and weather observations. Biweekly, we also take water samples that are filtered and submitted to the University of Michigan Biology Station at Douglas Lake for chlorophyll-a quantities, which give us a measure of the algal growth in the lake. Over time these data give us a picture of changes in the lakes.

One new program this year will be weekly E. coli tests. Each week we will sample three sites for the presence and levels of these bacteria. One location site will be the same and tested each week. We will measure two additional sites on a rotating basis in order to cover as many sites around the lake as is feasible during the summer. This also allows us to return to any sites that might show elevated levels of E. coli. New developments in the field of E.coli testing will likely see this program change in the coming years, but the 2010 program allows us to begin monitoring immediately.

The third program, also new to ESLA, will be the collection of 'crud' samples from the bottom of Elk Lake. The samples will be sent to a laboratory for identification of the organisms found. Samples will be collected in June and early August for comparison. Hopefully, this will give us insight into this new presence in the lake. Once we know what the growth is, we will try to determine the trigger for this growth.

While our lakes are quite stable, in terms of nutrient levels, we need to be on guard and sen-

sitive to changes that we see. Look for us, taking water samples, each week on the lakes.

A yearly need for the ESLA summer program to monitor our lakes is for volunteer boat drivers. Not having a boat, I rely on the good graces of those who do. The summer program tries to keep a regular schedule to ease this situation. This year we will be going out on Wednesday mornings from 8:30 until sampling is completed, usually by noon. If the weather is severe enough to cancel a trip, Thursday morning would be the alternate time.

Pontoon boats are preferred because there are four people, plus some small equipment, that go out each week. However, any boat large enough to accommodate us will work.

IF you would like to see our program in action and have an opportunity to learn more about our lakes, please call (264-6387) or e-mail (kstyocum@aol.com). I will accommodate you as best I can.

Do recognize this insect? Read on to learn more.



Updates from Thomas Yocum (cont.)

Fish, Flies, Bugs, and Midges!

After speaking with Jim Sak and other board members, questions have arisen concerning possible changes in the insect hatches associated with the lakes. Mayflies (pictured), midges and other insects are typical of our large lakes. Their presence can be a nuisance in times of large hatches. These, and other insects less familiar, are a key component to lake food webs. The insect larvae that live in sediments are important food for fish, crayfish and other aquatic organisms. We usually don't note their presence until the adults emerge for short periods for reproduction.

Some have noted the almost clock-like timing of the insect hatches. They often appear year after year at the same time and in the same locations. But changes in weather patterns, fluctuating predator populations and other environmental factors can play key roles in the abundance and locations of these hatches. Last year I noted dramatically large swarms of midges. Trying to pinpoint hatching changes and their causes is quite problematic. There are so many variables to examine.

This brings me to a central point. I would be very interested in knowing if anyone has tried to document these hatches in any notebooks, journals or other fashion. One problem in trying to make sense of insect hatches is a record of the important parameters associated with them. Weather, exact dates, etc. are such parameters that someone may have recorded. If you have such records, or know of someone who has them, I would be interested in looking at them.

Give me a call or e-mail (264-6387 or kstyocum@aol.com) and I will get back to you quickly.

Some Things (Un)Forgettable....

The Elk River watershed is a largest basin in the Grand Traverse Bay Watershed of which Elk-Skegemog Lakes is at the end of the chain of lakes that comprise the watershed before entering into the Elk River and into Lake Michigan through the Elk Rapids Dam and/or the spillway.

The Elk River Watershed covers approximately, 202,060 acres and contains 54 lakes, 220 streams/tributaries as well as 110 miles of connecting waterways. It flows 55 miles and drops 40 feet in elevation as it courses through its run, ultimately, into Lake Michigan.

Elk Lake is the 14th largest lake and third deepest lake in Michigan. It has a maximum depth of 192 feet and average depth of 67 feet, covering approximately 8,088 acres and 26 miles of shoreline.

Skegemog Lake has a maximum depth of 29 feet and an average depth of 11 feet, covering approximately 2,755 acres and 15 miles of shoreline.

Elk-Skegemog Lakes combined acreage is approximately 10,843 acres and encompasses 41 miles of shoreline.

Elk-Skegemog Watershed (Elk Lake, Skegemog Lake, Elk River, Torch River and Rapid River) is a 402 square mile portion of Antrim, Grand Traverse and Kalkaska Counties including Elk Rapids, Milton, Whitewater and Clearwater Townships.

The Elk River Watershed represents 50% of the Grand Traverse Bay Watershed total and also represents a remarkable 60% of the total flow of water into Grand Traverse Bay.

The study of Swimmers' Itch requires expertise in four disciplines: Parasitology, Ornithology, Malacology and Liminology. For additional information on symptoms, causes, and treatment of swimmer's itch, go to:
http://www.aocd.org/skin/dermatologic_diseases/swimmers_itch.html

Milton Twp. Considers Point of Sale Septic Ordinance

Editor's note: Milton Township is considering the adoption of a point of sale septic inspection ordinance. Kalkaska and Manistee Counties now require point of sale septic inspections, as do several other Michigan counties and townships. The information below was provided to the Milton Twp. Planning Commission on Jan. 14, 2010 by Norton Bretz, Executive Director, Three Lakes Association. Although the application is to Torch Lake, the same considerations presumably apply to Elk and Skegemog Lakes.

The following remarks are based almost entirely on our two year MDEQ funded study of the phosphorus mass balance in the Three Lakes watershed done in 2004-2006 and published as *Development of a Predictive Nutrient-Based Water Quality Model for Torch Lake*, by D. Endicott, D. Branson, N. Bretz, T. Hannert, Feb. 24, 2006 and *Development of a Predictive Nutrient-Based Water Quality Model for Lake Bellaire and Clam Lake* by D. Endicott, D. Branson, N. Bretz, T. Hannert, sponsored by TLA and GLEC. Apr. 23, 2007. Available on the TLA website ww.3lakes.com

Phosphorus that enters Torch Lake comes from a number of different sources most of which are not caused by man or under our control. Approximately equal amounts of the phosphorus that enter Torch Lake come from 1. rainfall, 2. Clam River, and 3. shallow groundwater. Some of the rainfall has phosphorus that is manmade from burning and power plants but is probably small and not easily controlled. Contributions from direct runoff and from small tributaries in the Torch Lake watershed is negligible. Clam River carries phosphorus from upstream contributions from rainfall and groundwater. We estimate that 10 to 50% of the shallow groundwater phosphorus is manmade, mostly from septic systems. So, the septic contribution to phosphorus in Torch Lake is in the range 1-25%. One cannot be more exact about this. Because Torch Lake itself is such a good processor

of phosphorus, the actual level of phosphorus is low, 2.6 parts per billion, among the lowest in the nation and similar to Lake Superior. Its historic low phosphorus levels also make it more vulnerable to phosphorus than lakes with higher historic levels.

Despite all this good news, septic systems are by far the largest contributors of phosphorus to the lake. And phosphorus is the keystone nutrient that limits plant and algae growth. For Three Lakes the most important question for water quality revolves around phosphorus and limiting the most important manmade contribution to it.

Good septic systems limit the flow of phosphorus to the groundwater. The best ones are on mounds above the water table and can limit phosphorus flow to the lake substantially, but bad ones and obviously broken ones contribute half or more of their phosphorus to the lake eventually through groundwater. Typically, all 1,700 Torch Lake lots can supply 500 to 1,000 kg of phosphorus per year and depending on the septic system condition, some of this phosphorus will find its way to the lake. The lake normally gets about 4,000 kg per year of phosphorus from all sources.

How much septic phosphorus actually reaches the lake is a matter of considerable research by many university groups. The effectiveness of a septic system depends critically on the soil type, position of the system with respect to the water table, and its maintenance. Generally, if the septic system is below or in the water table, it will allow a considerable amount of its phosphorus to get into shallow groundwater. From a phosphorus perspective, a septic system that is in or below the water table is a failure whether it counts as a failure from the perspective of an inspection or not.

How many of the current septic systems are phosphorus failures? From discussions with those that repair septic systems, this number is probably in the 50% range. However, far fewer of these would rate as a failure for most township inspection

criteria. From townships that have had septic inspection-on-sale ordinances nation-wide the failure range in the first years is also quite large, 10-30% depending on the age and other factors.

How much phosphorus could be eliminated with a lake-wide inspection-on-sale ordinance? Again the range is quite large but the amount would diminish with time as more and more septic systems were brought into compliance. Assuming conservatively that 10-20% of our community septic systems are now failing and that 80% would be fixed over the next 30 years with an inspection-on-sale ordinance, 60 kg to 120 kg of phosphorus per year could be eliminated from the lake. This amounts to about 1.5-3.0% of the natural yearly load. However, on the same time scale more and more homes and septic systems will be added to the community following the growth pattern that has continued unceasingly for the last 50 years or more. Based on historic trends the population of Antrim County will double in the next 30 years. Based on changes that have taken place in most lake communities, growth near the lakeshore will be faster.

We see the septic inspection-on-sale ordinance as providing the major contribution to eliminating non-natural phosphorus from our lakes. Changes in near-shore lake bottom algae have been noticed in recent years by many lake residents and cladophora blooms are more frequent than in the past. Good management of waterfront buffer zones and the virtual elimination of excessive phosphorus fertilizers both on residences and farms has left septic systems as the largest source of phosphorus for our lakes. No other source is comparable.

Our community is still diffuse enough that sewers are not needed to keep Torch Lake clean. However, most lakes near urban areas and many shallow northern lakes with significant lakeshore development (for example, Houghton Lake near us) have had go to sewer systems - which all have separate phosphorus removal stages unlike septic systems. Traverse City is contemplating

charging townships for sewage service at a rate of about \$50 per year and this is low compared to other communities. This cost is comparable to the septic-on-sale ordinance averaged over the number of years between inspections. For the number of customers that live in our townships, even in the most densely populated shorelines, the installation cost of lake-wide sewer system would be much larger, and TLA is not proposing this. The adoption of an inspection-on-sale ordinance by all the lake townships would put off the day of sewer consideration almost indefinitely.

Upcoming Phragmites Workshops—Open to the Public and Free; light refreshments will be served

The Antrim County Conservation District is sponsoring a workshop on phragmites control in Antrim County at the following location:

- Antrim Conservation District, Bellaire, August 7, 9-11am

Topics to be covered:

- Phragmites control in Antrim County
- DNRE-Phragmites control in Northwest Michigan and permits
- Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council or Watershed Center—Phragmites Identification
- MSUE—Homeowners and Phragmites

For more information, call the Antrim Conservation District at 231-533-8363

Asian Carp Update

Illinois wildlife officials today found a Bighead Asian Carp in Lake Calumet, beyond the barriers and locks leading to Lake Michigan, driving Michigan officials to restart anew their cries to the President Barack OBAMA administration for action.

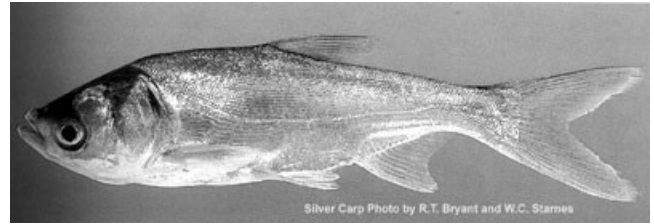
Michigan officials fear that once the Asian Carp gets into the Great Lakes, the enormous fish will eat up the food supply of Michigan's native fish, killing the state's fishing and boating industry.

Attorney General Mike COX said the fault of today's announcement lies squarely at the feet of Obama and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

"Our worst fears were realized with the discovery of Asian Carp in the Great Lakes," Cox said. "Responsibility for this potential economic and ecological disaster rests solely with President Obama. He must take action immediately by ordering the locks closed and producing an emergency plan to stop Asian carp from entering Lake Michigan."

The Attorney General said that his office is looking at new legal action to protect the Great Lakes because President Obama and the Army Corps of Engineers have "refused to take the threat seriously."

Earlier this year, Cox unsuccessfully asked the U.S. Supreme Court to step in and order the locks closed in order to prevent the entrance of the Asian Carp into the Great Lakes -- a fish that's considered an invasive species. The Supreme Court declined on three occasions to get involved (See "U.S. Supreme Court Says No To Closing Locks," 04/26/10).



Silver Carp Photo by R.T. Bryant and W.C. Starnes

Responding to the news, U.S. Rep. Mike ROGERS (R-Brighton) said the risks of the invasive species shouldn't be overlooked.

"The danger this signals for our Great Lakes cannot be overstated," said Rogers, who has co-sponsored legislation to require the closing of the Chicago locks to protect the Great Lakes for the carp.

"These fish pose a significant risk to all fish and natural life in the Great Lakes, threatening the \$7 billion in economic activity generated by Lakes fisheries, and putting Lakes boaters at great risk due to the erratic behavior of the carp."

Rogers said Congress and Obama must "take quick and meaningful action to prevent a crisis in our most valuable natural resource."

Gov. GRANHOLM's spokeswoman agreed that the time is now for action on the matter.

"One carp is a bellwether for what could be a potential disaster," said spokeswoman Liz BOYD. "It is not too late to ensure that this disaster does not happen. Aggressive steps [supported by the governor] include monitoring, lock closure, a second electrical barrier becoming operational, intense surveillance and separation of the waterways."

While not mentioning Obama, Boyd did say that during a White House Carp Summit the Governor stressed that "aggressive steps must be implemented" to keep the fish out of the Great Lakes until a permanent, sustainable solution could be found.

Source: Kevin Elsenheimer June 25 weekly legislative update

Elk Rapids Hydro Dam Update from Mark Stone, Antrim County Drain Commissioner

As many of you are aware, we held our Public Meeting and the Agency/Stakeholder Meeting on April 19 and 20. It's fair to say that we accomplished everything we set out to do and more. This is in great part due to the efforts of the ESLA Board and the many members who appeared at either or both of the events. So let me begin by offering my thanks to everyone that participated.

The meetings are required by FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) to allow the applicant, in this case the County, to lay out the reason why our facility should be granted a new license. The meetings come at the beginning of the five year long licensing process and also allow other parties, especially government agencies, to weigh in and identify what important issues they would like to see addressed over the licensing process.

Typically, a hydro relicensing is a contentious process. However, in our case our local community had examined and resolved most of the critical issues by reaching out to the agencies ahead of time and arriving at a consensus among ourselves. More than once I heard the comment from our out of town guests that this may have been the most unusual Agency/Stakeholder Meeting they had ever attended for the simple reason that we had already covered so much ground so early in the process.

At least 70 people showed up for the Public Meeting on Monday. After an abbreviated presentation of the PAD (Pre-Application Document) there was a vigorous question and answer period. Many issues were raised, such as the quality of the fishing at the dam and the low water flows currently in the watershed. The FERC representatives also addressed the gathering directly to explain



some of the more arcane elements of the licensing process.

Attendees of both meetings were offered blank forms to provide a written statement for the official record. We collected dozens of these forms submitted by residents—some were a couple of pages in length. It may come as no surprise, but each submission was a variation on the same theme: “help us keep the hydro operating!” This did not escape the attention of the FERC representatives. As one expressed to me, he wasn't accustomed to seeing such a strong connection between a community and a dam. Not a bad job for a little town in Northern Michigan.

The Stakeholder Meeting featured a more in-depth presentation from our team, then after lunch, it was the government agencies' turn to weigh in. Kyle Kruger, from the Fisheries Division of MDNRE, spoke on behalf of several agencies. His message was clear: Antrim County had done their homework and addressed all the main issues with a solid strategy, so the Agencies were willing to work with us. Then, several representatives of our local community organizations rose to voice support for the project. While there were a number of excellent suggestions to improve our facility, all the comments supported the granting of the license.

The public comment period has now closed. If there were any major obstacles to face over the licensing, they should have been raised by now. Nevertheless, fifteen years in local politics has taught me to be cautious. So, I'm cautiously optimistic we will reach our goal. On the other hand, I'm unabashedly proud of our community's ability to raise ourselves up to high standard. We've accomplished all this with our own resources—no outside consultants, no huge expenditures—a true David and Goliath effort.

Proposed Biomass Plants Create Controversy

Biomass, including wood, is considered a renewable energy resource under Public Act 295. This 2008 law required that utility companies produce at least 10% of their power from renewable resources by 2015. Wood burning biomass plants use the combustion of wood to heat boilers to produce electrical energy. There are currently five operating wood burning biomass plants in Michigan, the nearest in Cadillac. The Cadillac plant began producing energy in 1993. It employs about 20 full time employees and produces 38 megawatts of electrical power. It consumes about 325,000 tons of wood a year.

Several new plants have been proposed for Mancelona, Traverse City, Rogers City, Frankfort, and another in the U.P. Traverse City Light & Power had proposed a 10 megawatt plant in or near Traverse City but public opposition has caused TCP&L to abandon that proposal. A larger 36 megawatt plant has been proposed near Mancelona by Mancelona Renewable Resources, a subsidiary of the oil and gas exploration company Jordan Exploration. Wood for these plants would come from local State and Federal forest lands, as well as private property.

The construction and operation of these proposed biomass plants has created considerable controversy in Michigan. This controversy is not confined to Michigan, since similar issues have been raised in other regions of the U.S. where wood burning biomass plants have been constructed or proposed. Recently, opponents of wood-burning power plants in Massachusetts have organized a ballot initiative to limit biomass plant emissions.

Supporters of the construction of biomass plants in Northern Michigan cite advantages such as:

- Increased employment
- Green energy
- Use of an abundant local renewable resource
- The production of relatively cheap energy, which would benefit consumers

Opponents of these plants also cite numerous concerns. These include:

- Health risks, particularly respiratory illnesses
- Biomass plants are not green or carbon neutral
- Demand for fuel (trees) will result in clear cutting and stripping State and local woodlands, creating other environmental issues
- There are better alternatives for green energy, such as solar and wind
- Job opportunities associated with these plants are over stated
- There is not sufficient near-by supply and transporting wood to the plants is not economical

To date, ESLA has not taken a position supporting or opposing the construction of these wood burning power plants in Northern Michigan. For additional information on biomass plants (pro and con), see:

<http://michiganmessenger.com/34420/in-northern-mich-locals-worry-biomass-harvesting-will-harm-tourism-recreation>

<http://www.rechargenews.com/energy/biofuels/article/218709.ece>

<http://www.friendsofthejordan.org/vid/biomass.htm>

<http://www.rechargenews.com/energy/biofuels/article/218709.ece>

<http://record-eagle.com/local/x336268172/Biomass-plan-shelved>

ELK-SKEGEMOG LAKES ASSOCIATION

Sept 1, 2008 — August 31, 2010

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***2010 ESLA Board
Meeting Dates***

***Thursday, July 15
Thursday, Sept. 16
Thursday, Dec. 16***

Annual Meeting

***Saturday, July 24
10 am—12 noon
ER High School;
Coffee and Donuts
9:00 am***

Memoriam— in honor of
Terry Snowday

Elk-Skegemog Lakes
Association received a
monetary gift from “The
Miami Beach Road
Association” in honor of
Terry Snowday, a past
ESLA Board member.
Terry recently passed
away. Our thoughts are
with Terry and his family.

ELK-SKEGEMOG LAKES ASSOCIATION

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