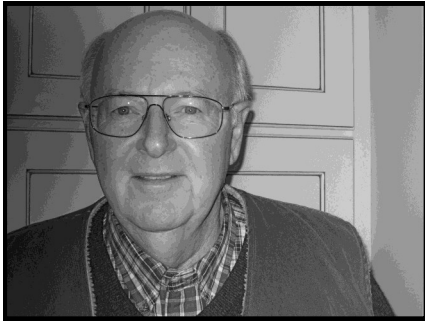




Elk-Skegemog Lakes Association Newsletter-May, 2011



Bob Kingon— **President's Message**

This morning I saw the first boat on Elk Lake and the forthysia is beginning to show its color. Soon, we will all be enjoying summer weather. As you can see from the articles in this newsletter, your ESLA Directors have been busy over the winter – participating with partners in seeking grant funds for the Rapid River project, collaborating with Elk Rapids officials in establishing additional courtesy docks in the upper harbor and scheduling summer environmental testing activities for our summer interns. Our newly designed website is up and running (www.elk-skegemog.org). Please visit the site and sign-up for our first annual ESLA Photo Contest.

Karen and I just returned from a trip to France that we enjoyed immensely. Walking Paris streets among buildings dating back to the 1400s, makes one realize how young our country is and how recently we settled our corner of northern Michigan. We visited Mont-Saint-Michel, a cathedral and abbey built on a rocky tidal island, on

the Atlantic coast between Normandy and Brittany. There we witnessed the environmental impact of human interference. Prior to the 1850s, there were three rivers that naturally flowed into the Atlantic and prevented sediment from being washed into the bay surrounding Mont-Saint-Michel. But, the courses of the rivers were altered; new channels dug and dikes were built to reclaim land from the sea. And over the last 160 years, 100 million cubic meters of sediment has accumulated in the bay – raising the level of the bay shore around the island by 10 feet. Mont-Saint-Michel risks losing its maritime character in just a few years.

The Grand Traverse Bay Watershed Protection Plan states that sediment and excessive nutrient loading are the two highest ranking priority pollutants that are threatening the cold water fishery, aquatic life, and other designated uses in the Grand Traverse Bay watershed. While we have a specific project to address sediment accumulation in Rapid River, greater attention needs to be made to addressing erosion and sediment issues throughout our ESLA watershed. We have begun discussions with Milton Township, the Antrim Conservation District, and other potential partners to evaluate the nearly forty public access sites to our lakes and rivers in Milton Township. We will develop instruments to objectively rate these sites in terms of the severity of erosion and identify those most in need of remediation.

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This approach could then be used in other townships in our watershed.

Each riparian homeowner should review the storm water runoff from his/her property to assure that erosion is not occurring.

We have a need for volunteers to help with our Rapid River surveys this summer (see article on page 6) so please email or call Dave Lawicki or me to participate.

Bob Kingon
ESLA President

Eurasian Watermilfoil May Be Heading Our Way!

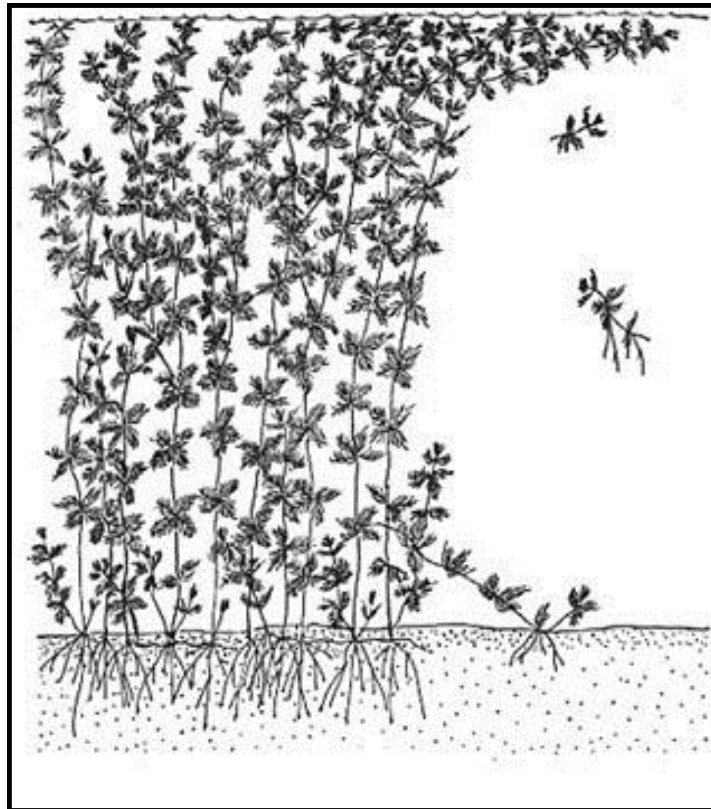
Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) or EWM is an invasive species that has the potential to adversely impact our ESLA Lakes and Rivers. Six Mile Lake in the most northern portion of our Chain of Lakes has had an infestation for a number of years and has had difficulty keeping growth in check. Most disturbing is the discovery of a pioneer bed of EWM in Torch Lake between Lone Tree Point and Stony Point south of Clam River. The bed was discovered last fall through aerial photographs. The Three Lakes Association is contracting with a New York firm to suction harvest the EWM before Memorial Day. This method is a viable approach when the bed is relatively contained and eradication is possible.

EWM can thrive in any type of water body and once it is established in multiple beds it is not likely to be eradicated and very difficult to control. Since EWM spreads by floating fragments that sink and become established in the lake or river bed and EWM beds do exist upstream from us, it is likely that we will begin seeing signs of infestation in our ESLA Rivers and Lakes. It is important that we identify any pioneer beds early so we can quickly take action. Below is more information on EWM and its identification.

Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) was accidentally introduced to North America from Europe. EWM spread westward into inland lakes

primarily by boats and also by water birds, it reached Midwestern states between the 1950s and 1980s. Generally found in water 3 to 10 feet deep, milfoil reproduces extremely rapidly, and can infest an entire river or lake within a few years of introduction by forming thick underwater beds of tangled stems and a vast canopy mat of vegetation at the water's surface. The plant can take over a

lake rapidly due to its ability to store more nutrients in its roots than native plants. This results in it being able to sprout early in the spring, allowing it to block the sunlight needed by other plants to sprout. The plant's floating canopy can also crowd out important native water plants.



EWM is introduced to a body of water by stem segments that are transported from another infected water body by boats, trailers, bilges, live wells, or bait buckets, where they can stay alive for weeks if kept moist. Waterfowl may also play a part. Although milfoil produces many seeds, its seeds germinate poorly, and most increase and

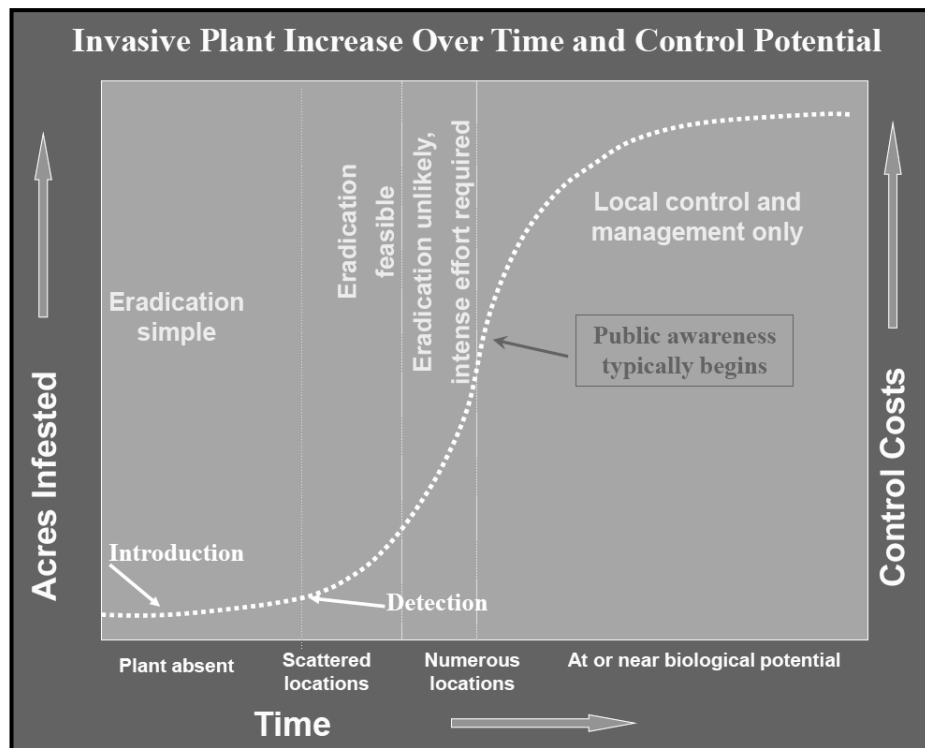
spread of the species is the result of fragmentation. In the late summer and fall the plants become brittle and naturally break apart. These fragments can float to other areas, sink, and start new plants. Once a plant is established in a new area, it spreads locally from runners that creep along the lakebed. Milfoil reproduces extremely rapidly and can infest an entire lake within a few years of introduction.

Eurasian milfoil has slender stems encircled by feathery leaves in groups. Eurasian milfoil has 9-21 pairs of leaflets per leaf and the leaflets collapse when removed from the water. There are

Eurasian Watermilfoil *cont.*

also native milfoil plants in the Chain of Lakes and it is often difficult to distinguish the different species. To preserve a sample, place the fragment in a zip lock bag with a wet paper towel and contact an ESLA Zone Director to have it identified.

The chart below depicts how important it is that



we all participate in looking for signs of EWM. If we are able to identify pioneer beds early, as they have in Torch Lake, then eradication may be possible without the use of chemicals or the introduction of weevils, two methods of control that are much less certain and much more expensive. The most likely areas that may be infested are in the vicinity of boat ramps and along shorelines and riverbeds that experience less wave action. The Torch Bayou, Torch River and Lake Skegemog may be the first areas susceptible to infestation.

Bech's Mustard Property and Courtesy Docks

The Bech's mustard facility next to the Dexter Street Bridge has been unused for more than five years. Several months ago the property entered into foreclosure and was held by Private Bank (that is the name of the bank, really!) in Indiana. At the Village Council meeting of April 4, details regarding purchase were discussed and Council took action to

proceed with closing the purchase for \$600,000 plus closing costs on April 21.

A public meeting with the Village Council and Harbor Commission is being scheduled at a date to be determined to discuss uses for the property and buildings. The property will come under the management of the Harbor Commission with the major focus on uses related to boating.

Funding for the purchase will come from the Harbor budget with bonds sold to reimburse the Harbor fund. Twenty two new slips sized to accommodate

boats up to thirty feet in length will be constructed along the east facing side of the property. The Village Council also approved a bid from Michigan Lakes Products for installation of eight floating "courtesy docks" in the upper harbor. Those docks will be installed to "T" off the boardwalk on the west side of the US 31 bridge. Two broadside tie courtesy docks will also be available along the existing boardwalk on the east side of the US 31 bridge. With the existing four courtesy slips located next to the existing seasonal slips in the upper harbor, a total of fourteen courtesy docks will be available for boaters this summer. All courtesy docks will be identified with signage designating a three hour time limit for use.

Updates from Thomas Yocum, Water Quality and Summer Intern Coordinator

Last summer ESLA instituted an E. coli testing program for the waters of Elk Lake. The program consisted of weekly monitoring from three different sites around Elk Lake. Samples collected each week were delivered to SOS Analytical in Traverse City for analysis. Only one of the testing sites, the end of Townline Rd., was tested every week. This site is directly downhill from the septage disposal site on Townline Rd. and, therefore, of special concern to lake users.

Rather than present a detailed spreadsheet of numbers, the results can be summarized quickly. The tests showed only one set of unsafe E. coli numbers. Those unsafe levels were at the Townline Rd. site and led us to spend extra time testing at that site the next week. The subsequent re-testing at the Townline Rd. area showed safe numbers.

Looking for more information concerning the week of unsafe E. coli numbers led us to the conclusion, supported by Jim Sak and other west shore riparians, that an extremely large flock of Canada geese had been in that area just prior to our testing. They had left their calling cards in the area! We never saw unsafe E. coli numbers again. This suggests that waterfowl can definitely raise E. coli numbers to unsafe usage levels and that high numbers of E. coli require further investigation into the source of the bacteria.

This summer ESLA will continue E. coli testing, although the program may focus primarily on streams entering Elk Lake, in addition to the end of Townline Rd. Details will be determined at the next board meeting.

Fruit Waste Disposal Along Elk Lake Rd.

Concerns about surface water run-off from the fruit waste disposal site near Elk Lake Rd. that flows into Spencer Bay led ESLA to do testing

along this small creek in August. Testing of this type is very sensitive to timing in relation to both the fruit waste disposal spraying and precipitation. Samples were collected in the stream bed just east of Elk Lake Rd. and at the end of the culvert where the flows enter Spencer Bay. Analysis of samples was done by Great Lakes Environmental Center of Traverse City.

The analysis indicated that no harmful levels of any minerals or chemicals were entering the lake. Color is a problem due partially to the high levels of tannins from the streambed. Tannins are a component of tree and shrub decomposition and more tannins may be flushed into the lake during periods of increased runoff along the stream flowing into Elk Lake at Spencer Bay.

The technical nature of this type of waste testing was reason enough to contact the MDEQ Water Quality office in Cadillac. After several very helpful discussions with the staff there, ESLA decided to make a FOIA request for testing results from MDEQ. Burnette Foods is now required by MDEQ to perform quarterly testing at several sites near their spray irrigation disposal site near Elk Lake Rd. We can expect the first report for 2011 soon. Additionally, we will receive the next three quarterly reports for 2011 after submission to MDEQ. We will make a similar FOIA request for 2012.

Further Remarks on "Brown Crud"

Within the last week I have received the data from the weekly chlorophyll-a testing that is done in both Elk and Skegemog lakes. Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council, in collaboration with the U of M Biological Station laboratory at Douglas Lake, analyzes this data each winter and sends it out in the spring. The 2010 levels indicate normal low levels of algae floating through the surface waters of Elk Lake.

Water Quality *Cont.*

Why, then, did we find such heavy growth of algae along the underwater surfaces last summer? The answer is possibly related to a combination of higher nutrients from the die-off of zebra mussels and the clear water allowing sunlight to encourage the growth of these algae as they drift down. Similar heavy growths were reported from almost all of the large inland lakes that had zebra mussel populations recently.

For 2011, ESLA will continue to monitor the growth of algae along the bottom. We will be especially vigilant for types of algae that might be toxic, or otherwise create health problems. Our report from PhycoTech, which analyzed algal growth last year, has summarized the findings as consistent with high quality oligotrophic lakes in northern latitudes.

Summer 2011 Monitoring Plans

The ESLA board will be finalizing the plans for this summer's monitoring work at the next board meeting May 12, 2011. The tentative plans include survey work along Rapid River to prepare for stream stabilization efforts intended to reduce sedimentation and erosion which ultimately affects Torch River and Skegemog Lake; the second year of E. coli testing; the second year of testing algal growth along the bottom; and the annual water quality testing in both lakes.

Thomas Yocum, Environment/Water Quality Director

First Annual ESLA Photo Contest



Elk Lake Looking North-Photography by Dean W. Ginther

You are encouraged to join our First Annual ESLA Photo Contest by sending us your pictures that capture the charm and beauty of our ESLA environment. Winning photos will be posted on the ESLA website and also used to create a 2012 calendar that we hope to have ready for sale by November 1st.

The contest, which is open to all members and their families, will consist of three categories and two age groups. Participants may submit one photo per category (Nature, Lake Living, and Action) within their age

group. The age groups are divided into children through 14 years and ages 15 and over. Judges, who will be determining first, second and third place in each category, have the task of choosing 18 winners in all. All winners will receive a free calendar and perhaps other prizes as well. We're lucky to have the expertise of Dana Vannoy to assist with judging this year. She is a professional photographer and has recently published a photo book.

Photos will be accepted through September 15, 2011. Visit the ESLA website, www.elk-skegemog.org, where you will see a Photo Contest link at our home page. Both the Photo Contest site and the Entry Form have the details on how to enter. The entry form can be downloaded and completed electronically or printed from your computer. Entry photos and forms can be submitted via email to PhotoContest@Elk-Skegemog.org or printed and sent via the postal service to ESLA Photo Contest, P.O. Box 8, Elk Rapids MI 49629.

Rapid River Project Update – Volunteers needed

In the January Newsletter we described the issue of the accumulated sediment in the Rapid River especially in the area immediately east of Aarwood Bridge and west to Torch River. ESLA has collaborated with the Three Lakes Association in submitting an application to Fresh Water Future for a \$5,000 grant to assist in conducting 2010 activities in both Rapid River and Grass River. Grass River connects Clam Lake to Lake Bellaire and has sediment problems similar to Rapid River. The activities this summer are focused on three projects, aquatic insect collection, road-crossing inventory and stream bank erosion survey.

Last year, three family teams performed aquatic insect collections at three sites along the Rapid River. The collections are done during the first two weeks of June and October. With supplies provided by The Watershed Center – Grand Traverse Bay (TWC), the team then spends a few hours collecting insects and identifying them. The insect information is then analyzed by TWC to determine differences along the course of the River. This data will be combined with the other survey results to help determine the impact of sediment accumulation. The collection process is both fun and educational for younger family members. One team member needs the training that will be offered on June 4th.

So, wade right in - we need additional teams to cover the entire stretch of the River, contact Dave Lawiciki at 231-944-3051 to volunteer.

In addition, TWC has submitted a grant application to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality for \$26,000 - Grass and Rapid Rivers: Hydrology, Sediment, and Nutrient Monitoring and Modeling. ESLA, Three Lakes Association, Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council, TWC, and others are contributing \$9,000 in matching funds and in-kind contributions.

Measurable objectives of this project include:

- Identification of a series of sampling locations

along the Grass River, major tributaries to the Grass River, and the Rapid River.

- Collection and analysis of water samples for Total Suspended Sediments, Nitrogen, and Phosphorous, as well as a determination of stream discharge data (velocity and stream cross sections).
- Developing and calibrating stream models to determine flow and sediment transport through the stream in order to identify which tributaries are the largest sources of sediment and if there is an increase in sediment load over time. Models to be used include the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) and the US Army Corps of Engineer's Hydrologic Engineering Center's River Analysis System (HEC-RAS).
- Developing final report and Action Plan with recommendations for future actions.
- Hosting quarterly meetings with stakeholder group to report on project progress.

Posting relevant water quality information to The Watershed Center's (TWC) online water quality database and summarizing/posting relevant project information in press releases and newsletters (both TWC and project partners).

These projects related to Rapid and Grass Rivers are being conducted under TWC's Traverse Bay Watershed Protection Plan. ESLA has been meeting bi-monthly with other lake associations, governmental agencies and other non-profit groups under the leadership (co-chairs) of the Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council and The Watershed Center – Grand Traverse Bay. Our group has recently been renamed – “The Elk River Chain of Lakes (ERCOL) Watershed Plan Implementation Team (WPIT).” Conducting these and similar activities under the umbrella on the Watershed Protection Plan, will provide greater opportunities for funding from a broader group of government and foundation sponsors.

Health Hazards—Driveway Coal Tar Sealants

Coal-Tar-Based Pavement Sealcoat is Not The Best Choice for Our Asphalt Driveways

Studies by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) have identified coal-tar-based sealcoat—the black, viscous liquid sprayed or painted on asphalt pavement such as parking lots and driveways - as a major source of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) which are toxic to aquatic life, and several are suspected human carcinogens. Many ESLA riparian homeowners have asphalt driveways that require periodic sealing to preserve the life of the driveway. Two kinds of sealcoat products are widely used: coal-tar-emulsion based and asphalt-emulsion based. Consumers can determine whether a product contains coal tar by reading the label or asking the company hired to do the pavement application. The coal-tar products have PAH levels about 1,000 times higher than the asphalt products. Many cities have banned the use of coal-tar products in their jurisdictions. The information below is extracted from an EPA fact-sheet.

What are Coal Tar Sealants?

Coal tar sealants (CTS) are used to protect, maintain and beautify asphalt pavement for driveways and parking lots.

Why are Coal Tar Sealants Used?

Asphalt pavement develops cracks over time, and sealants may help protect the pavement surface. However, CTS are only one method of maintaining pavement.

Problems with Coal Tar Sealants

- CTS contain 3.4% to 20% polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) dry weight.

- CTS are a source of PAHs in storm water runoff
- PAH “hot spots” are found in streams adjacent to parking lots using CTS
- CTS contribute more PAHs to storm water runoff than viable alternatives

Residences adjacent to parking lots with coal-tar-based sealcoat have PAH concentrations in house dust that are 25 times higher than those in house dust in residences adjacent to parking lots without coal-tar-based sealcoat. PAHs move from a seal coated surface into our environment by many mechanisms: storm runoff, adhesion to tires, wind, foot traffic, and volatilization.

Limitations of Coal Tar Sealants

- Tend to dry, shrink and crack with time
- Need reapplication about every 2 to 5 years, depending on wear
- Can cause surfaces to become slippery when wet

Alternatives to Coal Tar Sealants

- Consider using asphalt-based sealers, which contain 0.03% to 0.66% PAHs, much less than CTS
- Evaluate using permeable asphalt, which does not need to be sealed and allows storm water to infiltrate
- Explore using gravel and concrete, which do not require sealant
- Promote shared driveways and parking lots to reduce the need for paved surfaces

Tip of the Mitt—Water Quality Data



During 2010, the Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council completed the tenth year of water quality data collection on Elk and Skegemog Lakes.

Similar to previous years, data was collected in the deepest areas of both lakes on four occasions during the spring, summer, and fall. Also similar to previous years, results of water quality monitoring activities consistently show that the water quality of Elk and Skegemog Lakes remains high.

Physical measurements were taken in the field and water samples collected for chemical analysis during April, July, August and October. Water quality parameters tested include the following:

- 1) Temperature
- 2) Dissolved Oxygen
- 3) pH
- 4) Conductivity
- 5) Total Phosphorus
- 6) Total Nitrogen*
- 7) Nitrate-nitrogen*

**nitrogen tests added for last two sample events in 2010 at request of ESLA in response to algal sample results showing that the proliferation of "brown crud" on the lake bottom consisted primarily of species that do well in nitrogen-rich environments.*

Results from nutrient analyses of water samples continue to attest to the high water quality

of Elk and Skegemog Lakes. Total phosphorus concentrations remain low in both lakes; the average phosphorus concentration on Elk Lake during 2010 was 3.9 ppb and that of Skegemog averaged 6.0 ppb. Spring readings were higher than in the past several years, but still 10 parts per billion (Ppb) or less, which is typical for high quality oligotrophic lakes in northern Michigan. Total nitrogen and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations during 2010 (and throughout the course of monitoring over the last -20 years) are also typical of levels found in lakes throughout the region.

Water quality monitoring results show that both Elk and Skegemog Lakes continue to have an abundance of dissolved oxygen. During 2010, dissolved oxygen levels on Elk Lake ranged from 7.74 parts per million (ppm) to 12.80 ppm and on Skegemog from 7.63 ppm to 11.01 ppm. All measurements were above the State of Michigan surface water quality standard of 7 ppm, which is the standard for lakes like Elk that are capable of sustaining cold-water fisheries. Dissolved oxygen levels in both lakes were higher in the spring and early summer and lowest in the late summer and early fall.

Dissolved oxygen concentration in deep water (near the bottom) is a better indicator of water quality. Water near the surface is able to replenish dissolved oxygen supplies through atmospheric diffusion, which is augmented by wind and wave action. Deeper waters are not so easily replenished, particularly in summer months when thermal stratification severely limits mixing between surface and bottom waters. The deep waters of Elk Lake have maintained high dissolved ox-

TOM Water Quality Data-cont.

xygen concentrations throughout the many years that the Watershed Council has been monitoring water quality on the lake. The measurement on Elk Lake in 2008 of 6.8 ppm is not alarming because it fell just below the standard of 7 ppm and was recorded in late September at the bottom of the lake, which is typically when and where dissolved oxygen is found at its lowest levels. However, it is comforting to see that all dissolved oxygen levels since then have been above the 7 ppm standard.

Conductivity and pH readings were also found to be at typical levels for clean, healthy lakes in this region. Conductivity levels tend to increase as urban and agricultural land uses increase in a watershed, but levels have remained fairly constant in both Elk and Skegemog Lakes since monitoring began in 1992. The pH levels have been within state standards (between 6.5 and 9.0) for the duration of monitoring on both lakes. Charts for phosphorus and dissolve oxygen have been updated and new charts were made to display results from nitrogen monitoring.

Kevin Cronk

Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council
Monitoring and Research Coordinator
kevin@watershedcouncil.org.

New Book—Pristine Waters: Preserving the Chain of Lakes



This book of photography is sponsored by the Elk River Chain of Lakes Conservation Network, a supra-organization of many environmental groups concerned with protecting the health and vitality of the Elk River Chain of Lakes Watershed.

Photography and editing is by Dana Vannoy of Williamsburg and a longtime member of ESLA. This book of images traces the water emerging in the northern and eastern areas of the Elk River Chain of Lakes Watershed through its 55-mile journey through fourteen lakes and several rivers to the mouth of Elk River that empties in the East Arm of Grand Traverse Bay. The nature images in the collection also include wildlife and the forests and farmlands of the watershed.

The 56 page soft back book will sell for \$20 and be available in area bookstores and gift shops beginning in mid May. All profits from the sale of the book will go to the sponsoring organizations which include: Elk River Chain of Lakes LOON NETWORK, **Elk-Skegemog Lakes Association**, Friends of Clam Lake, Grass River Natural Area, Grand Traverse Regional Land Conservancy, Intermediate Lake Association, Six Mile Lake Association, Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council, Three Lakes Association, and the Watershed Center-Grand Traverse Bay.

The Call of the Loon

From the Elk Rapids News (May 05, 2011) by - Teresa O'Hara, Contributing Writer

The loons' distinctive call is heard around lakes across northern Michigan during the summer months. The Elk-Skegemog Lakes Association, in conjunction with the Chain of Lakes LOON NETWORK held a well-attended meeting on Tuesday, April 26th in Elk Rapids. The two groups met to discuss the lack of loon nesting on both lakes. Serious loon enthusiasts braved the stormy weather that evening to attend and Thom Yocum, Environmental Protector Director of the Elk-Skegemog Lakes Association and Audubon member, declared, "the loons are back and this is loon weather."

Peg Comfort, LOON NETWORK Project Coordinator, said the purpose of the meeting is intended to "strengthen advocacy efforts for people who care about loons." Loons are born here in northern Michigan but then travel south for the winter. Peg says essentially "loons are ocean birds that come north to reproduce." You can identify loons from other similar species, such as Mergansers, by the fact that loons float deeper in the water than most water fowl. Loons have a long black beak that tapers off, a white chest and they will dive, not fly, when you approach them.

The LOON NETWORK is studying nesting problems on Elk Lake and Lake Skegemog and needs area volunteers to help in the research. Nesting sites are important to the reproduction of the loon. Although they prefer island nesting, they have some success with shoreline nests, utilizing muskrat lodges, and artificially created nests. Loons don't actually build a nest like most birds. Their method is to form a depression out of gravel and twigs they scrape together, amongst a few reeds. LOON NETWORK has a number of opportunities for loon lovers in northern Michigan to help ensure successful nesting. Loon Scouts and Rangers are trained to observe and report on nesting spots and where the territories are. Scouts are basically observers while

Rangers take a more proactive role by observing nesting sites, plac-



ing and maintaining artificial nests and dealing with distressed or harassed birds. Nesting is a tricky business and loons don't readily take to a nest. Linda O'Meara, former Michigan Loon Preservation Association board member and Loon Ranger Coordinator for Lake Bellaire, was in attendance to relate her insights and exclaimed nesting is a lot of "trial and error." Nesting sites, chicks and adult loons face a number of predators, including humans, snapping turtles and large fish. Loons are pretty fussy, if their nesting site is approached or disturbed, they may abandon the site, resulting in lower population numbers. Ms. O'Meara stated that loons are "a threatened species, protected by State and Federal laws."

This year's goal of the LOON NETWORK on Elk Lake and Lake Skegemog, is to find out why there has been no successful nesting on the lakes by locating nesting territories and how many loon pairs exist to get a better idea of their natural nesting locations. The network is also active in research involving banded loons. It's their hope that more homeowners along the shores of Elk and Skegemog will participate either as an observing Scout or Ranger. Through research and observation, they've found that these two lakes have the lowest nesting success in the area. The network uses simple forms that make it easy for loon lovers to record their observations.

The LOON NETWORK is holding a musical benefit on Saturday, June 25th at the Old Town Hall in Elk Rapids. Tickets will be available in advance at a number of locations in Elk Rapids, Alden and Bellaire. Proceeds for the event will go toward educational signs, plus support research. For more information about the event or to volunteer, contact Peg Comfort at (231) 676-0566.

ELK-SKEGEMOG LAKES ASSOCIATION

Sept 1, 2010 — August 31, 2012

OFFICERS		Address	Phone	Email
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Vacant	Vice Pres.			
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Lou Ann McKimmy	Corr.Sec	8824 Penahguhme Rapid City	264-5653	mama7@chartermi.net
Robert Stibbs	Treasurer	10561 S. Elk Lake Rd. Williamsburg	231-264-6757	stibbs@omico.net

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ZONE A

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ZONE B

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Dale Claudepierre		13952 Fairmont Dr. Rapid City 49676	322-2892	gindale70@gmail.com

ZONE C

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Julie Courtade		9327 Fairview Dr., Williamsburg	409-1564	jkcourtade@hotmail.com

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AT LARGE APPOINTED DIRECTORS

Glory Wiltjer	Web Site	8109 Skegemog Point Rd, Williamsburg	267-5522	glory.wiltjer@gmail.com
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Steve Flechter	- Foundation	10426 E. Elk lake Dr. Rapid City	322-6015	flechtsp@comcast.net

ESLA
P.O. Box 8
Elk Rapids, MI 49629

2011 ESLA Annual Meeting:

July 23rd at the Elk Rapids High School

2011 Board Meeting Dates (in the ER Government Center Annex):

May 12
July 14
September 15
December 15

Green Elk Rapids

The third annual Green Elk Rapids Days will be held Monday May 16 through Monday, May 23, and will highlight the “green activities” we do as a village, as businesses, and as citizens. The schedule of events includes a Super Recycling Day, a recycle exhibit competition, workshops, films, classes, demonstrations, and numerous festivities around the Village of Elk Rapids. Please join our community in these celebrations. For a complete schedule, Super Recycling Day details, and “Trashformations” competition specifics, visit the village web page at: www.elkrapids.com

ELK-SKEGEMOG LAKES ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

Bob Kingon	President	231-322-6055	rjkingon@prodigy.net
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