

SHORE LINES

Promoting Safe Fun on Clear Lakes

Cisco Chain Riparian Owners Association

www.ciscochainroa.com Email: ccroa49969@gmail.com

May 2023

President's Report

By Eugene Clark

Hello everyone! We survived another Winter, and many of you are now back for the Summer season. It seemed it took a long time for the snow to end and the ice to go out. Then all of a sudden, the ice was out and Spring had sprung!



Spring Reflections

It was a busy Winter up here as the Michigan DNR wrote its report on the "Slow No Wake" Resolution approved in May last year. In their investigation they determined that they did not see a need for our township

to write ordinances governing this issue. Also heating up was the Wake Surf Boat (WSB) operation issue on the Chain. Further in this newsletter are articles addressing these topics. I urge all riparian owners to educate themselves on these topics. More information will be sent to you, and you can access the CCROA website for additional material.

The CCROA remains committed to balancing the various recreational activities on the Chain. We support everyone's right to enjoy their private property. These rights need to be balanced with potential long-term impacts on the quality of our waters. We ask that all activities be consistent with our Mission: "Promoting Safe Fun on Clean Lakes." This is our *Lake Culture*. We ask that operators of all motorized watercraft be aware of their wakes, the depth of the water you are in, and impacts on shorelines and wildlife that you may be creating.

The value of this Chain of Lakes is important to our whole community up here; that is Watersmeet Township and Land o' Lakes. The tourist trade generated here supports many of our local businesses and tradesmen. So, enjoy the natural beauty of these waters, have fun with your water activities, and be respectful of each other's rights.

Cisco Chain AIS Program for 2023 Season

By Steve Kessler CCROA AIS Manager

The conservation community’s consensus is that investments in the “prevention” of the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) provide a greater return than investments in “remediation”. Here is a short list of ways you can participate in preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species:

- Increase your personal knowledge about invasives and become a “Citizen Observer”. See the reference to the Wisconsin Citizen Lake Monitoring Network’s handbook below.
- Do not move your wake surf boat, ski boat, pontoon, or fishing boat between lakes if you are not certain that the ballast tanks, livewells and bilges are completely dry.
- Arrive at a boat ramp with your drain plug removed. Leave with empty live wells and all aquatic plants removed from your trailer. If a hot water flush is not available, let your boat dry for five days before launching in another lake.
- Would an inline filtration system keep invasives from entering your ballast tank or live well? Investigate at <https://wake-worx.com/shop/mussel-mastr/>.
- Keep fish fresh by using an ice filled cooler rather than a livewell.
- Stay as far as possible from the round orange buoys which mark EWM locations to avoid accidentally carrying to a new location.

The CCROA Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) budget for the 2023 season is \$159,379. This is \$44,000 more than the 2022 budget. \$35,000 of this increase is attributable to herbicide treatments planned for 2023. No herbicide treatments were done in 2022. Additionally, we have asked Many Waters to prepare a “Water Quality Analysis Report” in 2023 at a budgeted cost of \$5,600. The budget for our planned 2023 activities is summarized in the following table:

2023 Summary AIS Budget	Total Cost	Funding Source			
		Lake Mgt Fund	Grants	ISCCW	CCROA
Survey, Dive, DASH EWM	\$65,415	\$0	\$26,561	\$0	\$38,854
Chemical Treatments (Provision)	\$35,993	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,993
Water Quality	\$16,830	\$0	\$2,775	\$0	\$14,055
Boat Landing Inspections & Washes	\$32,141	\$0	\$7,141	\$25,000	\$0
AIS Education & Admin	\$9,000			\$9,000	\$0
Total	\$159,379	\$0	\$36,477	\$34,000	\$88,902

We have contracted with PLM Lake & Land Management Corp to apply the herbicide ProcellaCOR to three sites at a total cost of \$36,000. The application sites include a 10.4-acre site on the west shore of Lindsley, a 1.0-acre site on the NE shore of Lindsley and a 0.8-acre site on the NE shore of Fishhawk.

Many Waters LLC is our primary AIS advisor. They help us develop a master plan, supervise two additional contractors, and provide direct services including surveying, diver hand pulling, diver assisted suction harvesting (DASH), water sample collection and analysis. Many Waters will be performing diver hand pulling activities on Thousand Island, Cisco, Poor Lake and on the channels (\$30K budget). Hand pulling on Big Lake and West Bay Lake will be contracted to Aquatic Plant Management (APM), (budget \$35,000). DASH activities are curtailed on the Michigan lakes of the Chain due to the additional regulation in obtaining DASH permits.

We have been collecting water quality data for years. We have asked Many Waters to review and analyze this data and publish a “Water Quality Report”. The first such report will be published in the winter of 2024. It is hoped that the ongoing analysis of water quality data (including water temperature) may help us better understand (now and in the future) the extensive outbreaks of blue-green algae that we saw on West Bay Lake last summer and the regular common recurring algae blooms on Mamie, East Bay, and Big Lakes.

We continue to partner with the ISCCW in the Clean Boats / Clean Waters Program for boat washing and inspection at Palmer Bay. This is our primary “prevention activity” and has the added benefit of providing an education opportunity.

As you can see, we have made considerable annual investments in controlling invasive infestations. Remediation is expensive. Early detection helps minimize future cash outlays. Prevention remains the most cost-effective approach.

The Wisconsin Citizen Lake Monitoring Network believes that the early detection of infestations can minimize cash outlays for control and eradication. They publish a handbook that citizen observers can use as a guide in detecting and identifying new infestations of invasives. The handbook includes numerous photographs of invasive plants and animals. Please see the handbook at the following link: <https://www3.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/UWEXLakes/Documents/programs/CLMN/AISEDHandbookApr2023.pdf>

Report AIS observations to your lake representative, Eugene Clark or to myself, Steve Kessler (see email addresses on back page). We will forward information to Many Waters.

Here are some AIS to look for - see high quality photos in handbook referenced above and photos to the right:

- **Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM).** This invasive spreads readily and grows rapidly in a lake and supplants native vegetation. As it matures, it can disrupt all activities on a lake by creating nearly impenetrable masses of vegetation, extending from the lake bottom to the surface. EWM is very similar in appearance to native northern milfoil and often requires expert identification to differentiate it from the native species.
- **Spiny Water Flea.** This is an aquatic organism of concern that can have a dramatic negative impact on a lake's fish population. The individual fleas have a translucent body approximately one quarter to one half inch in length, with a prominent dark eye and a long spiny tail. Individual fleas are difficult to see. They are most often found in an infested lake through targeted water sampling or observation of massed colonies on fishing lines. It has the appearance of a ragged cotton-like substance wrapped on the line.
- **Curly-Leaf Pondweed.** Wavy leaves colored from olive green to reddish brown, with serrated edges. Grows in near-shore shallows to depths of fifteen feet. Easily invades areas where the lake bottom is disturbed.



Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM)



Spiny Water Fleas



Curly-Leaf Pondweed

Status of our Lake Districts Assessment

by Eugene Clark

You may have noticed that there was no \$100 assessment on your winter real estate taxes. As background, previous president, Bob McGuffin, worked tirelessly to form the Michigan Special Assessment District (MSAD) in 2018 and then the Wisconsin Cisco Chain Lake District (CCLD) in 2019. There are approximately 570 private taxable lots on the Michigan side and 175 such lots on the Wisconsin side. When you see a \$100 assessment on your tax bill that contributes \$74,500 in funds to support our AIS programs on the Chain. Remember that these Lake Districts were put into place to solve three pressing issues: 1) the spread of Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) on the Chain; 2) the “free rider” issue, the CCROA has less than 50% membership participation of riparian owners who foot this cost through contributions; and 3) solve the increasing administrative burden in getting 100% sign-off on EWM abatement efforts.

This coming year’s tax bill will not see the \$100 assessment either. This is made possible primarily by our grant writing efforts and your contributions to the CCROA. Our Lake Management Fund remains strong as well as our General Fund. So, for the 6-year period, from 2018 through 2023, the CCROA authorized assessments in 3 years. We will continue to be good stewards of the funds you entrust with us.

Highline High Speed Internet Update

Collaborative article

John Oliver, Bob McGuffin, and Yvonne Clark have represented the CCROA interests to bring high speed fiber optics to the Watersmeet Township. We thank them for their work on this. Highline is gearing up to run fiber this summer with site engineers already in the area. Crews have been hired and will be laying cable all summer. They are in the process of verifying addresses. As soon as that process is complete, Highline will email the list of planned installs. It will also be posted on the Watersmeet Township website.

If folks haven't signed up yet it's not too late - just go to www.highlinefast.com.

We have asked specifically whether there will be an extra cost to run fiber down extra-long driveways. At this point, Highline hasn't made the definitive decision, but we expect there to be a maximum distance before an extra charge is added. As soon as we know more, we will post it on the Watersmeet Township website.

Hope this helps. If you or anyone else has any other questions, please feel free to reach out to any of us. The best email for Yvonne is her Township email at: trustee1@watersmeet.us.

Slow No Wake Ordinance Update

by Eugene Clark

Last year in May, Watersmeet Township held a meeting to discuss establishing a Township ordinance to formally regulate the speed and wake generation of watercraft on channels connecting various lakes on the Michigan side of the Chain. The CCROA identified 8 such channels, many of which already have “Slow No Wake” signs which were put up many years ago by the CCROA in an educational effort to draw awareness to protecting shorelines, aquatic habitats, and safety. This became a highly contentious subject among residents on the Chain. The meeting resulted in the Township passing such a resolution and then it went to the Michigan DNR for review.

The MDNR visited many properties impacted by this resolution and interviewed riparian residents as part of their due diligence. Their preliminary conclusion was that 7 of the 8 channels do not meet the threshold in requiring an ordinance. The only exception they cited was possibly the sand cut. Their reviews comment on the nature of each channel, number of reported complaints, and the number of reported boating accidents.

The MDNR preliminary conclusion was that existing Michigan boating laws sufficiently cover any of the issues raised by those favoring an ordinance. Michigan boating law does regulate watercraft operation on open lakes. The rules are a watercraft must operate at a slow no-wake speed when less than 100 feet from shore/docks/rafts AND water depth less than 3 feet. When overtaking an anchored boat or smaller craft, the watercraft must slow to “slow no wake” speed when within 100 feet of the other watercraft. Michigan law goes on to say that channels between lakes are exempt from this law, but that safety regulations still apply. The example here would be a boater in a channel at slow no wake speed is overcome by another boater at a higher speed endangering the former.

In the MDNR reports they cite that these reviews are preliminary in nature and that they will hold a public hearing on any concerns. Watersmeet Township is in the process of setting such a hearing in mid-June.

The CCROA believes that the “Slow No Wake” speed in our connecting channels is important for the health of the Chain overall. We urge residents and visitors to follow these guidelines whether a formal ordinance passes or not. This is part of the “lake culture” we embrace.

Guidelines for Wake Surf Boat Operation on the Cisco Chain

Collaborative Article

This past winter and into spring, the CCROA has been investigating what our guidelines should be for Wake Surf Boat (WSB) operation in “wake-surf mode” for the Chain. The Chain currently has about six riparian residents who own and operate these watercraft. The WSB industry and environmental groups all agree that these boats are different than say, fishing boats, pontoons, jet skis, etc... They also agree that existing state legislation on watercraft operation for depth of water, distance from shorelines, and wake generation are inadequate for WSBs. This newsletter has published previous articles on this topic.

The guidelines below were passed at our May 11th meeting by a vote of 14-4. There is a longer version of this report and a supplemental document summarizing the various recognized studies that are also being mailed to you all. You can also access our website for more information. The guidelines presented herein can/will be revised if additional studies are published with different guidelines and a majority of the CCROA Board recognize those reports.

Recommended Operating Guidelines for WSB operation.

1. Boats operating in wake-surfing mode, during which boat speed, wave shapers, and/or ballast are used to increase wave height, should operate at least 500 feet from docks or the shoreline, regardless of water depth.
2. Boats operating in wake-surfing mode should operate in water at least 20 feet deep.

3. Boats operating in wake-surfing mode need to be on lakes greater than 500 acres that have a minimum of 50 contiguous acres at a 20ft minimum
4. Ballast tanks should be completely drained prior to transporting the watercraft over land.
5. Regulatory authorities and the boating industry should implement an increased education and outreach campaign that targets WSB operators to improve awareness and implementation of the best practices listed above.

Rationale.

The above guidelines come from various studies published in peer reviewed magazines. The recommended distance from shoreline metric varies from 200ft to 1,000ft. We chose 500ft. Studies cited impacts from WSB propeller wash as deep as 33ft. We chose the 20ft depth figure.

We also added the recommendation on lake size and contiguous area of 20ft depth minimum. The Wisconsin Conservation Congress Spring 2023 Survey included the question: Do you support prohibiting wake boats from causing hazardous wakes on lakes less than 1,500 acres? 6,292 of 9,171 voters voted “Yes”. The concern on lake size is about ensuring the safety of multiple simultaneous lake users. A WSB can occupy 120 acres of a lake while operating in surf mode. Thus, for a lake the size of, say West Bay Lake at 360 acres, fully one-third of the lake would be occupied by this sole use.

If WSBs go from lake to lake, we need to make sure that the ballasts are fully emptied to prevent the potential spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS). Ballast systems are very difficult to fully empty, creating the possibility that gallons of lake water can make it to other lakes. This is a risk in any boat that travels from lake to lake. We also recommend that winterized ballast systems need to be completely flushed.

Lastly, education is always a must for any boating activity. The reputation of any watercraft is based largely on the operator’s responsible or irresponsible use. WSBs are no different here than pontoons, waterski or bass boats, or jet skis. As WSBs are relatively new, user education is a good thing.

As always, we seek feedback from our members and all riparian owners on the Chain

CCROA Annual Picnic – Save The Date

The Annual CCROA Meeting and Picnic will be held Saturday July 15, 2023, at The Cisco Lake Resort Pavilion. The meeting will start at 10:00 am.

Join us to meet your fellow Association members and participate in the nomination and voting process.

Offices that will be up for election are:

- Mamie Lake Representative
- Clearwater Lake Representative
- CCROA Secretary
- Lake District Treasurer – Wisconsin
- Picnic Organizer

If you are interested in serving in any of these positions, please contact Eugene Clark at 906 287 1871.

We need your volunteer help!

**A Hot Dog Lunch will follow the business meeting.
Bring your neighbor!**

Walleye Stocking Update

by Tim Lathrop and Phil Wolbrink

I'm watching the forecast daily and have been for weeks. Eagerly awaiting "ice out" for the season. (Note: this article was penned April 28th looking out on Thousand Island.) We have a local contest on our peninsula to guess the day/time the ice goes out. The winner gets bragging rights and is owed an Old Fashioned by all the participants. I had 4/22 picked. I guess I'll owe someone a beverage. The winner this year will be owed 34 Old Fashioneds. It's going to be a good summer for someone. The excitement builds for more time on the Chain and the walleye opener!

Phil and I are working together on securing walleye fingerlings this year. It has been an education for me, and I thank Phil! You may be aware that the CCROA has struggled procuring walleye fingerlings for the last 3 years due to a variety of reasons.

First, I figured it would be good to share some information about the mighty walleye. It takes about 3 years for a walleye (either sex) to grow to 12" in "Northern" waters. The female fish begin to mature at 4 years/15" and the males begin to mature at 3 years/12" and reach sexual maturity at around 16" (5 years). The

females become sexually mature (breed) at about 7 years/20". You can expect a 25" female to be about 10 years old and a 30" female to be 20 years old. I'm not a fish biologist. I gathered this information from a MN DNR site. Some of you may be thinking the same thing I am, why is the walleye size limit (MI) 15"? Neither gender is reproducing at that size! Perhaps a topic for later discussions.

The fingerlings that have historically been stocked are in the 7-8" range. We might expect that the last fish we were able to procure for stocking are still not breeding. If our stocks are decreasing, the gap from our last stocking in 2019 is likely to begin impacting the walleye biomass next year when those 2019 males are sexually mature.

Below is the history of the CCROA walleye stocking program from the Michigan perspective:

Release Lake	Strain	Date	Number	Avg. Length
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	Bay De Noc	10/7/2019	2666	7.09
LINDSLEY LAKE	Bay De Noc	10/7/2019	2666	7.09
EAST BAY LAKE	Bay De Noc	10/7/2019	2666	7.09
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	Bay De Noc	10/10/2018	8000	7.09
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	no data	10/17/2017	2500	7.09
EAST BAY LAKE	no data	10/17/2017	2500	7.09
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	Bay De Noc	10/17/2016	5000	8
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	no data	10/19/2015	5000	6
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	Bay De Noc	10/3/2014	5000	7
CISCO LAKE	Bay De Noc	10/18/2013	5000	7.5
CISCO LAKE	Bay De Noc	10/15/2012	5000	6.69
CISCO LAKE	no data	10/26/2011	6500	7.01
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	Bay De Noc	6/20/2003	9516	1.02
CISCO LAKE	Bay De Noc	7/5/2000	5565	2.09
CISCO LAKE	Bay De Noc	6/24/1999	10237	1.57
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	Bay De Noc	7/14/1998	8000	3.35
CISCO LAKE	Bay De Noc	6/19/1998	13703	1.54
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	no data	10/24/1997	5300	7.01
CISCO LAKE	no data	10/24/1996	4200	7.13
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	Bay De Noc	6/28/1995	25023	1.42
CISCO LAKE	no data	10/22/1994	2000	9.02
THOUSAND ISLAND LAKE	Bay De Noc	9/14/1993	24178	2.95

In the last 10 years we've released about 41,000 walleye. This raw data was gathered from the MI DNR website

So why have we not stocked any fish since 2019? The three years following our last stocking were tough years for the fishery that is our source for the fingerlings. COVID shut 2020 down, predators knocked out the 2021 class, and a catastrophic pond failure wiped out the 2022 class.

Is there only one source, you may ask? No. There are other fishery sources for walleye; however, the DNR requires that we source the "Bay de Noc" genetic strain of walleye for our waters. This limits our opportunities to seek fish from many aquaculture fisheries. We did find a source for 8,000-10,000 fingerlings for planting right now, but they are the "St Marys" strain. At this point the

DNR has stated that we are to attempt to procure the Bay de Noc strain this Fall. If we are not successful, we have been given the green light to procure the St Marys strain for Spring of 2024. We have the budget, and we want the fish!



My neighbor, Jim, this winter. They do exist!!!

Secchi Disc Data Collection

by Loretta Cornfield and Pat Cornfield

The CCROA has been monitoring the water clarity of the 15 lakes that make up the Cisco Chain (SECCHI Disc readings) since about 2015. Greg Wenzel played a central role in initiating the CCROA's participation in Lake monitoring approximately 8 years ago. The Secchi Disc data gathering is part of the Cooperative Lake Monitoring Program (CLMP), the Michigan Clean Water Corps (MiCorps) and Invasive Species Control Coalition of Watersmeet (ISCCW). We have numerous volunteers helping to take the Secchi water clarity measurements. These volunteers currently include Tom Krautkramer, Lee and Jessica Ryden, Greg Wenzel, Jeff Premetz, Jim Boehm, Jim Okraziewski, Tom Ziehen, Jack Erhart, and John Oliver. Without the help of these volunteers (and others who did this work before them) the Chain would not be able to monitor all of the lakes. If you are interested in this activity, please give your name to your Lake

Representative. We need additional volunteers on the south end of the Chain.

The purpose of taking part in this program is to monitor the health of the lakes on the Cisco Chain from year to year. The measurements gathered from the Secchi readings & Dissolved Oxygen and Phosphorus measurements (completed by our biologists Many Waters) are compared to readings taken on other lakes and rivers statewide. This information would give us an early warning if any trends outside expected norms have occurred and would need to be addressed.

Invasive Terrestrial Update

by Debra Kessler

Keeping our shorelines healthy is a way of preserving the beauty that a Northwoods lake provides. Lake shorelines and the surrounding forests are threatened by a range of terrestrial invasive species. Identifying these threats early and mitigating them is critical.

Why should I care? (some examples)

Invasive plants can spread and inhibit the growth of native plants. This can cause a decline in the wildlife that feed on the native plants. In addition, native plants are better at protecting your shoreline property from erosion.

Invasive plants such as non-native buckthorns, honeysuckles, barberry, and others prevent the regeneration of young trees causing a long term and very serious impact on forests. Also, they make it difficult to walk through a forest.

Garlic mustard can completely cover the ground with a matter of a few years. It reduces light and nutrient resources needed by native wildflowers and changes the soil to inhibit tree growth.

Invasives Considered High Priority to Look out for in our area, as developed by the Ottawa National Forest February 2023. (Photos from WDNR website)

- **Yellow Flag Iris.** This plant can produce many seeds that can float from the parent plant and seed a wide area in a lake. Once established it forms dense clumps or float mats that alter wildlife habitat and species variety. All parts of this plant are poisonous.
- **Bell's, Morrows and Tartarian Honeysuckle.** Highly aggressive can grow from seeds disbursed by birds or runners from the parent plant. Inhibits the growth of other plants.
- **Japanese Barberry.** Forms dense stands, dominating the forest understory by shading our

native plants and changing foraging habits of wildlife. Spreads through branches that touch the ground. Deer avoid browsing on this plant due to the spines and prefer to feed on native plants, giving it an advantage in spreading.

- **Purple Loosestrife.** Can grow 3 to 7 feet tall with up to 50 stems. Cut stems readily root to produce new plants. Competes with native wetland plants. Each plant can produce up to 2.5 million seeds a year.
- **Garlic Mustard.** Most often grows in areas with some shade. Causes decline in native plant cover. Exudes antifungal chemicals that suppress native plant growth
- **Common and Glossy Buckthorn.** Invades forests, woods, savannas, etc. creating a dense shade eliminating regeneration of tree seedlings and understory species. Also produces chemical compounds that inhibit growth of other vegetation



Purple Loosestrife

Garlic Mustard

What can I do if I find Invasive Plants?

We can all help in preserving the natural beauty and long-term health of our lakes and forests. Information on how to identify and mitigate these plants is located on the Michigan Tech Website – mtu.edu/kisma. Or the WDNR website (search invasives).



Japanese Barberry



Yellow Flag Iris

Japanese Barberry



Honey Suckle

Shoreline Preservation and Wildlife Habitat Management Resources available for WI Property Owners

By Debra Kessler

Shoreline Preservation/Restoration Resources

The Healthy Lakes and Rivers Initiative of the Wisconsin DNR has grants available for projects that improve habitat and water quality on your shoreland property. These projects can include fish sticks, native plantings, runoff diversion, rain gardens and more.

Even if you do not receive a grant, the HealthylakesWi.com website has multiple resources for actions you can take to protect your waterfront investment.

Habitat Management Resources:

One of the benefits of living in a pristine wilderness area is the variety of wildlife we can observe year-round. Managing habitat to assure wildlife thrives is a goal of the Wisconsin DNR Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP). Although “Deer” is in the name, other wildlife management is also supported depending on the property owner’s goals.

The DMAP program has resources to support Wisconsin property owners. A Level 1 membership is free and does not have a minimum acreage requirement. Enrolling gives property owners access to educational resources, technical assistance from a local biologist and forester, DMAP workshops and more. Cooperatives can be set up with multiple property owners to achieve higher acreage and with higher acreage, additional resources such as site visits with professional foresters and customized property management plans are available.

For more information or to apply for a DMAP account, go to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Website and search for DMAP.

We have applied for and received a \$25,000 prepayment for this season’s work. We will also receive \$8,400 for the 2022 season covered under the previous WDNR grant. We were not successful in fully using this grant, leaving \$7,100 to expire. This was due largely to lower than expected EWM hand-pulling services from APM as they were unable to hire the necessary people to do the work.

This grant money will enable the CCROA to not assess riparian owners the \$100 assessment for a second year.

Grant Applications

By Eugene Clark and Spencer Cable

Many thanks are due to our biologists, Many Waters. Through their efforts the CCROA obtained a new grant through the Wisconsin DNR for the 2023-24-25 period. This grant replaces the previous grant that expired during the 2022 season. The new grant covers CCROA AIS and water quality expenditures on the Wisconsin side of Mamie, West Bay and Big Lakes for a total of \$154,500 of which we get reimbursed 75% or \$115,900, all this spread over the 3 years. In applying for this grant last year, the Invasive Species Control Coalition of Watersmeet (ISCCW) wrote a nice letter to the WDNR saying that the ISCCW partners with the CCROA in providing boat inspection and washing services for free to the CCROA at the Wisconsin-based public landing on Palmer Bay in Big Lake. These services are valued at some \$9,500 annually, of which the CCROA will receive \$7,140 in reimbursement under the grant. The CCROA will contact the ISCCW at the end of this 2023 season, say mid-October, and the ISCCW will issue the CCROA a letter documenting the total number of days and hours they were present on Palmer Bay. We thank the ISCCW for this support.

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Snippets

Watersmeet Township Transfer Station

8 am to 4 pm Monday, Tuesday & Thursday thru Saturday
See Watersmeet.US for items accepted and Fee Schedule

Land O'Lakes Collection Site & Recycling Center Summer Hours

Sun 9-12, Tues 8-3, Thurs 12-6, Sat 8-4
See LandOLakes.gov for items accepted and fees

Around Town Events-Watersmeet

See Watersmeet.us for updated information

Watersmeet township has a vacancy for a Trustee position – see website for application process.

If you intend to burn yard debris, go to Michigan.gov/BurnPermit to see if burn permits are being issued in your area.

Around Town Events-Land O'Lakes

See Landolakeswi.gov for updates on events.

The CAR PARK Music Series begins Thursday June 29 at The Snowflake from 5-6:30 pm. See LOLAartswi.com for full schedule as well as classes and other community events.

The Storybook Garden, a walk where children can bring various storybooks to life opens Memorial Day Weekend.

CALL 911 for EMERGENCIES

Non-Emergency Dispatch

Negaunee Regional Dispatch (for on reservation) 906 475 1199

Watersmeet Police 906 366 0189

Vilas County Sheriff's Office 715 479 4441

Below are the website addresses and phone numbers for Watersmeet Township & the Town of Land O'Lakes . Town meetings are posted on these sites You can subscribe to automatic updates to your email on these websites

Watersmeet Township

www.watersmeet.us

906-358-4501

Town of Land O'Lakes

<http://townoflandolakes.com>

715-547-3255

Watersmeet/Land O'Lakes are literally where "Waters Meet" The Ontonagon River flows north from Watersmeet into Lake Superior; the Wisconsin River flows south from Land O'Lakes into the Mississippi; and the Paint River flows east into Lake Michigan!

Find more Cisco Chain information on the CCROA website

www.ciscochainroa.com

Membership in CCROA

Cisco Chain Riparian Owners Association Membership Application

NEW _____ RENEWAL _____ DONATION _____

Last Name _____ First Name _____ Spouse _____

Mailing Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ e-mail Address _____

Cell Phone _____ Additional e-mail Address _____

Name of Lake _____ Lake Address _____

Membership Dues:

\$25.00 Per Year

\$450 Lifetime

Advanced payments are welcome. Membership year starts January 1st and ends December 31st.
Please indicate how many years you wish to pay below.

Number of years _____ or Lifetime

Amount Enclosed: _____

Donations:

Lake Management _____

Invasive Species _____

Walleye Stocking Fund: _____

Total Amount Enclosed: _____

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: CISCO CHAIN RIPARIAN OWNERS ASSOCIATION
MAIL TO: P.O. BOX 687 WATERSMEET, MI 49969

Be a Volunteer!! Join us and make a difference!!!

Officer or Lake Representative _____ Picnic Volunteer _____ Seasonal Committee _____ Educate at Boat Ramps _____

The Cisco Chain Riparian Owners Association (CCROA) provides many benefits to the property owners on the Cisco Chain. If you are not already a member, please consider joining the Association so you receive important information about CCROA activities in a timely manner and to assure you have a voice in future priorities. Also consider becoming a volunteer to the CCROA to help ensure the CCROA can continue to meet its mission of "Promoting Safe Fun on Clean Lakes"