



DEAD RIVER CAMPERS NEWS

3RD QUARTER 2014

ISSUED NOVEMBER 2014

ISSUES OF INTEREST

Board Activities: The Board had meetings last quarter on July 22, August 20 and September 17, 2014.

UPPCO and the Water: This is the second year, in 11 years or so since the breach of the Silver Lake fuse plug, that we have enjoyed consistent water levels. As you may recall, for many years we have talked about Silver Lake reaching

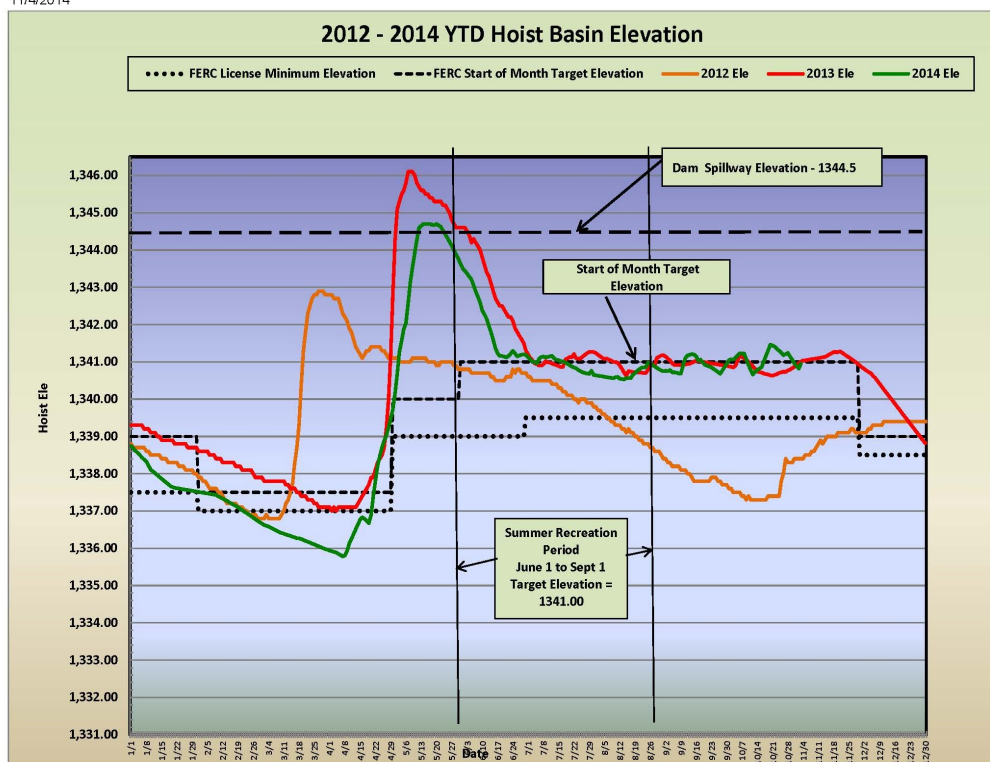
1485.2 feet above sea level before much of anything could or would happen with water levels at the Hoist. That level was achieved in the Spring of 2013.

This Spring and the melting snow provided us with abundant water with the elevation at the Hoist reaching 1344.70 just a little higher than the Hoist Dam spillway elevation of 1344.50. As you know from previous reports in our Newsletter the three-year monitoring test period for the Silver Lake and

Hoist Basins began on August 5, 2013. The first year draft report has been received and the agencies and DRCI have been reviewing it. Once UPPCO receives input on the first-year report a final report for the first year will be issued.

As you can see from the chart we have consistently enjoyed 1341 +/- water levels all Summer, and we are still enjoying it through the end of October and into early November. It is once again entirely possible that the elevation next Spring will be high. How high no one knows! Last Spring

11/4/2014



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the water reached the top of the dam with just minor spilling for a few days in mid-May. Your Board continues to work with UPPCO, MDEQ and MDNR to try and mitigate in a timely manner the impacts of high water in the Spring and the potential for erosion that the high water can have. It is a balancing act though at best to have enough water to keep the reservoir water levels sufficient to maintain the Summer target level of 1341, yet not cause any erosion damage to the shoreline nor limit the use of our frontage due to high water.

Table 1 is a list of the highest recorded elevations over the years at the Hoist Dam. The last elevation in the chart was recorded during the flood and was 4.44 feet over the spillway. The other high water elevations were most likely recorded when about 3 feet of stop logs were located along the length of the dam

So, much like Boy Scouts, we would encourage all residents of the Basin to BE PREPARED next Spring.

TABLE 1

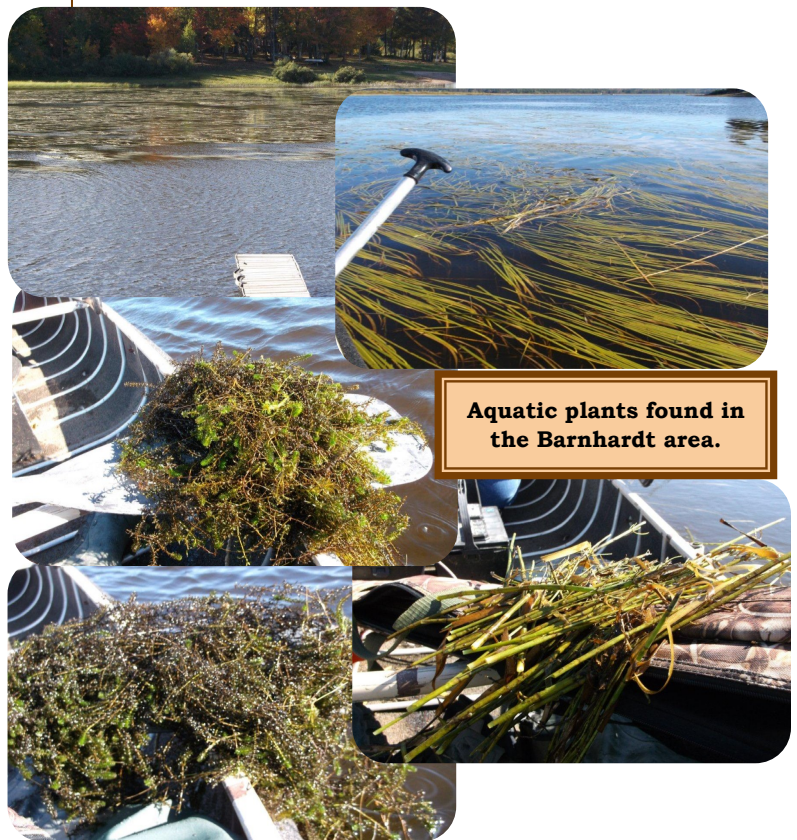
Date	Elevation
6/14/1939	1348.75
6/20/1943	1348.95
5/20/1950	1348.05
5/7/1951	1348.30
10/26/1959	1348.60
5/7/1960	1348.90
5/11/1973	1346.95
5/14/2003	1348.94

Northern Great Lakes Invasive Species Conference at NMU. In response from several campers concerns about invasive species around the Hoist Basin we attended the 5th annual Northern Great Lakes Invasive Species conference at NMU. This conference brought together over 40 organizations and state and federal agencies from around the Great Lakes.

The agenda included the following topics: status of plant management in the U.P., aquatic DNA testing,

strategies on Garlic Mustard, harvesting aquatic invasive species, strategies on Japanese Knotweed and identification of aquatic species.

This was a great opportunity to learn about invasive species currently established in the area and those making their way into the U.P. Most importantly we were able to make contacts with organizations that can help us control unwanted species before they become established. Our waters and surrounding lands are precious to our way of life on the Basin and it will take diligence by all of us to keep it that way. In following Newsletters we will be including details on identifying invasive species, opportunities to help and preventative measures needed to be taken to protect our Basin environment.



Aquatic plants found in the Barnhardt area.

The Mining Journal Reward Ad

REWARD BEING OFFERED: The Dead River Campers Inc., is offering an ongoing reward of \$1,000 for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of any illegal activity on any camper's property on the Dead River Hoist Basin. If you have any information please contact the Michigan State Police at (906) 475-9922 or the Marquette County Sheriff's Department at (906) 225-8435.

Although it is a bit early as it is still early November, it is very appropriate to wish all of our Camper Members and their Families the Happiest of the Holidays, and a very wonderful New Year. From all of us on the Board to all of you, may your Holidays be blessed with family and friends around you.

Leech Information: At our annual meeting a camper neighbor at the West end of the Basin along the Red Road shoreline brought up the matter of what they claim to be a prolific leech population. Last year their family experienced a leech attachment to one of the grandchildren that developed into an emergency room visit to Bell Hospital with the need for antibiotic to cure a diagnosis of cellulitis. That rather unnerving scenario caused them to ask what can be done with leeches.

We went to George Madison of MDNR with the following question: Other than "it is a fact of nature" do you have any suggestions or thoughts that we could share with the camper community on leeches?

The response received from Mr. Madison follows: "I can empathize with the dislike of leeches and complications that they can produce for people trying to enjoy a nice beach experience. Leeches are even more disliked when you have young children trying to enjoy the water. Unfortunately, as you comment in your note, leeches are indeed a fact of nature. Leeches are part of almost every lake and stream aquatic complex and there is no way to eradicate them from a system. A review on the internet of "what to do if you are bitten by a leech" will provide some comments and suggestions from people who have been bitten."

The best environment for leeches to breed and thrive is in mucky areas, and they are also prevalent under logs and rocky surfaces.

It should be noted that the above incident has not been reported in other areas on the Basin that we are aware of. Many of our Basin campers though are aware of leeches in the Basin and at one time or another most likely have encountered them when wading or swimming.

Leech Information from Austin Health: Leeches cause unwarranted fear in many people. When they latch onto skin, their bite is almost painless. They introduce an anticoagulant so that they can feed

on the victim's blood. When the leech becomes grossly swollen it falls off.

The symptoms from leech bite that may warrant medical attention are infected bite site and leech allergy.

First Aid

Removal of the leech:

- Application of salt, salt water or vinegar to an actively sucking leech will cause it to fall off. A leech will usually fall off after 20 minutes of attachment without any treatment.
- DO NOT pull the leech off as the skin may be torn and ulceration may follow or parts of the jaw may remain and set up infection. Applying heat to the leech (e.g. applying a hot coal or lit cigarette) may result in burns to the patient so is not recommended.

Treatment:

- After the leech has been removed, wash with soap and water
 - Apply a cold pack if there is significant pain or swelling
 - Apply pressure if there is bleeding from the bite
 - Seek medical attention if the area becomes infected or if a wound or ulcer develops.

Even if you have never been bitten by a leech before, watch for the following symptoms, they may indicate a serious allergic or anaphylactic reaction, which requires urgent medical attention:

- Red blotches on the skin or an itchy rash over the body
- Swelling in parts of the body away from the bitten area, especially the lips and around the eyes
- Feeling faint, light-headed or dizzy
- Breathing difficulties: wheeze, shortness of breath, chest tightness.

This article by Austin Health can be found at <http://www.austin.org.au/page?ID=534>.

The internet has many articles on controlling leeches, however no articles were found regarding eliminating leeches.



Sepptic Systems 101: Part 2 by Karen Anne LaMore MCHD Environmental Sanitarian and edited by DRCI for this Newsletter: In SS-101, (See DRCI Newsletter 2nd Quarter 2014) we covered the basics of septic system design and the routine cleaning of septic tanks and filters. In this continuation, we'll expand on how to keep your system working properly.

In our regulatory consulting work, I've found that providing a list of "dos and don'ts" is far more effective if the recipient has a working knowledge of how septic systems work and why. Once that knowledge is shared, the "dos and don'ts" become common sense. So, here's the primer:

The main components of a typical septic system are the tank and the downstream drain field. The septic tank is the first stage of treatment for the settling and digestion of the solid components of wastewater. The first goal is to remove all solids from the wastewater, allowing only liquid waste to pass through to the drain field. Even if small particles are discharged routinely to the drain field, they eventually will plug the drain field or the underlying infiltration soil, or both. The second goal is the digestion of solids by taking advantage of naturally occurring anaerobic bacteria inside the tank.

For the settling step, as

wastewater flows from the home and through the sewer line, it slows down as soon as it enters the tank. This causes some of the solids to settle quickly. We jokingly refer to the settling solids as "sinkers." Not all sinkers will settle right away, and some solids indefinitely are "floaters." For this reason, a baffle is installed at the tank outlet, consisting of a downturned submerged pipe that withdraws the wastewater from a level that is a several inches below the floaters. Under normal conditions, this keeps the floaters from exiting the tank and plugging up the drain field.

Unfortunately, the solids that are still in suspension can flow through the baffle and make their way to the drain field. Plus, the baffle has an

"emergency" overflow weir that will skim off the top portion of the wastewater, allowing the floaters and surface scum to pass through if the wastewater level rises above the weir. For this reason, our county code now requires the installation of a filter inside the baffle assembly to prevent the solids from passing through to the drain field. The downside is the unpleasant task of manually backwashing the filter, with annual backwashing being the recommended frequency for the average home use. If the filter is not backwashed, a homeowner may experience slowly draining plumbing fixtures, and possibly the backup of sewage into the home. If that occurs though, the upside is that the filter just prevented damage to the expensive drain field.

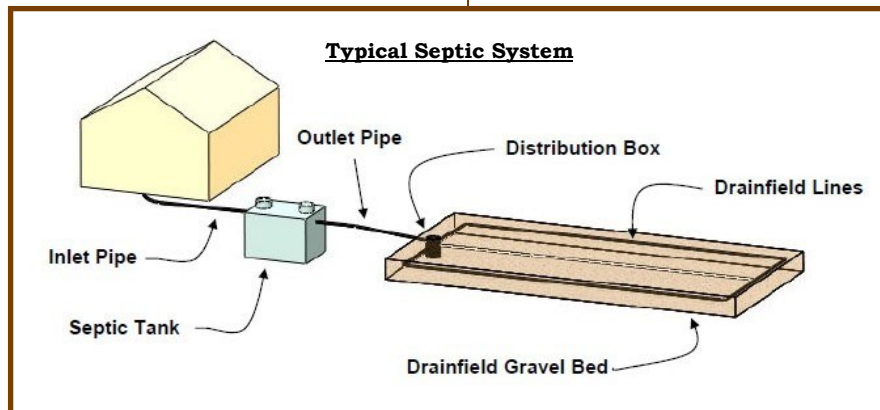
Envision the interior dimensions of the average septic tank; five feet wide, eight feet long, and four feet of usable depth. It doesn't take long for the tank to fill up, so the timely settling and digestion of the solids is important to keep the liquid portion flowing to the drain field. Settling takes time, and the anaerobic bacteria have a finite rate of digesting the solids. The key to keeping the tank working

properly is to minimize the total volume of wastewater, minimize the solid component that goes down the drain, only allow easily digestible solids, avoid "floaters" and substances that are too small to be

caught by the filter and avoid practices that will hinder the settling or the digestion processes. Now come the dos and don'ts.

Avoid unnecessary or excessive flows into the tank, as this can upset the settling process. It also can cause flooding of the drain field, which in turn will overflow the tank. If the tank is older and has not been upgraded with a filter, an overflow incident will cause floaters and any other unsettled objects to pass through the baffle and into the drain field. Avoid routinely exceeding the residence occupancy rating on which the size of the system was determined. The system size is based on the number of

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bedrooms, with two people per bedroom. Consider having the tank pumped before hosting company or large gatherings. Avoid having a “laundry day.” Slowly drain large bathtubs or hot tubs. Repair leaks and dye test your toilets to check for leaks. Eliminate inflow from roof drains, footing drains, floor drains, ground-water sump pumps, and water softener backwash lines. Use low-flow fixtures.

Don’t flush something down the drain just because you can. Toddlers, in particular, are fascinated by swirling water, so it’s wise to monitor their use of the toilet. Toilets should be used only for flushing bodily wastes and toilet paper that is disintegrated easily. Do not flush facial tissue, paper towels, disposable rags, baby wipes, personal hygiene wipes or multipurpose wipes. Even municipal systems have a clogging crisis due to the use of wipes that do not disintegrate, even those that say “flushable” or “safe for septic systems.”

One of our licensed septic system installers recently told us of a septic tank that was completely clogged with baby wipes. The wipes had absorbed the entire liquid component in the tank, and had become a solid mass that could not be pumped out. A large auger had to be used to break it up. According to his description, every time the auger was pulled out of the tank, it looked like a giant Q-tip. (See photo).

Moving on to other plumbing fixtures, a wise practice is to keep strainers in the drains of all sinks, tubs and showers. Whether an item is biodegradable or not, whatever can be trapped in the strainer is best disposed of in a garbage can. Use paper towels to wipe grease, flour, and other food debris out of cookware before it is washed. Accumulations of grease can become hardened in pipes and the tank. Flour and food debris can act as binder to make the grease even more formidable. Chemicals are a completely different category to consider, as they can hinder the bacterial digestion and can even bring it to a halt by killing the bacteria.

If you’ve implemented these strategies, hopefully the waste is now just the liquid component. You’ve already gone a long way towards protecting your drain field. To continue further requires the rundown of how a drain field works. Most drain fields in our county are constructed as a network of perforated pipe that is installed in a twelve-inch thick bed of coarse stone. The

pipe is installed level or with a slight downstream slope to ensure the liquid waste is distributed uniformly to the underlying infiltrative soil. The stone bed provides further distribution of the liquid waste, plus it provides additional support to protect the pipe from being crushed. The stone and pipe together provide an extra volume of liquid waste storage, if needed, while the waste infiltrates into the soil. The hydraulic weight of this stored liquid also can help to push the liquid into the soil at a faster rate.

The goal of the drain field is not only to dispose of the liquid waste, but also to treat it to remove pathogens before the waste can reach the water table or surface water. Disposing of the liquid waste occurs by downward and lateral infiltration into the soil, upward evaporation to the atmosphere, and uptake by vegetation at the ground surface. The pathogens are digested by aerobic bacteria that are found in the soil. The aerobic bacteria require oxygen to survive, which they find in the air voids between the particles of soil. Since oxygen levels decrease with soil depth, most pathogen digestion activity occurs in the first four feet of soil beneath the drain field.



Septic Tank Plugged with Wipes

For all of the above mechanisms of liquid waste disposal and treatment to occur, the air voids must be maintained. The drain field should be kept shallow, not more than thirty inches deep, and the soil above, below and alongside the drain field needs to be protected from over-compaction in every possible way. If the aerobic bacteria are to survive, the air voids in the soil can’t remain saturated for any length of time. Therefore, the drain field needs to be sized for the soil infiltration rate versus the waste flow rate, i.e., the residence occupancy, and the drain field needs to be kept elevated at least four feet above the predicted seasonal high groundwater levels.

At this point, you can see anything solid that passes through the septic tank and into the drain field can clog the distribution pipes and damage the infiltrative capacity of the stone and the soil. Excessive liquid waste can keep the soil air voids saturated. Anything chemical can hinder or kill the bacteria in the soil. So, the same “dos and don’ts” discussed for the tank also are applicable here.

So far, we’ve covered the internal workings and protection of the system. The final step is to work on the external protection of the physical components of the sep-

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Jake may intervene to help campers

By GREG PETERSON
Journal Ishpeming Bureau

Saturday, October 29, 1994

NEGAUNEE — State Rep. Dominic Jacobetti will change state law to block a proposed 500 percent rent increase for Dead River campers if property owners don't voluntarily agree to a one-year delay, he said Friday.

Jacobetti said he'll first introduce a resolution calling for a delay in rent for 437 lots along the Hoist, McClure, and Forestville basins, most of which have camps. The lots are owned by The Longyear Realty Corporation of Marquette and Dead River Inc. of Boston, Mass.

"The resolution will be a directive from the Michigan Legislature to John Roberts, president of the Longyear Corp., requesting that he agree to the one-year extension," Jacobetti said.

"If Longyear does not approve of the resolution process by written agreement with the Dead River Campers Association, then I will introduce a bill to amend either the General Property Tax Act, the Renters Act, or the law that pertains to leases that will make the proposed one-year freeze a law," said Jacobetti, D-Negaunee.

Roberts and his representatives were unavailable for comment.

Longyear plans to increase the rent from an average \$300 to \$1,525 per year on the 200- by 300-foot lots. Longyear officials believe the increases are justified because the licenses, similar to leases, were raised by only \$50 over the past five years and were neglected for decades.

Longyear officials have begun meeting with elderly camp owners on fixed incomes to work out



JACOBETTI for property taxes, which are paid primarily by the Upper Peninsula Power Company.

During a recent association meeting, many members saw doubling rent as reasonable, but said a 500 percent increase will force many to sell their camps. The campers voted to hire an attorney to fight the hikes.

Betty Holman, a 75-year-old retired English teacher who spoke against the increases, said she's pleased Jacobetti is joining the fight.

"I do like the fact he's getting involved because I don't think ordinary people have much of a chance when they are facing a big company," Holman said. "We're going to need all the help we can get."

Jacobetti labeled the 500 percent increase "unreasonable" but declined to say what a reasonable increase would be.

"That's one of the points we would negotiate," he said.

Jacobetti suggested negotiations begin between his office, the campers, Longyear and the House State Affairs Committee.

He said he'll introduce the resolution "within two weeks of the (Nov. 8) elections" when the Legislature returns for its lame duck session.

special arrangements.

In a Sept. 30 letter to campers, Roberts said the increases are half what they could be based on land value. He noted the campers are not responsible

tic system. If you don't already know the location of your tank, drain field, and connecting pipes, find and protect them. Our office maintains permit record with final inspections back through 1969. For systems installed before that, we still may have some useful information on a system. Once you have located the components of your system, mark the locations if possible, particularly

the tank hatches and downstream corners of the drain field. Measure the locations in relationship to landmarks, such as buildings, trees or other landscape features so the locations may be easily reproduced. You will thank yourself for doing so if your tank needs to be pumped in the middle of Winter.

Modern concrete septic tanks can support some weight, but they aren't meant to sustain heavy loads. Be sure any components of your system are not subject to loading or any activity that could damage the piping or compact the soil at the drain field.

Watch for surface and subsurface drainage patterns that could direct extra water to the drain field, such as roof runoff and gutter downspouts. Keep the drain field area vegetated, with no barriers that will starve the soil of oxygen, but be careful to limit the vegetation to small growth, with no deep roots that will plug the pipes. The common sense "don'ts" are: no buildings, parking areas, driveways, sidewalks, swimming pools, playground equipment, excessive foot traffic, retaining walls, fountains or trees. Provide barriers such as landscape features or fencing wherever possible, to prevent vehicles and excessive foot traffic. Plan snow removal patterns to keep the vehicles and snow piles away from the system. Both the weight of the snow and excess meltwater can damage the drain field. Keep the naturally occurring snow on the system for insulation.

With these common sense guidelines put into practice, you'll be happily flushing for many decades. For more information, contact the Marquette County Health Department at 475-4195.



COMMITTEE REPORTS



FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE:



Your Fish Committee had a busy and hopefully productive Summer. After a long Winter and late Spring, we planted approximately 260,000 Fathead minnows as detailed in the last Newsletter. In following our partnership management plan with

the MDNR, we received 7,000 walleye fingerlings in mid-Summer. This is the first year the MDNR rearing pond had been activated and produced enough walleye to begin planting again since the VHS walleye virus issue that began around 2006.



Kids' Fishing Day



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We are very appreciative to receive this year's plant and look forward to continued plants probably every other year. In August, we had our 3rd annual Kid's Fishing Day Outing. We had a nice turnout and

Thank you all for showing up and a special thanks to Buffy and Joe Ervin for spearheading this project. Hope to see more of you at next year's event.

We finished the Summer by working with the MDNR on our annual minnow netting study. This study helps us and the MDNR to evaluate minnow popula-



would always like to have more show up. Some nice fish were caught by the youngsters and everyone enjoyed the nice lunch, a great gift bag for everyone (thanks to all who donated items), some very nice prizes and the fun of just being together for this nice event.

tion, what species of minnows are in the Basin and how to use this information for future planning. Thanks to all the volunteer net tenders and to those who didn't get a net because of a limited number

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available. We will have details of the study in the next Newsletter. Some will be very interesting.

We had several good reports this year on the wall-eyes being caught. All reports indicated more and larger walleye being caught and all being in very nice condition. Some nice perch were reported, but not too many. Reports



also indicated a good supply of various sizes of smaller (6 inch - 13 inch) walleye. This is also good to hear. We appreciate getting these reports. It helps us and the MDNR evaluate and plan the fishery management plan. Thanks to all for these reports and keep them coming.

Thanks for everyone's continuing support and thanks to the Board of Directors for their continued support and backing of our program. We also look forward to our next workshop/partnership meeting with the MDNR in December.

Committee Members:

Earl Hawn, Chairman, Gordy Chinn, Brendan Biolo, Dave Laitinen, Buffy Ervin, Tom Polkinghorne, Chris Blank, Bruce Turino, David Grigg, Jr.

Forestry Management Update: The Board received the draft Forest Stewardship Management Plan prepared by Green Timber Consulting Foresters, Inc. (GTCF), detailing a total analysis of our surplus lands. For many years Holli Forest Products foresters provided us with a forest management plan sufficient to meet the requirement for a Commercial Forest Act application. This new management plan is far more thorough.

Section 1 discusses the primary objectives of the forest management plan and that the objectives are compliant with the requirements of the Commercial Forest Act (CFA). The CFA lands includes most of our surplus lands. The plan also includes a detailed description of the soil types surrounding the Basin as well as a list of wildlife and vegetation inhabiting our forest including the possibility of endangered or threatened species. There is also a description of the land history, land use, both past and present, the current land and forest conditions, giving us a very useful insight into DRCI's lands.

GTCF completed the 100+ page report and provided details on 11 distinct forest management units. Each unit lists the timber type, tree quality, management objectives and the prescribed management of the unit. All this is mapped out and colored coded on maps. Also included is an expected timber harvest and dollar value for the harvest.

Conducting proper, sustainable, forest management considers conditions of the forest and applies scientific principles of forestry to be able to provide "the greatest good for greatest number for the longest time," as stated by Gifford Pinchot, one of the founders of modern American forestry. This new and more thorough insight into our surplus lands will greatly aid us in future management planning and decisions. The Table of Contents from the draft report by GTCF follows.

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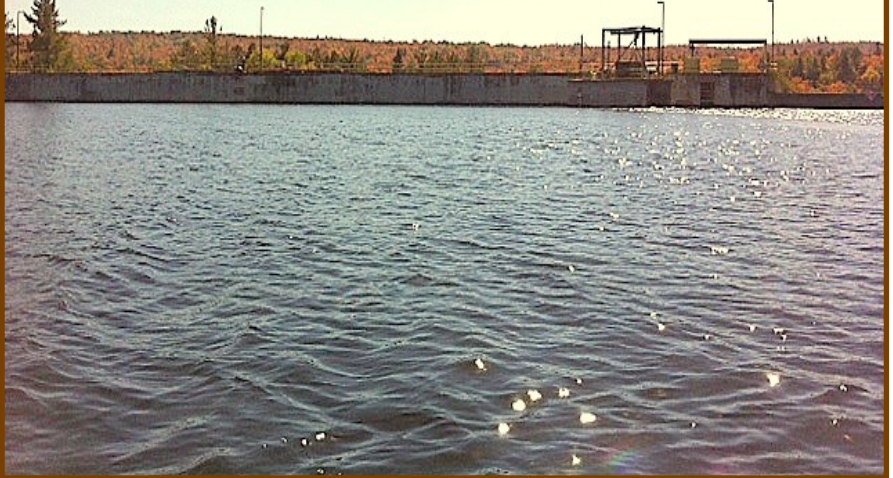
Shake Your Mailbox: That's the advice from the County Road Association of Michigan officially launched statewide in 2009 and each October since, "Shake Your Mailbox Day" is a joint effort between the



State of Michigan, the United States Postal Service and County and local road agencies to raise a w a r e n e s s about possible household dan-

gers before the start of Winter. With Winter around the corner, it's a good time to check the stability of your mailbox if it rests on a post along the road. Snow and slush thrown by snowplows can be enough to knock down a loose mailbox. If the box seems unstable, it might be good to tighten screws or even replace the post.

Fall Photo of a Portion of the Hoist Dam. The Intake Structure and Spillway are on the Far Right in the Photo. (Photo by David Grigg, Jr.)



REMINDERS

Water Surface Elevation. If you are interested in the water surface elevation, log onto <http://www.wisconsinpublicservice.com/news/hydro/hydrodata.asp> or get to this same website via the DRCI website link for current information. We thank UPPCO for making this information available to us.

Tree Removal Issues. If you have trees to remove please fill out a cutting permit and send it in to DRCI or contact Bruce Bussone at 362-2325. In an effort to maintain some control on time limits, the Board has put a limit of 1 year from date of issue for tree cutting permits. Each Shareholder is responsible for any trees cut by contractors you have hired. You are reminded that tree cutting on common /CFR lands is prohibited.

Road Improvements. Shareholders are reminded to get permits from the Board for road improvements. This would include any changes to current roads as well as tree removals to widen access. Each Shareholder is responsible for roadwork done by any contractor you have hired. Be mindful that changes to a road easement, or adding a new road easement within a plat, must be done in compliance with the Michigan Land Division Act provisions for plat changes and DRCI Rules. See the web page for more information. This also applies to utility easements within a plat.

Bridges. DRCI committed to maintain two bridges in our original documents; they are located on North Basin Drive and Three Mile Road. Please report any bridge damage you observe to the Board immediately.

Stock Certificates. You are reminded to update your stock certificate ownership and addresses when something changes that would change those certificates. This would include a death, divorce, move, etc. There is no charge to change the certificate and it can be done easily by sending the certificate to DRCI with supporting docu-

ments for the change. Please let new Shareholders know that they should submit a copy of their recorded deed and obtain a stock certificate upon purchase of their camp. Additionally, the corporate bylaws, Declaration, rules and regulations can be found at our webpage at www.deadrivercampersinc.com

Utility Easements: Please keep all utility easements such as overhead power-line areas clear of boats, trailers and other items so that UPPCO has clear access to the easement areas at all times. This is especially important during the Winter months when they may have to get in an easement area to repair power lines or transformers.

Zoning Violations. Shareholders should report perceived zoning violations to their respective townships. These violations would include multiple camps on single lots and excessive blight or junk. The townships can be contacted at; Ishpeming Township-485-5411, Negaunee Township-475-7869 and Champion Township-339-2920.

Renting of Shareholder Single Family Residences. DRCI Declaration Section 4.1 reads "Lots shall be used solely for the construction of one single-family residence and structures and out-buildings incidental to the use of it (including, without limitations, barns, stables and garages for private, and not public or commercial, use) and shall be limited in use to single-family residential purposes and incidental uses." This declaration prohibits the rental of any Shareholder single family residences on the Basin.

Use of Shoreline. As most shoreline is privately owned, when someone is in the need of bathroom facilities while out on the water please respect

that you may be using one of our Shareholder's beachfronts to do so.

Submerged Hazards. When water levels are low please take extra caution to avoid submerged hazards while boating. We should all try to mark hazards as they are found, but safety is still up to the operator.

Reward The Board continues to offer a \$1,000 reward for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of any illegal activity on camper's property.

Maps: (Updated June, 2012) Maps of the Basin ownership by DRCI and each lot by Shareholder are now available. Each map includes Champion, Ishpeming and Negaunee Townships on a page and an index of Shareholders by plat and lot number or by parcel number for non-platted lots. Maps are 24 x 36 inches printed on quality paper in color. Order forms are available on the DRCI web page under Documents. Cost is \$35.

DRCI Website: Visit our website for other areas of interest such as Dam Safety and Inspection, Climate Prediction Center and Interactive Snowfall Information and many more. www.deadrivercampersinc.com

Plowing Snow Across Public Roads- Marquette County Road Commission reminds us that Public Act 300 of the Public Acts of 1949 as amended under section 677a states that it is against the law to deposit, or cause to be deposited, snow, ice or slush on any roadway or highway or shoulder of roadway/highway. When people violate this law it can cause traffic safety problems. This also causes concern for snowplow drivers and has caused damage to snow removal equipment. It is the intent of Marquette County Road Commission to seek enforcement of this law.

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