



photo by Tom Moser

Loon Update

Each year we publish the “stages of baby loon development” for the loons hatched on the island outside our window. One fuzzy chicks hatched June 14. DL residents can yearly keep watch for the growth milestones (from Loonwatch brochure):

at hatching: fuzzy black chicks ride on parents’ backs to stay warm, conserve energy, and keep safe from predators like eagles, large fish, and snapping turtles. Parents feed steadily to feed themselves and chicks. Any disturbance of this process hinders the loon’s ability to provide for its young. Loons may announce that someone is coming too close by giving the tremolo call, standing on the water, rowing with their wings, splashing before a dive, and trying to look large. If not left alone, they may abandon their family in helpless frustration. Week 3: chicks turn chocolate brown
Week 4: parents encourage chicks to catch own food by dropping fish in shallow water for youngsters to capture/chicks reach one-third of adult size. Chicks have molted into first set of feathers. Week 5: chicks become adolescent and gray contour feathers emerge. They are left alone for short periods while parents fish and socialize. August: Week 1: chicks are 2/3 adult size and beginning to support themselves though they still beg for food. Week 2: the best time for cautious loon watching from a distance/Unfortunately, chicks mistake fishing bait for an easy meal and are injured. Week 3: Parents leave chicks for extended periods Week 4: Adults teach chicks to fly by practicing take-offs/chicks row with their wings and paddle with their feet back and forth across the lake. September: Week 1: Parents leave young and gather in social groups of 3 to 200 loons. They feed intensively and rest in preparation for migration. Week 2: Young loons remain on the natal lake or fly to nearby lakes to find other juveniles. Week 3: Loons born before mid June (like ours) reach adult size. Week 4: Adults begin to migrate at flight speeds of 60-100mph to coastal areas. Juveniles follow later and remain in the south for 2 or more years. The winter loon molts to gray color, does not call, and its red eye fades until it returns to the Northwoods.

The Sigurd Olson Institute offers tips on how to observe loons while minimizing one’s impact on nesting and chick rearing.

“Loons are territorial birds, defending an area where they feed, nest and raise their young.. Territorial behaviours include aggressive running and splashing, and an upright dance across the water-termed the penguin dance. Male loons defend their territories with the yodel vocalization. Loon pairs enhance their bond using behaviors such as bill dipping, paired swimming, nest building, and copulation.

Spring is a fascinating time to observe loons but it is also a critical time in the birds’ life cycle. People can easily disturb loons and cause nest abandonment. While loons with a history of nesting on more developed lakes can acclimate to human activities, loons on remote lakes can be very sensitive to human presence. If you are observing loons in the spring, stay 200 feet away when possible and view them with binoculars. If they sound alarms such as the tremolo call (a quivering laugh) or penguin dance, you should leave the area.

During June, most loons are incubating eggs. It is important not to frighten the birds from the nest during their 28-day incubation period. If disturbed, loon will slip off the nest, leaving the eggs exposed to overheating or cooling and to predators such as eagles and raccoons. After the chicks hatch, the loon family generally moves to a nursery area. This is usually a quiet bay where the youngsters are protected from predators, excessive disturbance, or heavy wave action.



As the chicks mature, the adults will leave them on their own for longer time periods. Adults often are seen in groups during late July and August, calling and swimming in what may seem to be repetitive patterns. This is called the *circle dance* and biologists hypothesize that it is related to migration and staging behaviors.

In fall, large groups of loons may gather, or *stage* on the Great Lakes or inland lakes. Adult loons begin to migrate in September, followed by juveniles in late October and early November

12 week-old Diamond Lake loon

Message from the Diamond Lakers' President

Dear Diamond Lakers,

The Diamond Lakers annual meeting will be at 3:00PM on Saturday, July 26, 2008 at the home of Paul and Christine Heinerscheid, address.... The presentation this year will be by John Olson of the DNR and the topic is "Furbearing Animals of the Northwoods". The business meeting to follow will address the following topics: election of officers, aquatic invasive species, fishing report, location and time of 2009 annual meeting, our website and future electronic communications, amendments to the bylaws and our loon report.

I look forward to seeing you all in July.

Sincerely,

Tim Tully, President

Two organizations exist to protect lakes; the Bayfield County Lakes Forum(RCLF)is our local action group, Wisconsin Association of Lakes (WAL) operates state wide.

County leads State with aquatic plant transport law.

Jim Brakken, BCLF President

From the Spring 2008 issue Bayfield County Lake Reflections

In March, 2007, in an attempt to reduce the threat of spreading invasive species, the BCLF Board passed a resolution calling for both the County and State to prohibit the transport of aquatic plants on boats, trailers and related boating equipment.

"We are very pleased that the Bayfield County Board adopted our resolution and has now passed the first aquatic plant transport ordinance in the State," said Jim Brakken,

BCLF President. "We should all take pride in the fact that our Bayfield County Board has shown this remarkable leadership."

Some boaters don't take time to check for plants when launching and landing. The present regulations require a warden to witness a boater backing an infested trailer into the water in order to cite the owner. Wisconsin's relatively small staff of wardens and large number of lakes make it difficult to control the introduction of EWM and other invasives to our waters. Consequently, many boaters ignore the problem.

"This new ordinance makes it illegal to have the plants on the boating equipment en route to or between lakes. Our Bayfield County deputies can now issue citations if they see aquatic plants on boating equipment anywhere on our roadways. Court costs and fines would follow." continued Brakken. "It is

our hope that we will hear of many cases where boaters transporting aquatic plants are educated by our officers on the road, with either warnings or citations. We hope this will go a long way in stopping the spread of Eurasian Water Milfoil and other aquatic invasive species in northern Wisconsin. We encourage other county-wide lake groups to seek similar regulations from their county boards. We have posted our resolution and the resulting ordinance on our website, BayfieldCountyLakes.org” he concluded.

The BCLF, in concert with our Land and Water Conservation and Sheriff’s Departments, is now working with others within and beyond Bayfield County borders to get the word out about this new ordinance. Each Bayfield County lake association will be asked to inform their members through newsletters and other announcements. The BCLF will also publish posters for display at bait shops, bars, gas stations, resorts and similar firms and work with the media to help spread the word. The BCLF is also working with our Wisconsin Legislators and WAL to make this a statewide regulation.

Here’s some of the wording of the new ordinance:

Sec. 16-2-3: Prohibited Transport of Aquatic Plants and Animals.

No person may transport any boat, boat trailer, personal watercraft and its associated trailer, canoe, kayak, or boating equipment from navigable waters onto a public highway if aquatic plants or animals are attached, or to do so in violation of an order from a law enforcement officer who has reason to believe that aquatic plants or animals are attached . .

. See BayfieldCountyLakes.org for complete wording. .

MOVING BEYOND FISHCRIBS

Butch Lobermeier, Land and Water Conservation Dept
From the Spring 2008 issue Bayfield County Lake Reflections

The importance of complex woody debris in the near shore area of northern lakes can not be overstated. The ecosystem of the northern Wisconsin lakes has evolved over ten thousand

years to the point that wood has become a necessity in the life cycles of many fish and other aquatic animals. Unfortunately, as the shorelines of lakes become more developed, the volume of wood available to the system diminishes drastically. It seems humans don’t appreciate the wood along their shorelines nearly as much as the perch do. The wood gets removed from the lake shores, often to the point that the near-shore woody habitat necessary for a healthy ecosystem is virtually eliminated.

An example of how little wood is available to meet ecosystem needs is illustrated in the work being done on Bony Lake in Barnes Township. This 191 acre lake was surveyed for critical habitat prior to the whole lake restoration project. This survey found only 80 pieces of wood that exceeded the minimum size criteria of 4 inch diameter and 6 feet long. This equates to about one piece of wood every 200 feet. In a natural lake, the density of wood is often more than one piece every five feet.

Fish crib construction is a common activity thought to improve the fishery. Cribs don’t produce fish; they just make them easier to catch. Nearly all production of fish, spawning activity, takes place near shore with large woody debris a necessary part of the habitat.

The Bayfield County Land and Water Conservation Department is working with DNR staff to change the focus on habitat enhancement activities on area lakes. Adding large woody structure to the shoreline is recommended on all voluntary restoration and mitigation plans. Installing 70 foot long trees in multiple tree complexes is more challenging than building a “log cabin” out of pulpwood. The benefits are well worth the effort however. Is there any natural feature in a lake that is the equivalent to a fish crib? The answer is, no.

The work being completed this year will provide demonstration sites where the finished complexes can be viewed. These projects can be cost shared through various programs and they all need to have DNR permits. It is anticipated that an infrastructure of contractors will develop to assist landowners wishing to install this vitally important component of northern lake ecosystems.

Staff at the Land and Water Conservation Department will be glad to assist individual

landowners or to present a program on wood installations at association events. Wood is good.

BCLF Annual Meeting features Woodduck video discussion (from Spring 2007 BC Lakes Connection)

The 2008 Bayfield County Lakes Forum Annual Meeting will be held Thursday, July 17th at the Namakagon Town Hall, Hwy D & M, at 6:30 p.m. Enjoy BBQs, beverages, treats & woodducks!

See Rick Pertile's amazing woodduck videos! Exercise your vote! Help choose what BCLF will do to protect your favorite Bayfield County lake.

Join us at 6 p.m. for a brief meeting and officer elections followed by Rick's fascinating video discussion. Rick has a yard full of woodduck houses and has installed video cameras that show some really amazing things that occur inside. Enjoy this discussion of this beautiful resident of our lakes.

We will have brats or BBQs, beverages and other snacks. Door prizes! Bring the neighbors! Enjoy the evening! Have some fun!

Watch BayfieldCountyLakes.org and local papers for agenda and other meeting details! Don't let your lake be left out!

**Remember . . .
. . . Decisions are made by those who show up!**

Join us on Thursday evening, July 17th in Namakagon!

Sound carries over water

Jim Brakken, Bayfield County Lakes Forum President
JimBrakken.FreeWebSpce.Com

A few years ago, my neighbor and I had a conversation while cleaning fish. Joe was on his dock. I was near mine. The content of our conversation I do not recall, although it probably centered on the morning's catch. What I do recall is that, although Joe was on his dock and I was on mine, on this clear, calm morning we were able to converse in normal tone and volume even though we were about 200 yards apart. It was almost as though we were talking over coffee across the kitchen table.

Lake acoustics

Many of those who are unaccustomed to being near a lake may be unaware of the unique and wonderful acoustics of water. In another environment, sound can be absorbed by grass, rocks, walls, trees, cars and everything else that it bumps. A lake is quite different. The water surface reflects sound. The smoother the lake, the better and farther sound travels. This effect is amplified by morning and evening air inversions, making sound carry farther and clearer yet.

This unique condition can cause some problems. First and foremost, we all need to realize that every conversation which takes place on or near water can probably be heard over a long distance. Family discussions and other conversations of a sensitive nature should be kept within our walls. Be sure guests and youngsters are aware of this. Next, we all need to realize that what some consider *normal* sound may be noise pollution to others. To twist a phrase, one person's treasure may be another person's trash!

Consider:

- The joyous sounds of kids playing on the beach may be music to your ears, but maybe not your neighbors. We have two simple rules for kids swimming at our house: 1, talking while swimming is fine, but anyone shouting or screaming has to take a 10 minute time out. And, 2, the only time we shout 'help' is when we *really* need help.
- In the summer months, try to avoid any use of chain saws, lawn mowers, or similar power tools early in the morning or late in the day.
- Save your fireworks for the July 4th weekend.
- Target shooting during the summer is best done at the local gun club. (Target shooting near water is a very dangerous proposition. Never shoot at or toward the water! You'll have no idea how far that bullet will go or where it will end up!)
- Avoid using your outboard before breakfast. Try to use your electric motor or your oars. Think of those sleeping with their windows open. Try to keep a good distance from dwellings throughout the day, also.
- Quiet your pets. Our dogs are encouraged to alert us when they sense someone

entering our vicinity. If they continue to bark, we either quiet them down or take them inside. It is very annoying to have a dog bark at you as you quietly float down a shoreline. If warranted, consider an electronic training collar for your barky dog.

- Turn down the volume on your stereo or TV. Your favorite entertainment may not sound so good from across the lake, even though it's coming from inside your house.

We all need to work to combine the unique and wonderful characteristics of lake acoustics with common courtesy. Throw in a handful of understanding, too, because on rare occasions we will hear sounds from an early morning construction crew, reports from a duck hunter's gun, a chain saw or the bark of a watchdog on the job.

Numerous surveys show that the number one reason people come to our lakes is for the peace and quiet. If we are always aware that sound carries across water and we make an effort to control our noise, our lakes will sound more like they did a century ago. And that is good for us all and good for the lakes!

Wisconsin's new pier regulations

Everything you need to know for 2008

[Wisconsin Association of Lakes quarterly publication, The Lake Connection \(spring 2008\)](#)

On April 16th, 2008, new legislation concerning the placement of piers on Wisconsin waterways went into effect. Piers have been a hot topic in the news since 2004 when the Wisconsin Legislature set size requirements to exempt certain piers from permit requirements.

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Why the concern over piers? Piers can cause unintended side effects for navigation and

shoreland habitat. Piers that are too long or have many boats can block other users' enjoyment of the waterway. DNR research shows that large decks on piers block growth of aquatic plants. These plants are an important food source for fish and wildlife, and prevent algae growth.

The new 2008 legislation expands the configuration options for exempt piers, provides greater flexibility in the number of boat slips permitted for commercial and multi-family lots, and creates a registration system to grandfather certain pre-2004 piers that no longer meet today's standards. Historically and still today, most piers do not require a permit from the Department of Natural Resources and are not subject to permit fees.

Even more piers are "exempt", meaning no permit, registration, or fee is required. Most piers do not trigger the need for any action, registration or application for a permit. An existing or new pier can be placed without a DNR permit or fee, if it meets the standard dimensions (see inset), and a few other requirements. All the exemption requirements are described in DNR's brochure Pier Planner (DNR publication #FH-017), available at www.dnr.wi.gov. A 2005 DNR study showed that more than 85% of all existing piers already meet these requirements, so most waterfront owners already have exempt piers and don't need to do anything differently!

If your pier is not exempt, but you had the pier before 2004, go ahead and enjoy your pier again this summer. Keep doing what you've been doing—just don't

expand or modify the pier you had before 2004. Most piers that are not exempt are eligible to be grandfathered through a one time free registration process. To be eligible for registration piers must:

- Have been placed before Feb. 6th, 2004.
- Have a main stem that is a maximum of 8 feet wide.
- Have a loading platform at the end of the pier that is a maximum of 200 square feet or a maximum of 300 square feet if it's 10 feet wide or less.
- Not interfere with the rights of other riparian owners.

All existing piers that meet these criteria must be registered with the DNR by April 1, 2011. A 2005 DNR study showed that around 10% of all existing piers that do not meet the exemption criteria already meet the grandfather requirements, so most waterfront owners that do not have exempt piers will need to register. Of course you can also choose to modify your pier so it meets the exemption requirements. Then you won't need to register your pier.

If you have an existing pier with a large deck (more than 300 sq feet) on it, your deck can be causing harm to habitat, navigation or your neighbor. None of the recent law changes grandfather piers that are more than 8 feet wide or piers with loading platforms or decks that are more than 300 sq feet and 10 feet wide.

If your pier is larger than one or both of these specifications,

you should downsize your pier to meet the new basic exemption standards; then you would not be required to register or get a permit from the Department for your pier. Or you can downsize your pier to meet the grandfathered standards and register. You may also apply for an individual permit to keep your pier. Please be aware that applying for a permit is not a guarantee that you will be able to keep your pier in its current configuration. Some of the very large "party platforms" may need to be downsized to reduce their harmful impacts.

For new piers, follow the requirements described in the Pier Planner to be sure your pier is exempt. New piers can be installed without a permit if they meet the exemption standards. Grandfathering will not apply to piers first installed after Feb, 6th, 2004, so these new piers should not have large decks or extra boats. Its important to follow today's requirements for new piers in order to be exempt. Permits are required for piers that are larger than the dimensional standards or have more boats.

If you already have a DNR permit for your pier(s), it's still good. Just continue to follow the terms and conditions of that original permit.

If you are selling your waterfront property, and your pier is exempt, the new owner can place the same pier and they won't need a permit either. If you received a permit or

registered your pier, the permit and registration automatically transfers with the property, so the new owner can simply follow the conditions of the original permit or registration.

If the new owner wants to install a different pier, they can design it to be exempt, or obtain a permit if they need something different.

If you are thinking about replacing your pier, and you're going to follow the exemption requirements, go ahead and replace your pier. If your existing pier doesn't meet these requirements, it's a good time to consider a different pier design that meets the dimensions to be exempt and minimizes impacts on the lake or river.

DNR has never required a waterfront owner to remove their pier. Flags, flowerpots and benches are all fine to have on a pier. The Department can provide you with information about the requirements, investigate complaints, and work cooperatively with owners to come up with reasonable solutions so every waterfront can enjoy navigational access and be in compliance with state laws. Once additional law changes are complete, clear definitions, procedures and standards will make it easy for everyone to follow the rules, and maintain the quality of our state's water resources for all to enjoy.

To learn more about piers and other issues important to

waterfront owners, and to find brochures and application forms, visit DNR's website at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/waterway/piers.html>

Exempt Pier sizes

Width—Maximum 6 feet wide for the pier. If the pier is not located in an Area of Special Natural Resource Interest a maximum 8 feet long by 8 feet wide loading platform or deck is allowed at the end of a pier.

Length—The length needed to moor your boat or use a boat lift, or 3-foot water depth, which ever is greater.

Location—Does not interfere with the rights of other riparian owners.

Number of Boats—2 for the first 50 feet of frontage, 1 for every additional full 50 feet.

Why should we care about climate change? A watery view

By John J. Magnuson, Professor Emeritus of Zoology and Limnology at the Center for Limnology, UW-Madison

We are pleased to present a two part guest column by Dr. Magnuson, world-renowned lake scientist and an expert in global climate change and its relationship to our lakes.

Climate change is more than warming. From a water perspective, losses of lake ice, increases in episodic rain and snow events, and changes in the well-being of fishes are occurring and will intensify.

People who enjoy being out on the ice-covered lakes and streams to fish, skate, ski, ice boat, snowshoe, or simply play have less opportunity than they did 150 years ago or even 30 years ago. Ice-cover duration, especially in southern Wisconsin, is shorter now.

Ice cover is one of our least appreciated resources. But we are losing it and a part of our "sense of place" that I associate with living in Wisconsin and its four seasons. The loss not only affects those using the lakes for winter recreation, but also is a visible sign of climate change that is underway. Like a miner's canary, ice loss signals the dramatic changes that are occurring around us.

On our lakes, this is not a catastrophic feature of our changing climate with major loss of life and major economic costs. This contrasts with the ice loss on Greenland and Antarctica, and even Glacier National Park, which contributes to potentially dangerous rises in sea level and coastal inundation. Similarly, the loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean can further modify climate in ways that are not yet fully realized.

The long-term changes in the duration of ice cover on Lake Mendota in Madison, Wisconsin reveal that, on average, we have at least one month less ice cover now than in the 1850s. The ice record has common sense information about extreme events in the climate system. The ten winters with the longest ice cover all occurred prior to 1900; most of those with the shortest ice cover occurred after 1950. The very shortest ice cover occurred only six years ago. People ask, "Was that event caused by climate change?"

In the interpretation of extreme events, climate scientists say that a particular event cannot be ascribed to climate change

because many dynamics of the climate system influence weather at a particular time and place. But they will say that with climate change, events like those will be more frequent or more extreme or both. In the last 30 years Lake Mendota has been losing ice cover at a rate of about nine days per decade. Lakes in northern Wisconsin are losing ice more slowly, at about two to three days per decade.

Another lesson from the Lake Mendota ice cover relates to the large year-to-year variation in duration. Sometimes an unusually long duration of ice cover is followed the next year by an unusually short duration, and vice versa. Some people are confused by this and have a flip-flop attitude about climate change—one year it is real, the next it is hoopla. This high variability has made it difficult for people to see the trends visible in the long-term. Today the long-term records we have are available on the World Wide Web and can make a student wise at a young age.

My colleagues, Barbara Benson and Olaf Jenson, are now updating the global database on lake-ice cover around the Northern Hemisphere. The changes we see in Wisconsin are similar to those occurring around the globe. For lake ice that is so tightly connected to warming, the local observed changes are apparent whether you live in Wisconsin or Maine or Finland or Siberia or Switzerland.

Dr. Magnuson played a lead role in the lakes and streams portions of the 1995 and 2001 assessments by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the 2003 Union of Concerned Scientists' Confronting Climate Change in the Great Lakes Region. Magnuson's research interests are in long-term regional ecology, the effects of climate change on inland waters, biodiversity and invasions, and fisheries ecology. Magnuson spent a decade building a database of ice

records from all over the world, and it is now one of the largest and longest records of observable climate data ever assembled.

Wisconsin Association of Lakes quarterly publication, *The Lake Connection* (spring 2008).

Minutes of the Diamond Lakers Annual Meeting

August 11, 2007 at the home of Dave and Sue Reichert.

The meeting was opened at 4:15 by President Tim Tully. He dedicated this meeting to the memory of Dr. Fred Wuest and Dr. Herb Dutton. Each of these long-time Diamond Lake residents died in 2006.

New cabin owners, Kristin Pierre and her six year old twins, are moving into Alice Kimball's house; Jules Carlson has purchased the remaining property to create their family gathering center.

The **minutes** of August 2006 meeting were approved as printed in the Fall 2006 newsletter.

Treasurer Larry Sanderson reported a balance of \$2243.68.

Boat Landing Signs: Tom Williams reported the current signs are faded and hidden. Larry Vorlicky showed two new signs and volunteered to start the process of framing the signs and installing them. Susan Upchurch reminded the body of plans to post the Diamond Lake Guidelines as well as the fishing regulations. Bob Jacobel moved the board plan and implement the signage and show such to the Grand View Town Board for approval before installation. Bruce Hendrickson seconded. Motion adopted.

Invasive Species 1. Aquatic Invasive Species : Information gathered indicated Namakagon photographs each boat entering at two landings; cost of each monitoring unit is \$5,000 and requires Internet transmission to the lake monitor. It was recognized that Diamond Lake has neither the fund nor site monitors to accomplish longterm monitoring at this point outside use of Diamond Lake is low; this issue will be revisited if/when problems occur. A new solar powered pressure washer is to be investigated.

2. VHS: Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia has not yet been identified in area lakes; it is on the horizon. If identified in local lakes, the DNR will need to impose severe fishing limits for each lake.

Shoreland Lighting: Call the zoning administrator with the fire number of property abusing the

regulation published in the spring 2007 newsletter.

Diamond Lake Chronicle has survived the first electronic transmission. Email addresses are a chronic problem; some servers do not accept the large "pdf" files and bounce the messages; other servers do not accept the large files but do not bounce the files so some residents are omitted. In other cases, residents may not be able to open the files without a current edition of Acrobat Reader. Developing a Diamond Laker web site at which each resident could read and print the current editio without the email complications was proposed. Audrey Sanderson moved that Bob Jacobel investigate the development of a Diamond Lake web site and that reasonable costs be authorized. Motion was seconded and passed.

Fishing Report: Jerry Robotka reported that there was no change in the size limit. Diamond lak is "on track" to be redesignated as a "stocked lake" rather than a "natural reproduction lake". An implication of such redesignation may be a reduction in the numbers taken by spearing. Realistically, stocking may have to be delayed state-wide due to the VHS threat.

Zoning: Questions on current zoning may be answered at this reference:

www.wisconsinonline.com/counties/bayfield . Surface zoning trends : The Public Trust Policy may be interpreted to prevent a lake district from writing its own lake rules. There has not yet been a challenge that clarifies the boundaries.

Loon Report: The Diamond Lake Loons hatched one chick in June . Success is credited to loon angels who scare away the eagles who target the family, the lack of nesting eagles this year, and to boaters who maintain a 200 foot berth . Since lead sinkers are frequently ingested by loons and thus poison them, we are encouraged to find non-lead alternatives.(see July 2007 newsletter for on-line sources).

Volunteers: A "welcome wagon" representative and a social chairperson are requested to volunteer

Nominating Committee:

The following positions were filled by unanimous vote

President:	TimTully(returning)
Vice President:	Larry Vorlicky (returning)
Secretary:	Susan Upchurch (replacing Dianne Klump)
Treasurer:	Larry Sanderson(returning)
Directors:	Bruce Pankonin (returning) Audrey Sanderson (returning)

“Newsletter”)
Jerry Robotka (returning)²
Scott Byrd(replacing Cathy
Kestle)
Tom Williams (returning)

Unfinished Business: none

New Business:

Residents have received notice that the Assessor will be inspecting properties starting August 13, 2007. The inspections are to be completed by the end of September. Properties are to be inspected both inside and outside.

Adjourn: Meeting adjourned at 5:05pm.
Appetizers served by Heather and Larry Ludzak of the Brick House.