

CROCKERY LAKE ASSOCIATION

August/September 2022 NEWSLETTER

CROCKERY LAKE WEBSITE: www.crockerylake.org

CROCKERY LAKE EMAIL:

crockerylakeassociation@gmail.com

CROCKERY LAKE FACEBOOK: www.facebook.com/crockerylake

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FIREWORKS ARE BACK FOR JULY 3, 2023!!!!

Thank you to everyone who donated to the fireworks fund. Crockery Lake fireworks are totally paid for from contributions from our lake residents and friends. Because all prices and supply chains have been out of whack this past couple of years we were not able to have a fireworks show on the lake last year. But we still welcomed donations. We have been able to procure a company (thanks to the work of Carl and Karen Elliott) who will do about the same show if not a little better for the cost of \$7000. This is a new company for us and we look forward to working with them. We appreciate your contributions and/or if you or your business would like to be a sponsor of our fireworks display that would be great. Donations and sponsorships can be made via the website at: www.crockerylake.org or

Send to: [Greg Slater, 2500 Crockery Shores Road, Casnovia, MI 49318](mailto:Greg.Slater@CrockeryLake.org)

Sympathy

We want to extend our sincere sympathy to the families of: Russ Lowell (south side) and Ken Wingard (north side). Both of these men have been long time residents of Crockery Lake. And to Joe Hanna whose father George Hanna passed away. George lived on the lake for many years before his son Joe bought the house.

Want Clearer Lake Water?

Don't Use Fertilizer On Your Lawn! Submitted by Linda Lane

Most lake residents are abiding by the no fertilizer ordinance,,but not everyone. Here's the reasons to stop if you are.

All the ingredients in fertilizer—nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium--create dramatic growth of weeds in the lake. The ingredients in fertilizer make grass grow. Unfortunately they do the same thing when fertilizer washes into the lake. Our excessive weed growth can be blamed on too much of these ingredients in the lake--making chemical weed treatments necessary.

Organic fertilizers and slow release fertilizers are just what they say—they are Fertilizer! They cause the same problems as traditional fertilizers when they enter the lake

The nitrogen portion of fertilizer is more harmful to humans than phosphorous! When applied to your lawn, it can find its way to your well water and contaminate it. Nitrates in well water cause harm to children and pregnant women. There is currently no treatment to get nitrates out of lake water. It just sits there and spends its time mixing with the existing phosphorous to create more weeds and algae. Fertilizers entering the lake increase our algae and can lead to algae blooms. Notice how green the lake is? Most of this summer we could not see down more than 3 feet. This is caused by excess algae in the water. We have far too much nitrogen and phosphorous in our water already. Fertilizers also contain potassium. The three ingredients combined increase the weed growth at a faster pace. As the lake accumulates more of these ingredients, we will likely experience even less water clarity and possible algae blooms. Algae blooms, if severe enough, can shut the whole lake down for a period of time. This happened to Hess Lake just this last week.

Fertilizer destroys dissolved oxygen in the lake.

Dissolved oxygen is needed to allow aquatic animals to live. Who cares about that? The fish, frogs, turtles and other wildlife do! They need the level of oxygen to be high enough to live. Currently the dissolved oxygen in our lake drops off at 15 feet. Below 15 feet, the dissolved oxygen is so low it cannot support fish life. If the current trend continues, with a steady decline in dissolved oxygen, less and less lake water will contain enough dissolved oxygen to allow aquatic animals to

survive. The quality and quantity of fish will decline. Fish that can't survive will die.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

~ Stop using any kind of fertilizer on your lawn and save yourself some \$\$.

~ After mowing your grass, leave the grass clippings on your lawn. The grass clippings contain the same ingredients as fertilizer.

~ Water your lawn using lake water which is very rich in the nutrients that are good for growing grass.

~ Add a no-cut green buffer at the shoreline. Approximately 65% of lake residents are leaving a green buffer at the water's edge. This helps stop runoff. Even just a foot of uncut grass can help. The uncut edge is very effective in deterring geese from visiting your lawn. And it will make mowing faster!

Any of the above ideas help clear up the lake. Every little bit helps! Feel good about helping Crockery Lake. Do it for yourself and your lake. Thank you Crockery Lake residents for not using fertilizer.

Invasive Purple Loosestrife found at the park!



Invasive Purple Loosestrife has been found by the fishing dock in the park at Grose Park. We do NOT want this plant in our lake no matter how pretty it may look.

Purple loosestrife is found along waterways, marshes and wetlands. It prefers sun, but, like most invasive weeds, it adapts well in many soil types. It grows into dense plantings, reducing then eliminating wildlife. Unfortunately, this plant is not liked by birds, mammals, or waterfowl. As the waterways are taken over by this single plant species, less and less habitat is available for our native wildlife to nest, eat and breed. It can take over a site very quickly. It not only reduces our native food supply and habitat for our wildlife, it also reduces water flow through areas, causing water quality to decline, increasing costs for dredging those waterways.

Unfortunately, there are no natural predators, specifically insects, diseases and animals which attack the purple loosestrife. This makes the plant even more prolific in our wetlands. In Europe, Lythrum's native habitat, there are natural predators for this plant, keeping it in check, just as our native plant populations are kept in balance by natural predators here.

If you see it on your shoreline pull it out by the roots and put it in a plastic bag and dispose of it. Do not burn it or put it in a compost pile. Keep an eye out for it and make sure it doesn't get flowers.

Thank you for protecting our lake

END OF SEASON LAKE CLEAN UP

It was a beautiful summer to enjoy Crockery Lake. It's always sad to see summer end and people take out their boats and docks.

As we clean up this year there are a few things with lake front clean up to keep in mind:

1. Please rake up your leaves when they fall and dispose of them properly. Please do not rake or blow grass and leaves into the lake. When they rot in the water they add to the phosphorus in the lake. This will encourage algae to grow next year. Without any natural soil to soak into, when it rains, nutrients released by decaying leaves are washed into runoff water which eventually ends up in the lake. Unfortunately, additional nutrients in the lake are **not** a good thing—the nutrient phosphorus fuels the growth of algae, including toxic algae.
2. Clean fire pits out so that if we get high water that comes into the yard, the ash will not flow into the lake.
3. Make sure all kayaks, floats, docks, swim rafts and toys are far enough away from the waters edge so they will not float away if we get excessive rain or when the melt comes in the spring. It helps if you put your contact info on lake toys in case they do float away.
4. Please clean up dog excrement during the winter. Melting snow will also carry this into the lake and we know what e-coli does to a lake. And for sure do NOT throw it into the lake.
5. We always encourage you to pump your septic tank every 3-5 years depending on use. This is huge in keeping our water quality good. Having a sewer system would greatly improve the quality of our lake but would be very costly to put in and then there are the fees. Pumping your septic tank every few years is only a few hundred dollars and is very effective in helping to maintain our lake.
6. All boats and docks must be removed from the lake by **December 1** of each year. This is a township ordinance.

7. Fall is a great time to plant some native plants to help maintain your shoreline.

~ Flowering plants would include: Marsh Milkweed, Swamp Aster, Joe Pye-weed, Boneset, Cardinal Flower, Great Blue Lobelia, Jewelweed, Allegheny Monkey Flower, Sweet Gale, Ditch Stonecrop, Water Smartweed, and Lizards tail. ~ Grasses include: Water Sedge, Bristly Sedge, Porcupine Sedge, Lake Sedge, Tussock Sedge, Virginia Wild Rye, Baltic Rush, Soft Rush, River Bulrush, and Wool Grass. There are also trees and shrubs that work well on shorelines. Plants will help protect your shore from waves also.

For a complete list with more information and pictures of each plant go to www.mishorelinepartnership.org/between-water-level-and-ordinary-high-water-mark.html

Options for Algae Control

Lake Testing done on September 28, 2022

Restorative Lake Sciences had a crew on Crockery Lake to test the two deep holes and the inlets to determine the quality of our water and how best to treat it going forward. Our lake quality has been steadily declining over many years causing the lake to have algae blooms and clarity issues. Crockery Lake is considered a HyperEutrophic Lake. Which means it is in bad shape? The test results confirmed that our lake is very polluted with phosphorus and nitrates/nitrites. This is what causes the majority of our algae problems. Most of this is caused from three primary influences: field runoff from the manure and fertilizer in our agricultural area and some from our own lawns, septic/drain fields that are not in good condition or haven't been pumped in too long, and geese droppings which are the least of the problem.

Now that we have the results from RLS we as a lake board are going to be working with our township and our watershed to try to get some of these problems fixed. We still need to do some kind of treatment to the lake itself to remedy years of sediment build up on the bottom. But before we spend any money on that we need to address the two major external causes of our lake pollution, those being the inlets and the septic systems.

The township master plan is seeking to find some way to mandate periodic checks of our septic tanks and drain fields. There is hope to form a committee that will include a CLA board member; a CLA member not on the board; the township; Joe

Bush, Ottawa County Water Resources Commission; Ben Jordan, Conservation Technician at Ottawa Conservation District. This committee will formulate a plan to work on inlets. Possibly getting help from some state or federal grant money. So, this is not a quick fix. But the CLA Board feels that we are on the right path now. We are moving forward to a cleaner lake. It has been a lot of work and it will take cooperation from you as well. Please follow the lake clean up suggestions mentioned previously in this newsletter. **AND CHECK/PUMP YOUR SEPTIC TANKS.**

The following are the options that the Lake Clean Up Committee has spent many, many hours researching. Both of these options are possible in the future but will be delayed in execution until we find out what the state can do to help and where we should best invest our own tax money for a more permanent solution.

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A. PHOSLOCK (EutroSORB G) by EutroPHIX and the proposed Lake Restoration Plan submitted by Professional Lake Management (PLM)

Phoslock is a completely natural product designed to arrest phosphorus in a lake. It is a combination of lanthanum and bentonite clay, both **inorganic** products. The value of an inorganic product is that when it goes to the bottom of the lake, it does not rot, unlike organic products.

When applied properly, Phoslock filters down through the water column and attaches to any phosphorus it encounters, dragging the phosphorus to the bottom of the lake. When it settles on the bottom, it also attaches to the phosphorus on the bottom of the lake. This makes the phosphorus **inert**, preventing it from being used as food for the algae (**organic**) and other micro-organisms (**organic**) that use phosphorus as a food source. The easiest way to describe its intention is to say it removes the food source for the algae to bloom. Without a food source, the algae dies.

PLM has proposed an extensive plan to restore Crockery Lake. There are seven steps to it:

1. **Determine restoration goals with Crockery Lake** - This entails meeting with the board and deciding how much restoration we will want. We will also determine if we want to have this be a one year, two year, or three year plan.
2. **Determine the Data Gaps** – Preliminary tests will be run to learn what amounts of sediment and total soluble reactive phosphorus is in our soils and water columns. This step has to be done prior to getting a firm quote from PLM. It helps them determine what will need to be done in order to meet our goals. We could have this test done now for \$600/test. They are suggesting six tests be done, so it would cost us \$3,600.
3. **Develop a Restoration Plan with Budget and Timing** – At the meeting we had at the township hall in August, they were estimating cost to be somewhere between \$25,000 and \$35,000 for the first year. This amount included the initial tests noted above. Once they have taken those tests the true budget would be refined to a more accurate amount.
4. **Improve Understanding of External Load** – With the data obtained, it will show us where our problems are and what can be done about them.
5. **Seek Permitting and Explore Funding** – When applying anything into a lake in Michigan, permits must be obtained. Also, while getting permits, PLM and EutroPHIX will assist us in seeking potential grants through state and federal agencies, and private sources. Because this is a common request by their customers, EutroPHIX has numerous sources to seek grants and a grant writer to assist in their applications.
6. **Implement the Restoration Plan** – When all is in place, applications of Phoslock and any other products needed will be applied.
7. **Monitor the Treatment and adjust the Plan as needed** – PLM will do continuous monitoring of our lake progress throughout the life of the plan. If they find only minor adjustments are necessary, they will be made and the cost to us will be adjusted to reflect the change. This can be considered the **Maintenance Phase** of the project.

The objective is to show rapid water quality improvement, to tip the lake back to a healthy state. As we proceed through the project, we can set other goals to assist in keeping the lake healthy. It is well established that sources for phosphorus come from many areas, like farm run-off, failing septic systems, geese, fertilizers from lawns, etc. Our lake plan should address all of these issues.

Phoslock has been used successfully in numerous lakes in Michigan. Higgins Lake, Lake Mitchell, and Morrison Lake are just a few. Morrison Lake started their plan 3 years ago. As of the end of 2021, they have realized an 80% reduction of phosphorus and significant improvements in water quality. PLM gave us two contacts at the lake and we are in the process of going to the lake to see it in person. In our conversations with the contact, she couldn't stop raving about the improvements they have seen since the plan began. She made a comment that she has been on the lake most of her life. She said the lake has been trying different products since the 1980s and nothing has worked until they set up their present plan with PLM and EutroPHIX.

Another case study was for Mason Lake in Orange County, CA. Prior to applying the Phoslock product to the lake, total phosphorus in the water was 0.82mg/l (an extremely high reading) and soluble phosphorus in the water column was 0.62mg/l. Secchi Readings were 0.25 feet! After only one week, total phosphorus had dropped to 0.41mg/l and soluble phosphorus was sampled as "no detect". A Secchi reading after the first week measured 1.3 feet.

B. Bioaugmentation with Enbiorganic Technologies, LLC

1. A free trial for 2 months has been offered to Crockery Lake by Enbiorganic Technologies, LLC
2. The process consists of using several strains of naturally occurring soil bacteria that are trained to consume the over abundant bad bacteria that comes into our lake from the runoff at the inlets and from the seepage from septic tanks.
3. Microbiology is derived from native soil and is non-pathogenic.
4. It is specifically formulated for a particular site; in essence, the bacterium is trained to feed off of a certain diet then released into that water environment knowing its food source.
5. It is a disruptive bioaugmentation method using a remote-controlled generator to dispense customized soil bacteria.
6. The microbes used are a cocktail of Environmental Protection Agency approved bacillus microbes that are BioSafety Level One, non-pathogenic, non-GMO and on the FDA's Generally Recognized As Safe list.

7. The introduced bacillus outcompetes (gobbles up) cyanobacteria for nutrients which will result in the lake's over abundant organisms being restored to a natural balance and cyanotoxins eliminated in a relatively short period of time.
8. They use source batch microbes which means they analyze the bacteria in our lake and treat them accordingly.
9. The microbes out compete the cyanobacteria. It binds with the phosphorus and other excessive nutrients (nitrates, Chlorophyll-a) and sends it down to the bottom where it belongs and it becomes soil.
10. Any sediment on the bottom can affect the water table which is where we get our well water from.
11. It greatly reduces the sediment because it will cannibalize the excess microbes and turn it into natural soil.
12. Bioaugmentation has been in use for waste lagoons for over 30 years. 3 years ago the technology was developed for use in cleaning up lakes and ponds on a larger scale. Their EBS-Di machine is approved and patented.
13. If our lake gets cleaned up we may only have to do it every other year at a greatly discounted cost. They guarantee the lake will reach a balance after 7 months (one season) of treatment. If not, they will return again at their expense. If the goals for our lake are achieved in the first year and the next year we get excessive rain and run off then we may need to repeat the 5 month treatment for 30% less. However, once the goals for the lake are achieved the first year it is unlikely a major clean up will be needed again but just maintenance clean up, which could be one unit or two units for one or two months.
14. This system is currently being used in 5 different states. They are writing new proposals everyday. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment and Kansas State University just signed a contract.
15. Advanced Rehabilitation Technologies (ART) is licensed in our area to do the installation and maintenance on the EBS-di machine.
<https://www.artcoatingtech.com/about-us/>
16. The microbes would be released into 25,000 liters of water per day.
17. They would prefer to place the unit near an active inlet.
18. They do have an algae tracking system that can remotely track cyanobacteria in real-time.

19. These microbes will treat all of the imbalanced microbes in the lake. This includes phosphates, nitrates, chlorophyll-A, microcystin, cyanobacteria, and e-coli. It can also reduce the weeds that feed on these microbes.

20. Cost breakdown

1. Service Fee: \$12,707 / month x 5 months for 2 machines
2. Mobilization Fee: \$16,083 - 1 time fee
3. Shelter Cost: \$16,000 - 1 time fee (negotiable if you're able to provide reasonable and safe housing for the EBS-Di unit. Based on the need for 2 units)
4. **Total costs: \$95,600** (rounded down from 95,618 for a cleaner quote number)
5. Added to the cost of estimated weed treatment of approximately \$2500 (higher estimate than actual for this year) the total cost for each parcel on the lake would be \$840 for the **first year**.
6. Every year after that would be less to nothing for algae and then only possibly weed treatment.
7. Cost of having a pool for 3 months in the summer is between \$300-\$600. We enjoy our lake all year.

21. Tennessee State University Data

1. They do have data, and it is looking good. They are waiting on the professor there, Dr. Tom Byl to do a report - They want to be impartial and allow 3rd party analysis.
 2. Their team of scientists include Dr. Malcolm Burbank (microbiologist) who has an outstanding reputation and is well known in the halls of the EPA. He recently won an award from the Air Force for the "Rapid Revetment Challenge," where he and his team were able to create cement out of just indigenous microbiology in the soil.
 3. Therefore, EBT has reputations to protect by not making assumptions about the data and staying impartial.
22. They are seeing great reductions in microcystin (the chief cyanotoxins released by cyanobacteria).
23. Even more impressive is the zero wild-life death recorded during the spring-summer turnover. This is an outstanding metric because they always have wild-life deaths due to microcystin poisoning. This also

speaks to the safety of the technology as it pertains to the ecosystem generally speaking. Life is thriving there!

PLEASE CALL YOUR LAKE REPRESENTATIVE LISTED AT THE END OF THIS NEWSLETTER WITH YOUR QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS.

WHY BECOME A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION?

Worth repeating from the last newsletter!

Each year board members try to visit each lake resident to encourage you to join the association. It is similar to paying a Home Owners Association (HOA) fee. However, our “dues” are voluntary and not required.

Dues are used to ensure the lake remains useable and healthy for the residents.

If the Crockery Lake Association cannot get the proper funding to support the lake’s health, then the fate of the lake will remain in the township’s hands. The board gives a voice to all members of the lake association.

The lake board does their best to listen and implement your ideas and concerns. As lake residents, we have a responsibility to treat the lake with respect and try to minimize the damage caused by OUR use of the lake. If we don’t take this responsibility seriously, no one will.

**Why not leave the lake health in the hands of
the people who live on it?**

The dues are just \$35 per year.

What does the Crockery Lake Association Board do for you?

1 - MAINTAIN THE LAKE’S USABILITY THROUGH WEED and ALGAE TREATMENTS

Our lake has a substantial amount of weeds that if left untreated would make portions of the lake unusable.

Since the lake is only 108 acres, not treating the lake would severely limit boat traffic. Untreated “Eurasian Milfoil” will be cut and spread by boat motors. Within a couple of years, the lake would require more chemical treatment for the milfoil. Increased chemicals will also increase the cost to you. Because of the high phosphorous level in our lake, untreated weeds will accumulate in large amounts and sit on top of the weeds, creating an unsightly and smelly lake. The CLA only treats the lake with as small amount of chemical as needed. Options for treatment vary each year, along with the types of weeds and where they grow throughout the lake. The board works with Professional Lake Management to decide what type of treatment(s) are needed and when they should occur.

2 - ORGANIZE THE YEARLY FIREWORKS SHOW

The fireworks show is 100% funded by the lake residents, friends and family.

Obtaining permits for the show and boat parade, donation collection, contract negotiation, coordination with the fire department and owners of the firework site, and the Ottawa County Sheriff’s Department are just a few of the tasks required to put the show on every year. The Board member in charge of the fireworks spends a substantial amount of time on the day of the event dealing with problems and questions from the various involved parties.

3 - INFORM RESIDENTS ABOUT IMPORTANT ISSUES IMPACTING THE LAKE

Because of our lake’s continued membership of the Michigan Lake & Stream Assn., our lake is light years ahead of many other lakes in the state.

Michigan Lake & Stream is a nonprofit organization which keeps lake associations up-to-date on a huge variety of issues—lake studies, grants, pending legislation, monitoring programs, education, boating laws and regulations. CLA members attend regional and annual meetings where this valuable information is obtained (they are not reimbursed for their attendance at these meetings, they attend to help with the well-being of the lake). As an active member of ML&SA, we obtain additional help and immediate help with any lake problems. Additional perks to us being a member include: the

best ways to handle weed treatments; a heads up on any legislation pending in Lansing that may affect our lake, being the first in line for lake monitoring studies, and working relationship with other lake associations. We also coordinate with many governmental entities—The Drain Commission, The Road Commission, The Parks Commission, and Chester Township on lake problems.

4 - PROTECT THE LAKE THROUGH ACTIVE TOWNSHIP ORDINANCES

We were the first lake association in the state to implement a total fertilizer ban around the lake, other lakes request our ordinance to implement to their own.

Education from ML&SA programs, including phosphorous loading from fertilizers and water runoff are the #1 reason for algae problems. The newspapers are loaded with articles on lakes in our area with chronic algae problems which keep residents from swimming and boating in the lakes. Because of CLA actions, a smaller amount of fertilizer is now entering our lake and helping to ward off algae blooms. Residents should take credit for this also, because without your cooperation, this ordinance would not be as successful as it is!

The second ordinance is the “Dock/Funneling” ordinance. “Funneling” is when there is one undeveloped lot on the lake and homes built in the vicinity of the lot, but not on the lake, are given lake access on their deed to own a percentage of the lot. Without specific ordinances against this, these undeveloped lots have the potential of turning into a small marina—a dock holding an unlimited number of boats from all the residents given lake access. The ordinance also limits the number of docks per household to one, and licensed boats to three.

5 - SUPPLY INFORMATIVE NEWSLETTERS

The newsletters are an important source of information and allows residents to stay connected as a lake family. These are available digitally via email or from our website and Facebook page. Printed copies are available by request.

Careful research is done before any article is placed in the newsletters. Upcoming meetings and events, planned weed treatments, lake health results, new neighbors, and general information that lake residents would want to know about, are just some of the topics provided in the newsletter. Registration form included at the end of the newsletter or you can join by going to our website: www.crockerylake.org.

6 - WE NEED YOU!

We are seeking lake residents that have a passion for Crockery Lake who would be willing to serve a three year term on the board of directors. Meetings are the third Wednesday of the months of March through October. Would you be willing to give a few hours a month to promote community and to help maintain the health of Crockery Lake. If so, please email us at crockerylakeassociation@gmail.com. You can ask for more information or just put your name up for nomination. Or if you are willing let us know and we can nominate you. Elections are held at the annual meeting in May at Grose Park.

We all have the same goal ~ to enjoy our beautiful lake and keep it healthy!

ARE YOU THINKING OF SELLING YOUR HOME?

The CLA Board gets occasional emails from people who are very interested in being part of our Crockery Lake community. And there are many of our neighbors who have friends or family who would love to be on the lake also. If you are interested in selling your home you can let a board member know and we have a list of potential neighbors. See our realtor advertisement in the ad section below and he can help you.

CROCKERY LAKE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____ CELL PHONE _____

E-MAIL _____

YEARLY DUES: \$35 paid by _____ Date _____

FIREWORKS DONATION: \$_____ CANDLES _____ at \$1.25 each

Crockery Lake Association is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. Dues are not tax deductible. However, firework donations are tax deductible.

Please make your check to: **CROCKERY LAKE ASSOCIATION**

Send to: **Greg Slater, 2500 Crockery Shores Road, Casnovia, MI 49318**

_____ ***RETAIN A COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS*** _____

DUES PAID \$_____ DATE _____

CANDLES _____ X \$1.25 = _____

FIREWORKS DONATION \$_____

CHECK NUMBER _____

Advertising in this newsletter is FREE to Crockery Lake Association Members. Advertising for business is \$25/year. Become a Corporate Fireworks Sponsor for a minimum donation of \$300.

Inclusion of any advertisement in the CLA Newsletter does not equate to an endorsement by the Crockery Lake Association.

Advertisers

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President / Betsy Ludwick

Position Expires: 4/30/24

616.723.5704 / betsylud@gmail.com

Newsletter Editor, Website & Facebook Administrator

Vice President / Pat Wolters

Position Expires: 4/30/23

616.887.8707 / patwolters@aol.com

Represents: 2833 - 2871 Crockery Shores, Kaycee Lane, Crockery Woods

Treasurer / Greg Slater

Position Expires: 4/30/25

616.638.6930 / greg.gsesllc@outlook.com

Representing: 2221 Van Dyke St - 2391 Van Dyke St

Secretary / Susan McClure

Position Expires: 4/30/23

616.899.5480 / smcclure527@comcast.net

Represents: 2519 - 2681 Van Dyke

Immediate Past President / Bob Blauwkamp

Position Expires: 4/30/23

616.957.9007 / rblauwkamp@gmail.com

Representing: 2332 - 2550 Crockery Shores Road, 24th Ave, Hoover

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Mollie Gaggin

Position expires: 4/30/2023

313.712.6437 / molliesterr@gmail.com

Representing: 2081 Van Dyke - 2211 Van Dyke

Paula Humphrey

Position Expires: 4/30/25

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Representing: 2392 Van Dyke - 2516 Van Dyke

Carl Elliott

Position Expires: 4/30/2024

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Representing: 2705 Van Dyke St - 2835 Van Dyke

John deGeneres

Position expires: 4/30/24

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Representing: 2563 Crockery Shores Road - 2798 Crockery Shores Road

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