
THE CULLEN CURRENTS

Fall, 2016



Zebra mussels are found in Lower Cullen Lake

Alert Eagles Nest Resort owner, Justin Isaacson, found zebra mussels when taking a few of his resort boats out of the lake on October 4. He took photos of the first one found and notified DNR personnel of his discovery. The DNR sent a staff member to the resort to pick up the mussel and check for others in the area. He found several others on



the shoreline that had scraped off the boats during their removal from the lake. The DNR confirmed the mussels were indeed zebra mussels.

By the morning of October 6 the DNR had posted orange Invasive Species Alert signs at the Lower and Middle Cullen public accesses stating “These waters are designated as INFESTED WATERS and contain Zebra Mussels.” Because of the connectivity of the three Cullen Lakes, all of them are considered infested with zebra mussels. Cullen Lakes property owners were informed of this via email on October 7.



Due to the cold water temperature, DNR divers are unable to do a dive search of the lakes yet this fall to check for zebra mussels in other locations. To assist divers in the spring, property owners on all three Cullen Lakes were asked in the email to carefully check all their water equipment this fall for the presence of zebra mussels, if at all possible. If found, they were to take photos of the mussels on the equipment, carefully remove the mussels, put them in a ziplock plastic bag labeled with the location and date they were found, and get all this to the Brainerd DNR office.

Zebra mussel FAQs

What are zebra mussels?

Zebra mussels are small freshwater mussels that are not native to Minnesota. Adults range from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches long and have yellow and brown striped shells. Unlike native mussels, they can attach themselves to hard surfaces in the water. Female zebra mussels can produce 100,000 to 500,000 eggs per year. These develop into microscopic, free-living larvae (called “veligers”) that soon begin to form shells. After two to three weeks, the microscopic veligers settle and attach to any firm surface using tiny fibers called “byssal threads”.

Where did zebra mussels come from?

Zebra mussels are native to Eastern Europe and Western Russia. They have spread throughout much of Europe and Asia over the past 200 years. They were likely brought to North America in the ballast water of ships and were discovered in Lake Erie in 1988.

What problems can they cause?

Zebra mussels can:

- *clog irrigation intakes and other pipes;
- *attach to boat motors and boat hulls, reducing performance and efficiency;
- *attach to rocks, swim rafts and ladders where swimmers can cut their feet on the mussel shells;
- *attach to and smother native mussels;
- *eat tiny food particles that they filter out of the water, which can reduce available food for larval fish and other animals (thus disrupting the food chain), and cause more aquatic vegetation to grow as a result of increased water clarity.

How do they spread?

Zebra mussels can attach to boats or aquatic vegetation and be carried to a different lake or upstream in a river. The microscopic larvae (veligers) may be carried in bait buckets, live wells, or other water containers.

In natural lakes, attempts to control zebra mussels are uncommon and considered experimental at this time.

Carrol Henderson shares research on loons at CLA Annual Meeting

by Carol Lindahl

More than sixty Cullen Lakes Association members met in August to hear Carrol Henderson present the results of pioneering research on the effects of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in 2010 on loons that migrate between Minnesota and the Gulf of Mexico.

Henderson has been supervisor of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Nongame Wildlife Program since 1977. In addition to many honors and accomplishments, he was responsible for the state adding the nongame wildlife checkoff on state tax forms. This voluntary contribution has raised more than \$30 million dollars to benefit nongame wildlife programs in Minnesota.

Henderson noted that there are more than 12,000 loons in the U.S. – most in the lower 48 states. In 2010 more than 4.9 million barrels of oil spilled and more than 800,000 gallons of toxic dispersant were employed off the coast of New Orleans and drifted east toward Florida – the exact area where loons from Minnesota migrate and spend their winters.

Research is focused on determining loon migration patterns and specifying where immature loons spend their two years away from Minnesota before they return; determining the extent of contamination that loons have from the oil spill; noting loon population trends and assessing the impact of the oil contamination; and determining remediation steps that might be needed. Loons have been implanted with monitors and tested for contamination. Generations of loons are being studied to determine any long-term impact on their future.

Henderson highlighted three other DNR areas of focus: to protect deep-water habitats rich with ciscoes, which the loons need for feeding before they begin migration; partnering with lake associations to continue the loon monitoring program and provide loon nesting platforms; and reinvigorating the “get the lead out” program for removing lead fishing tackle and replacing it with nontoxic tackle and sinkers.

President Ann Beaver led the audience through the other agenda items including the treasurer’s report and approval of the minutes of last year’s meeting.

Paul Beilfuss presented the proposed budget for 2017. The budget shows member donations increasing over this year and a smaller DNR grant, which has been the trend. It projects an operating deficit of \$8005, which will “eat” into our reserves. It was moved, seconded and carried to approve the budget as presented. Paul also noted that our financial records have been audited and found to have no material weaknesses.

Attendees also re-elected several Board members for two-year terms: Ann Beaver, Lower Cullen; Rich Johnson, Lower Cullen; John MacGibbon, Lower Cullen; Jack McNamara., Lower Cullen; and Denny Opsahl, Upper Cullen).

CLA merchandise items (glasses, mugs, t-shirts, sweatshirts and hats) were available for purchase at the meeting and attendees also had the chance to review numerous educational exhibits.

Writing a family history on the Cullen Lakes

by Ann Beaver

Many readers of *The Cullen Currents* have said one of the things they most like to read about is the history a family has on the lakes. A few have been printed, yet I know there are many more family histories that could be shared in the newsletter.



According to the 2015 property owners’ survey results, there are 36 properties that have been in the same family’s ownership for more than 50 years, one of those for 96 years and

one for 102 years! Wouldn’t it be fascinating to hear some of the stories connected to those properties?

You don’t have to be an accomplished writer to share your family’s experiences. In an attempt to prod your pen or keyboard into action, simply consider answering questions such as the following. You can then mold your answers into an article or, if you are truly intimidated by doing that, send me your reflections on your family’s times at the lake and I’ll write the article for you. (You will retain final editing and approval rights before publication!)

*Who were the first family members to own your property?

*In what year did they buy the property?

*What brought them to this area?

*What were the lakes and the area like when they first came here?

*How did they use the property — weekends, summers, a month at a time, etc. — and what did they do while there?

*How have things changed through the years?

*What are some of your best/worst/most interesting memories of times at the lake?

Who among you readers will be the first to share your story with readers?

Dredging Lower Cullen Lake at the mouth of the inlet channel

by Ann Beaver

During the membership discussion part of the August 13 Annual Meeting a concern was raised about the “delta” where the channel from Middle Cullen Lake enters Lower Cullen Lake. This delta makes the water level fairly shallow and thus can make passage to and from the channel difficult for some watercraft. The Board was asked to look into the possibility of dredging a passage through this area.

The next week I talked to Mike Duval, Minnesota DNR Region 2 Water and Ecological Resources Manager in the Brainerd DNR office, about this issue. He directed me to Minnesota Rules 6115.0200 and 6115.0201 and went through them with me, pointing out that you have to prove a need for the dredging and that it will not harm lake habitat or water quality. He said such dredging, if allowed, would need continuing maintenance (likely annual in this case) and would come at a very high cost. It was his opinion also that the DNR would not likely approve a request to dredge through this delta simply to allow for easier passage of larger watercraft.

At its September 10 meeting, I reported my conversation with Mike Duval to the Board. After discussing the issue, board members acknowledged the problem some boaters have, but felt the unknown ecological effects and the ongoing expense of dredging would make such a dredging project unfeasible.

At its October 8 board meeting, Wilderness Resort and Good Ol’ Days Resort owner Tom Steffens and Wilderness Resort villa owner Lowell Bonnema addressed the CLA Board of Directors regarding this issue. They would like to see the Board support the dredging of a channel through the delta. Board members told them they were welcome to gather information regarding permission from adjacent property owners and the DNR, initial and on-going costs, and other relevant data and present it to the Board at its May 20, 2017 meeting. At that time the Board of Directors will consider whether or not to look into the matter further.

A lake is a complex living system whose health depends on you to understand and properly care for it.



CLA Committee — 2016-2017

Administration

Carol Lindahl — chair
Paul Beilfuss
John MacGibbon

Budget & Finances

Paul Beilfuss — chair
Charlie Boudrye

Education

C.B. Bylander — chair
Ann Beaver
Rich Johnson
John MacGibbon
Debi Oliverius

Environmental Issues

Jack McNamara — chair
Jim Burrell
Dan Hurley
Jim Kostreba
Dan Meixner

Fisheries

Dan Meixner — chair
C.B. Bylander
Dan Hurley

Invasive Species

Ann Beaver — co-chair
Carol Lindahl — co-chair
Paul Beilfuss
Rich Johnson
Dan Meixner
Denny Opsahl

Lake Management Planning

president — chair
all committee chairs

Land Development

Ann Beaver — chair
Charlie Boudrye
Jim Kostreba
Jack McNamara

Membership

Charlie Boudrye — chair
Ann Beaver
Carol Lindahl

Water Quality

Ann Beaver — chair
Charlie Boudrye
Rich Johnson
Dan Meixner
Denny Opsahl

Lake turnover — how and why does it happen?

from a former DNR series of lake related articles

2017 Operating budget

Paul Beilfuss, Budget & Finance Committee chair

The following budget was approved by the membership at the 2016 Annual Meeting.

Income

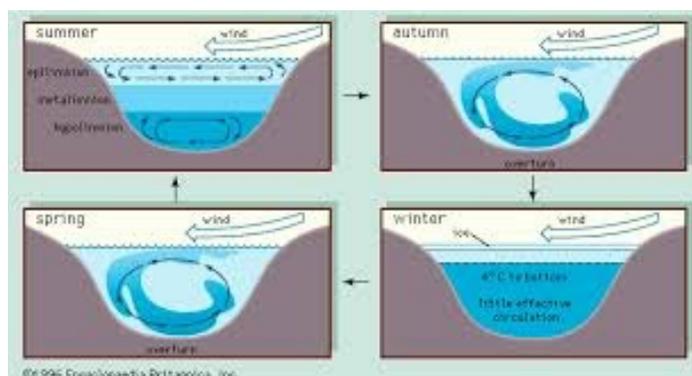
Membership Dues	\$6,000
Donations (General)	2,000
Donations (Curly-leaf Pondweed)	27,000
DNR Grant (projected)	<u>5,000</u>
Total Income	\$40,000

Expenditures

Administration Committee	
Annual Meeting:	
Supplies, Postage, Printing	\$250
Food	150
Board Meeting Room Donation	100
General Office Supplies	75
LARA Membership	75
Soteroplos Scholarship	<u>250</u>
	\$900
Water Quality Committee	
Water Quality Monitoring	\$750
Education Committee	
Map/Guide Update	\$130
Newsletter Postage	525
Newsletter Printing	950
Web Site Management	<u>100</u>
	\$1,705
Aquatic Invasive Species Committee	
AIS Annual Control (Clarke)	\$43,000
Membership Committee	
Supplies and Printing	\$250
Postage	300
New Owner Packets	<u>50</u>
	\$600
Other	
Board Liability Insurance	\$950
Miscellaneous	<u>100</u>
	\$1,050
Total Expenditures	\$48,005

2017 Budget (Deficiency) (\$8,005)
(Estimated income less estimated expenditures)

Lake waters turn over in the fall and spring. So, what does that mean and why is it important? The reasons for the turnover are water density and air temperature. Water is most dense (heaviest) at 39 degrees F. As the water temperature increases or decreases from 39 degrees F. it becomes increasingly less dense (lighter).



In summer and winter, the water in most lakes is stratified, with less dense water at the surface and more dense water near the bottom. Because of the difference in density, the water does not mix well between these layers. But in late summer and autumn, air temperatures cool the surface water, causing its density to increase. The heavier water sinks, forcing the lighter, less dense water to the surface, until the water temperature at all depths reaches approximately 39 degrees F. Because there is very little difference in density at this stage, the waters are easily mixed by the wind. In the spring, the process reverses itself.

So why is this important? Over the summer, surface waters are warmed by the sun. Winds and storms cause some mixing of water, but because of the density-temperature relationship, in many lakes the middle layer acts as a barrier to any mixing of the deeper waters. By the end of summer, the deep water becomes quite depleted of oxygen because no mixing has taken place.

As the days get shorter and cooler, water cools and sinks. When the majority of the water in the lake reaches an approximately uniform temperature, storms and winds begin to overturn and mix all of the water in the lake.

The deep water contains decaying matter and sulfurous gases. When it reaches the surface, it produces an odor that indicates the mixing has begun. Eventually the turnover mixes the entire lake, replenishing the deep waters with life-giving oxygen and cleansing the sulfurous fumes from the water. This allows fish to return to the depths where they will spend the winter months.

Lake Learning

Keeping our drinking water safe

by Moriya Rufer, RNB Environmental Laboratories

We are considered the blue planet, yet most of that water is unusable for human drinking and washing. Water covers over 71% of the earth's surface, however less than 3% of the earth's water is freshwater. The oceans make up 97.6% of the earth's water supply, 2% is frozen in glaciers and polar ice leaving 0.4% of the earth's water supply in lakes, rivers, atmospheric water vapor and groundwater combined.

That doesn't leave much water for drinking! That's why protecting the quality of the drinking water we have is so important. Seventy percent of the people in Minnesota obtain their drinking water from groundwater, either from private or public wells.

One major way to protect our drinking water is wellhead protection. Wellhead protection is a way to minimize the potential for contamination by identifying and protecting the area that contributes water to water supply wells. This protection is necessary for both municipal wells and private wells. Wellhead protection avoids costly groundwater clean-ups and drilling new wells. Cities usually mark their wellhead protection areas with signs.

There are two main types of wells. A drilled well is a well drilled into a deep aquifer (usually greater than 45 feet deep). A sand-point well is much shallower, and is pounded just past the water table. Sand-point wells are not recommended anymore because of their shallow nature and their susceptibility to surface contaminants.

How can you protect your wellhead? First of all, a well must be at least 50 feet from a lake and septic system. Take inventory of your wellhead area and identify existing and potential sources of contamination. This inventory can include underground storage tanks, septic systems, agricultural operations, hazardous or solid waste disposal facilities, and abandoned wells. When landscaping your yard, keep the top of the well at least 1 foot above the soil surface. This will help keep insects, dirt, and other contaminants from entering your well. Do not pile snow, leaves, or other materials around the well. Slope the soil away from the well casing to promote proper drainage. When working with hazardous chemicals like paint, fertilizer, pesticides, and motor oil, keep them away from your well.

Be aware of changes in your well, the water from your well, and the area around the well. Changes in how often your pump runs, or in the smell or color of the water, can tip you off to potential problems. If necessary, seek the

advice of an expert, such as a licensed well contractor or a well specialist from the Minnesota Department of Health. Have your well inspected at the first indication of trouble.

What can contaminate your drinking water? Bacteria and nitrates are the most common contaminants. Bacteria can cause stomach problems and diarrhea. Nitrates affect babies by interfering with their oxygen uptake and causing "blue baby syndrome". In northwest Minnesota and the Brainerd Lakes area, arsenic is also present in certain pockets of the bedrock. Arsenic is part of the earth's crust, and occurs naturally in the environment. Drinking water with arsenic levels over 10 ppb (parts per billion) over the long term can cause skin problems, circulatory and nervous system problems and some cancers. To learn more about drinking water contaminants, visit the Minnesota Department of Health's website: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/wells/index.html>.

The Minnesota Department of Health says that at a minimum, private wells should be tested for coliform bacteria once a year and for nitrate every two or three years. Wells should be tested at least once or twice to determine if arsenic is present in the water, and at what levels. Arsenic levels in groundwater will not usually change much over time.

In summary, get to know your well water, its location and what is around it. Being vigilant with your drinking water supply is important and a small price to pay for promoting good health in your family.

Did j'a know?

from an article by Moriya Rufer

- *Only 2% of the earth's surface is covered by freshwater.
- *Lake Superior covers the greatest area of any purely freshwater lake.
- *There are only four counties in Minnesota with no natural lakes.
- *Minnesota is known as the land of 10,000 lakes; however, there are actually 11,842 lakes in Minnesota that are larger than 10 acres.
- *The largest lake in Minnesota is Red Lake (upper and lower portions). Second largest is Mille Lacs and third largest is Leech Lake.
- *The deepest inland natural lake (excluding Superior) is Lake Saganaga in Cook County (240 feet deep).

Editor's note: Following are the committee reports from the 2016 Annual Meeting.

Administration Committee

Carol Lindahl, chair

The Administration Committee organized the 2016 Annual Meeting, in conjunction with the full Board of Directors. Each year the organization strives to provide an interesting program and displays. The Committee has compiled a procedures manual for the CLA, as recommended in the Lake Management Plan's goals and objectives.

Education Committee

John MacGibbon, chair

The CLA Education Committee maintains two major sources of information about the Cullen Lakes and the lakes association: Cullen Currents, published quarterly and edited by Ann Beaver, and the Cullen Lakes website: www.cullenlakesassoc.org under webmaster Dan Meixner. Both the newsletter and the website continue to provide essential information on the Cullen lakes to all members.

Environmental Issues Committee

Rich Johnson and Jack McNamara, co-chairs

Highway pick-up

Due to the Highway 371 construction project, highway pick-up will be suspended until the spring of 2018.

Shoreline restoration/preservation

It has been four years since we last were able to present a Most Improved Shoreline Award and again this year we do not have any nomination. We assume that people are making every effort to keep their shorelines environmentally friendly and we appreciate their diligence to help keep our lakes in pristine condition. Also, for the second year there will be no Lake Friendly awards. Let us hear from you! If the Board doesn't get positive feedback on these programs, we may consider dropping them and pursuing other beneficial plans or programs.

Invasive Species Committee

Ann Beaver and Carol Lindahl, co-chairs

In mid January we completed DNR permit applications for our spring treatment of curly-leaf pondweed (CLP) and applied for DNR grant funding to help offset the cost. We received DNR grants for the three Cullen Lakes totaling \$7,600. According to the June post-treatment surveys conducted by Clarke Aquatic Services, the results of this year's treatment again appear to be very good. Clarke did find new areas of CLP in Middle and Lower Cullen with densities great enough to merit consideration for treatment in 2017. However, the DNR does limit the total acreage of CLP we can that in each

lake, so after Clarke does its pre-treatment surveys next spring we will likely have some decisions to make as to which areas to treat. Also, we will continue to map known areas of CLP this year. We ask all lake users to notify us of areas they discover when out on the lakes. This knowledge will help Clarke and us effectively define treatment areas in the coming years.

As in the past few years, local DNR personnel are no longer able to map and treat purple loosestrife on the Cullens, as they had so graciously been doing for us, because they have their hands full dealing with the aquatic invasive species in the Brainerd Lakes area. So, we ask you to monitor your own shoreline and either pull out/dig up or poison any loosestrife you find. One mature plant can produce up to 2.7 million seeds annually, so if this invasive species is not dealt with our shorelines can be taken over by it. Please refer to the summer newsletter for methods of control. *If it's on your shoreline, it is your responsibility to get rid of it.*

Water Quality Committee

Ann Beaver, chair

This report changes very little from year to year, which is a good thing. The results of our water sampling since the last annual meeting continue to show the water quality of the lakes falls within the normal range for lakes in our ecoregion. Monthly results vary some from year to year, due to weather conditions, but the overall condition of our lakes remains fairly consistent. A more detailed report will be included in the winter, 2017 newsletter. We continue to update the CLA Lake Water Quality Plan for each lake at the end of the testing season so they can be included in our applications for DNR grants for the treatment of curly-leaf pondweed.

Lake Management Planning Committee

Ann Beaver, chair

Last fall brought the completion of the Lake Management Plan (LMP) update process, something that is done every five years. The Plan's supporting documents were updated and the LMP booklet was assembled and given to CLA board members to guide them in carrying out their CLA and committee responsibilities. It was also shared with appropriate government agencies.

Land Development Committee

Ann Beaver, chair

Committee members continue to attend meetings of the Pequot Lakes Planning Commission to represent the lake association's concerns regarding redevelopment aspects of Wilderness Resort Villas. CLA has a representative on the Pequot Lakes City Council/Planning Commission committee that monitors the continuing development of the resort, especially the removal of trees in the

-continued on next page-

structure setback from the lake. There have been no land use applications before the Crow Wing County or Nisswa Planning Commission/Board of Adjustment that have required our attention, so this past year was again a relatively quiet one for the committee.

Fish Management

Dan Meixner, chair

Data from the DNR lake surveys completed in the summer of 2015 have been compiled and released. They show mixed conditions as to the status of our three lakes.

Bluegill/Sunfish in general are down significantly in number and size. In fact, Middle and Lower numbers are at record lows sampled in the net. Middle, for instance, had a high catch per net of 97.6 fish and now has 9.6 fish per net. Upper numbers are similar to Middle and Lower. While the size of the fish remained the same in Upper, Middle and Lower fish were smaller in general.

Crappie numbers are similar to past numbers. Size structure is about the same to slightly larger as well.

Bass numbers are about the same as in 2009 with the exception of Middle. In Middle, numbers per catch are down from 114 in 2003 to 75 in 2009 to 58 in 2015. The size is down in Middle and Lower, while up in Upper.

Northern Pike numbers are up in Middle and Lower, but down in Upper. The numbers in Upper are still at or above those in Middle and Lower. The size structure however, shows the smallest fish in Upper and the largest fish in Lower.

*Upper shows size averages below 24" for most fish sampled. In 2009 19% were over 24" and in 2015 there were only 13% over 24". The DNR recommends releasing all fish 22" and over, and only keeping fish under 22".

*Middle shows size dropping from 26.6' to 24.2" average length. In this survey, only 41% were over 24" in length while in 2009 64% were over 24" The DNR recommends releasing all fish 24" and over, and only keeping fish under 24".

*Lower has larger fish sampled this survey. The average size is up from 24.3" to 25.9". 55% of the fish are over 24" now, while in 2009 only 35% were over 24". The DNR recommends releasing all fish 22" and over, and only keeping fish under 22".

Because many of the lakes in MN now have smaller Northern Pike average lengths, the DNR has proposed changing the limits and sizes that may be taken. The goal is to increase the average size and number of larger fish in our lakes. To do this, in 2018 the DNR is proposing a possession limit of 10 fish with no more than two over 30". The protected slot would be from 22" to 26".

Please see our website for more detailed information on the 2015 surveys.

Membership Committee

Charlie Boudrye, chair

Dues-paying members in the Cullen Lakes Association number 229. A total of 21 former members have not yet paid their dues for 2016. There are 13 complimentary members (new property owners on the lakes), the same as last year. We have 17 Associate Members, meaning they are former lakeshore property owners, a property owner in the lakes' watershed, or a family member of a lakeshore property owner.

Currents on the Cullens

New Owners:

Ken & Pam Perry — Upper Cullen (U9)

David & Laure Weymiller — Middle Cullen (M97)

2016 Soteroplos Scholarship Recipient Sends Her Thanks

The Ted Soteroplos Memorial Scholarship was set up at Central Lakes College (CLC) with memorial funds the Soteroplos family gave to the Cullen Lakes Association. Each year CLA adds a set amount to the principal and the interest earned is used to help with the expenses (usually books) of a CLC student majoring in an environmental science. CLA treasurer Charlie Boudrye recently received the following note from this year's scholarship recipient.

Dear Mr. Boudrye,

I am sincerely honored to have been selected as the recipient of the Ted Soteroplos Memorial Scholarship. Thank you for your generosity which allowed me to focus more on my school work and not so much about my bills throughout college.

As I complete my education at Central Lakes College, I am very thankful for receiving your thoughtful gift. Because of your scholarship, I can participate more in events at Central Lakes College.

Thank you again for your thoughtful and generous gift.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Golkowski
Central Lakes College
Class of 2017

CULLEN LAKES ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 466
NISSWA, MN 56468

To protect, preserve, and enhance the three Cullen Lakes and their environs in order to ensure the continued vitality of the lakes, high quality fish and wildlife habitat, safe and healthful family living, and the survival of these natural gifts for future generations.

CLA BOARD 2016-2017

BEAVER, Ann (Lower Cullen)
218-839-0593
beaver@uslink.net

BEILFUSS, Paul (Lower Cullen)
218-963-6028
boomer284@charter.net

BOUDRYE, Charlie (Middle Cullen)
218-963-7494
eagleye@nisswa.net

BURRELL, Jim (Lower Cullen)
218-568-5363
cullenlake@gmail.com

BYLANDER, C.B. (Upper Cullen)
218-828-4929
cb_bylander@hotmail.com

HURLEY, Dan (Lower Cullen)
612-481-3766
lonegoose15@aol.com

JOHNSON, Rich (Lower Cullen)
218-330-2655
rhdbjohnson@yahoo.com

KOSTREBA, Jim (Lower Cullen)
320-333-2425
jakostreba@gmail.com

LINDAHL, Carol (Lower Cullen)
651-206-1330
lindahlcarol@hotmail.com

MACGIBBON, John (Lower Cullen)
612-860-5864
jmacgibbon@mactek-inc.com

MCNAMARA, Jack (Lower Cullen)
651-307-9754
jmac237@comcast.net

MEIXNER, Dan (Middle Cullen)
218-568-8367
dmeixner@tds.net

OLIVERIUS, Debi (Middle Cullen)
952-261-7980
debioliverius@mac.com

OPSAHL, Denny (Upper Cullen)
651-482-1297
djopsahl@gmail.com

Officers

President: Ann Beaver
Vice President: John MacGibbon
Secretary: Carol Lindahl
Treasurer: Charlie Boudrye

Newsletter editor: Ann Beaver
CLA web site:
www.cullenlakesassoc.org
Webmaster: Dan Meixner