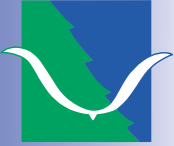


Emmet County Lakeshore Association

Summer 2016 Newsletter



Article contributors: Gary Rentrop, Cathy Reindel and Franz Neubrecht

Status Update on Litigation — Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians v. Snyder

Recap of Background:

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (the "Tribe") filed its lawsuit at the end of August 2015 naming Governor Rick Snyder as the sole defendant (the "Lawsuit"). The case is filed in the Federal Court for the Western District of Michigan before the Hon. Paul L. Maloney. The impact of the suit, if the Tribe is successful, will be not only upon the State of Michigan, but on all local governmental bodies, residents, property owners, and businesses in most of Emmet County and part of Charlevoix County. The Tribe is claiming these areas are part of an Indian Reservation and, as such, are "Indian Country." The Tribe asks the court to order that the Tribe and all of its members be free from any state or local law or regulation throughout the entire area. The impact of naming just Governor Snyder, and filing after the summer season, was that few knew, and most still do not know, about this case and its impacts if the Tribe is successful. A map of the claimed "reservation" area accompanies this article.

In the fall of 2015, ECLA's Board of Directors, sensing this case could be problematic for its members, hired the law firm of Dykema located in Detroit and Lansing to advise us of what the impact would be upon ECLA's members if the Tribe is successful in the litigation. Dykema has expertise in Indian law. ECLA Board Members got the word out to all the affected governing bodies—Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Emmet County, Charlevoix County, and all Townships (the "Governmental Bodies")—about the case.

Practical Ramifications for Local Citizens:

If the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians ("LTBB") establishes the existence of a reservation, governmental authority throughout it would change. Although LTBB cites the Indian Child Welfare Act, prosecution of non-Indian domestic violence offenders, inappropriate assessment of state income tax, and a desire to set higher environmental standards as reasons they brought this suit, the ramifications if LTBB wins are far greater.

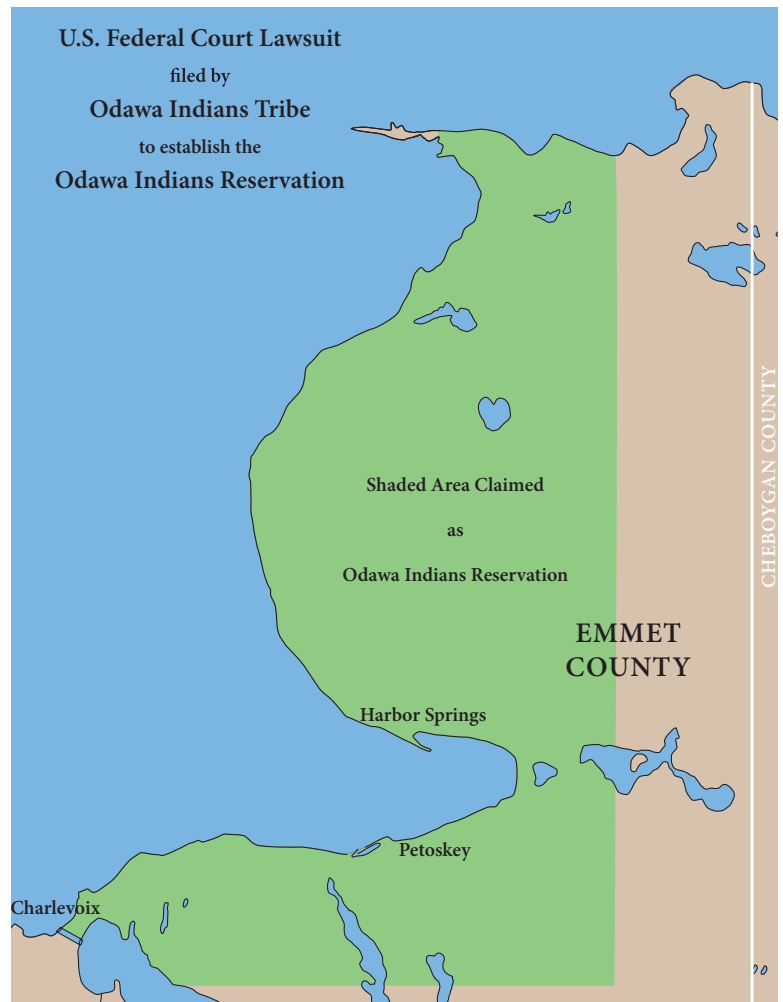
- **LTBB could operate federal environmental programs; the State cannot.**

Critical to developers, the state DEQ would no longer issue permits under the federal Clean Water

Act and potentially other programs. Permits instead would be issued by either EPA or LTBB, including "NPDES" permits for construction sites over 1 acre and permits affecting wetlands. LTBB would also obtain the authority to establish the environmental standards that would govern non-Indians.

- **LTBB could regulate and tax liquor sales.**

Under federal law, alcoholic beverage sales within "Indian Country" must comply with both state law and tribal regulations. Although the law has an exception for some lands in "non-Indian communities," whether that exception applies is a fact-intensive inquiry that may have to first be addressed in tribal court. (The Village of Pender, Nebraska,



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Status Update on Litigation — Continued from page 1

which is 99.17% non-Indian, recently lost a case over liquor licensing in the U.S. Supreme Court, after the Omaha Tribe sought to assess liquor licensing fees and taxes against non-Indian retailers and federal courts upheld a tribal court decision that the village is in Indian Country.)

- **Local regulatory jurisdiction over tribal members and land ends; taxes may too.**

Municipal governments (and the State) will no longer have regulatory power over tribal members and land owned by tribal members. Local zoning, building codes, business regulation, and nuisance laws would not apply—only the Tribe could regulate its members. Land owned by tribal members within the reservation could become exempt from property tax.

- **LTBB could authorize gaming throughout the reservation.**

Today, LTBB can have gaming only on land that meets limited criteria. But if LTBB has a reservation, the Tribe can authorize gaming on any land within its boundaries.

- **Criminal jurisdiction would be dramatically altered.**

Jurisdiction over crimes will depend on whether the offender or the victim is a member of any Indian tribe. If the offender is a non-Indian and the victim a tribal member, only the federal government (or the Tribe for domestic violence) can prosecute. If the offender is a tribal member, only the federal government or the Tribe can arrest or prosecute, and which government can do so depends on the crime. Law enforcement will be significantly complicated.

Intervention in the Lawsuit by Governmental Bodies:

All Governmental Bodies (Emmet and Charlevoix Counties, the cities of Harbor Springs and Charlevoix, and eleven townships) have intervened (became a party) in the lawsuit.

Motion for Intervention by ECLA and The Protection of Rights Alliance:

ECLA's Board of Director and its attorneys assessed whether the involvement of the Governmental Bodies in the lawsuit would provide adequate protection for residents, property owners, and businesses in the "Reservation" area. They concluded it did not for the reasons set forth in our prior status letter on this litigation.

At an ECLA Membership meeting held on January 25, 2016 the members voted to authorize the ECLA Board to file for Intervention and to join The Preservation of Rights Alliance (the "Alliance"). The Alliance is a newly created non-profit entity to bring together various diversified interests in the claimed "Reservation" area and to manage the litigation. Both ECLA and the Alliance filed their Motion to Intervene by the deadline of January 29, 2016.

Court Granted ECLA's and the Alliance's Motion for Intervention:

Over the objection of the Tribe, Judge Maloney granted ECLA's and the Alliance's Motion to Intervene. Court approval for intervention by citizen and business groups can be very difficult to obtain. This is a great outcome for us. This will allow ECLA and the Alliance to be front and center on whether almost all of Emmet County and part of Charlevoix County should be deemed an Indian Reservation.

Federal Government Did Not Intervene:

The Federal Government often intervenes on behalf of a tribe in cases where Indian tribes are seeking an adjudication of treaty rights. A letter was submitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which makes recommendations to the U.S. Department of Justice on federal intervention, indicating they have made no decision on a recommendation to the D.O.J. The Court gave the D.O.J. until May 12, 2016 to file its motion for intervention. This does not prevent the D.O.J. from coming in at some later date asking for intervention, but it could be a good sign that the Federal Government will not be seeking intervention, and suggests that the federal government does not agree with LTBB's claim.

Additional Developments in Tribal Claims:

Since our last status letter, we have identified numerous other assertions of tribal claims elsewhere in the U.S. The concern continues, as a growing body of law develops throughout this country with favorable outcomes for the tribes, and as tribes continue to use these decisions as stepping stones for additional tribal rights not previously recognized. Some examples are the following:

- **Liquor:** Nebraska tribe sought authority to regulate businesses and impose taxes in a town consisting of over 98% non-Native persons. In part, the tribe would require local liquor retailers to buy tribal liquor licenses and pay sales tax to the tribe in addition to state licensing fees and taxes.
- **Marijuana:** Nevada tribe will open two medical marijuana dispensaries and a cultivation/production facility by the end of the year. Tribal leaders have determined that marijuana is a "viable and feasible opportunity of economic development" for the tribe.

A South Dakota tribe sought to grow its own marijuana and sell it in that what it calls America's "first cannabis resort," which includes a nightclub, arcade games, bar and food service, and eventually, slot machines and an outdoor music venue. The tribe's president has stated the tribe wishes to create an "adult playground."

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- **Criminal Jurisdiction:** Utah tribe sought to block state and county government from exercising criminal jurisdiction over a tribal member on its reservation where the member was an interlock-restricted driver, was operating a vehicle without an ignition lock system, speeding, and driving on a suspended, revoked or denied license.
- **Taxes:** Michigan tribe filed suit challenging the state's collection of sales, use, cigarette and other taxes on any transactions involving the tribe or its members. If that tribe is successful, LTBB could easily follow its example.
- **Smoke Shops:** Rhode Island tribe opened a smoke shop in which it sold cigarettes without sales or cigarette tax. A police raid of the facility turned into "a brawl in which tribal members and troopers were injured." Tribal smoke shops exist in a number of states.
- **Motor Fuel:** Oklahoma tribe sought ruling that state may not impose taxes on motor fuel sold by tribal-owned retail filling stations. Washington tribe seeks to retain a 75% refund of state fuel taxes that tribal gas stations collect (approx. 28 cents per gallon). Nebraska tribe sought recovery from state tax commissioner of fuel tax revenue from non-Native fuel retailers located on lands that were disputed as to whether they were part of the tribe's reservation.
- **Traffic Tickets:** Washington tribe asserted authority over non-Native persons on its reservation, including issuing traffic tickets, where County Sheriff office did not commission tribal police officers. The tribal police actions were in direct conflict with an opinion issued by the State Attorney General stating that tribal police "generally lack authority to issue citations to non-Indians for traffic activity on public roadways and highways" on reservations.
- **Tribal Court Suit Against Police:** Utah tribe is trying to sue police officers in tribal court over case involving pursuit of tribal member onto reservation.
- **Road Signs:** Minnesota tribe seeks to post signs along the highway, identifying lakes in part of the county, with native language posted above English translation. The proposed signs would not be located on tribal lands, and were met with opposition from members of the elected County Commission.
- **Sale of Gas—No Tax:** Despite the tribe's previous promises, in Niagara Falls the Seneca Nation of Indians is planning to open a 24-bay gas station and smoke shop in a major tourist area. Local gas stations will not be able to compete with tax-free gas sales. The Chamber of Commerce has come out strongly against this.
- **Contracts with tribal members:** The principle that contractual relations and other disputes between tribal members and non-tribal members may have to be addressed in tribal court is at issue in the Dollar General case. We await the outcome of this U.S. Supreme Court decision on whether tribal courts should have jurisdiction in civil tort and contract claims involving non-Indians on Indian Land. A medical malpractice case has also been brought in tribal court against a non-tribal hospital.
- **Water control standards and permits:** EPA has now finalized the rule making it easier for it to treat tribes as states for Clean Water Act purposes, giving tribes the ability to set water control standards and take over permitting for all lands within the boundaries of a tribal reservation.

Conclusion:

Your ECLA Board continues to be of the opinion that this lawsuit presents a major threat to our members' individual rights and that the expenditure of ECLA funds to defend these rights is in all of our best interests. It is perhaps the single most important matter to come before our community.

Harbor Springs Festival of the Book

The inaugural Harbor Springs Festival of the Book will be held September 30 – October 2, 2016. The Festival will be a celebration of readers, writers, books and the literary craft. Over the course of three days over fifty presenters from around the country will capture the imagination of all ages, with their presentations, readings, panel discussions, interviews and interactive events. Events will held at various venues throughout Harbor Springs.

Festival events will be open to the public free of charge, with the exception of keynote addresses and luncheons that will require a purchased ticket. The Festival kicks-off with an afternoon luncheon featuring chef and cookbook author, Domenica Marchetti at Birchwood Farms Golf & Country Club. Friday night's keynote presenter is David Maraniss. Maraniss, is a Pulitzer Prize Winning Journalist and Author of *Once in a Great City: A Detroit Story*. Ticket for special events go on sale June 22nd at www.hsfofb.org. For more information or to see a complete list of presenters, please visit the Festival's website or call (231) 838-2725.



Health of the Great Lakes—Part II

In our last newsletter we provided information on the predominant and well-established invasive species that have entered our Great Lakes, including Lake Michigan. These invasives included the Zebra and Quagga Mussels, the Sea Lamprey, and the Round Goby. These species have entered the Great Lakes in the ballast of foreign freighters that discharge their ballast waters into the freshwaters of the Great Lakes. These invasive species have changed and continue to change the ecology, as we knew it, of the lakes.

In this Part we will discuss a few of the other species from foreign lands that have made their way into the Great Lakes. Though less well known, they also present a threat to the ecology of our lakes, impacting our native and stocked fish populations. These species and the VHS virus are believed to have also entered the Great Lakes in discharged ballast waters.

Less known Invasive Species in the Great Lakes:



NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

Bloody Red Shrimp This is a small reddish-colored shrimp. It came into the Great Lakes in 2006 in the ballast waters of foreign freighters from the Black Sea, the Azov Sea and the eastern Caspian Sea.

The species is reproducing in the Great Lakes and may be widespread. The impact on the Great Lakes is not entirely known. However, based upon its history of invasion across Europe, significant impact to the native fish populations are possible, as they are omnivores competing with small fish for food supplies. On the other hand, they may also be a food supply for larger fish.



David Kenyon - Michigan DNR

Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV) This is a deadly virus to fish, not humans. It was first observed in Western Europe. Since 2005, massive die-offs have occurred among a variety of freshwater species

in the Great Lakes, but die-offs were first noted in 2007 in Lake Michigan. The virus can spread fish to fish, from contaminated eggs and bait fish. The infected fish experience hemorrhaging of their internal organs, skin, and muscle. The infected fish may demonstrate bulging eyes, bloated abdomens, a reddish tint to the eyes, skin and gills, and may have open sores. The contaminated fish, however, are safe for human consumption.



Andrea Miehliscredit

Spiny Waterflea Again, the spiny waterflea is believed to have entered the Great Lakes in ballast water discharged from ocean-going ships. They were first discovered in the Great Lakes in the 1980's. It appears

as a gelatinous glob on fishing lines and underwater cables. The waterflea feeds on zooplankton—a food source for most small fish in the Great Lakes. This waterflea has caused the decline, and in some cases the elimination, of some species of zooplankton.



Eurasian Ruffe

Ruffe The Ruffe is a small European member of the perch family. It grows to about 5 inches long. Again, it is believed to have entered the Great Lakes in the ballast waters of ocean-going ships around 1985.

In Europe the Ruffe have shown explosive population growth and harmful impacts on native species and on the functions of aquatic ecosystems. One might think they would offer a food source for larger fish, however their spiny dorsal fins prevent the fish from being swallowed.

Where have all the Salmon and Smelt gone?



Zooplankton

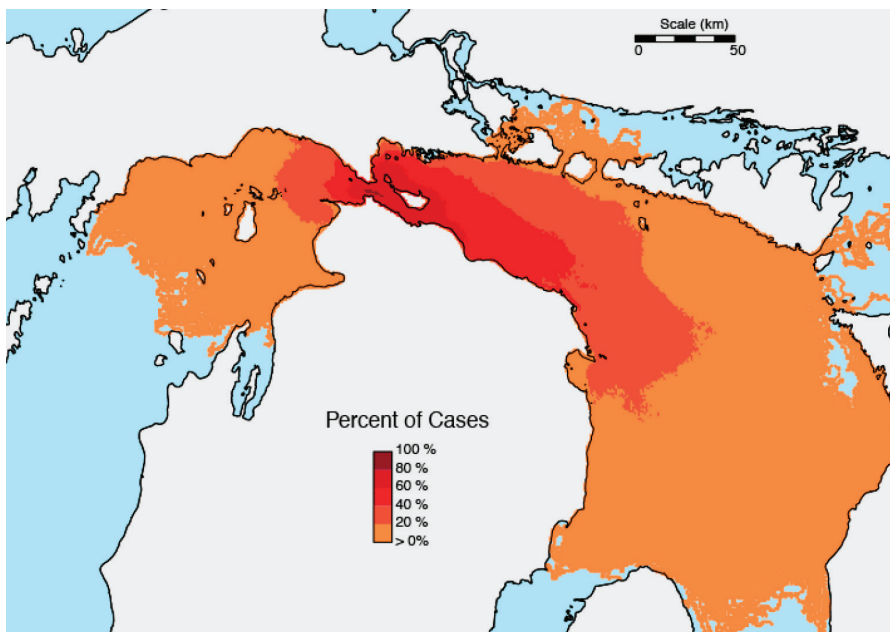
Scientists have noted significant declines in zooplankton populations, including in a main food source for fish—daphnia. This decline is attributed to competing invasive species consuming the zooplankton.

Ironically, the Alewife, once an invasive fish, is now the victim of other aquatic invasives which are consuming the zooplankton food source of the Alewife. Salmon was introduced in the 1960's into the Great Lakes to control the Alewife population. The result was a very successful recreational salmon industry. Now the decline in Alewife populations threatens Lake Michigan's salmon fisheries. Do you remember the Smelt runs? When the Smelt ran, you could get five gallon pailfuls in very short order. Those days are gone. The Smelt population has declined so much, so quickly over the past two decades that most anglers don't even bother to try. Invasive species like the Zebra and Quagga mussels disrupt the food chain and play a role, although it is probably not the entire answer to the question of why there has been such a significant decline.

So what is being done about ballast water discharge?

The Zebra Mussel was first noticed in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1988. It was not until 2012 that the Coast Guard issued a federal rule requiring oceangoing freighters entering American waters to install onboard treatment systems to filter and disinfect their ballast water. Unfortunately for the Great Lakes, it's a "little too late." The Zebra and Quagga mussels are here to stay. However, invasives worse than the mussels have not yet reached the Great Lakes. Some scientists assert that the on-board treatment systems are inadequate and that on-shore treatment should be required, which, it is said, could be 1000 times more effective. There is also concern about the ability of the Coast Guard to adequately enforce its rules.

Enbridge Pipelines in Straits of Mackinac Update



The University of Michigan recently did a modeling of the impacted areas if a spill were to occur in the Straits. For a spill far less in volume than that in the Kalamazoo River, the spill would reach out into Lake Michigan, the islands around Beaver Island, and down to Alpena. Mackinac Island would be seriously impacted, and its water supply contaminated.

A state task force was formed in 2014 co-chaired by MDEQ Director Dan Wyant and Attorney General Bill Schuette. Dan Wyant has resigned over the Flint water crisis. The State of Michigan has posted the RFI/RFP for contractors' bids to conduct an independent risk analysis and independent alternatives analysis, respectively, for Enbridge's Line 5 pipeline.

Phragmites Update

Phragmites is an invasive species of beach "reed" that grows so tall and so thick that it can prevent access to the water and can restrict lake views on our Great Lakes' shorelines.

Seven years ago, in 2010, Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council inspected the entire Lake Michigan shoreline from Charlevoix County to Mackinaw City. They found stands of phragmites on 231 properties. With the assistance of the ECLA Board, every effected property owner was contacted. Permission to treat the phragmites stands was obtained from every property owner but one. Permission given, Tip of the Mitt then treated the invasive stands. The treatment was funded by a grant at no direct cost to the property owners.

Over the last five years, Tip of the Mitt has done a comprehensive survey of all Lake Michigan beaches in Emmet County every other year. Phragmites stands were identified and treated. In the off years, they checked only the stands treated in the prior year. 231 stands were identified in 2010. 137 stands were identified in 2011. 77 stands were identified in 2012. 45 stands were identified in 2014. 2015 was an intervening year and

only 5 stands were identified. A GREAT RESULT and CONGRATS to Tip of the Mitt (who also give some credit to the higher water levels for drowning some stands of the invasive reed).

In 2016, Tip of the Mitt will be doing a comprehensive shoreline survey again. Please support their on-going efforts whenever possible. ECLA'S thanks and appreciation go to Tip of the Mitt for their successful program and extended follow-up.



Invasive Phragmites in Michigan | lakes-l.blogs.govdelivery.com

The Great Lakes: Interesting Facts

1. Lake Superior is actually not a lake at all, but an inland sea.
2. All of the four other Great Lakes, plus three more the size of Lake Erie, would fit inside of Lake Superior.
3. Isle Royale is a massive island surrounded by Lake Superior. Within this island are several smaller lakes. Yes, that's a lake on a lake.
4. Despite its massive size, Lake Superior is an extremely young formation by Earth's standards (only 10,000 years old).
5. There is enough water in Lake Superior to submerge all of North and South America in 1 foot of water.
6. Lake Superior contains 3 quadrillion gallon of water (3,000,000,000,000,000). All five of the Great Lakes combined contain 6 quadrillion gallons.
7. Contained within Lake Superior is a whopping 10% of the world's fresh surface water.
8. It's estimated there are about 100 million lake trout in Lake Superior. That's nearly one-fifth of the human population of North America!
9. There are small outlets through which water leaves Lake Superior. It takes two centuries for all the water in the lake to replace itself.
10. Lake Erie is the fourth-largest Great Lake in surface area, and the smallest in depth. It's the 11th largest lake on the planet.
11. There is alleged to be a 30- to 40-foot-long "monster" in Lake Erie named Bessie. The earliest recorded sighting goes back as early as 1793.
12. Water in Lake Erie replaces itself in only 2.6 years, which is notable considering the water in Lake Superior takes two centuries.
13. The original publication of Dr. Seuss's *The Lorax* contained the line, "I hear things are just as bad up in Lake Erie." Fourteen years later, the Ohio Sea Grant Program wrote to Seuss to make the case that conditions had improved. He removed the line.
14. Not only is Lake Erie the smallest Great Lake when it comes to volume, but it's surrounded by the most industry. Seventeen metropolitan areas, each with populations of more than 50,000, border the Lake Erie basin.
15. During the War of 1812, the U.S. beat the British in a naval battle called the Battle of Lake Erie, forcing them to abandon Detroit.
16. The shoreline of all the Great Lakes combined equals nearly 44% of the circumference of the planet.
17. If not for the Straits of Mackinac, Lake Michigan and Lake Huron might be considered one lake. Hydrologically speaking, they have the same mean water level and are considered one lake.
18. The Keystone State was one of the largest and most luxurious wooden steamships running during the Civil War. In 1861, it disappeared. In 2013, it was found 30 miles northeast of Harrisville under 175 feet of water.
19. Goderich Mine is the largest salt mine in the world. Part of it runs underneath Lake Huron, more than 500 meters underground.



20. Below Lake Huron, there are 9,000-year-old animal-herding structures used by prehistoric people from when the water levels were significantly lower.
21. There are massive sinkholes in Lake Huron that have high amounts of sulfur and low amounts of oxygen, almost replicating the conditions of Earth's ancient oceans 3 million years ago. Unique ecosystems are contained within them.
22. Lake Huron is the second largest among the Great Lakes, and the fifth largest in the world.
23. In size, Lake Michigan ranks third among the Great Lakes, and sixth among all freshwater lakes in the world.
24. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely within the borders of the United States.
25. The largest fresh water sand dunes in the world line the shores of Lake Michigan.
26. Because water enters and exits Lake Michigan through the same path, it takes 77 years longer for the water to replace itself than in Huron, despite their similarity in size and depth. (Lake Michigan: 99 years, Lake Huron: 22 years)
28. Within Lake Michigan there is a "triangle" with a similar reputation to the Bermuda Triangle, where a large amount of "strange disappearances" have occurred. There have also been alleged UFO sightings.
29. Singapore, is a ghost town on the shores of Lake Michigan that was buried under sand in 1871. Because of severe weather conditions and a lack of resources due to the need to rebuild after the great Chicago fire, the town was lost completely.
30. In the mid-19th century, Lake Michigan had a pirate problem. Their booty: timber. In fact, the demise of Singapore is due in large part to the rapidly deforested area surrounding the town.
31. Jim Dreyer swam across Lake Michigan in 1998 (65 miles), and then in 2003, he swam the length of Lake Michigan (422 miles).
32. Lake Michigan was the location of the first recorded "Big Great Lakes disaster," in which a steamer carrying 600 people collided with a schooner delivering timber to Chicago. Four hundred and fifty people died.
33. Lake Ontario is the smallest of the Great Lakes in surface area, and second smallest in depth. It's the 14th largest lake on the planet.
34. The province Ontario was named after the lake, and not vice versa.
35. In 1804, a Canadian warship, His Majesty's Ship Speedy, sank in Lake Ontario. In 1990, wreck hunter Ed Burt managed to find it. Only, he isn't allowed to recover any artifacts until a government-approved site to exhibit them is found. He's still waiting.
36. Babe Ruth hit his first major league home run at Hanlan's Point Stadium in Toronto. It landed in Lake Ontario and is believed to still be there.
37. A lake on Saturn's moon Titan is named after Lake Ontario. It's called "Ontario Lacus."

Local Historic Districts

Did you know that the only law in Michigan to protect historic structures is a local ordinance which creates a local historic district? Even if a building is on the National Register of Historic Places, or even if a building has landmark status, it can be demolished by the owner. Only where communities have adopted historic district ordinances under the authority of the Michigan Local Historic Districts Act (which went into effect in 1970), can demolition potentially be prevented. A historically significant building in a historic district can only be demolished or substantially modified under very limited circumstances.

Recently HB 5230 and SB 720 were introduced by legislators from the Grand Rapids area. State Representative Afendoulis was one of the sponsors of the House Bill. The Bills essentially gutted historic protection under the 1970 Local Historic Districts Act. The State Representative for Emmet County, Lee Chatfield, who chairs the Local Government Committee, originally supported the Bill, but after learning of his constituents' very strong opposition to the House Bill suspended further action on the Bill in April. ECLA members thank Lee for this.

It is expected, however, that the Bill, or some modified form of the Bill, will again be sponsored in the future by Rep. Afendoulis.





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In unity, there is strength

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Telephone Landlines to be Discontinued in 2017

In a prior Newsletter, ECLA provided an article regarding all landlines being disconnected in Michigan in 2017. This disconnect will occur if a phone customer has an available alternative reliable voice and 911 service. Customers who are notified their landline service will be discontinued and believe they do not have alternate reliable service, must notify the Michigan Public Service Commission (the "MPSC") within 90 days of the notice and ask it to investigate the availability of alternate reliable voice and 911 service.

If they fail to notify the MPSC within the 90 days, their landlines will be discontinued. If there is no alternate service, then the phone company providing the landline must continue providing landline service. This new law was driven by AT&T and is being put in place in many other states.

Critics see this as a move to get away from government regulation, and a move away from the anti-monopoly law of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

What is a landline? A layperson looks at it as a phone line coming out of their wall to their telephone. AT&T sees the elimination of landlines as: (1) The elimination of state government regulation of price and quality, and (2) No longer having to offer a consistent and identical service to everyone within a service area. AT&T's plan is to offer the customer a switch over to AT&T UVerse brand for voice and alarm systems where UVerse is available. UVerse provides a Voice over the Internet Protocol (VoIP) service. While the MPSC has been and will be stripped of authority over telephone providers, the FCC will continue to be involved. Many homes and businesses now use VoIP service that in some cases, especially in rural areas, are still connected to copper phone lines but use the Internet, when available, to place and receive calls. While there are many financial benefits to AT&T for the discontinuance of landlines, the question for many in rural areas without cable is whether VoIP will be available by 2017.

One recent development is the home alarm system. Previously the alarm system was tied to the alarm company via a landline. The companies are now able to connect the alarm system to the alarm company via a cell phone signal generated by the alarm. Again, if there is not reliable cell coverage, this system may not work.

Verizon has available a home tower box (about 8 inches tall) that is able to pick up a Verizon signal utilizing GPS, SYS, WAN. It is helpful, but the telephone call received is frequently distorted and words not recognizable.

ECLA intends to continue to look at how the process of transition from the old system to the new IP system plays out, and it will make available to its members the required form and statements that are necessary for a complaint to the MPSC should any of its members receive a notice of disconnect and those members believe they do not have a reliable alternative voice system and 911 service available.

Emmet County Lakeshore Association

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www.emmetcountylakeshore.org

In Other News...

Blarney Castle of offering ECLA members propane contracts for \$1.04 gallon. Contact them at **(231) 347-8134**.

The Good Hart Mini Fair will be July 17, 2016.

The DALMAC bicycle ride will be Sunday, September 4, 2016.

ECLA's Annual Meeting will be Friday, August 19, 2016 at Birchwood Farms Golf and Country Club. Watch for a registration form soon! Our guest speaker will be Lance Boldrey, attorney from the Law Firm of Dykema Gossett. He will be speaking on the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians vs. Governor Snyder lawsuit.