AGENDA
Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority
Board of Commissioners Meeting
July 8, 2010, 10:30 A.M.
Kensington Metropark, Farmhouse Grille

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1. Chairman's Statement
2. Public Participation
3. Minutes – June 13, 2010
4. Financial Statements - June 2010
5. Vouchers – June 2010
6. Reports

   A. Metro Beach
      1. Proposal – Initial Assessment Report and Investigation, Service Area UST Release **(pg. 1)**
      2. Michigan Boating Industry Association Request **(pg. 7)**

   B. Stony Creek
      1. Proposal – Engineering Design Services, Water and Sanitary Sewer System Renovations **(pg. 17)**

   C. Kensington
      1. Proposal – Initial Assessment Report and Investigation, Service Area UST Release **(pg. 35)**
      2. Report – Status Update, Golf Starter Building Replacement Conceptual Design **(pg. 43)**
      3. Intergovernmental Agreement – Police Dispatch Communications Services **(pg. 53)**

   D. Lake Erie
      1. Report – Wave Pool Motor Emergency Repairs **(pg. 65)**

   E. Administrative Office
      1. Report – Camping **(pg. 67)**
      2. Report – Spring Auction **(pg. 125)**
      3. Donations **(pg. 127)**
      4. Report – 2nd Quarter, 2010 Appropriation Adjustments **(pg. 129)**
      5. Legislative report **(pg. 131)**

7. Park/Department Presentation – Natural Resources
8. Director's comments
9. Commissioners' comments
10. Motion to adjourn

The Kensington Beach House & Grille dedication at Martindale Beach will immediately follow the Board of Commissioners meeting.

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

PROPOSAL

To: Board of Commissioners
From: Michael Arens, P.E., Chief Engineer
Subject: Environmental Services for Confirmed UST Release
Project Title: Underground Storage Tank Removal, Park Service Area
Location: Metro Beach Metropark, Macomb County, Michigan

At the April 8, 2010 meeting of the Board of Commissioners, a contract was awarded to Dean Marine & Excavating, Inc. in the amount of $87,831 to remove and dispose of two existing composite fiberglass underground fuel storage tanks (USTs) at the Park Service Area at Metro Beach Metropark. Work also included backfill and compaction of the former UST site, providing of a new 6,000 gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) and related work. The existing USTs were faulty and had evidenced leakage of their primary (inner) tanks. There was no evidence of a release of product into the environment; rather, leakage appeared to be internal to the tank. As a result of this leakage, a notice of violation was issued by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment (MDNRE) to HCMA in December of 2009.

The engineering firm of Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Inc. (FTCH) was retained in the estimated amount of $9,000 to provide compliance services, to be present during excavation and removal, collect water and soil samples, perform testing, prepare reports and advise HCMA staff on further actions to be taken as necessary.

The USTs were removed on June 7. The USTs appeared to be intact upon removal, and they did not show any evidence of leakage to the environment. FTCH was present to collect groundwater and soil samples; initial field testing and inspection did not show any evidence of contaminants in the groundwater or soil. However, later laboratory analysis of samples taken from the site indicated the presence of groundwater contaminants. The contaminants were of low concentration, slightly above regulatory limits. It is suspected that they were the result of a confirmed release of former USTs located nearby, which were removed in 1990.

Regardless of their origin, the presence of contaminants required that a confirmed release report be submitted to the MDNRE on June 7. Under Part 213 of the Natural Resource and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, HCMA is required to retain a qualified environmental consultant to oversee compliance activities. Those include:

- Performing a site investigation to determine the nature and extent of the release upon the environment. This will include added soil sampling, test borings, and installation of monitoring wells in the area to determine groundwater impact, testing and analysis.

- Preparation and submittal of an Initial Assessment Report (IAR) within 90 days of the discovery of the release (September 7, 2010). The IAR will include all elements required by the MDNRE, as indicated by the attachment to FTCH's proposal.

At staff's request, FTCH submitted their proposal dated June 25, 2010 to provide environmental consulting services for compliance activities. Their proposal is attached. The total estimated amount of the proposal is $29,540. Actual billings will be based on time and materials actually expended.

Attachment:
Initial Assessment Report, MB UST Release - FTCH

Recommendation: that the proposal from Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Inc. dated June 25, 2010 in the total estimated amount of $29,540 be accepted, and that an appropriation from Reserves to the Metro Beach Operations Account (802.95-924) be made as recommended by Chief Engineer Arens and staff.

FTC&H
engineers
scientists
architects
constructors

4775 Campus Dr.
Kalamazoo, MI
49008
ph: 269.375.3824
fax: 269.375.2889
www.ftch.com

June 29, 2010

Mr. Mike Arens
Chief Engineer
Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority
13000 High Ridge Drive
Brighton, MI 48114-9058

Re: Proposal for Environmental Services
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Investigation and
Initial Assessment Report Preparation
Metro Beach Metro Park, Mount Clemens, Michigan

Dear Mr. Arens:

Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Inc. (FTC&H) was retained by the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority (HCMA) to observe and document the closure of two underground storage tank systems (USTs) located at 31300 Metropolitan Parkway, Mt. Clemens, Michigan (Site). There was no visual or field screening evidence of a release detected during the UST closure activities. The site assessment groundwater sample collected from the UST excavation contained detectable levels of tested compounds, indicating that a release of gasoline and/or diesel fuel had occurred from the USTs. A confirmed release was reported to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment (MDNRE) on June 7, 2010. The Site will be regulated under Part 213 of Michigan Public Act 451, 1994, as amended (Part 213). Pursuant to Part 213, the following tasks are required to be completed within 90 days of the release discovery (September 5, 2010):

- A site investigation to evaluate the nature and extent of the environmental impact from the release.
- The preparation and submittal of an Initial Assessment Report (IAR).

This proposal includes the scope of services to conduct the site investigation and prepare and submit an IAR for the Site.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

Task 1 – Initial Investigation

Soil Investigation

During the UST closure activities, FTC&H collected soil samples from beneath the diesel fuel and gasoline dispensers at the end of the piping runs. The samples were analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX); trimethylbenzene isomers (TMBs); methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE); and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). None of the tested compounds were detected above laboratory reporting limits. FTC&H proposes to collect soil samples from the UST excavation perimeter to evaluate the conditions of the unsaturated soils. Four hand-auger borings are proposed to be completed, with one soil sample collected from a depth of 1 to 2 feet below ground surface (bgs) at each location.

Groundwater Investigation

FTC&H will install six test borings in the UST release area to evaluate the geologic characteristics in the former UST area and the potential groundwater impact from the release. The test borings will be installed using a Geoprobe equipped with macro-cores and single-use acetate liners. A continuous core of soils will be collected at each test boring location to a total depth of 10 feet bgs. The depth to the water table is estimated to be between 2 and 5 feet bgs. The recovered

soils at each boring location will be described by a FTC&H geologist and field screened for the presence of total organic vapors using a photoionization detector.

A 1-inch-diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) temporary well will be installed at each location, and a groundwater sample will be collected from the water table interface using a peristaltic pump and new tubing. The groundwater samples will be collected using low-flow methods. Each groundwater sample will be collected after the field parameters are stabilized, in accordance with low-flow protocol or following thirty minutes of purging, whichever occurs first.

Monitoring Well Installation

FTC&H proposes to install five monitoring wells at the Site. Three monitoring wells will be installed and their top-of-casing elevations determined by level surveying. The static water level will be measured in each monitoring well using an electronic water level indicator to the nearest 0.01 foot, and the direction of groundwater flow in the vicinity of the former UST area will be determined. A nested well set will then be installed at a location hydraulically downgradient from the release area.

The monitoring wells will be constructed of 2-inch-diameter, flush-coupled PVC well risers and 5-foot-long PVC well screens. Five of the monitoring wells will be installed with the well screen bisecting the water table surface. A deeper monitoring well will be installed at the nested well set location to evaluate the vertical component of groundwater flow and groundwater quality deeper in the aquifer. We estimate that the shallow well depth will be between 8 to 10 feet bgs, and the deeper well depth will be between 15 to 20 feet bgs. The wells will be installed using a drilling rig equipped with hollow-stem augers and industry standard installation methods. The wells will be developed by surging and pumping to remove fine-grained material and improve hydraulic communication between the well screen and surrounding formation. The wells will be completed with locking, expandable well plugs and flush-mount covers.

Site Survey

The locations of all sampling locations, temporary monitoring wells, and permanent monitoring wells will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor provided by HCMA. Vertical ground and top-of-casing elevations will be determined to the nearest 0.01 foot. The survey datum for the vertical elevations will be North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 88. The survey will include pertinent site features, such as nearby building corners and other landmarks.

Monitoring Well Sampling

After an equilibration period of approximately one week, FTC&H will collect groundwater samples and water level elevation data from the Site monitoring wells. After the wells have been vented, the static water level will be measured in each well using an electronic water level indicator to the nearest 0.01 foot. Groundwater samples will be collected from each monitoring well using low-flow/minimal drawdown sampling methods

Sample Handling and Analysis

The soil and groundwater samples will be collected directly into laboratory-prepared bottles, stored on ice in an insulated cooler, and transported under chain-of-custody documentation to an analytical laboratory for analysis.

The soil samples will be analyzed for the MDNRE-recommended parameters for unleaded gasoline and light distillate oils: BTEX; TMBs; MTBE; PNAs; and diesel range organics.

The groundwater samples will be analyzed for BTEX, TMBs, MTBE, and PNAs. As previously discussed with you, the MDNRE has been inconsistent with its enforcement of metals at Part 213 sites (i.e., at some sites they have required assessment, at others they have not required metals analysis). In consideration of this situation, it is our recommendation to not sample for metals until the MDNRE raises the issue. We state this because metals like iron and manganese are naturally-occurring in groundwater; often times at concentrations greater than state cleanup criteria. Therefore, we recommend that metals analysis not be conducted during the initial well sampling event, but advise HCMA that the MDNRE may require that metals be evaluated before a final closure is approved for the site.

Soil samples collected for BTEX, TMB, and MTBE analyses will be field preserved with methanol. A field blank of the methanol preservative will be collected during the sampling event for analysis of BTEX, TMB, and MTBE. Duplicate and matrix-spike/matrix-spike-duplicate samples will be collected for analysis. One trip blank will be submitted for analysis of BTEX, TMB, and MTBE to verify that cross contamination between the samples did not occur while stored in the cooler during transportation to the laboratory. These additional samples are required by MDNRE Operational Memorandum No. 2 to ensure that representative data are used to evaluate the precision and accuracy of the analytical data. The analytical laboratory will report its findings within ten business days.

Investigative-Derived Waste (IDW)

All excess soil core and soil cuttings generated during Geoprobe and well installation activities will be placed into labeled, 55-gallon drums. All groundwater generated from temporary and permanent well development and groundwater sampling activities will be placed into labeled 55-gallon drums. The drums will be placed at a secure location, designated by HCMA, for temporary storage. The volume of IDW is not known at this time; therefore, the cost for drum disposal is not included in this proposal.

Aquifer Testing

The purpose of the aquifer testing is to estimate a site-specific hydraulic conductivity value for saturated soils, and calculate a groundwater flow velocity within the unconfined aquifer. Hydraulic conductivity tests (slug tests) will be performed at three of the new monitoring well locations. The slug tests will be performed using a bail-down (“slug-out”) or pneumatic testing method. The change in groundwater elevation versus time will be measured and digitally recorded. The slug test data will be analyzed to determine a hydraulic conductivity value using an appropriate mathematical method.

Task 2 - IAR Preparation

Part 213 requires that the IAR be submitted to the MDNRE within 90 days of the discovery of a release. FTC&H will prepare and submit a draft IAR to HCMA for review and comment. The report will include all elements required by the MDNRE (see enclosed list). FTC&H will incorporate any HCMA comments, prepare a final IAR, and submit the report to the MDNRE.

COST ESTIMATE

FTC&H estimates the following costs for each identified work task:

Task 1

FTC&H Professional Services	$ 6,850	
Geoprobe Subcontractor	$ 1,450	
Drilling Subcontractor	$ 6,750	
Laboratory Analysis	$ 5,090	
Equipment and Expenses	$ 2,650	
Total Task 1		$22,790

Assumptions:

- One 8-hour day for Geoprobe
- Two 10-hour days for drilling and well installation
- Standard (ten business days) time for receipt of laboratory analytical data
- Investigative derived waste disposal costs are not included in this proposal

Task 2

IAR Preparation

FTC&H Professional Services	$ 6,550	
Reproduction and Postage	$ 200	
Total Task 2		$ 6,750

Assumptions:
- Meetings with the MDNRE will not be required

Total Cost Estimate **$29,540**

AUTHORIZATION

FTC&H proposes to conduct the above scope of services on a time-and-materials basis, in accordance with the terms and conditions previously agreed upon between FTC&H and HCMA, dated March 24, 2010.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 269-544-6948 or tccampbell@ftch.com.

Sincerely,

FISHBECK, THOMPSON, CARR & HUBER, INC.

Todd C. Campbell

Todd C. Campbell, CPG

lkj
Enclosure
By e-mail and U.S. mail
cc: Kenneth G. Wiley, CPG – FTC&H
Steven M. Kimm, CPG – FTC&H

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

To: Board of Commissioners
From: Jayne Miller, Director
Subject: Michigan Boating Industries Association
Date: July 8, 2010

On January 14, 2010 the Board of Commissioners approved a three year agreement with the Michigan Boating Industries Association (MBIA) to produce the Boating and Outdoor Recreation Festival at Metro Beach Metropark through 2012. This year's event will take place September 22 – 26, 2010.

To encourage a festival atmosphere the MBIA is planning enhanced eating and entertainment experiences. Per the attached correspondence, Mr. Van Snider, president of the MBIA is also requesting that the Board of Commissioners allow beer and wine sales at the event for the first year of operation with the provision that the MBIA would be required to request Board approval for beer and wine sales at any future event. Mr. Snider will be present at the July 8 Board of Commissioners meeting.

The Metroparks current contract with Advantage Food Service would not prohibit these types of food offerings to be provided at Metro Beach. Staff would coordinate the "Taste of Boat Town" with the MBIA and Advantage Food Service to ensure compliance with the Advantage Food Service contract and the requirements of the Michigan Liquor Control Commission.

The Boating and Outdoor Recreation Festival, which is offering entertainment; opportunities to view boats, accessories and other types of recreational products along with restaurants providing a "Taste of Boat Town" is an important event for the Metroparks. These types of events are very successful across the country, providing positive experiences for attendees as well as communities offering the events. These types of events also help boost local economies. The Boating and Outdoor Recreation Festival will likely draw a large number of visitors, many who may not be current Metropark patrons. The event will provide positive exposure to Metro Beach; the type of exposure that is important to the Metroparks. Offering a full range of services and events at this Festival is essential to the Festival's success. Therefore, I fully support the Festival, including the MBIA's ability to sell beer and wine at the 2010 Festival

Attachment:
- Michigan Boating Industries Association letter
- Harrison Township letter
- Macomb County letter
- Mt. Clemens letter

Recommendation: that beer and wine sales be permitted for the 2010 Boating and Outdoor Recreation Festival at Metro Beach as recommended by Jayne Miller, Director, and staff.

Michigan® Boating Industries Association

The voice of recreational boating in Michigan.

Owners and producers of
The Detroit Boat Show
Cobo Center, Detroit
Spring Boating Expo
Rock Financial Showplace, Novi

June 14, 2010

Mr. Gregory J. Almas
Executive Secretary to the Board
Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority
Administrative Office
13000 High Ridge Drive
Brighton, Michigan 48114-9058

Dear Mr. Almas:

I'm writing on behalf of the Michigan Boating Industries Association (MBIA) in reference to the festival we are producing on September 22 - 26, 2010 at Metro Beach Metropark.

On behalf of the Association, we request that MBIA be placed on the July 8th Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority Commission meeting agenda. The purpose is to discuss the Boating and Outdoor Recreation Festival and we request the Commission approve an exception to the previously established policy that no beer or wine be sold at the park. We also would like to provide an enhanced eating experience by allowing restaurants from the area to provide a "Taste of Boat Town." Restaurants would bring specialty food items for purchase and consumption so attendees will have a sample of the diversity of the food offerings in the area.

It is important the Commissioners hear directly from us that MBIA has a long history of producing family-oriented events and this is an opportunity to encourage residents and visitors to come to Metro Beach for a new and diverse festival never before held at the park.

There are a number of important reasons we feel an exception should be granted. As the name implies, this is more than a boat show. We are creating an event to attract thousands of people to the park to not only view boats, accessories and other types of recreational products, but also to be exposed to Metro Beach and learn more about the diversity of offerings at the park. In addition to exhibitors displaying marine and outdoor recreational products, we are planning musical entertainment, demonstrations and guest appearances. We have already contracted with Neil Hillstrand and Mike Fourtner from the Vessel *"Time Bandit"* from the TV program *"Deadliest Catch"* for personal appearances on September 24- 26.

We have the support of the Harrison Township EDC as well as Macomb County in creating economic stimulus to the region. We are investing well over six figures in our advertising and promotional campaign. All of us, including HCMA, can collaboratively work to attract thousands of people to Metro Beach and to the area. This creates great exposure for the park

system. Attendees familiar with festivals and events of this type expect beer and wine to be available. Our experience at similar outdoor events where beer and wine are available has not found doing so creates any problems. As you would assume, the sections of the park used will be fenced and we will have additional security. Both the Detroit Boat Show and the Spring Boating Expo, produced by MBIA, allows consumption of liquor in addition to beer and wine and we have not had any problems related to consumption. There are a number of festivals and events currently held in Macomb County that include the selling of beer.

We consider the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority and Metro Beach Metropark to be our partners in this event. As such, we would encourage the Commissioners to help us kick off this first year with a festival atmosphere. For Commissioners who may have reservations about granting a policy exception for this five-day event, we are suggesting an exception be granted for the first-year with the provision MBIA would again request for an exception for future events. We are confident allowing beer and wine sales at the Boating & Outdoor Recreation Festival will create a more well-balanced festival atmosphere and add to its success.

We look forward to having the opportunity to address the Board and discuss the Boating and Outdoor Recreation Festival.

Best Regards,

Van W. Snider, Jr., CAE
President

VWS:ac
Copy: Jayne Miller, Director, HCMA
David Moilanen, Deputy Director, HCMA
Eric Foster, MBIA Chairman

CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF HARRISON

Office of the Supervisor

Phone: (586) 466-1445
Fax: (586) 466-1470

June 15, 2010

Van Snider, President
Michigan Boating Industries Association
32398 Five Mile Road
Livonia, MI 48154

Dear Mr. Snider,

As Boat Town, Harrison Township is proud to be the host community to the Boating and Outdoor Recreation Festival, one of the finest events in the Great Lakes. Township residents look forward to attending it annually as well as all the visitors it attracts from across the area.

I would like to express my support for the Michigan Boating Industries Association to obtain an exception to the Huron-Clinton Metropark Authority's no beer and no wine sales policy at Metro Beach. The Boat Show, being held this year September 22 - 26, is one of the premier events in our community and the expansion into a full fledged festival, which includes the sale of alcohol, has the potential to turn it into a larger success and attraction.

Expanding the event works in concert with the efforts of the Lake Saint Clair Tourism Initiative to make the lake and the surrounding communities a more prominent destination.

Again, I would like to express my support for your organization's efforts expand the Boat Show, including gaining an exception from HCMA to allow the sale of beer and wine at your event. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Anthony G. Forlini, Supervisor
Charter Township of Harrison

38151 L'Anse Creuse • Harrison Township, MI 48045
Visit us On-line at www.harrison-township.org

PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1 S. Main St., 7th Floor
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043
586-469-5285 Fax 586-469-6787
www.macombcountymi.gov/planning

Stephen N. Cassin, AICP
Executive Director

Donald Morandini
Deputy Director

June 29, 2010

Van Snider, President
Michigan Boating Industries Association
32398 Five Mile Road
Livonia, MI 48154

Dear Mr. Snider:

I am writing to express the support of the Macomb County Department of Planning and Economic Development in your effort to seek a beer and wine sales exemption for your event on September 22 – 26, 2010 at Metro Beach Metropark.

The department is very apprevative of the MBIA and its plans to provide a "Taste of Boat Town" experience. It is envisioned that the event will be both an economic stimulus for the county, and an avenue to showcase our assets to the region.

We support the MBIA's recognition that the festival attendees typically expect beer and wine sales to be available, and are confident that control will be in place to assure an enjoyable experience by all.

Sincerely,

Stephen N. Cassin, AICP
Executive Director

City of Mount Clemens

One Crocker Boulevard
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043

Mayor Barb Dempsey
586.469.6818 Extension 313
bdempsey@cityofmountclemens.com

June 23, 2010

Mr. Van Snider, President
Michigan Boating Industries Association
32398 Five Mile Road
Livonia, MI 48154

Dear Mr. Snider:

I would like to express my support for the Michigan Boating Industries Association in your effort to obtain an exception to the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority Parks no beer / no wine sales policy at Metropolitan Beach.

The September 22-26, 2010 Boating & Outdoor Recreation Festival that you are preparing to showcase at Metropolitan Beach has the potential to be a premier event for Harrison Township and surrounding communities. This event also has the potential of being a first class destination attraction for thousands of people.

I would hope that the Huron Clinton Metropolitan Authority would highly consider making an exception to their policy and allow your association the opportunity to expand your festival by allowing the sale of beer and wine at this event.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Barb Dempsey,
Mayor

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

PROPOSAL and REPORT

To: Board of Commissioners
From: Michael Arens, P.E., Chief Engineer
Subject: Engineering Design Services
Project Title: Water and Sanitary Sewer System Revisions
Location: Stony Creek Metropark
Macomb and Oakland Counties, Michigan

At its July 9, 2009 meeting, the Board of Commissioners retained the engineering firm of Anderson, Eckstein & Westrick, Inc. (AEW) to provide preliminary engineering services for the Water and Sanitary Sewer System Revision project at Stony Creek Metropark.

The preliminary engineering services and the evaluation of portions of the water system at Stony Creek was prompted initially by frequent breaks in the 40-year old water mains serving the Eastwood Beach and Boat Launch facilities. The sewer system evaluation was prompted by excessive infiltration of lake-water and groundwater into a portion of sewer main that runs along and under Stony Lake, upstream of the Baypoint Beach Pump Station. It is estimated that this infiltration increases sewerage costs $24,000 annually. Additionally there were concerns about the condition of the force main under Stony Lake.

Due to the age of the system, staff felt it appropriate to include the entire water and sewer systems serving the southern portion of the park, and supplied by municipal systems, in the evaluation. Not included in the evaluation were portions of the water system serving northern areas of the park via HCMA's Snell Road water well; portions of the water system serving the easterly areas of the park; and individual well and septic systems (e.g. at the Nature Center, Golf Course, various comfort stations, etc.). These systems are either relatively new and/or have not experienced significant problems in recent years. Also, issues regarding our water service agreement with Shelby Township, and our sewer service agreement with the City of Rochester, have arisen which warranted review under the preliminary engineering evaluation.

Preliminary engineering services are complete at this time, and system evaluation reports have been submitted and are available for review. A summary of these evaluations and recommendations are provided below. At staff's request, AEW has submitted a proposal to provide engineering design services to implement the recommendations contained in the reports and prepare design and construction documents for the project. Their proposal is attached to this report.

Water System Evaluation and Recommendations

The water system serving the southern areas of Stony Creek originates from Shelby Township's 16" asbestos-cement (AC) water main along 26 Mile Road; from there it connects to a 12" AC main running into the park and parallel to the Park Entrance Road for approximately 3,000 feet. Near the entrance to Eastwood Beach the 12" main reduces to a 6"main, that splits to supply two 4" mains, one serving Eastwood Beach and one serving the Boat Launch area (total sub-12" pipe about 3,400 feet). The 4" and 6" mains, over 40 years old, were constructed of plastic pipe and have been subject to frequent breaks in recent years.

Also connecting to the 12" AC main is an 8" water main (constructed in 1990) serving eastern areas of the park, which is separately metered through a master meter in the park. The attached schematic drawings depict these mains.

The 16" AC main along 26 Mile Rd., the 12" AC main into the park, the 6" and 4" plastic mains were constructed by HCMA in 1969. Under an agreement dated September 10, 1987, the 16" AC main was conveyed to Shelby Township to own, operate and maintain. This agreement provided that Shelby Township also maintain the in-park mains, including the 12" AC main, the 6" plastic main and the two 4" plastic mains, while HCMA retained ownership of the in-park mains. Stony Creek water bills are paid to Shelby Township.

The 12" AC main has not experienced breaks and requires no repair work at this time. The two 4" plastic mains are beyond their useful life, and their replacement is HCMA's responsibility. The evaluation report recommends that they be replaced under the current project, and that they be reconnected to the 12" AC main downstream of the existing meter, so that the entire water system can be master metered, which it presently is not. These replaced mains would then be owned, operated and maintained by HCMA.

The water service agreement with Shelby Township must be revised to reflect changes proposed to the system and clarify the respective responsibilities of HCMA and Shelby Township. Also requiring clarification is the status of the 12" AC main extending into the park. This main should remain under Shelby Township's responsibility for ownership and operation, along with any future obligation to repair and/or replace it. A number of discussions have been held with Shelby Township Department of Public Works (DPW) staff on this issue, and general agreement has been reached on the need to revise the water service agreement and the scope of work of the water system project. Future discussions with Shelby Township officials and DPW staff will be scheduled in the future, toward the development of a revised water service agreement.

Although the water system is served by Shelby Township, and certain operations and maintenance responsibilities lie with Shelby Township, the system lies physically in Washington Township. Since Shelby Township provides out-of-jurisdiction utility services to Stony Creek, coordination must be made with Washington Township on any modifications to the water system and service agreement. Essentially, Stony Creek's water system is a "private system" (in the sense that no other party may connect to it), and HCMA may substantially design and construct the system in accordance with its own standards. However, Washington Township is the emergency service provider for Stony Creek and their coordination with respect to fire hydrant locations and design will be

necessary. Preliminary meetings have been held with Washington Township DPW staff to review the project with them.

A revision to the water system at the Stony Creek Park Office is recommended in the evaluation report. The Park Office is currently served by an on-site water well and hydropneumatic system. To simplify this system and eliminate the need for its future operation, maintenance and repair, it is recommended that the Park Office be connected to the 16" Shelby Township main along 26 Mile Road, possibly via the existing water service to the nearby Park Service area. Since the Park Office is physically located in Shelby Township, a conventional water service connection and agreement with Shelby Township will be required.

Water System, Project Cost Estimate for Current Project Total estimated cost for water main replacement is as follows:

Option 1 - Conventional Construction (trenching)	$284,000.00
Option 2 – Directional Drilling	$358,000.00

Sanitary Sewer System Evaluation and Recommendations

Large areas of Stony Creek Metropark are served by a sanitary sewer system which discharges to the City of Rochester sanitary sewer system. It was constructed between 1962 and 1964, and can be divided into 6 sections for purposes of system evaluation. Refer to the attached schematic drawing.

Section 1. West Branch area to Baypoint Beach, 8" gravity sewer, about 7,000 lineal feet

Section 2. Baypoint Beach to Eastwood Beach under Stony Lake, 6" cast iron (CI) force main, about 3,000 lineal feet

Section 3. Eastwood Beach to Boat Launch Pump Station, 10" and 12" gravity sewer, about 2,700 lineal feet

Section 4. Park Office to Boat Launch Pump Station, 8" gravity sewer, about 4,600 lineal feet

Section 5. Boat Launch Pump Station to Park boundary, 6" CI force main, about 3,400 lineal feet

Section 6. Park boundary to connection with City of Rochester system, combination of 6" force main and gravity sewer, about 10,000 lineal feet.

Section 1. The West Branch, Winter Cove, Mt. Vernon and Baypoint Beach areas are located north and west of Stony Lake. In these areas, it consists of approximately 7,000 feet of 8" gravity sewer main, portions of which lie near and under Stony Lake. This main was cleaned, televised and inspected approximately 7 years ago. The evaluation of these mains by AEW and HCMA staff concluded that a number of areas under and near Stony Lake have leaking joints, which allow groundwater and lake water to infiltrate into the system. This infiltration results in increased sewerage costs (pumping costs and sewer billings) that are estimated at $24,000 annually. The evaluation report recommends a combination of full-length cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining, and sectional CIPP lining, to address these issues under the current project. This gravity sewer main discharges into the Baypoint Beach Pump Station.

Section 2. The Baypoint Beach pump station transmits sewage via a 6" CI force main buried under Stony Lake, running approximately 3,000 lineal feet, to the gravity sewer which serves Eastwood Beach. This 6" CI force main has been tested and evaluated several times in the past, using the limited means available, to determine its condition, estimated remaining service life, and potential for failure. Pump testing shows evidence of pipe constriction and/or sediment buildup, the extent of which is not known. The pump station and force main system is functional at this time, and problems with the system are not clearly evident.

Dye testing under hydrostatic conditions has been performed in the past and no leaks appear to exist. It is not practical to clean the force main by water jetting and to televise it, as the risk of cleaning equipment permanently impairing the force main preclude this action. Nor would such a cleaning and inspection provide information on the potential for failure under service pressures.

Our primary concern regarding this 6" CI force main is that a break during operation, and the resulting sewage discharge into Stony Lake, would have significant health and environmental implications.

Based on investigations and information we have at this time, and in the light of current financial constraints, we are not fully convinced that replacement is absolutely necessary at this time. We are exploring other means of evaluating the force main before we recommend replacing it, which would be costly. Replacement may be necessary at some time in the future, and it will be constructed with a parallel force main, directionally-drilled under Stony Lake.

Section 3. The gravity sewer from Eastwood Beach (which also collects flow from the Boat Launch area) to the Boat Launch Pump Station is approximately 2,700 lineal feet in length, and it discharges sewage to the Boat Launch Pump Station. This sewer was cleaned, televised and inspected in 2008 and was found to be in generally good condition. But it is also in need of isolated repairs and root cleaning under the present project.

Section 4. The gravity sewer from the Park Office is approximately 4,600 feet in length, and it also discharges at the Boat Launch Pump Station. This sewer was also cleaned, televised and inspected in 2008 and was found to be in generally good condition, in need of repairs and root cleaning under the present project.

Section 5. The Boat Launch Pump Station discharges into a 6" CI force main which runs approximately 3,400 feet to the south-westernmost corner of the Park. This 6" CI force main has experienced breakage in recent years. Its condition is estimated to be similar to that of the 6" CI force main extending under Stony Lake, since it is of the same age and construction. The problems of evaluating it are identical to those of the force main under Stony Lake, and its repair or replacement will be necessary at some time in the future.

Section 6. From the Park boundary the 6" CI force main enters the road rights-of-way of Mt. Vernon Road and Washington Road (located partly in the City of Rochester Hills, Oakland County, the former Avon Township; and partly in the City of Rochester, not to be confused with Rochester Hills City); the CI force main discharges into a gravity main, then another pump station and force main, ultimately discharging into the City of Rochester sewer system.

The entire sewer system (Sections 5 and 6) from the Boat Launch pump station to the City of Rochester connection was constructed by HCMA between 1962 and 1964. Under the terms of two agreements between HCMA and the City (then Village) of Rochester dated January 28, 1963, and August 12, 1965, the portion of force main and gravity sewer located outside the park boundary was conveyed to the City of Rochester to own, operate and maintain. HCMA retains ownership, operation and maintenance responsibilities for the portion of 6" CI force main within the park. Under this agreement, either party can terminate the agreement after January 28, 1993, upon one year's written notice to the other party. Stony Creek's sewer bills are paid to the City of Rochester.

In lieu of replacing this force main and discharging into the City of Rochester system, an alternative now exists to discharge into the Shelby Township sewer system, which was developed after HCMA's agreement with the City of Rochester. Stony Creek's sewage may be discharged into Shelby Township's gravity sewer that runs along 26 Mile Road.

This could be done by abandoning the force main from the Boat Launch Pump Station, decommissioning the Pump Station itself, and constructing a gravity sewer extending between 2,400 and 3,000 (depending upon alignment) feet south of the Pump Station to Shelby Township's system.

There would be several advantage to this:

- It would eliminate of the Pump Station, and its associated operational, maintenance, repair and pumping costs
- It would eliminate the need for HCMA to replace its 6" CI force main in the future
- Shelby Township has more favorable sewer rates than the City of Rochester
- It would partially eliminate the need for the City of Rochester to operate, maintain and ultimately replace portions of the sewer system into which Stony Creek sewage flows discharge.

Neither the replacement of the 6" CI force main exiting the park, nor the construction of a gravity sewer connection to Shelby Township, are to be included under the current project. However, the advantages of connecting to the Shelby Township system are such that staff believes discussions with Township officials should continue toward the development of a new sewer service agreement. As with the water system agreement, the Stony Creek sewer system lies physically outside of Shelby Township. Parts of it are located in Washington Township, Macomb County and other parts lie within Oakland Township, Oakland County. Therefore, coordination with the latter two townships will be necessary for Shelby Township to provide out-of-jurisdiction utility service to Stony Creek Metropark.

Recent developments have heightened the priority of a new sewer service agreement with Shelby Township, and ultimately terminating the agreement with the City of Rochester. The City of Rochester has advised us that the Road Commission for Oakland County (RCOC) is developing a project to reconstruct, realign and improve Washington Road, from Dequinder Road (at the Oakland County line) into the City of Rochester. The system of force mains and gravity sewers owned by the City of Rochester which serves Stony Creek is located within this road right-of-way, and it may have to be relocated to accommodate the road realignment and other utilities in the right-of-way. Washington Road extends through an historic district with many old, landmark trees which the RCOC and local communities would seek to preserve. The relocation of the sewer may be a costly complication to the road improvement project, and the parties involved in the road project (RCOC, City of Rochester, City of Rochester Hills) may be aided by the elimination of the force main if possible.

However, design of the road project is scheduled to be completed later this year and construction is planned for 2011. If the sewer along Washington Road is to be abandoned prior to the road project, HCMA and Shelby Township must have a sewer service agreement in place prior to that time, and Stony Creek's sewage flows must be re-directed via a new sewer to Shelby Township's system before the road project commences.

There is a means of accomplishing this, short of constructing the 2,500-foot gravity sewer from the East Boat Launch pump station to Shelby Township's gravity sewer. An approximately 200-foot section of 6" force main "bypass" can be constructed from the point where HCMA's 6" CI force main exits the park, to a nearby point in the Shelby Township sewer main along 26 Mile Road. This alternative would not be as advantageous for HCMA as a new gravity main would be with the elimination of the Eastwood Beach Pump Station and force main. It would offer other advantages such as reduced pumping costs, more favorable sewer rates, and reduced City of Rochester O&M burden. Staff believes that this "bypass" alternative should be discussed in the interest of intergovernmental cooperation.

To this end, discussions have ensued between HCMA and officials of Shelby Township, RCOC and the City of Rochester. HCMA's stated position is that if the OCRC and its partners in the road project desire to eliminate the force main in the Washington Road right-of-way in favor of the "bypass" force main to the Shelby Township sewer system, the construction of the bypass force main should be included in the road project, at no

cost to HCMA. HCMA does not intend to design or construct the bypass, nor the gravity sewer, to the Shelby Township system under the current project.

Discussions with the parties are currently under way regarding this issue. RCOC has informally requested HCMA's cooperation in the possible construction of this "bypass"; a formal request is pending their further discussions with the parties involved. There would be several issues to be resolved, if this force main "bypass" is to be pursued. The "bypass" is located outside of the road project (in fact outside of Oakland County), and is therefore a non-participating cost under the state-and federally-aided road project; other means of financing it would be necessary. Shelby Township must verify that its sewer system has sufficient capacity to receive flows from Stony Creek. Lastly, the sewer service agreement with Shelby Township must be concluded promptly and in advance of the Washington Road improvement project commencing.

Sanitary Sewer System, Project Cost Estimate for Current Project
Total estimated cost for sanitary sewer main repairs under the current project, and approximate quantity of repairs needed, are as follows:

Sec. 1. West Branch to Baypoint Pump Station, 8" Full Length Cured in Place Pipe, 1,500 l.ft.	$135,000
Sec. 3. Eastwood Beach to Boat Launch Pump Station, 10" & 12" Sectional Cured in Place Pipe; Sectional Removal and Replacement	$ 63,000
Sec. 4. Park Office to Boat Launch Pump Station, 8" Sectional Cured in Place Pipe; Sectional Removal and Replacement	$ 73,000
Total estimated cost, sanitary sewer project	$271,000

Project Cost Estimates for Future Sanitary Sewer Projects
Estimated cost for potential future projects as identified in AEW's report are as follows:

Construct new 8" gravity sewer from Boat Launch Pump Sta. $414,000 to $607,000
To Shelby Twp. sewer system, 2,400 to 3,400 l.ft. (cost range)

Replace 6" CI force main under Stony Lake with a new $320,000 to $412,000
PE force main, 3,000 l.ft. (cost range)

Total Project Cost Estimate for Current Water and Sewer System Project, Combined
Total estimated cost for the combined water and sanitary sewer system project proposed under the current project is as follows:

Water System Renovations (assuming conventional construction by trenching)	$284,000
Sanitary Sewer System Renovations	$271,000
Total Project Cost Estimate	$555,000

AEW's June 25, 2010 proposal in the total estimated amount of $25,900 to provide engineering services for a project to repair certain portions of the water and sewer system, and to assist HCMA in developing the appropriate service agreements, is attached. Construction phase services included in this total amount are estimated and will be billed based on actual services rendered. As a key element of park infrastructure having repair/ replacement costs in excess of $200,000, project funding through HCMA's Supplemental Major Maintenance Reserve Account is recommended.

Attachments:

Engineering Design Services, Water and Sewer Rehab – Water Schematic Drawing
Engineering Design Services, Water and Sewer Rehab – Sewer Schematic Drawing
Engineering Design Svcs, Water and Sewer Rehab – AEW Proposal

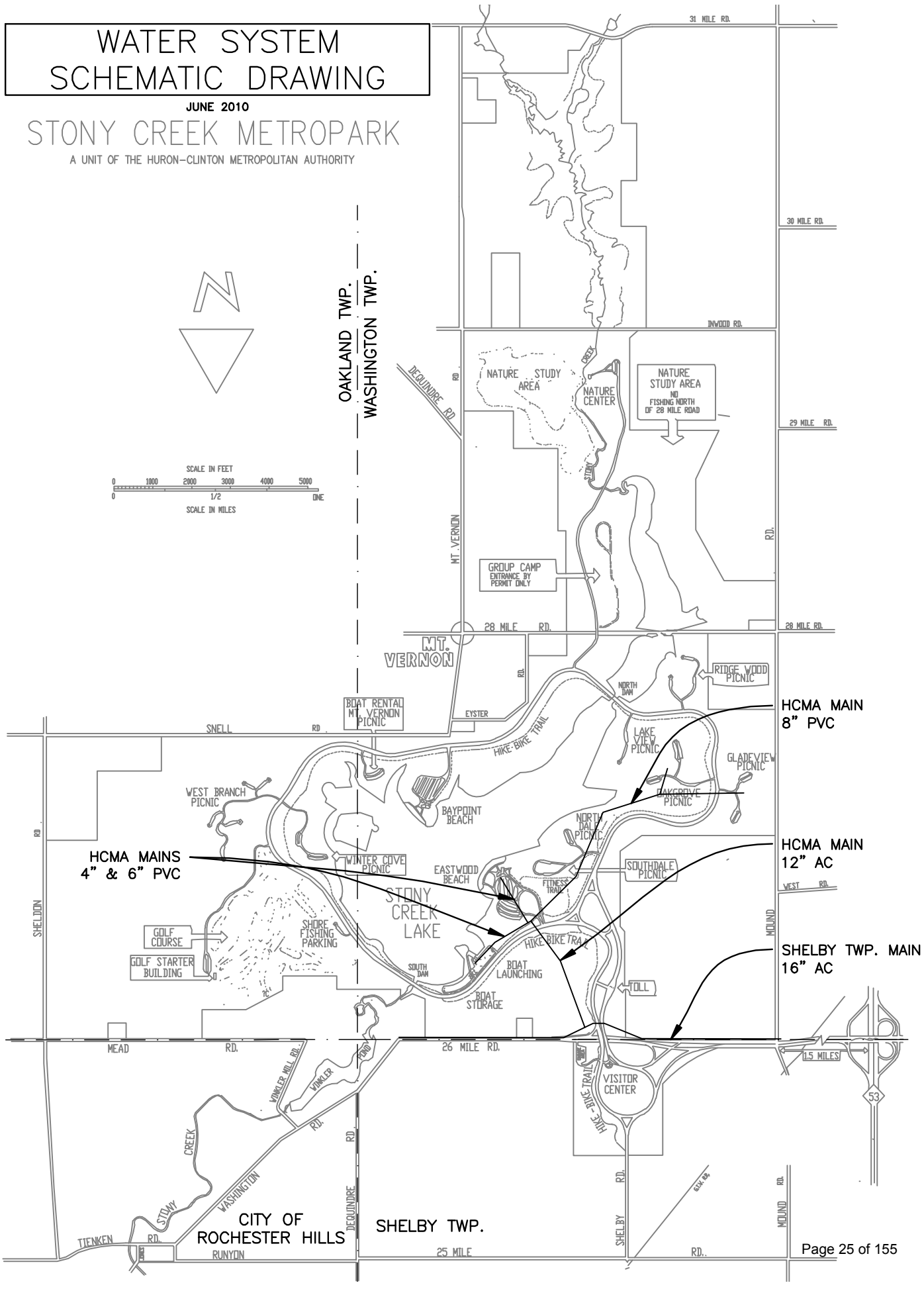
Recommendation: that the Board of Commissioners accept the proposal from Anderson, Eckstein and Westrick, Inc. to provide engineering design services at their standard hourly rates for the total estimated amount of $25,900 in accordance with their June 25, 2010 proposal, and that funding for these services be provided through the Authority's Supplemental Major Maintenance Reserve Account, as recommended by Chief Engineer Arens and staff.

WATER SYSTEM SCHEMATIC DRAWING

JUNE 2010

STONY CREEK METROPARK

A UNIT OF THE HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

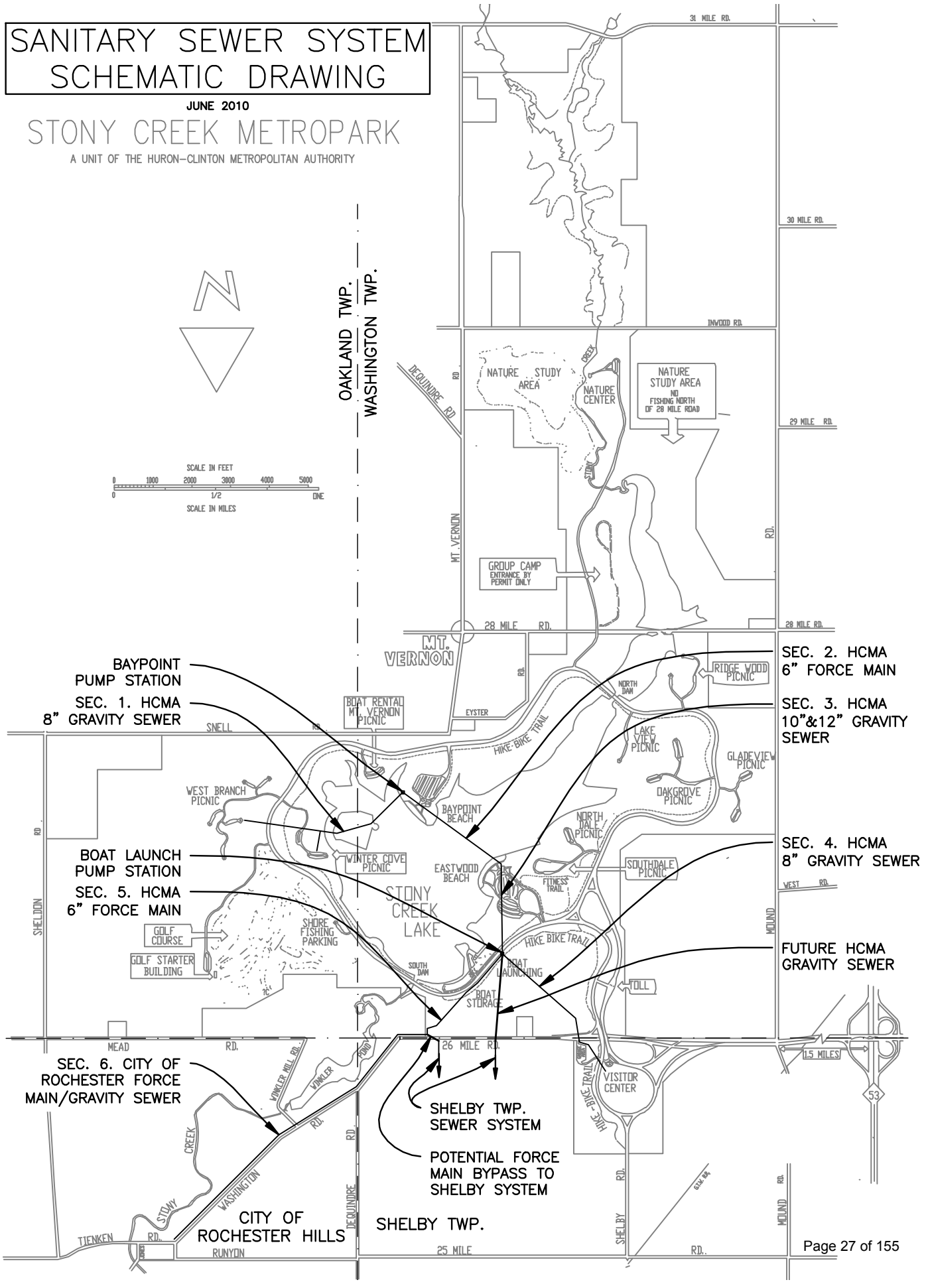


SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM SCHEMATIC DRAWING

JUNE 2010

STONY CREEK METROPARK

A UNIT OF THE HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY



ANDERSON, ECKSTEIN AND WESTRICK, INC.
51301 Schoenherr Road, Shelby Township, Michigan 48315
Civil Engineers • Surveyors • Architects 586-726-1234

June 25, 2010

Michael Arens, PE
Chief Engineer
Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority
Administrative Offices
13000 High Ridge Drive
Brighton, Michigan 48114-9058

Reference: **Proposal for Professional Services**
Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation and
Water Main Replacement
Stony Creek Metro Park
Washington Township, Michigan

Dear Mr. Arens:

Thank you for considering our firm for providing consulting professional engineering services on the project referenced above.

Understanding of the Project

The project consists of rehabilitating the sanitary sewer lines contributing flow to the Baypoint Beach pump station; the replacement and modification of the water main serving Eastwood Beach and the boat launch facilities, and connecting the Park Office to the Shelby Township water supply system.

We will also assist HCMA to modify and develop the water and sewer usage agreements with the appropriate communities.

Services to be Provided

1. The sewer rehabilitation will incorporate several repair methods to reduce groundwater infiltration and improve the structural integrity of the pipe.

   These methods may include full or partial length Cured-In-Place-Pipe (CIPP), segmental liners, joint grouting, manhole repairs, and root control.

The repairs will be based upon the findings contained in the Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Report prepared by Anderson, Eckstein and Westrick, Inc. (AEW), dated June of 2010.

2. The water main reconstruction involves the replacement of the 4- and 6-inch PVC water lines to Eastwood Beach and the boat Launch, the addition of fire hydrants to meet Washington Township Standards and modifying the water system at the master meter so all water usage flows through a single meter.

   Additionally, we will provide assistance to connect the Park Office to the municipal water system.

3. AEW will assist HCMA to modify the existing water usage agreement with Shelby Township in an effort to clarify the limits of ownership, clearly define maintenance responsibilities, and confirm the flow and pressure needs.

   Additionally, AEW will assist HCMA in obtaining Shelby Township's approval for sewer service and developing the necessary agreements.

AEW will prepare the drawings and technical specifications for the proposed sewer rehabilitation and water main replacement, attend periodic progress meetings, and prepare meeting minutes and cost estimates. Following the design phase, we will assist in the bid process to issue addenda (if required), review the low bidder qualifications, and provide support efforts during construction.

Relating to the water and sewer agreements, we will review the existing agreements, modifications and new agreements, and provide appropriate flow and pressure information for incorporation into the agreements.

Responsibilities of the Client

HCMA will be responsible for the following:

1. Topographical surveys for the water main reconstruction to Eastwood Beach and the boat launch and the water service line to the Park office. Topographical surveys are not required for the sewer rehabilitation project.

2. Developing the agreements for water and sewer usage.

3. Providing HCMA standard specifications and details for water main construction.

4. Preparing the project bid documents (technical specifications prepared by AEW).

5. Bid process including advertising and distribution of bid documents.

6. Providing contract administration, daily inspections, and pay estimates.

Fee for Professional Services

All work for the professional engineering services described above will be performed according to the following fees:

		Fee
1.	Sewer rehabilitation plans and technical specifications	$7,200.00
2.	Water main reconstruction plans and technical specifications	$10,700.00
3.	Water and sewer agreement negotiations (includes four meetings)	$2,800.00
4.	Construction services support efforts (Budget Amount)	$5,200.00

Due to the variable support effort needed during construction, our construction services are estimated for budgeting purposes only. We will invoice for construction services on an hourly basis for actual services rendered.

Basis of Payment

Work in progress will be invoiced every four weeks (billing cycle) based upon hourly charges to date. Payment is due within twenty-eight days of invoice date. There are no mileage expenses required. Travel time is charged portal to portal.

Please note that the fees quoted are for services completed within one year. If time beyond one year is required, an adjustment to the fees for the remaining portion may be made to reflect changes in cost of living, based on the Consumer's Price Index.

Other Terms of Service
Services provided by AEW under this contract will be performed in a manner consistent with that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the same profession currently practicing under similar circumstances. Upon notice to AEW and by mutual agreement between the parties, AEW will correct those services not meeting such standard without additional compensation.

If the Client fails to make payment when due or is otherwise in breach of this contract, AEW may suspend performance of services upon five (5) calendar days notice to the Client. AEW shall have no liability whatsoever to the Client for any costs or damages as a result of such suspension caused by any breach of this contract by the Client.

No party to this agreement shall transfer, sublet or assign any rights under or interest in this agreement (including but not limited to monies that are due or monies that may be due) without the prior written consent of the other party(s).

In recognition of the relative risks, rewards, and benefits of the project to both the Client and AEW, the risks have been allocated such that the Client agrees that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, AEW's total liability to the Client for any and all injuries, claims, losses, expenses, damages, or claim expenses arising out of this agreement from any cause or causes, the compensation received by AEW under this agreement.

The Client agrees that the applicable statute of limitations for any and all causes of action against AEW shall be two (2) years. Causes of action shall be deemed to have accrued and the applicable statute of limitations shall commence to run on the date that AEW last provides service to the Client as to the matters out of which the cause of action arose. However, causes of action that are incapable of discovery during the two (2) year statute of limitations period shall be brought within six (6) months of discovery. Under no circumstances shall any cause of action which could not be discovered during the two (2) year statute of limitations period be brought beyond six (6) years from the date of AEW's last service to the Client as to the matter out of which the cause of action arose.

The Client or his authorized agent may terminate this agreement within five days written notice. The Client must pay for any unpaid work and expenses incurred prior to termination.

Execution of the Agreement

We trust that this proposal meets your needs. Please advise if any modifications or clarifications are required.

We thank you once again for the opportunity to work with you on this project.

Sincerely,

Anderson, Eckstein and Westrick, Inc.

Stephen V. Pangori, PE
Executive Vice President

Lyle E. Winn, PE,
Senior Project Engineer

Accepted By

Signature

Printed Name, Title

Date

Enclosure: 2010 Hourly Rate Schedule

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EXHIBIT "A"

HOURLY CHARGE RATES

EMPLOYEE CLASSIFICATION	HOURLY CHARGE RATE
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER / SURVEYOR / ARCHITECT	$138.00
SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER / SURVEYOR / ARCHITECT	126.00
LICENSED ENGINEER / SURVEYOR / ARCHITECT	113.00
GRADUATE ENGINEER / SURVEYOR / ARCHITECT	93.00
TEAM LEADER	93.00
ENGINEERING AIDE III	78.00
ENGINEERING AIDE II	70.00
ENGINEERING AIDE I	62.00
ENGINEERING AIDE TRAINEE	45.00
SECRETARIAL (Special Projects)	38.00
SURVEY FIELD (3 PERSON CREW)	187.00
SURVEY FIELD (2 PERSON CREW)	157.00
SURVEY FIELD (1 PERSON CREW)	122.00
CONFINED SPACE ENTRY CREW	207.00
DATA COLLECTOR (SURVEY CREW)	26.00
COMPUTER SYSTEM	13.00
GPS SURVEY EQUIPMENT	64.00

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 2010 AND
UPDATED ANNUALLY TO REFLECT CPI.

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

PROPOSAL

To: Board of Commissioners
From: Michael Arens, P.E., Chief Engineer
Subject: Environmental Services for Confirmed UST Release
Project Title: Underground Storage Tank Removal, Park Service Area
Location: Kensington Metropark, Oakland County, Michigan

At the March 11, 2010 meeting of the Board of Commissioners, a contract was awarded to Matzak, Inc. in the amount of $31,999.75 to remove and dispose of three existing single-wall fiberglass underground fuel storage tanks (USTs) at the Park Service Area at Kensington Metropark. Work also included backfill and compaction of the former UST site, providing of a concrete pad and support facilities. The existing USTs were faulty and were planned for replacement with a reconditioned 6,000 gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) which was received as a donation by the Authority in 2009. There was no evidence of a release of product into the environment by these USTs.

The engineering firm of Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Inc. (FTCH) was retained in the estimated amount of $9,000 to provide compliance services, to be present during excavation and removal, collect water and soil samples, perform testing, prepare reports and advise HCMA staff on further actions to be taken as necessary.

The USTs were removed on April 19. They appeared to be intact upon removal, and they did not show any evidence of leakage to the environment. However, the surrounding excavation showed evidence of contamination. As a result of this evidence HCMA staff submitted a confirmed release report to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment (MDNRE) on April 19, 2010. FTCH was present to collect groundwater and soil samples and perform initial field testing. Later laboratory analysis of samples taken from the site confirmed the presence of contaminants, with concentrations of volatile organic compounds being elevated. It is suspected that they were the result of a confirmed release of former USTs located nearby that were removed several decades ago.

Regardless of their origin, the presence of contaminants required that a confirmed release report be submitted to the MDNRE. Under Part 213 of the Natural Resource and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, HCMA is required to retain a qualified environmental consultant to oversee compliance activities. Those include:

- Performing a site investigation to determine the nature and extent of the release upon the environment. This will include soil sampling, test borings, and installation of monitoring wells in the area to determine groundwater impact, testing and analysis.

- Preparation and submittal of an Initial Assessment Report (IAR) within 90 days of the discovery of the release (July 19, 2010). An extension of this deadline has been requested and received from the MDNRE. The IAR will include all elements required by the MDNRE.

At staff's request, FTCH submitted their proposal dated June 29, 2010 to provide environmental consulting services for compliance activities. Their proposal is attached. The total estimated amount of the proposal is $52,950. Actual billings will be based on time and materials actually expended.

Attachment:
Initial Assessment Report, KMP UST Release - FTCH

Recommendation: that the proposal from Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Inc. dated June 29, 2010 in the total estimated amount of $52,950 be accepted, and that an appropriation from Reserves to the Kensington Operations Account (804.95-924) be made as recommended by Chief Engineer Arens and staff.

ftc&h
engineers
scientists
architects
constructors

4775 Campus Dr.
Kalamazoo, MI
49008
ph: 269.375.3824
fax: 269.375.2889
www.ftch.com

June 25, 2010

Mr. Mike Arens
Chief Engineer
Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority
13000 High Ridge Drive
Brighton, MI 48114-9058

Re: **Revised** Proposal for Environmental Services
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Investigation and
Initial Assessment Report Preparation
Kensington Metro Park Maintenance Facility, Milford, Michigan

Dear Mr. Arens:

Fishbeck, Thompson, Carr & Huber, Inc. (FTC&H) was retained by the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority (HCMA) to observe and document the closure of three underground storage tank systems (USTs) located at 2240 West Buno Road, Milford, Michigan (the Site). During the closure activities, it was discovered that a release of gasoline and diesel fuel had occurred from the USTs. A confirmed release was reported to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment (MDNRE) on April 20, 2010. The Site will be regulated under Part 213 of Michigan Public Act 451, 1994, as amended (Part 213). Pursuant to Part 213, the following tasks are required to be completed within 90 days of the release discovery (July 19, 2010):

- A site investigation to evaluate the nature and extent of the environmental impact from the release.
- The preparation and submittal of an Initial Assessment Report (IAR).

This proposal includes the scope of services to conduct the site investigation and prepare and submit an IAR for the Site.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

TASK 1

Initial Site Investigation

FTC&H proposes eight test borings be installed in the UST release area to evaluate the geologic characteristics and potential impact from the release. The test borings will be installed using a Geoprobe equipped with macro-cores and single-use acetate liners. A continuous core of soils will be collected at all eight locations to a total depth of 30 feet below the ground surface (bgs). The recovered soils at each boring location will be described by a FTC&H geologist and field screened for the presence of total organic vapors using a photoionization detector. Two soil samples will be collected from unsaturated soils at each test boring (sixteen soil samples total) to evaluate the horizontal and vertical extent of soil impact.

Groundwater Investigation

The soils observed during the UST excavation consisted of the following: the upper portion of the excavation sidewalls consisted of silt with varying amounts of clay and sand, and sand was located in the lower portion of the UST excavation.

A Type II public water supply well is located approximately 800 feet southeast of the Site. Based on the MDNRE water table map, the well is located hydraulically downgradient of the Site. The driller's well log for this well indicates the upper 30 feet of soil at the well location consists of "black muck." Coarse-grained sand and gravel deposits were encountered beneath the "black muck" from 30 feet to a depth of over 80 feet bgs. A water-table aquifer is present at approximately 70 to 75 feet bgs. If the potential exists for groundwater to be impacted by a release, Part 213 requires that a groundwater evaluation be conducted, which includes: the installation of permanent monitoring wells, groundwater quality monitoring, and aquifer testing. Due to the presence of the nearby Type II well and the limited information regarding the apparent "muck" layer that could prevent the downward migration of contamination, a groundwater investigation will be necessary.

If a significant clay unit is encountered during the groundwater investigation activities, the scope of the groundwater investigation may be reduced.

Monitoring Well Installation

FTC&H proposes to install five monitoring wells at the Site. Three monitoring wells will be installed and their top-of-casing elevations, determined by level surveying. The direction of groundwater flow in the upper aquifer will be determined, then a nested well set will be installed at a location hydraulically downgradient from the release area.

The monitoring wells will be constructed of 2-inch-diameter, flush-coupled polyvinyl chlorinated (PVC) well risers and PVC well screens. Four of the proposed wells will have 10-foot-long well screens and be installed with the well screen bisecting the water table surface. A deeper monitoring well will be installed at the nested well set location to evaluate the vertical component of groundwater flow and groundwater quality deeper in the aquifer. The deeper monitoring well will be equipped with a 5-foot-long PVC well screen. We estimate that the shallow well depth will be 75 feet bgs and the deeper well depth will be 90 feet bgs. The wells will be installed using a drilling rig equipped with hollow-stem augers and industry standard installation methods. The wells will be developed by surging and pumping to remove fine-grained material and improve hydraulic communication between the well and surrounding formation. The wells will be completed with locking, expandable well plugs and flush-mount covers.

Site Survey

The locations of all monitoring wells will be surveyed by a licensed surveyor provided by HCMA. Vertical ground and top-of-casing elevations will be determined to the nearest 0.01 foot. The survey datum for the vertical elevations will be North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 88. The survey will include pertinent site features, such as nearby building corners and other landmarks. Geoprobe boring locations will be measured relative to the nearby building.

Monitoring Well Sampling

After an equilibration period of approximately one week, FTC&H will collect groundwater samples and water level elevation data from the Site monitoring wells. After the wells have been vented, the static water level will be measured in each well using an electric water level indicator to the nearest 0.01 foot. Groundwater samples will be collected from each monitoring well using low-flow/minimal drawdown sampling methods.

Sample Handling and Analysis

The soil and groundwater samples will be collected directly into laboratory-prepared bottles and stored on ice in an insulated cooler. The samples will be transported under chain-of-custody documentation to an analytical laboratory and analyzed for the following parameters: The 16 soil samples collected for the Site investigation will be analyzed for the MDNRE-recommended parameters for unleaded gasoline and light distillate oils: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX); trimethylbenzene isomers (TMBs); methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE); polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons; and diesel range organics.

The groundwater samples will be analyzed for BTEX, TMBs, MTBE, and PNAs. As previously discussed with you, the MDNRE has been inconsistent with its enforcement of metals at Part 213 sites (i.e., at some sites they have required assessment, at others they have not required metals analysis). In consideration of this situation, it is our recommendation to not sample for metals until the MDNRE raises the issue. We state this because metals like iron and manganese are naturally-occurring in groundwater; often times at concentrations greater than state cleanup criteria. Therefore, we recommend that metals analysis not be conducted during the initial well sampling event, but advise HCMA that the MDNRE may require that metals be evaluated before a final closure is approved for the site.

Soil samples collected for BTEX, TMB, and MTBE analyses will be field preserved with methanol. A field blank of the methanol preservative will be collected during the sampling event for analysis of BTEX, TMB, and MTBE. Duplicate and matrix-spike/matrix-spike-duplicate samples will be collected for analysis. One trip blank will be submitted for analysis of BTEX, TMB, and MTBE to verify that cross contamination between the samples did not occur while stored in the cooler during transportation to the laboratory. These additional samples are required by MDNRE Operational Memorandum No. 2 to ensure that representative data are used to evaluate the precision and accuracy of the analytical data. The analytical laboratory will report its findings within ten business days.

Investigative-Derived Waste (IDW)

All excess soil core and soil cuttings generated during Geoprobe and well installation activities will be placed into labeled, 55-gallon drums. All groundwater generated from temporary and permanent well development and groundwater sampling activities will be placed into labeled 55-gallon drums. The drums will be placed at a secure location, designated by HCMA, for temporary storage. The volume of IDW is not known at this time; therefore the cost for drum disposal is not included in this proposal.

Aquifer Testing

The purpose of the aquifer testing is to estimate a site-specific hydraulic conductivity value for saturated soils, and calculate a groundwater flow velocity within the unconfined aquifer. Hydraulic conductivity tests (slug tests) will be performed at three of the new monitoring well locations. The slug tests will be performed using a bail-down (“slug-out”) or pneumatic testing method. The change in groundwater elevation versus time will be measured and digitally recorded. The slug test data will be analyzed to determine a hydraulic conductivity value using an appropriate mathematical method.

TASK 2

IAR Preparation

Part 213 requires that the IAR be submitted to the MDNRE within 90 days of the discovery of a release. FTC&H will prepare and submit a draft IAR to HCMA for review and comment. The report will include all elements required by the MDNRE (see enclosed list). FTC&H will incorporate any HCMA comments, prepare a final IAR, and submit the report to the MDNRE.

COST ESTIMATE

Task 1

Initial Site Investigation

FTC&H Professional Services	$ 3,300
Geoprobe Subcontractor	$ 2,800
Laboratory Analysis	$ 5,000
Equipment and Expenses	$ 1,000
Subtotal	$12,100

Assumptions:
- Two days for Geoprobe use
- Standard (ten business days) time for receipt of laboratory analytical data
- Investigative derived waste disposal costs are not included in this proposal

Groundwater Investigation

FTC&H Professional Services	$ 7,750
Drilling Subcontractor	$21,650
Laboratory Analysis	$ 1,690
Equipment and Expenses	$ 2,650
Subtotal	$33,740

Assumptions:
- Five 8-hour days for drilling and well installation
- One 8-hour day for groundwater sampling
- One 8-hour day for aquifer testing
- Standard (ten business days) time for receipt of laboratory analytical data
- Investigative derived waste disposal costs are not included in this proposal

Total Task 1 $45,840

Task 2

IAR Preparation:

FTC&H Professional Services	$ 6,550
Reproduction and Postage	$ 200
Total Task 2	$ 6,750

Assumptions:
- Meetings with the MDNRE will not be required

TOTAL COST ESTIMATE **$52,590**

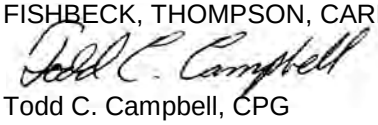
AUTHORIZATION

FTC&H proposes to conduct the above scope of services on a time-and-materials basis, in accordance with the terms and conditions previously agreed upon between FTC&H and HCMA, dated March 24, 2010.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 269-544-6948 or tccampbell@ftch.com.

Sincerely,

FISHBECK, THOMPSON, CARR & HUBER, INC.



Todd C. Campbell, CPG

lkj
By e-mail and U.S. mail
cc: Kenneth G. Wiley, CPG – FTC&H
Steven M. Kimm, CPG – FTC&H

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

REPORT

To: Board of Commissioners
From: Mike Arens, P.E., Chief Engineer
Subject: Status Update
Project Title: Golf Starter Building Replacement Preliminary Design
Location: Kensington Metropark
Livingston County, Michigan

At its December 9, 2009 meeting, the Board of Commissioners retained the architectural firm of Lindhout Associates to provide design services for the Kensington Metropark golf starter building replacement project. Preliminary design is complete at this time (approximately the 20% design stage). This report presents project background, the preliminary design of the building and site development, their features and amenities, preliminary cost estimate and anticipated project schedule. Piet Lindhout of Lindhout Associates will be present at the July 8, 2010 meeting to discuss the project in detail.

As reported at the October 8, 2009 and December 9, 2009 meetings of the Board of Commissioners, this project is included in the 2010 Capital Improvement Budget in the amount of $1,650,000. The project is in keeping with the Metroparks's goal of replacing, renovating and reconstructing deteriorated and obsolete facilities. The existing building is 50 years old, and its general deterioration, inadequate areas, failing mechanical and electrical systems have rendered it obsolete. At 2,400 square feet, it is generally under-sized and has been cited for a number of code violations in the past. Attachment No. 1 contains an operational summary report on the Kensington Golf Course.

The building was originally constructed in 1960 as a modified picnic shelter. Numerous repairs and renovations have been made which themselves are now deficient and outmoded. The lack of space for patron seating/ service, food preparation and storage, and the deteriorated condition of the building make it difficult to support the Metropark's customer service standards at the Kensington Golf Course, our highest use course. Attachment No. 2 identifies a list of deficiencies of the existing building.

The proposed building will be very attractive, functional and cost-effective. It will include a starter desk; a small office area; food preparation, service and storage areas; seating area for 44 patrons; restrooms; mechanical space and sundry storage areas. It will have a total area of 4,540 square feet. This represents an approximately 260 square-foot reduction from the 4,800 square-foot area (maximum) that was presented at the December, 2009 Board meeting. This reduction was accomplished through an extensive review of functional areas, space optimization and elimination of certain functional areas (e.g. employee restroom and corridor areas). Staff believes that this preliminary floor plan represents the best configuration possible in coordination with the site and circulation requirements, and that the building area represents the minimum area necessary to properly support customer service and operational needs.

The building will be constructed of quality, high-durability materials, including brick masonry exterior walls and block masonry interior walls, metal roof and durable interior finishes. An architectural timber truss and deck system will be provided over public seating areas. Extensive use of high-performance glazing will be incorporated in the public areas, providing excellent views of the golf course, while also utilizing natural lighting for the building. Clerestory and skylight glazing will additionally enhance natural lighting and reduce power consumption.

The project also includes plaza area development of approximately 1 acre in size. The plaza will feature concrete walks, cart staging areas, landscape plantings and irrigation, and an exterior seating area (approximately 44 seats) which will be capable of separation for special use. Cart paths will be revised around the building, and minor repairs of existing asphalt surfaces will be made.

Revisions to the existing cart barn will be included in the project. These revisions will include installation of an electrical distribution system to support electric carts. It will also include the construction of a 1,450 square-foot addition to support the fleet of carts needed for electrical cart operations, and ski rental and storage in the winter. The existing 3,200 square-foot cart barn area is inadequate to completely house the existing 70-cart fleet of gas-powered carts. It will be recommended that the existing fleet of gas-powered carts be exchanged for electric-powered carts, upon completion of the project in 2012.

The cart barn addition will also provide improved support of winter ski rental operations, which are currently housed in the cart storage building; the current occupancy by the public of the golf cart storage building is not in compliance with code. The addition will be constructed as a conjoined, but structurally separate, building to address code compliance issues. It will otherwise be a conventionally- constructed building, architecturally coordinated with the existing cart barn and new starter building, with shingle roof and economical, decorative block walls

The cart barn revisions and addition will be bid as a deductive alternate. This is in recognition of the fact that overall cost is a concern on this project, and it provides an option for addressing cost if it becomes necessary. The cart barn revision and addition are separable from the starter building and site development without significantly impairing the overall project.

The project also includes the construction of utilities, including a new septic system to replace the existing, deteriorated and undersized system; new water well; and electric service. Temporary starter and concession facilities will be needed to serve the public during construction through the 2011 season; the Metroparks currently owns a mobile office facility which will be retrofitted to support these functions. Temporary sanitary, water, electric, walks and construction fencing to secure the site, will also be provided. Site development, landscape design, utilities, civil design and temporary facilities are being designed by HCMA Planning and Engineering staff, in cooperation with Lindhout Associates.

Sustainable design principles are incorporated throughout the project, which will be designed to meet certification requirements under the LEED rating system of the US Green Buildings Council for a LEED “Certified” rating at a minimum. The building will feature natural materials such as wood timber and accents, as well as other materials selected for sustainability and energy efficiency. Natural lighting and ventilation will be incorporated, along with water conserving fixtures, motion-detectors and energy efficient electrical systems. The site development will include porous pavers; rain gardens and water filtration areas to absorb building roof runoff; vegetative swales; and minimizing of storm piping.

A key alternative energy feature of the project will be a ground-source geothermal HVAC system, which will provide significant energy savings. Another key feature is the proposed conversion of gas-powered carts to electric, supported by the cart barn revisions, which will result in energy and cost savings as well. Electric carts also have advantages with respect to maintenance and customer service, and an analysis confirming these savings and advantages is attached to this report as Attachment No. 3.

Preliminary cost estimate for the project is $1,577,000. An itemized preliminary cost estimate is attached to this report as Attachment No. 4. Design completion is scheduled for September, 2010 with construction bids advertised afterward, and a recommendation for award of a construction contract award expected by November or December, 2010. If the Board of Commissioners authorizes award of a construction contract at that time, demolition could potentially begin in early 2011, and construction would proceed throughout 2011, with project completion before the 2012 golfing season.

Recommendation: that the Board of Commissioners authorize staff to proceed with design of the Golf Starter Building Replacement project through advertisement for bids as recommended by Chief Engineer Arens and staff.

ATTACHMENT to REPORT

Attachment No. 1
Operations Report
Golf Starter Building Replacement Preliminary Design
Kensington Metropark

The Kensington Golf Course is the Metropark's oldest and most heavily used regulation golf course. Located along I-96, it is the most visible and easily accessible of the courses. In 2009, 34,118 rounds were played at this course. Of the other Metroparks courses, Stony Creek was second with 31,270 rounds. Most of the other courses are in the mid-20,000s, although Wolcott Mill and Hudson Mills were below 20,000 rounds. Net revenue for Kensington Golf Course was just under $100,000, which made it the second-best revenue producing (Stony Creek was first) Metropark course.

Most other competing courses in the immediate vicinity of Kensington Metropark have larger, newer clubhouses, including Lyon Oaks, Mystic Creek, the Coyote, Cattails, Tanglewood, and Huron Meadows Metropark. All but Huron Meadows have banquet facilities that help attract outings. The existing building inhibits Kensington's ability to compete in the golf market.

The original structure was constructed in 1960, and it has been remodeled several times. For the amount of business the course receives, it is undersized. Golfers, as well as operational staff, are cramped at the starter's desk, often bumping in to each other as golfers are checked in, credit card transactions are completed, power carts are signed out and reservations are taken. The concession area is equally cramped and there is seating capacity for only about 28 people. The size limitations impact our ability to attract larger golf leagues and outings, both of which are key to a successful golf operation.

The sewage backs up on a regular basis, creating an offensive odor in both the main building and the bathrooms. To minimize odors, the fans over the grill that help keep air circulating are turned up but they are very noisy and make it difficult for staff and customers to hear each other. The exterior-access bathrooms are very dated and inconvenient for both golfers and staff. Storage is not adequate and staff has resorted to putting dry goods in the mechanical room – a practice that is not in compliance with Health Department standards. The three-tier sink is not up to current code prompting citations by the Health Department. There is no secure area away from the public for staff to count money and handle other confidential operations. In the winter, the building can get very congested with skiers and equipment crammed into a small space.

The new building will eliminate these customer service and staff operational issues. The larger seating capacity and nicer amenities will encourage more golfers to stay and enjoy the food and beverages after a round of golf, rather than go elsewhere. It will also encourage more groups to hold leagues and outings at the course. In the winter skiers can use the building without running into each other and stepping over and around their ski boots and clothing.

The course conditions result in excellent reviews from many golfers. Golfers comment regularly that the greens are country club quality. A new, larger, more attractive building to go along with a beautifully-maintained golf course will enhance the Metropark's ability to be competitive in an extremely competitive golf market. During the golf and ski seasons, it will encourage golfers and skiers to stay longer, boosting food and beverage sales. It will attract more golf leagues and outings enhancing play and course revenue.

ATTACHMENT to REPORT

Attachment No. 2
Deficiencies of Existing Golf Starter Building
Golf Starter Building Replacement Preliminary Design
Kensington Metropark

The Kensington Golf Starter Building was originally constructed in 1960 as a modified, enclosed picnic shelter. A number of repairs, renovations and alterations have been made to it over the years, and golf operations have continued despite its inadequacies. The building is currently deteriorated, obsolete and beyond its useful life. Areas for storage, food service, restrooms and seating are inadequate. Mechanical and electrical systems are failing. At 2,400 square feet, it is under-sized and has been cited for a number of code violations in the past. Due to its age, condition, lack of space and architectural appearance, its ability to properly support customer service is poor. Below is a summary of the key deficiencies of the building.

1. There is indoor seating for only 28 patrons; more typical in Metroparks starter facilities seating capacity is 40 to 60 patrons. Existing area:
   - Limits food and beverage sales capabilities
   - Too small to accommodate the 60-70 patrons that are forced inside by sudden rain events or frost delays

2. Food and beverage storage space is inadequate.
   - Due to necessity, food and sundry storage sometimes occurs within utility area, a code violation.
   - Stored items prevent safe access to utilities, resulting in Fire Marshal citations.
   - Space limitations have forced cold-storage items to be stored at the Maple Beach Bathhouse, which requires frequent travel for resupplies.
   - Of necessity, the food storage area is also used for:
     - dishwashing including a three compartment sink
     - a golf starter work desk
     - cash accounting area (including safes)
     - soda pop dispensing, and dry storage items

   These conditions are not in compliance with building and health and safety codes.

3. The current three compartment sink, and the pop and ice machine drains, are in violation of health code due to lack of air-gapped indirect waste piping.
   - Construction of proper waste piping requires tear-up and replacement of the storage and mechanical room floors. We have operated under a variance from the Health Department since 2009, but we are uncertain how long this will be allowed to continue.

4. The kitchen area lacks counter space for food preparation and packaged food sales.

5. The restrooms are accessed from the building's exterior.
   - Patrons, starter staff, and food service personnel are all required to leave the building for restroom use, which is inconvenient and unacceptable by modern standards.
   - Restrooms were renovated in 1995, their condition today is unacceptable.

6. The restrooms are frequently overwhelmed with sewer odors from the floor drains and septic system, in spite of ongoing maintenance efforts.
   - This is an indication of possible failed sewer piping in the floor, which we have not been able to locate.

7. Increased air ventilation has been necessary to reduce kitchen and other odors in the dining area. This resulted in increased noise, backflow of exhaust air to other air vents, and a negative impact on energy inefficiency and customer service.

8. Electrical service is over-capacity, with limited outlets for the kitchen and golf starter counters.

9. Point of sale (POS) access to the kitchen is not available.

10. Starter staff area is limited and increased modern equipment needed for modern operations has changed space requirements. For instance:
   - There is no safe/secure place to handle money and receipts
   - Work space and circulation are inadequate
   - Computer equipment and telephones are not adequately supported
   - Sundry storage and sales counter space is inadequate

11. The unusual roof shape creates numerous waterproofing and sealing problems, with the roof structures showing water damage at various locations. Insect damage requires continuous maintenance.

12. The under-sized building area does not permit ski equipment to be stored throughout the year. Skis, boots and poles are transferred to the warehouse in the off-season, increasing operational costs.

13. The starter building was not designed to support year-round operations, including:
   - Summer golf activities
   - Winter cross-country ski rental
   - The building is poorly insulated and energy-inefficient

14. Numerous building systems are deteriorated, inefficient, failing, and/or non-compliant with building codes. These systems include:
   - Electrical
   - Plumbing
   - HVAC/mechanical systems
   - Sanitary waste system

ATTACHMENT to REPORT

Attachment No. 3
Comparison of Electric-Powered Golf Carts to Gas-Powered Carts
Golf Starter Building Replacement Preliminary Design
Kensington Metropark
Per Unit Costs Shown

Description	Gas Carts	Electric Carts
Initial cost	$3,862.00 (est. 2010 pricing)	$3,795.00 (act. 2010 pricing)
Average daily energy usage	0.50 gal./day [a]	1.4 KWH/day[g]
Estimated yearly energy usage	100 gal.	514.4 KWH
Estimated energy cost	$2.35/ gal. [c]	$0.1134/ KWH
Estimated yearly energy cost	$235.00	$58.33
Carbon footprint per year, per unit	1940 lbs [e]	1078 lbs [f]
Yearly maintenance cost, labor and parts	$32.00 [d]	$171.00 [h]
Typical years of usage	6 years	6 years
Average season, May through November	200 days	200 days
Estimated hours of use per year	200 hours [b]	200 hours
Average resale value, 5th year	$1,900	$1,350
Total energy cost per year for fleet of 72 carts	$16,920	$4,200
Total estimated carbon output per year	139,680 lbs.	77,616 lbs.

[a] Energy usage based on average fuel consumption for 10 units from June to Sept. 2009.
[b] Average hours base on hour meter readings on each unit.
[c] Current fuel cost. Pricing fluctuates based on current market conditions.
[d] Cost based on yearly parts and labor for routine maintenance items.
[e] Based on EPA420-F-05-001 estimate of 19.4 lbs./ gallon of gasoline.
[f] Base D.O.E 2000 July Report of a national average for coal fired electricity generation of 2.095 /bs./KWH
[g] Energy usage base on Stony Creek Metropark 2009 DTE KWH usage
[h] Maintenance cost based on one complete battery change every 4 years, per manufacturers recommendations. There are 6 batteries per unit at a cost of $168.00 per battery + labor . For comparison purposes base cost were based on current 6-year cycle; however, annualized battery cost, if new carts are purchased in the 8th year, would be $128.00

Advantages vs. Disadvantages, Gas-Powered Carts vs. Electric Carts

Gas Carts

Advantages:

- Greater operating range per fueling cycle
- Fuel storage tanks are currently on site

Disadvantages:

- Fuel storage regulatory requirements
- Volatility of fuel prices
- More annual maintenance
- Tampering with engine speed governor by customers; added labor to fix tampering
- Environmental risk of on-site fuel storage
- Existing underground fuel storage tanks are approximately 20 years old
- Fuel tanks are approximately 1,000 feet from cart storage area, requiring significant amount of time to fuel carts weekly.

Electric

Advantages:

- Quieter operation; improved customer satisfaction
- Speeds up play due to quiet operation
- Future photovoltaic charging capabilities
- Less annual maintenance
- Higher motor efficiency compared to gas engines
- Electrical cost stability
- Less regulatory burden

Disadvantages:

- Battery recharging time (12 hours)
- Installation of electrical upgrades to cart barn, approximately $70,000
- Vulnerable to power outages and lightning damage

Historical Information from 2008

Operational cost comparison: Huron Meadows Golf Course gas carts (with separate gasoline fueling station) vs. Stony Creek Golf Course (using electric-powered carts since 2008).

Huron Meadows 2008 – 27,490 rounds	
Repairs (816.69-929)	$ 1,721.52
Gasoline fueling	$ 11,305.25
Total annual cost	$13,026.77
Stony Creek 2008 – 33,874 rounds	
Repairs (809.69-929)	$ 1,393.06
Cart barn electricity	$ 4,540.97
Total annual cost	$ 5,934.03

The total annual operating savings, using electric carts at Stony Creek, was $7,092.74 in 2008, while serving 23% more rounds. The labor for time spent fueling or watering the batteries was not available.

Attachment No. 4
Preliminary Project Cost Estimate
Golf Starter Building Replacement and Site Development
Kensington Metropark
Livingston County, Michigan

July 8, 2010

Item of Work	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Amount
Demolition	1	Lump Sum	$15,000	$15,000
Temporary Facilities	1	Lump Sum	8,000	8,000
Temporary Utilities	1	Lump Sum	10,000	10,000
Site Work	1	Lump Sum	10,000	10,000
Walks and Plaza	1	Lump Sum	95,000	95,000
Site Furnishings	1	Lump Sum	26,000	26,000
Parking and Maintenance Drive	1	Lump Sum	34,000	34,000
Landscaping and Irrigation	1	Lump Sum	54,000	54,000
Septic System	1	Lump Sum	50,000	50,000
Well	1	Lump Sum	18,000	18,000
Electrical Service	1	Lump Sum	8,000	8,000
Geothermal System Ground Loop	1	Lump Sum	50,000	50,000
Subtotal, Site Work				378,000
New Golf Starter Building	4,540	Square Feet	180	817,200
Cart Barn Addition	1,460	Square Feet	110	160,600
Cart Barn Electrical Revisions	1	Lump Sum	70,000	70,000
Subtotal, Cart Barn Revisions				230,600
Construction Subtotal				1,425,800
Contingency, 5%				71,290
Contract Administration				80,000
Total Estimated Project Cost				$1,577,090
Budget Amount, 2010 Budget				$1,650,000

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

REPORT

To: Board of Commissioners
From: George Phifer, Chief of Police
Subject: Intergovernmental Agreement – Police Dispatch Communication Services
Date: July 8, 2010

The Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority continuously seeks ways to improve efficiencies within the organization and establish relationships with partners throughout the state of Michigan. Recognizing the financial challenges the Metroparks and most municipalities and communities are facing, the Metroparks has taken proactive steps to address our 9-1-1 call system at Kensington Metropark.

For the past several years, the Milford Police Department has provided external 9-1-1 dispatch services for Kensington Metropark. Historically, after the parks closes in the evening, all emergency calls are routed to Milford Police Department Dispatch Services. The village of Milford is facing some revenue shortfalls, which will require that they make reductions in their upcoming budget. Some of these budget reductions will impact the Milford Police Department and the services they provide.

Currently, the Metroparks have seven internal phone lines, which are routed to Livingston County 9-1-1 Dispatch System, and the remaining two phone lines going to Oakland County. The Milford police chief had recommended outsourcing their dispatch services to either the Novi Police Department or Oakland County Sheriff's Department. The cost for the Metroparks to continue services with Milford through these agencies would exceed $50,000 - There is also a millage scheduled for the village of Milford, seeking a tax increase to maintain their current police dispatch services.

In an effort to sustain the level of services that the Metroparks and its customers have become accustomed to, the Chief of Police began having discussions with both Oakland and Livingston Counties regarding what options were available for us from their respective areas. The results of these conversations indicated that the Metroparks had an opportunity to enhance our current services by taking a more county/regional approach. Meetings were held with the Livingston County 9-1-1 dispatch committee to discuss opportunities for the Metroparks to utilize Livingston County dispatch services. The Livingston County 9-1-1 committee met and voted unanimously to have the Metroparks join the Livingston County Dispatch Services. The cost associated for the initial set-up is a onetime fee of $960 and a $3.70 per month county surcharge. Eventually, the additional surcharge will cease, once the total integration of the 9-1-1 system is complete. The integration is anticipated to be completed within 12 months with the $3.70 per month surcharge ending once the integration is finished. The agreement with Livingston County, will offer the Metroparks the opportunity to expand the amount of resources available to the Metroparks by having the ability to utilize police resources with all agencies within the Livingston County area.

The 9-1-1 dispatch agreement with Livingston County includes the following highlights:

- County agrees to provide central dispatch service to the Metroparks Police pursuant to the County's dispatch protocols.

- County agrees to dispatch the Metroparks's police and public safety personnel as required by the emergency call pursuant to protocols established by County. County will treat calls from the Park with equal priority and dispatching decisions will be based on need, without regard to origin of the call.

- County agrees to provide personnel to answer the 9-1-1 phone system as presently installed in the County Dispatch Center for calls from the Park property 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

- County agrees to maintain recordings of all 9-1-1 calls and dispatch transmissions for a period of 30 days, or longer upon the specific request of the Metroparks.

- County agrees to provide Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) services to the Metroparks Police Department's administrative personnel, investigators, and patrol officers as requested, authorized and controlled by policies, rules and law governing the use of LEIN and NCIC.

Attachment:
Metropark Intergovernmental Agreement

Recommendation: that the attached Intergovernmental Agreement – Police Dispatch Communication Services be approved as recommended by George Phifer, Chief of Police and staff.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY AND THE HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY INTERGOVERNMENTAL DISPATCH SERVICES AGREEMENT FOR KENSINGTON METROPARK

THIS AGREEMENT entered into this ____ day of _____, 2010, by and between the County of Livingston, 304 East Grand River Avenue, Howell, Michigan 48843 (hereafter referred to as "the County") and the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, 13000 High Ridge Drive, Brighton, Michigan 48114-9058 (hereafter referred to as "the Metroparks").

WHEREAS, the Metroparks has previously received dispatch services from the Milford Police Department ("MPD"); and,

WHEREAS, MPD may cease its individual dispatching operations; and,

WHEREAS, a portion of the Kensington Metropark the "Park", including the Metropark's headquarters, is located within Livingston County and is within the scope of Livingston County's current 9-1-1 service plan (the Livingston Metropark Portion"). The other portion of the Park is located within Oakland County and, at present, is not within the scope of Livingston County's current 9-1-1 service plan (the "Oakland Metropark Portion"). As such, it will be necessary to obtain an agreement or consent with Oakland County or the municipality which has current 9-1-1 service jurisdiction for the County to provide long-term coverage and services to the Oakland Metropark Portion; and,

WHEREAS, the MPD's possible cessation of individual dispatch operations has created for the Metroparks the need to, both on an interim and long-term basis, receive alternative central dispatch services for the Park; and,

WHEREAS, the County and the Metroparks have determined each would realize certain benefits upon the transfer of the Parks's dispatch services to the County; and,

WHEREAS, the Emergency 9-1-1 Service Enabling Act (MCL 484.1101 *et. seq.*) and the Urban Cooperation Act (MCL 124.502 *et. seq.*) authorize agreements between public agencies for these services;

NOW THEREFORE, the County and the Metroparks hereby agree as follows:

1. <u>General Agreement.</u>

    a. As to the Livingston Park Portion, the County agrees to provide dispatch services for the Livingston Metropark Portion to the Metroparks in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, which will be administered by the County in the Livingston County 9-1-1 Central Dispatch/Emergency Management Department and with applicable state and federal law.

    b. As to the Oakland Park Portion, the County agrees to provide interim dispatch services for the Oakland Metropark Portion to the Park in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, which will be administered by the County in the Livingston County 9-1-1 Central

Dispatch/Emergency Management Department and with applicable state and federal law until either:

i. The County has amended its 9-1-1 Service Plan and obtained such other agreements and approvals as may be necessary for the Oakland Park Portion to be included within the 9-1-1 service jurisdiction of the County; or,

ii. If, for whatever reason. Paragraph 5(b)(i) cannot be accomplished, until such time as the Metroparks transfers dispatch services responsibility for the Oakland Park Portion to an alternative 9-1-1 dispatch center.

c. The Metroparks agrees that it will work cooperatively with the County to obtain such agreements and approvals as may be necessary for the Oakland Park Portion to be included within the 9-1-1 service jurisdiction of the County.

2. Definitions. For purposes of this Agreement, the hereafter listed terms shall have the corresponding definitions.

a. "County," "Board of Commissioners," "County Administrator," "Director," and "9-1-1 Administrative Oversight Board' shall mean the County of Livingston, its Board of Commissioners, its County Administrator, its 9-1-1 Central Dispatch/Emergency Management Director and its 9-1-1 Administrative Oversight Board, respectively.

b. "Contract Year" and "Fiscal Year" shall both mean a 12-month period during which dispatch services are to be rendered commencing on January 1 of each calendar year.

c. "Dispatch Services" shall mean the services mandated to be performed by the County pursuant to this agreement.

d. "Party" shall mean either the County of Livingston or the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, and when plural it shall mean both the County and the Department.

e. "Metroparks," "Chief" and "Authority" shall mean the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority , its Chief of Police and the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, respectively.

f. "Dispatch Center" shall mean the Livingston County 9-1-1 Central Dispatch/Emergency Management Department.

g. "Park" shall mean only the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority's Kensington Metropark.

3. Transfer of Services

    a. The Metroparks agrees to transfer to the County the function and responsibility of providing dispatch in conjunction with public safety and to designate and authorize the County to serve as its Primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for the Park in accordance with MCL 484.1318.

    b. The Metroparks agrees to turn over all necessary information and documents, whether contained on paper or in electronic format, to the County, for the efficient provision of services required in this Agreement.

    c. The County agrees to accept such transfer and designation and to provide dispatch in conjunction with public safety as hereafter set forth in this Agreement.

4. Services To Be Provided. During the term of this Agreement the County agrees to provide the following services to the Metroparks.

    a. County agrees to provide central dispatch service to the Metroparks police pursuant to the County's dispatch protocols.

    b. County agrees to dispatch the Metroparks's police and public safety personnel as required by the emergency call pursuant to protocols established by County. County will treat calls from the Park with equal priority and dispatching decisions will be based on need, without regard to origin of the call.

    c. County agrees to provide personnel to answer the 9-1-1 phone system as presently installed in the County Dispatch Center for calls from the Park property 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

    d. County agrees to maintain recordings of all 9-1-1 calls and dispatch transmissions for a period of 30 days, or longer upon the specific request of the Metroparks.

    e. County agrees to provide Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) services to the Metroparks Police Department's administrative personnel, investigators, and patrol officers as requested, authorized and controlled by policies, rules and law governing the use of LEIN and NCIC.

5. Administrative and Financial Responsibility.

    a. The County's provision of dispatch services to the Metroparks shall be administered as follows:

        i. The dispatch services transferred to the County shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the County. The County shall issue orders, policies and procedures for the administration of the Dispatch Center.

1. The Dispatch Center is under the administrative control of the Director of the Livingston County 9-1-1 Central Dispatch/Emergency Management Department.

2. Nothing in this agreement precludes employees of the Metroparks and employees of the Dispatch Center from communicated appropriately to ensure the efficient operation of their departments.

ii. While the dispatch services transferred to the County shall be under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the County, the Dispatch Center shall receive advice for the services called for herein from the 9-1-1 Administrative Oversight Board under existing terms of the Board of Commissioners approved E9-1-1 service plan.

iii. The Metroparks spokesperson on the 9-1-1 Administrative Oversight Board is the at-large law enforcement representative.

iv. If the Metroparks objects to a policy or procedure utilized by the Dispatch Center in the provision of dispatch services that has not been resolved at a lower level to the satisfaction of the Parties, the Metroparks may submit such objection(s) to review by the 9-1-1 Administrative Oversight Board through its representative.

v. In the event the matter is not resolved to the Metroparks satisfaction by the 9-1-1 Administrative Oversight Board, the Metroparks may request the issue be reviewed by the Board of Commissioners' Public Safety Committee.

b. In consideration for the County's acceptance of the Metroparks transfer and interim dispatch services, the Metroparks shall pay the County:

i. <u>Set-up Expenses.</u>

1. Initial, one-time cost of $960 for mapping incurred by the County in connection with the implementation of this Agreement to provide dispatch services to the Metroparks shall be the responsibility of the Metroparks. There are no other set-up costs for which the Metroparks is responsible.

ii. <u>Capital Improvements.</u>

1. Capital improvements to the Dispatch Center equipment, including the payment of the cost and/or financing thereof, shall be the responsibility of the County unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

iii. Equipment Improvements.

1. If the County makes capital improvements to the Dispatch Center which necessitates alteration or replacement of communications equipment for any Metroparks vehicle, office or employee, in order for the efficient provision of services pursuant to this Agreement, the Metroparks shall be solely responsible for the purchase of compatible equipment for its vehicles, employees and offices.
2. The County shall inform the Metroparks as soon as practicable when the County:
    a. approves such capital improvements, or
    b. replaces or upgrades dispatch equipment.

iv. Operations.

1. As to the Livingston Park Portions, it is agreed by the Parties dispatch service for the Metroparks shall be provided without additional fees other than the County's ordinary collection of 9-1-1 surcharges under provisions of the Emergency Service Enabling Act, P.A. 32 of 1986, as amended.
2. As to the Oakland Park Portion, until such time as the County obtains such plan amendments, agreements and/or approvals for the Oakland Park Portion to be within the 9-1-1 service jurisdiction of the County, the County will charge the Metroparks to dispatch all of its police calls a flat monthly fee equivalent to the surcharge rate for lines and devices within the County's 9-1-1 service jurisdiction for all Authority lines or devices within the Oakland Park Portion. If and when the Oakland Park Portion is included within the 9-1-1 service jurisdiction of the County, this additional fee shall cease.
    a. The Livingston County surcharge rate for 2010 is $1.85 per device, per month. The Metroparks reports it has two devices in the Oakland Park Portion with 9-1-1 service not directed to Livingston County 9-1-1 Central Dispatch. The operational costs for providing dispatch service to the Metroparks, unless and until the Livingston County surcharge rate is altered, is therefore:
        i. $1.85 X 2 = $3.70 per month

ii. Operational costs shall be paid to the County by the Metroparks in whole month increments at a rate of $1.85 per device or line per month notwithstanding the start and end dates of this agreement or the date a line or device was added or deleted from the list of surcharge eligible lines and devices used in the Oakland Park Portion.

c. Personnel.

i. All personnel necessary to provide the services under this Agreement shall be employees of the County and shall be subject to the applicable County collective bargaining agreement, policies, procedures and Dispatch Center standard operating guides.

ii. Neither Party is agreeing to employ any employee of the MPD or the other Party, nor assume, in whole or in part, any legal obligation of the MPD or the other Party.

iii. Neither Party will assume any liability for any complaint or action of any employee of the other Party or the MPD, including but not limited to grievances, unfair labor practices, unemployment claims, worker's compensation claims or other administrative claims or legal actions.

iv. The Parties further agree to abide by the policies and procedures established by the 9-1-1 Administrative Oversight Board.

d. Documents and Records.

i. The Parties shall exchange copies of all reports, correspondence and other documents which each Party produces regarding dispatch services and dispatch activities.

ii. The recipient of these documents shall treat them in the same manner as the provider treats them. For example, documents which are confidential shall be marked as such and shall be treated in accordance with the provider's instruction.

iii. Documents and records produced by the County in connection with the delivery of dispatch service to the Metroparks, including but not limited to, printed documents, E9-1-1 telephone records, printed forms, electronic dispatch records, audio records on or within any media, digital photographs, printed photographs and video records shall remain the property of the County.

iv. The County agrees to provide the Metroparks with copies of all aforementioned documents and records relating to the Metroparks

activities as those activities relate to the dispatch services provided by the County upon receipt of a written request for such records on forms provided by the County.

1. The County may charge the Metroparks a reasonable and ordinary fee for preparing and responding to requests for documents and/or records.

v. The Metroparks agrees to immediately copy the County on information and record requests made to it by any person or party under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, P.A. 442 of 1976, which relate in any way to the dispatch services the County provides for the Park.

vi. The County agrees to immediately copy the Metroparks on information and record requests made to it by any person or party under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, P.A. 442 of 1976, which relate in any way to the operations of the Park.

6. Equity, Assets and Liabilities.

a. All equity in assets of the Dispatch Center shall remain the property of the County.

b. All liabilities of the Dispatch Center or of the County with respect to the Dispatch Center shall remain liabilities of the County.

c. Any payments for services provided by the Metroparks to the County pursuant to this agreement shall not grant the Metroparks any interest whatsoever in the County's equipment, assets or property.

d. Any assets purchased or provided by either Party for the other's use shall be returned upon the provider's demand at the provider's expense.

7. Term of Agreement.

a. As to the Livingston Park Portion (or the Oakland Park Portion, if and only if paragraph 5(b)(i) is finalized, this Agreement shall be in effect for five (5) years, beginning on the _____ day of _____, _____, and ending on the _____ day of _____, _____.

i. This Agreement is automatically renewable for five (5) year periods unless terminated by either Party in accordance with this paragraph.

b. As to the Oakland Park Portion, if paragraph 5(b)(i) cannot be accomplished, this Agreement will terminate on the date that the Department transfers dispatch service to another dispatch center.

c. Either Party may terminate this agreement at any time by providing written notice to the other's chief executive officer as practicable. Parties agree whenever possible to provide one (1) year notice for termination of this Agreement.

d. The Agreement may be terminated upon the County or Metroparks breach of any term of this Agreement. To declare breach of the Agreement the following must first occur:

i. The non-breaching party must give the breaching party written notice, which includes at least:

1. The facts of the alleged breach;

2. A demand to cure the breach by a date which is no less than 14-days from the date of the notice;

3. A statement that the Agreement is terminated on the date set forth in the notice if the breach is not cured as demanded.

ii. The breaching party fails to cure the breach by the date in the notice.

iii. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent either Party from seeking specific performance or any other available remedy in the event of a breech of this Agreement.

8. Revenue.

a. The Parties agree to cooperate to receive any grant monies or other revenue from sources available to emergency dispatch service or training of dispatch personnel.

9. Liability and Hold Harmless Provision.

a. The County shall be responsible for providing insurance liability coverage for all operations of its Dispatch Center including provision of dispatch services to the Department.

b. The Metroparks shall be responsible for providing insurance liability coverage for all its operations including provision for receipt of dispatch service from the Dispatch Center.

c. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Metroparks agrees to hold the County harmless for any and all third party claims, suits, demands, judgments or causes of action made against the County, their elected or appointed officials, employees, agents or volunteers for the actions of the Metroparks elected or appointed officials, employees, agents or volunteers arising from or in connections with the performance of this Agreement.

This obligation survives the termination of the Agreement if the act or omission occurred prior to the termination of the Agreement and it is the basis of the claim, demand, suit, action, or proceeding. By entering into this provision neither party waives any claims or defense of governmental immunity.

d. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the County agrees to hold the Metroparks harmless for any and all third party claims, suits, demands, judgments or causes of action made against the Metroparks, their elected or appointed officials, employees, agents or volunteers for the actions of the County's elected or appointed officials, employees, agents or volunteers arising from or in connections with the performance of this Agreement. This obligation survives the termination of the Agreement if the act or omission occurred prior to the termination of the Agreement and it is the basis of the claim, demand, suit, action, or proceeding. By entering into this provision neither party waives any claims or defense of governmental immunity.

10. Force Majeure.

a. Except as otherwise provided, neither party shall be obligated to perform its obligations under this contract, nor deemed to be in default, if performance is prevented by:

i. Fire not caused by the negligence of either party, earthquake, flood, act of God, civil commotion, terrorism, or;

ii. Any law, ordinance, rule, regulation or order of any public or military authority stemming from the existence of economic or energy controls, hostilities, war or government law or regulation.

iii. Any labor dispute which results in a strike, picket or boycott affecting any service to be provided by this Agreement.

b. The County will, however, use its best efforts to provide service during such conditions and will use its best efforts to give the Metroparks dispatch service as good as it provides for itself.

c. The Metroparks will also use its best efforts during such conditions pay for the services it receives in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

11. Miscellaneous Provisions.

a. Nothing in this Agreement shall be interpreted as precluding the Parties from associating with another municipality in a manner that does not compromise the services covered by this Agreement.

b. This Agreement may be approved in counterparts.

c. This Agreement shall be effective when approved and executed.

d. If the County or Metroparks must resort to judicial proceedings to enforce the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the prevailing party or parties shall be entitled to reimbursement of its or their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

e. Failure to enforce a term or condition of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver of that term and condition in subsequent enforcement proceedings.

f. If any provision of this Agreement is determined to be invalid, it shall be severed and the remaining provisions shall be deemed valid, binding and enforceable.

g. This Agreement contains the complete expression of the Parties' understanding regarding the subjects contained herein. All prior or contemporaneous oral or written agreements are merged herein. This Agreement may not be modified except in writing duly approved and signed by all Parties.

For Livingston County

Maggie Jones

Chair, Livingston County Board of Commissioners

Date: _____

For Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority

Harry E. Lester

Chairman, HCMA Board of Commissioners

Date: _____

Anthony V. Marrocco

Secretary, HCMA Board of Commissioners

Date: _____

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

REPORT

To: Board of Commissioners
From: Michael Arens, PE, Chief Engineer
Subject: Wave Pool Motor Emergency Repairs
Date: July 8, 2010

On May 27, 2010, two of the three 100-hp electric motors which power the wave generating system at the Lake Erie Wave Pool failed. Failure of the motors resulted in the wave-making equipment not being available for the upcoming Memorial Day weekend, thereby hampering full use and enjoyment of the pool by the public and resulting in reduced revenues.

Immediately after discovery of the failure, estimates were received to remove, recondition and reinstall the two motors, and to remove, test and reinstall the third motor, on an emergency basis. The estimates were in excess of the Director's normal $10,000 approval limit.

To obtain Board approval at the next scheduled meeting of the Board of Commissioners on June 10, 2010 would have delayed completion of the repairs. Due to the emergency nature of the work, Director Miller, with the approval of Chairman Lester, authorized staff to proceed with the project on May 28. This authorization was in accordance with Section XV (c) of the HCMA Bylaws as amended June 18, 2009, which provides for the expenditure of funds not exceeding $50,000 in the event of an emergency.

Reconditioning of the electric motors was completed by Kerr Pump and Supply on July 10, 2010, and the Wave Pool has been fully operational since that time. Total billings on the project were $16,597.00.

Recommendation: that the Board of Commissioners receive and file this report as recommended by Chief Engineer Arens and staff.

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

REPORT

To: Board of Commissioners
From: David Moilanen, Deputy Director
Subject: Metroparks Camping Report
Date: July 8, 2010

For years the Metroparks have offered camping opportunities for organized groups at various group camp sites within the Metroparks. Following the research and report on family camping, which was developed in 2009 and presented to the Board (see attached copy of that report) at the July, 2009 Commission meeting, staff continues to explore and initiate opportunities for family and individual camping opportunities at several locations within the Metroparks. In light of the difficult economic circumstances and declining property tax revenues, staff is implementing alternative camping opportunities that result in minimal additional costs. As we add alternative camping options staff will assess the demand for camping and make adjustments in offerings accordingly.

The attached informational sheet outlines the current group camping facilities within the Metroparks including recent attendance figures, additional family camping events that have been conducted in 2009 or have been scheduled for 2010, and identifies possible sites and types of camping that are being explored by staff. Generally, the types of camping programs scheduled and being explored are low impact, rustic tent camping that would be conducted on specified dates and that would require relatively small infrastructure developments. For example, in 2009, a rustic camping weekend was held at Baypoint Beach of Stony Creek Metropark. In spite of the relatively short time we had for promoting the event and the poor weather the weekend of the event, 52 people participated and we received very positive comments. In 2010, three of these camping weekends are scheduled at Stony Creek. The first one, held in June, had 87 participants. At Kensington, an equestrian camping weekend was held in 2009 with more than 100 people camping. Two equestrian camping weekends were scheduled for 2010 and three are already planned for 2011. A weekend camping program is planned for August at the group camp of Hudson Mills. During these camping weekends, in addition to the regular park amenities, campers can participate in special activities such as interpretive programs, the rock climbing wall and a group bonfire. For most of the weekend programs conducted, we have been able to cover costs or generate a modest net revenue.

While the scheduled weekend camping events are a good way to examine and evaluate the viability of camping in some of the Metroparks, we also are researching the areas and opportunities for establishing and operating unscheduled season-long camp grounds for 2011. We are focusing on modifying parts of existing group camps at Wolcott Mill, Kensington, Hudson Mills and Lower Huron to provide family/individual tent camping, and developing hike-in back country camping at Wolcott Mill, Stony Creek and on the recently acquired Schmitt Lake property at Indian Springs.

We believe these types of camping opportunities will provide camping opportunities that are currently under supplied in the area, and that they can be done for relatively small capital costs. We will continue to work on expanding camping activities within the Metroparks and will keep the Board updated on progress with this expansion.

Attachments:

Current Metropark Camping
2009 Camping Study Report
2010 Updates to 2009 Camping Studay

RECOMMENDATION: that the Board of Commissioners receive and file this report as prepared by Deputy Director Moilanen and Chief Planner Nyquist and made by staff.

PARK	FACILITY	CAMP TYPE						2009		2010 YTD	
		Group Camp	Canoe Camp	Rustic Special Events	Equestrian Events	Tents (only)	Hike / Back Country	Group / Canoe Camp (EF) Attendance	Weekend Event (SE) Attendance	Group / Canoe Camp (EF) Attendance	Weekend Event (SE) Attendance
Metro Beach	- -										
Wolcott Mill	Camp Rotary	EF		PF	PF	PF		4926		2000	
Stony Creek	Baypoint			SE					52		87
Stony Creek	Winter Cove						PF				
Indian Springs	Schmitt Lake						PF				
Kensington	Group Camp	EF	EF		SE	PF		6041	100	1544	80
Kensington	Maple Beach			PF		PF					
Huron Meadows	Cedar Ridge					PF					
Hudson Mills	Group Camp	EF	EF	PF		PF		2815		1535	
Dexter-Huron	- -										
Delhi	- -										
Lower Huron	Group Camp	EF	EF			PF		8423		2059	
Lower Huron	Tulip Tree			PF							
Willow	Washago Pond			PF							
Oakwoods	- -										
Lake Erie	Activity Area			PF							
								2009 Total		2010 YTD	
								22,357		7,305	

EF	Existing Facility - Camping is allowed year-round for youth groups and paddlers
SE	Scheduled Events - Camping is allowed on designated weekends.
PF	Possible Future Site - Sites suitable for camping on designated weekends.

Group Camp	Year-round camping for organized youth groups such as scouts, church groups
Canoe Camp	Year-round camping for paddlers on the Huron River
Rustic Events	On specified weekends families and friends can camp in RVs, pop-up tents, or ground tents. Sites have basic amenities. Includes organized programs and activities.
Equestrian Events	On specified weekends, equestrians can set up camp.
Tents (only)	When not in use by organized youth groups, individuals and families can camp in tents. Sites have basic amenities.
Hike / Back Country	Campers hike into a designated camp site. Sites have no amenities (carry-in, carry-out).

In 2009, Stony Creek Metropark hosted a rustic family camping weekend in August. With little time for promotion and despite cool, rainy weather, total attendance was 52.

In 2010, Stony Creek Metropark hosted a rustic family camping weekend in June. Total attendance was 87. Two additional weekends are planned for 2010, one in July and another in August.

In 2009, Kensington Metropark hosted an equestrian camping weekend in August. Promoted by the Kensington Trail Riders Association, over 100 people attended the event.
In 2010, Kensington Metropark hosted an equestrian camping weekend in June. Promoted by the Kensington Trail Riders Association, 80 people attended the event. Two additional events are scheduled for 2010 one in August and another in September.

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

CAMPGROUND FEASIBILITY REPORT

August 2009

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INTRODUCTION

A decade ago, with increased leisure time, greater mobility, and available discretionary, disposable income; Americans began to seek exciting new recreation opportunities. It was not uncommon for persons of means to purchase vacation homes on lakes and rivers. Travel to distant vacation spots by plane, cruise ships, and recreational vehicles (RVs) grew significantly. Gas was cheap and Americans were prosperous. Pampering oneself and family by getting off the ground, out of the tent, and into the family camper for a cross country adventure was within reach of many. The public and private campground industry exploded as providers scampered to construct, own, and manage modern campgrounds. Business was good and camping in RVs was becoming an increasingly popular alternate to expensive hotels and resorts.

Enter 2009. "According to a report on RV trends commissioned by the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association (RVIA) RV shipments are anticipated to stabilize by the start of 2009 and then grow through the balance of 2009. Growth in shipments is expected to be slowed in 2009 because of America's sluggish economic growth and low consumer confidence."

In addition, "shipments through May, 2008 were down 14% from 2007. Dr. Richard Curtin, Director of Consumer Surveys at the University of Michigan, projects that total RV shipments will go down in 2008 due to higher credit standards, falling household wealth, slower growth in real incomes, and diminished consumer confidence." On the other hand, the report predicts that new trends will include shorter trips close to home. "Research shows that RVers will choose to spend more time enjoying the campground experience and less on the road in order to save fuel. With more than 16,000 campgrounds nationwide, RV users save fuel and cut costs by staying closer to home. Whether they travel five miles or 500, they still enjoy the same outdoors experience."

> "Population and demographic trends favor long-term RV market growth. Buyers aged 35-54 are the largest segment of RV owners, according to the 2005 University of Michigan study commissioned by RVIA. Every day, 11,000 Americans turn 50, according to U.S. Census figures. RV sales will benefit as aging baby-boomers continue to enter the age range in which RV ownership is highest. According to Dr. Richard Curtin, director of surveys at the University of Michigan, by the end of the decade, the number of consumers aged 50 to 64 will total 57 million — 38 percent higher than in 2000."

Contrary to the rather glowing report commissioned by the RVIA cited above, actual statistics from the National Park Service, the State of Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), and Oakland County Parks and Recreation (OCPR), campground use is, at the best, stable (2006-2008). There are indicators, however, that suggest a decline in camping, including RV camping. There is some opinion that the old adage of "if you build it, they will come", no longer holds true with campgrounds. Another misconception is that RV campgrounds are profitable ventures. While that might hold true in the private facilities, staffers of the MDNR and OCPR have suggested that their respective agencies provide camping as a service and not to make a profit. Declining revenues and increased costs of operations is making it ever the more difficult to maintain and deliver a quality camping and recreation experience.

INFORMED DECISION

Per discussions at the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners in December of 2008, Staff has initiated a preliminary Campground Development Feasibility Study (PCFS). This study will provide a basis for discussion and decision making regarding the potential for successful campground development in the Metroparks. The final product will include:

1. National, state, and local camping data
2. Campground design criteria
3. A list of potential sites
4. Development site plans
5. Cost estimates
6. Operations plans
7. Maintenance plans
8. Regulatory plans

MARKET ANALYSIS

The market analysis includes the following:

1. Report on the trends within the campground industry including statistics across the country, the state, and locally.
2. Report on local demographics.
3. Describe the profile of the average campground patron.
4. Determine local recreation trends.

Other important considerations include:

1. Identification of competitors
2. Description of competitors' facilities
3. Compilation of competitors' budgets, occupancy rates, and operations and management plans
4. What camper segments are growing (tent vs. RV users, overnight vs. extended)
5. How are family travel preferences changing?
6. What factors motivate a person to select a particular campground?
7. What types of campground recreational facilities are most important today?
8. Important Design Criteria to Consider
9. What is the ideal number of camp sites per capita?
10. What is the demand for camping in the five county region?
11. What is the expected level of service?
12. What are the appropriate and needed support facilities and recreation activities?

The study includes an analysis of Metropark properties to:

1. Determine suitable location(s) within the Metropark system
2. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of potential sites
3. Prepare site plan(s)
4. Prepare construction cost estimate(s)
5. Prepare operations and management plan(s)
6. Project occupancy/use
7. Determine potential investment risks
8. Prepare a business and marketing strategy

LOCATION

The campground location should be accessible, attractive and convenient for visitors. Such location factors as area aesthetics, noise safety and other factors contribute to the customer's decision to visit and stay at your campground. Generally, campers travel from within a 25 – 150 mile radius from home.

A location with visibility from a heavily traveled Interstate highway will attract transient or overnight campers. These campers typically stop for one night of rest and continue traveling the next day. Few amenities or recreation activities are needed for this type of visitor.

Other leisure travelers view a campground as their "destination" and stay for a longer period of time. A more remote location is desired by campers who dislike the noise or sight of traffic. Access and visibility, while important, are secondary to the campground's quality and cleanliness, amenities, recreation opportunities, and nearby attractions.

In addition to location within a region the location should be evaluated for desirable site conditions as follows:

A. Manmade Conditions

1. Accessibility and Highway access
2. ADA compliance
3. Adjacent land uses
4. Proximity to services (food, fuel, shopping, etc.)
5. Proximity to nearby attractions
6. Aesthetic value
7. Wildlife presence

B. Natural Conditions

1. Topography
2. Drainage
3. Soil suitability
4. Tree coverage
5. Water Features and frontage

COMPETITION

Probably the most important part of a campground market analysis is examining current and proposed competition. This report includes participation from the State of Michigan Department of Natural Resources Parks and Recreation (MDNRE) and Oakland County Parks and Recreation (OCPR) to learn about their operating characteristics and performance. An important part of this analysis is estimating our competitor's monthly and annual operating performance. One key measure of performance is the monthly or annual occupancy percent. Both agencies report that weekday occupancy was approximately 30 – 35% (2006-2007) and down to 15 – 30% (2008), with 80-90% (2006-2007) on regular weekends, and 100% occupancy on Holiday weekends. While a high concentration of campground sites can define a camping destination, too many sites can lead to depressed occupancy levels.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This study will consider sites for Recreational Vehicle (RV) sites with recreational activities that will cater to families and groups who will stay for a period of time as opposed to those travelers that might just be passing through. The campground will be geared to accommodate the recreation and leisure preferences of nearby city residents.

Assumptions based on the campground industry research suggest that the patrons will need RV sites with electrical service and modern restrooms in addition to other amenities; they will drive 2-4 hours for a weekend stay and 4-6 hours for an extended stay; they will hike, bike, fish, and swim; they camp 2-3 weekends a season (usually holidays); they camp with 3-5 persons (usually family members) and may join friends at a campground.

The following data is provided by the recreational vehicle and private campground owner/operator industries. The persons participating in the survey are "campers". The general population is not frequently surveyed to determine the percent of the residents within southeast Michigan who participate in camping activities. However research conducted in 1995 at Michigan State University has drawn some interesting conclusions. The following are Excerpts from "Camping, Trails and Dispersed Recreation", a 1995 special report on the status and potential of Michigan natural resources by Charles M. Nelson and Contributions from Daniel M. Spotts, Denis Auger and Hector Chiunti.

CAMPING DATA

- There were 91,509 developed campsites in 1,274 campgrounds in 1992
- The number of campsites is roughly equal to the number of guest rooms in Michigan hotels and motels.
- The majority of developed camping opportunities are provided by the private sector.
- Public developed camping is largely provided by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and local units of government, with relatively little provided by the federal government.
- Over half of the developed campsites in Michigan are in the southern third of the state.
- In 1986, Michigan had almost twice as many public campgrounds as any other Great Lakes state and slightly more private campgrounds.
- The number of campers declined from 1970 to 1980. Now it remains relatively static.
- In 1977, the MDNR estimated that there were 78,505 campsites in Michigan. In 1985, there were an estimated 92,803 campsites, with the growth in supply coming from the commercial and local, public sectors.
- Between 1960 and 1982, it is estimated that the percentage of Americans 12 and older who went camping once in the previous year rose from 8% to 19%. Based on a nationwide study of recreationists at public facilities, there were an estimated 61 million camping trips taken by one or more Americans in 1987. Projections suggest that nationwide by the year 2020; the number of camping trips will increase by 55%. (There were no estimates for camping participation in Michigan.)

CAMPER CHARACTERISTICS

State Park (publicly owned campgrounds) campers:

- have the longest average length of stay
- are more likely to participate in hiking.
- comprise 24% of the summer Michigan camping market of 3.6 million campsite nights.

Commercial (privately owned campgrounds) campers were most likely:

- to be non-residents of Michigan
- to have the shortest average length of stay
- to camp in a trailer, motor home or other self-contained unit
- to be new to the campground where sampled

Commercial campers were less likely to participate in complementary recreation activities such as fishing and hiking; and they comprise 54% of the Michigan summer camping market.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS AND ISSUES

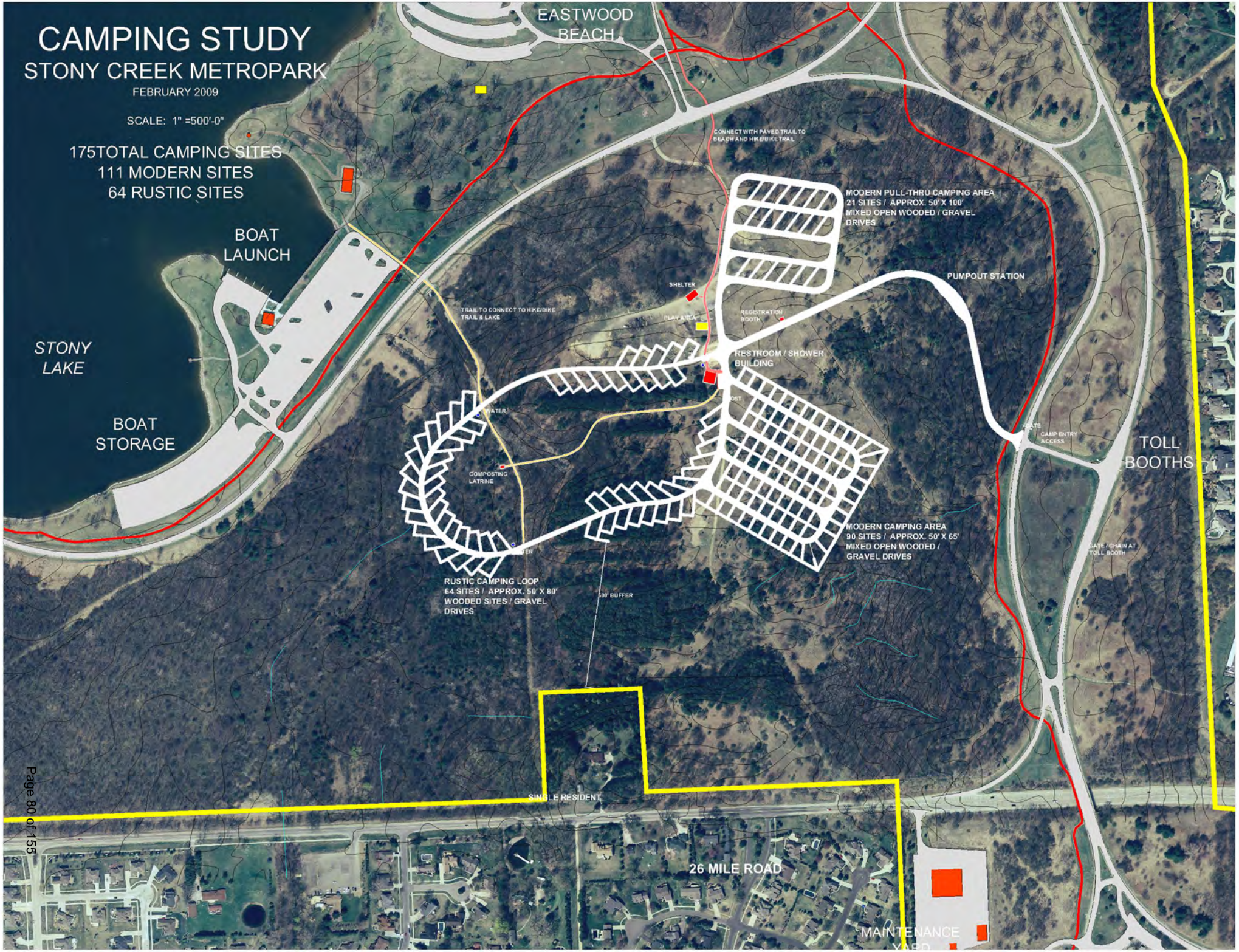
Key issues for the public sector providers include:

- declining support from general tax dollars and increased reliance on user fees
- regulation of dispersed camping
- balancing a public agency's role in providing recreation while safeguarding natural resources
- the ill-defined image and role of local public campgrounds
- law enforcement and visitor, employee and facility security
- conflicts between campers and among campers and other outdoor recreationists

Issues that are important for all camping providers include:

- decreasing the capacity of campgrounds to be better in tune with demand
- understanding the impact of camping on state and local economies
- effectively marketing Michigan camping opportunities to residents and non-residents
- improving environmental protection within campgrounds to protect the resources that attract campers
- managing insect and wildlife pests
- improving coordination between the public and private providers including the need to gather more comparable data concerning campers, camping and campgrounds.

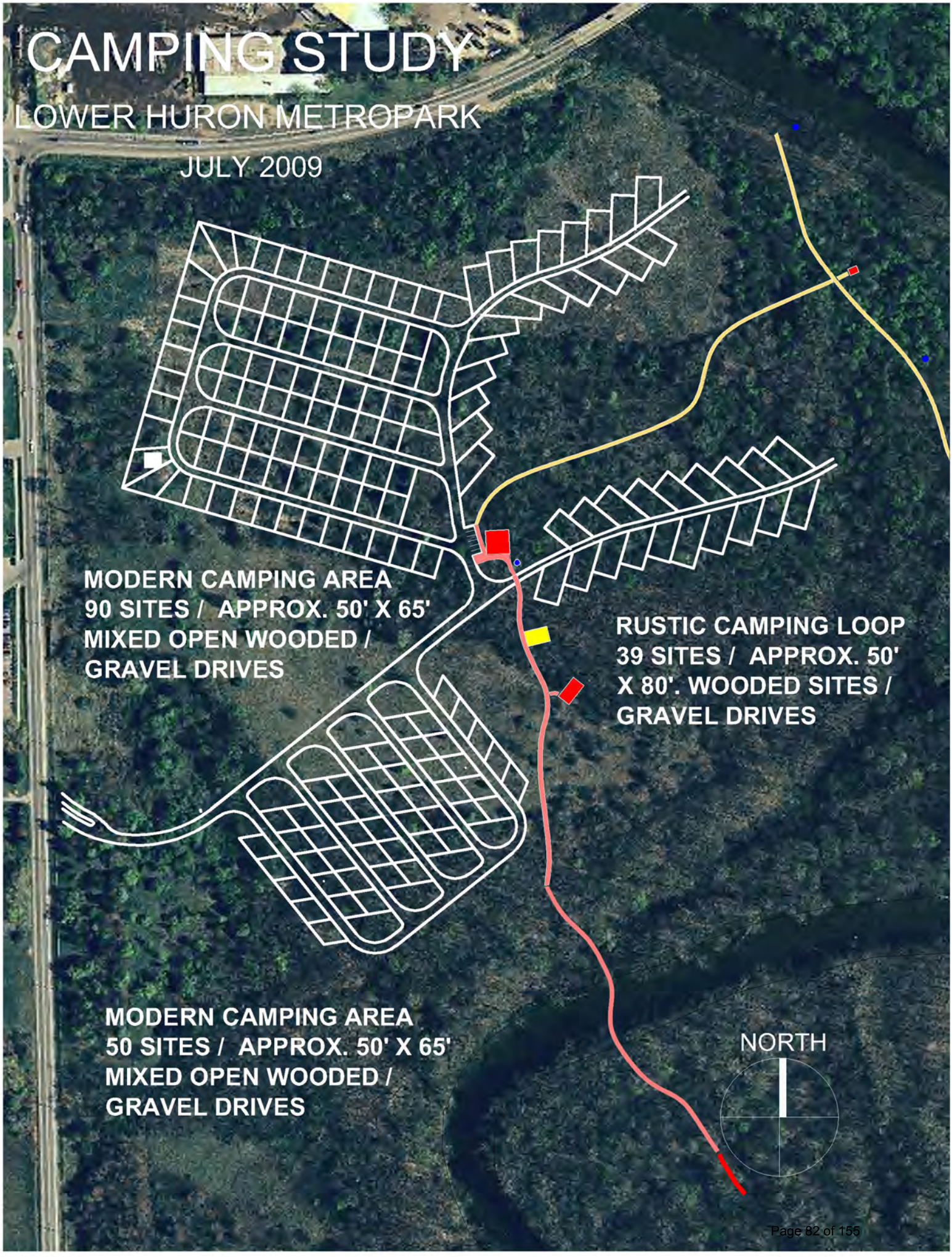
The following are site plans for combined modern and rustic campgrounds at Stony Creek Metropark in Macomb County and Lower Huron Metropark in Wayne County. Both are similar in size and scope of work. Both would cost approximately three million dollars to construct. Based on the typical occupancy rates of 30% experienced by similar campgrounds in the area the campgrounds would operate in the red or break even.


CAMPING STUDY
STONY CREEK METROPARK
FEBRUARY 2009
SCALE: 1" =500'-0"
175TOTAL CAMPING SITES
111 MODERN SITES
64 RUSTIC SITES
EASTWOOD BEACH
CONNECT WITH PAVED TRAIL TO BEACH AND HIKE/BIKE TRAIL
BOAT LAUNCH
MODERN PULL-THRU CAMPING AREA
21 SITES / APPROX. 50' X 100'
MIXED OPEN WOODED / GRAVEL DRIVES
PUMPOUT STATION
SHELTER
TRAIL TO CONNECT TO HIKE/BIKE TRAIL & LAKE
PLAY AREA
REGISTRATION BOOTH
STONY LAKE
RESTROOM / SHOWER BUILDING
BOAT STORAGE
WATER
CAMP ENTRY ACCESS
TOLL BOOTHS
COMPOSTING LATRINE
MODERN CAMPING AREA
90 SITES / APPROX. 50' X 65'
MIXED OPEN WOODED / GRAVEL DRIVES
GATE / CHAIN AT TOLL BOOTH
RUSTIC CAMPING LOOP
64 SITES / APPROX. 50' X 80'
WOODED SITES / GRAVEL DRIVES
300' BUFFER
SINGLE RESIDENT
26 MILE ROAD
MAINTENANCE YARD

Park:	STONY CREEK METROPARK
County:	Macomb
Community:	Washington Township
Site Location:	South of Eastwood Beach and Boat Launch
Type:	Modern
No. of Sites:	111
Type:	Rustic
No. of Sites:	64
Cost Estimate:	$3,058,000

This development is an example of a new development with a mix of modern and rustic sites. The location provides good access to park amenities while remaining out of the sight of regular day-use patrons. The site is located such that it can remain open to 24 hour access while the access to the park remains closed after regular hours. The rolling, steep topography is the only limiting factor. The steep slopes require that portions of the entry road be paved resulting in a slightly higher construction cost. Development costs include the paved entry road, gravel road in the remainder of the site, preparation of individual camp sites (grading, tent pads, site ID post, picnic table, and fire ring).

	Quantity	Unit	Cost	Total
Sanitary Main 8"	2,000	Ln.Ft.	$ 50	$ 100,000
Sanitary Manhole	7	Each	$ 3,000	$ 21,000
Tap existing Sanitary	1	Lump Sum	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Water Main 4"	600	Ln.Ft.	$ 30	$ 18,000
Water Main 3"	2,900	Ln.Ft.	$ 28	$ 81,200
Water Main 2"	5,670	Ln.Ft.	$ 25	$ 141,750
GV & W	15	Each	$ 2,600	$ 39,000
Dump Station	1	Lump Sum	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
Water Refill Hydrants	3	Each	$ 500	$ 1,500
Electrical Pedestal	84	Each	$ 450	$ 37,800
Electrical Wire	6,375	Ln.Ft.. Ft.	$ 12	$ 76,500
Comfort / Bath house Station	1	Lump Sum	$ 750,000	$ 750,000
Control Building	1	Lump Sum	$ 150,000	$ 150,000
Composting Latrine	1	Lump Sum	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Walking Path 10' wide paved	1,955	Ln.Ft.	$ 45	$ 87,975
Walking Path 10' wide gravel	2,215	Ln.Ft.	$ 27	$ 59,805
New Camp Road Paved 22' Wide	48,548	Sq. Ft.	$ 5	$ 242,740
New Camp Road Gravel Width Varies	59,286	Sq. Ft.	$ 3	$ 177,858
Campsite Grading & Clearing (Modern)	111	Each	$ 1,500	$ 166,500
Campsite Grading & Clearing (Rustic)	64	Each	$ 750	$ 48,000
Picnic Tables & Fire Rings	175	Each	$ 350	$ 61,250
Shelter	1	Each	$ 25,000	$ 25,000
Tree Plantings / Screening	1	Lump Sum	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Park Road Gates	2	Each	$ 20,000	$ 40,000
7 Paved Handicap Spaces	1	Lump Sum	$ 42,000	$ 42,000
Small Tot Lot / Play Area	1	Lump Sum	$ 60,000	$ 60,000
			Estimated Construction Cost	$ 2,547,878
			20% Contingency	509,576
			Total Estimated Construction Cost	$ 3,058,000


CAMPING STUDY
LOWER HURON METROPARK
JULY 2009
MODERN CAMPING AREA
90 SITES / APPROX. 50' X 65'
MIXED OPEN WOODED /
GRAVEL DRIVES
RUSTIC CAMPING LOOP
39 SITES / APPROX. 50'
X 80'. WOODED SITES /
GRAVEL DRIVES
MODERN CAMPING AREA
50 SITES / APPROX. 50' X 65'
MIXED OPEN WOODED /
GRAVEL DRIVES
NORTH

Park:	LOWER HURON METROPARK
County:	Wayne
Community:	Van Buren Township
Site Location:	Former Robbe Farm
Type:	Modern
No. of Sites:	140
Type:	Rustic
No. of Sites:	39
Cost Estimate:	$3,000,000

This development is an example of a new development with a mix of modern and rustic sites. The site is located such that it can remain open to 24 hour access while the access to the park remains closed after regular hours. Development costs include the paved entry road, gravel road in the remainder of the site, preparation of individual camp sites (grading, tent pads, site ID post, picnic table, and fire ring).

	Quantity	Unit	Cost	Total
Sanitary Main 8" ($50/ft)	2000	Ln.Ft.	$50	$100,000
Sanitary Manhole	7	Each	$3,000	$21,000
Tap existing Sanitary	1	Lump Sum	$5,000	$5,000
Water Main 4" ($30/ft)	600	Ln.Ft.	$30	$18,000
Water Main 3" ($28/ft)	2900	Ln.Ft.	$28	$81,200
Water Main 2" ($25/ft)	5670	Ln.Ft.	$25	$141,750
GV & W	15	Each	$2,600	$39,000
Dump Station	1	Lump Sum	$15,000	$15,000
Water Refill Hydrants	3	Each	$500	$1,500
Electrical Pedestal	84	Each	$450	$37,800
Electrical Wire	6375	Ln.Ft.. Ft.	$12	$76,500
Comfort / Bath house Station	1	Lump Sum	$750,000	$750,000
Control Building	1	Lump Sum	$150,000	$150,000
Composting Latrine	1	Lump Sum	$50,000	$50,000
Walking Path 10' wide paved	1955	Ln.Ft.	$45	$87,975
Walking Path 10' wide gravel	2215	Ln.Ft.	$27	$59,805
New Camp Road Paved 22' Wide(5$/sf	41000	Sq. Ft.	$5	$205,000
New Camp Road Gravel Width Varies(3	46000	Sq. Ft.	$3	$138,000
Campsite Grading & Clearing (Modern)	140	Each	$1,500	$210,000
Campsite Grading & Clearing (Rustic)	39	Each	$750	$29,250
Picnic Tables & Fire Rings	179	Each	$350	$62,650
Shelter	1	Each	$25,000	$25,000
Tree Plantings / Screening	1	Lump Sum	$50,000	$50,000
Park Road Gates	2	Each	$20,000	$40,000
7 Paved Handicap Spaces	1	Lump Sum	$42,000	$42,000
Small Tot Lot / Play Area	1	Lump Sum	$60,000	$60,000
			Estimated Construction Cost	$2,496,430
			20% Contingency	$499,286
			Total Estimated Construction Cost	$2,996,000

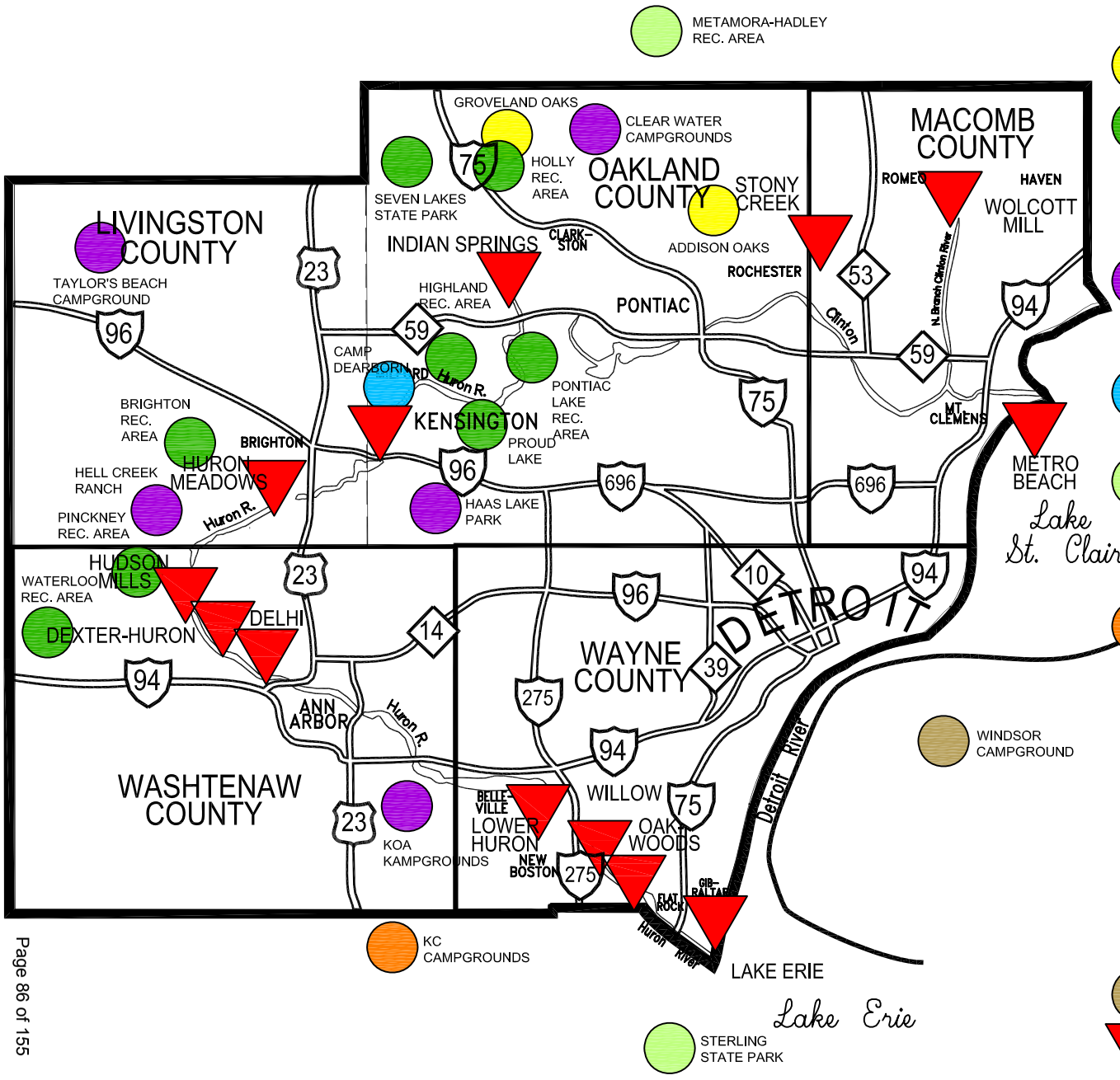
PROJECTED OPERATIONS BUDGET FOR CAMPGROUNDS

STONY CREEK	901	903		908			
Full-time Positions	Wages	Fringe Benefits	Total Compensation	Social Security 0.0765	No. of Positions	% Campground Operations	Total
Administration							
Park Superintendant	$ 90,000	$ 8,000	$ 98,000	$ 7,500	1.0	0.0	$ -
Assisstant Park Superintendant	78,000	4,000	82,000	$ 6,300	1.0	0	-
Park Operations Tech	62,100	3,000	65,100	$ 5,000	1.0	5%	3,255
Park Secretary	51,200	2,000	53,200	$ 4,100	1.0	3%	1,596
Operations/Campground/Warehouse	52,500	300	52,800	4,000	1	40%	21,120
Maintenance							
Maintenance Supervisor	$ 78,000		$ 78,000	$ 6,000	1.0	5%	$ 3,900
Grounds Foreman	60,000		60,000	$ 4,600	1.0	5%	3,000
Grounds Maintenance Worker	52,000		52,000	$ 4,000	1.0		52,000
Buildings Foreman	60,000		60,000	$ 4,600		5%	3,000
Building Maintenance Worker	52,000		52,000	$ 4,000			52,000
Mechanic	52,000		52,000	$ 4,000	0.9	1%	468
Sr. Warehouse Clerk	52,000		52,000	$ 4,000	0.9		46,800
	$ 739,800	$ 17,300	$ 757,100		9.8		$ 187,139
Regulatory							
Sergeant	$ 65,000						
Corporal	$ 60,000						
Officer, P.O.A.M.	$ 56,000						
Part Time Officer	average wage here is $21.00 per hour x 1040 hours = $21,840 for midnight shift for 130 days						21,900
Part-time Positions	RATE	HOURS	Total Compensation		No. of Positions		Total
Operations Clerk (S3)	$ 9.05	600	$ 5,600	$ 400	1	camp + dog park	$ 6,000
Grounds Maintenance Worker (P4)	$ 11.65						$ -
Senior Receptionist (P3)	$ 9.95	600	6,200	500	1	Fri-Sat-Sun	6,700
Grounds Maintenance Worker (P2)	$ 8.55	2,100	18,600	1,400	3.5		20,000
Building Maintenance Worker (P4)	$ 11.65						
Building Maintenance Worker (P3)	$ 9.95						-
Building Maintenance Worker (P2)	$ 8.55	2,100	18,600	1,400	3.5		20,000
Grounds Maintenance Worker (S4)	$ 10.60						
Grounds Maintenance Worker (S3)	$ 9.05						
Grounds Maintenance Worker (S2)	$ 7.80						
Building Maintenance Worker (S4)	$ 10.60						
Building Maintenance Worker (S3)	$ 9.05						
Senior Rec. Attendant (P2)	$ 7.80	2,600	21,100	300	5	for camp ent. booth	21,400
Interpreter (P4)/Rec. Prog. Special.	$ 11.65	600	7,200	600	1		7,800
Recreation Program Specialist (S4)	$ 11.65						-
	$ 139	$ 8,000	$ 71,700		14.0		$ 75,900
	$ 739,939	$ 25,300	$ 828,800		23.8		$ 263,039

OTHER THOUGHTS

Buy a mower, buy a wood splitter, buy a work Gator with spray tank
Wood splitting would be a huge project and those hours not included above. Consider possiblity of purchasing pre-wrapped fire wood.
Firewood revenue guestimate is $40,000
Use camp registration building to sell sundries (minor food items, etc.), rent bikes from here, brochures, schedules, program sign-up
Paper costs guestimate $8000
Need to purchase radios or cell phones
Computer and/or cash register at camp registration
Vending machines
Shelby water bill guestimate $20,000
Rochester sewer bill guestimate $12,000
Picnic tables guestimate $42,000
One building maintenance full time scheduled 2pm - 10 pm, mo increase in staff

The following maps and graphs interpret the public campground competition in the southeast Michigan market area.



CAMPGROUNDS IN THE 5 COUNTY AREA

OAKLAND COUNTY PARKS
- *ADDISON OAKS - EAST OF LAKE ORION*
- *GROVELAND OAKS - HOLLY*

STATE PARK & RECREATION AREAS
- *BRIGHTON*
- *HIGHLAND*
- *HOLLY*
- *PINCKNEY*
- *PONTIAC LAKE*
- *PROUD LAKE*
- *SEVEN LAKES*
- *WATERLOO*

PRIVATELY OWNED RV PARKS & CAMPGROUNDS
- *TAYLOR'S BEACH CAMPGROUND - FOWLERVILLE*
- *HAAS LAKE - NORTHVILLE*
- *CLEAR WATER CAMPGROUNDS - ORTONVILLE*
- *HELL CREEK RANCH INC. - PINCKNEY*
- *KOA KAMPGROUNDS - YPSILANTI*

DEARBORN
- *CAMP DEARBORN - MILFORD*

OTHER CAMPGROUNDS IN THE REGION

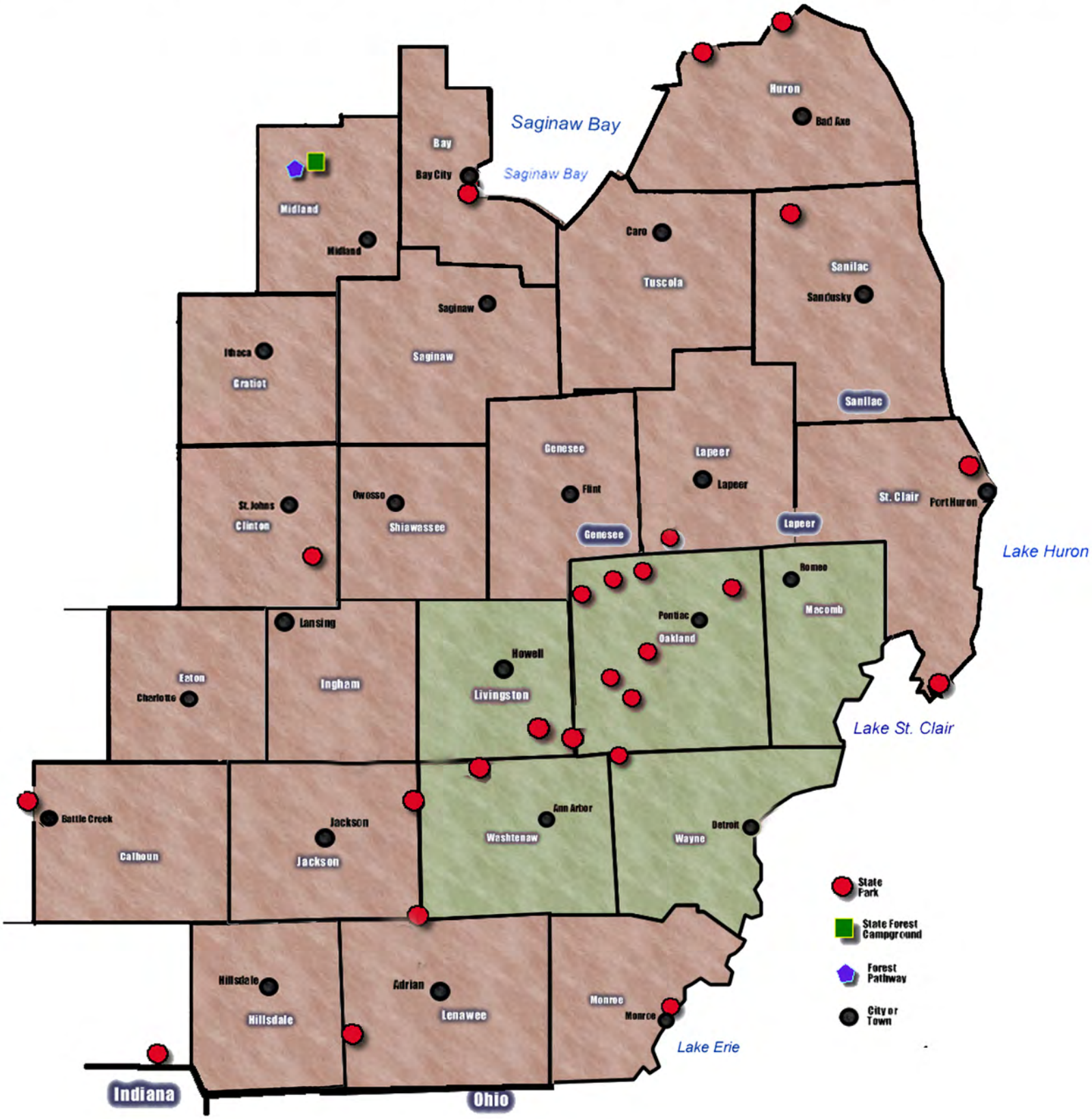
STATE PARK & RECREATION AREAS
- *ALGONAC*
- *LAKE HUDSON*
- *LAKEPORT*
- *METAMORA-HADLEY*
- *SLEEPY HOLLOW*
- *STERLING*
- *W.J. HAYES*

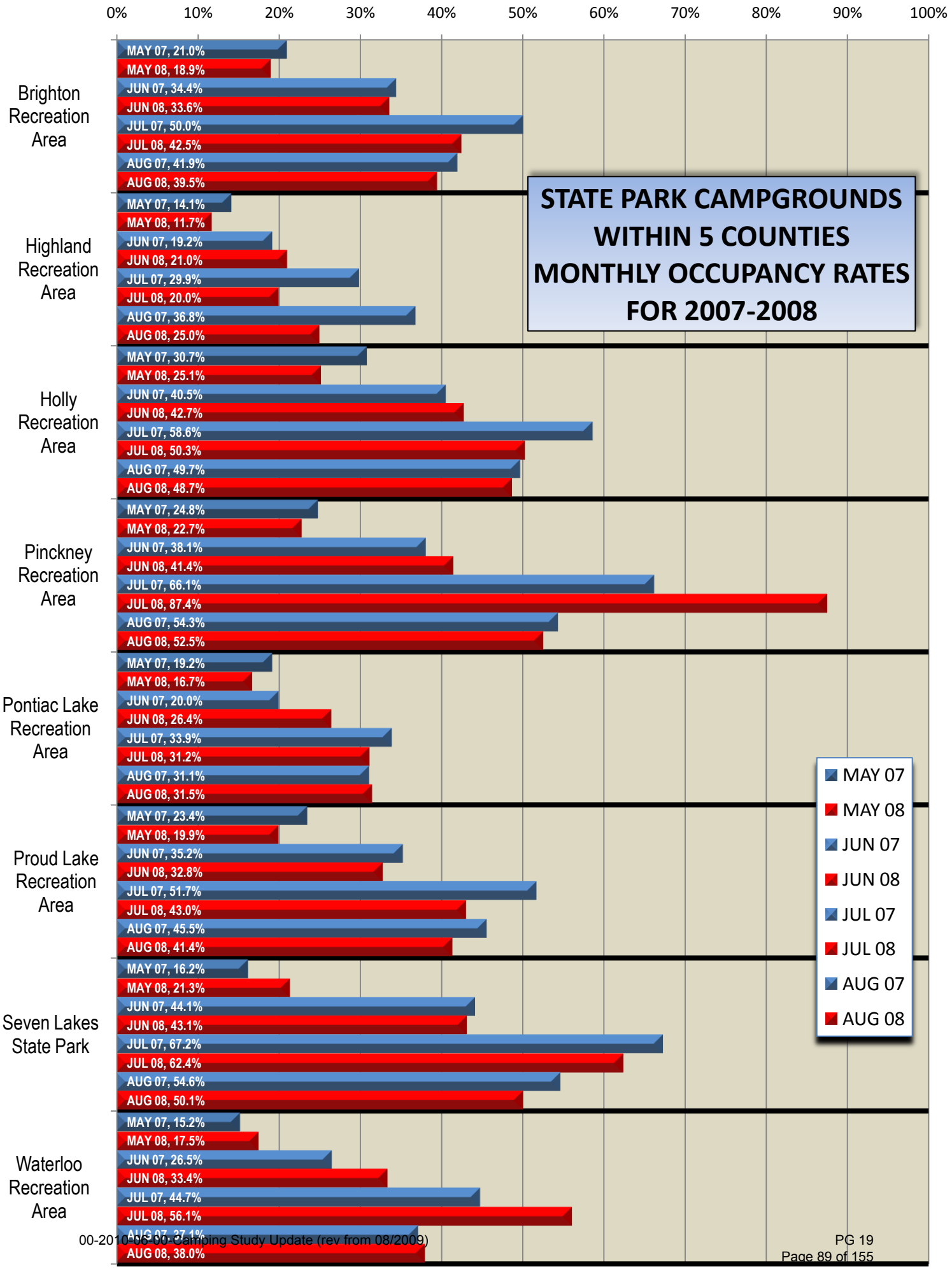
PRIVATELY OWNED RV PARKS & CAMPGROUNDS
- *SEQUOIA CAMPGROUND - ADRIAN*
- *GREENWOOD CAMPGROUND - ALGER*
- *EARNHARDT ACRES CAMPGROUND - BROOKLYN*
- *WALDENWOODS FAMILY RECREATION RESORT - HARTLAND*
- *6 LAKES CAMPGROUND - HILLSDALE*
- *GATEWAY PARK CAMPGROUND - HILLSDALE*
- *SUGAR BUSH CAMPGROUND - HILLSDALE*
- *YOGI BEAR'S JELLYSTONE PARK OF HOLLY - HOLLY*
- *GREENWOOD ACRES FAMILY CAMPGROUND - JACKSON*
- *WAY-BACK-IN CAMPGROUND - JONESVILLE*
- *LANSING COTTONWOOD CAMPGROUND - LANSING*
- *KC CAMPGROUNDS - MILAN*
- *CAMP LORD WILLING MANAGEMENT RV PARK & CAMPGROUND - MONROE*
- *MOSCOW MAPLES RV PARK - MOSCOW*
- *COVERED WAGON CAMP RESORT - OTTAWA LAKE*
- *MONROE COUNTY KOA - PETERSBURG*
- *TOTEM POLE PARK - PETERSBURG*
- *HEARTLAND WOODS RV - STOCKBRIDGE*
- *THE VIE FAMILY CAMPGROUND - TEMPERANCE*
- *JA DO CAMPGROUND - TIPTON*

CANADA
- *WINDSOR CAMPGROUND - WINDSOR*

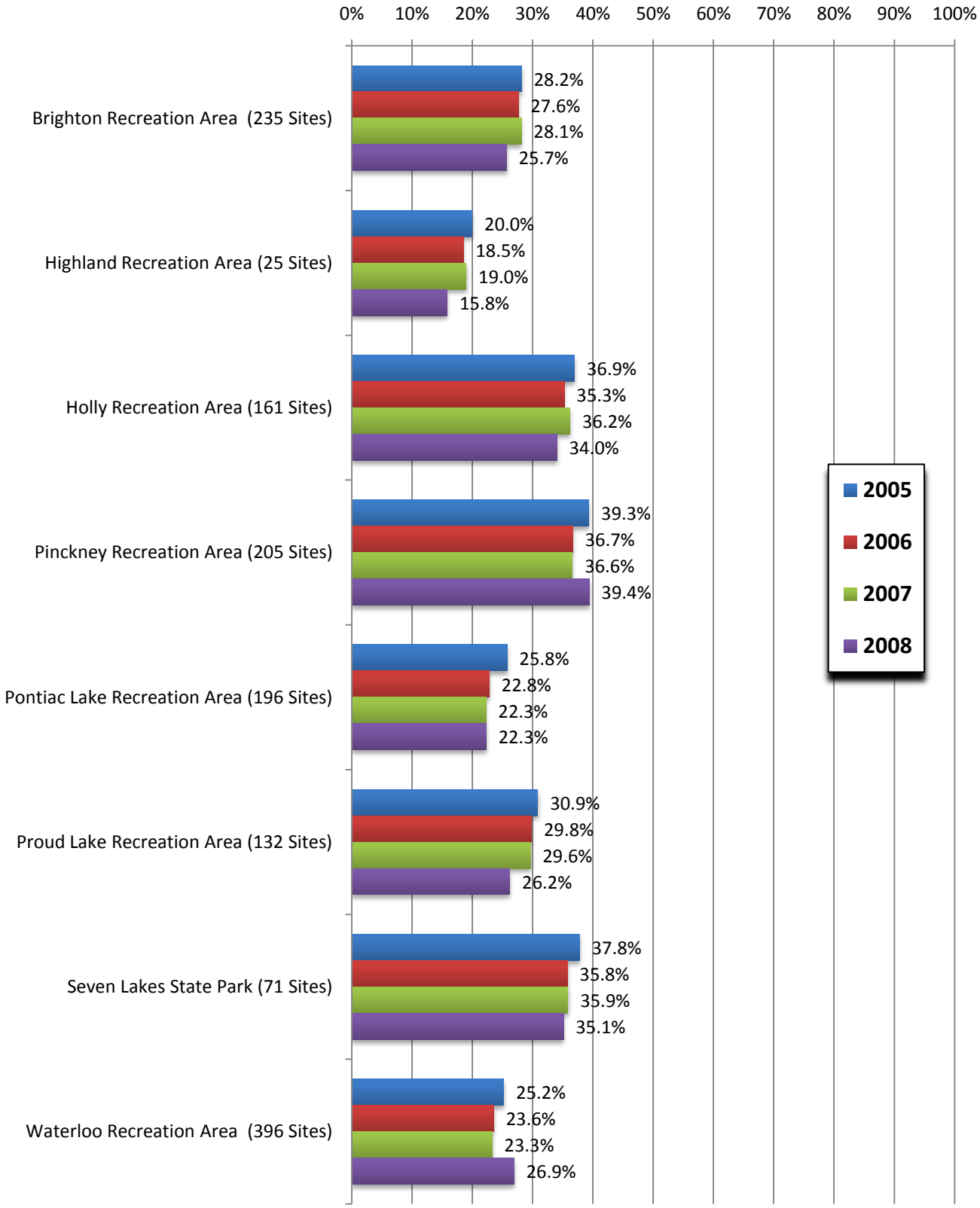
HURON-CLINTON METROPARKS

Michigan State Parks and Recreation Areas within a short drive for the residents of Wayne, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, and Washtenaw Counties

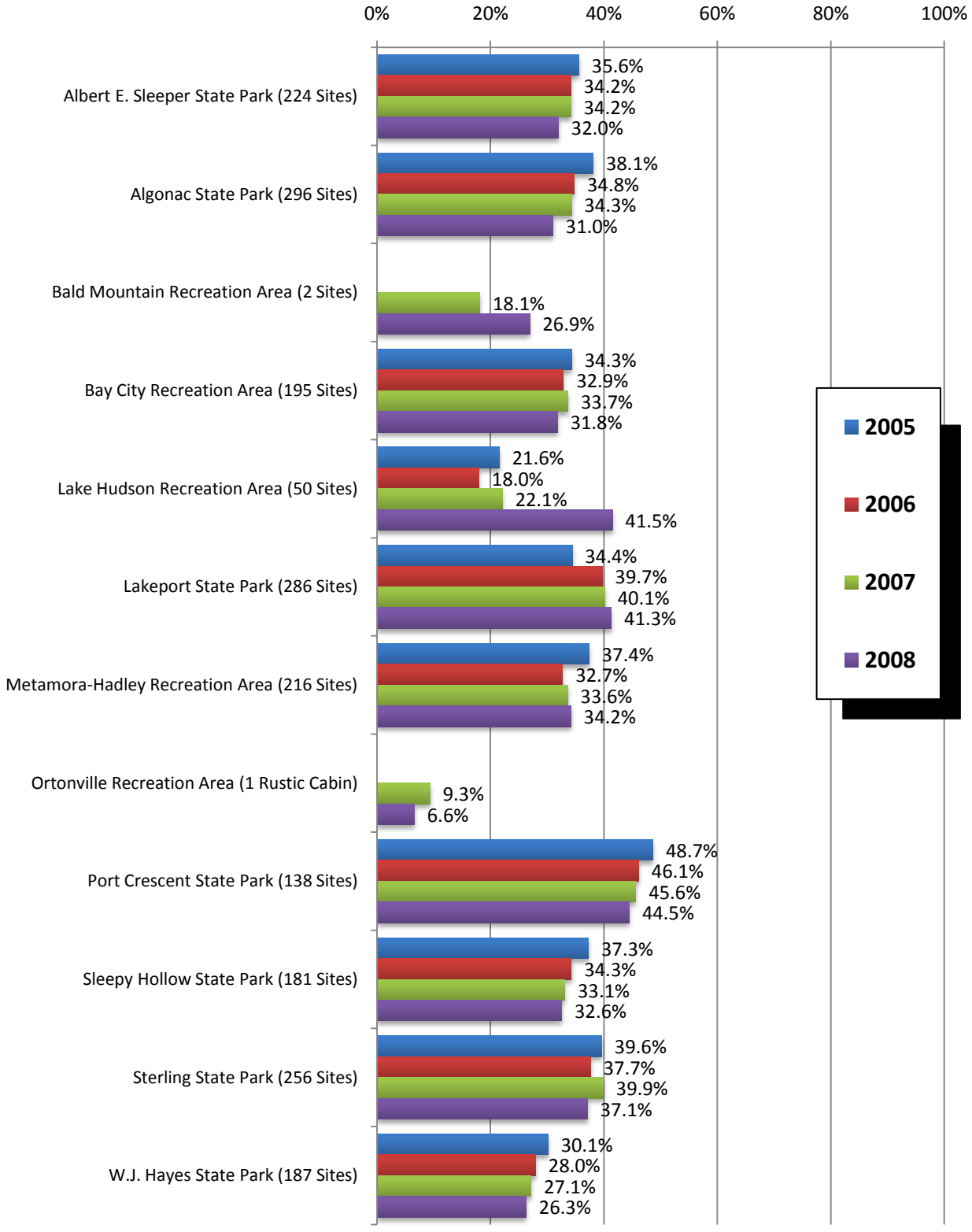



STATE PARK CAMPGROUNDS WITHIN 5 COUNTIES MONTHLY OCCUPANCY RATES FOR 2007-2008
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Brighton Recreation Area
MAY 07, 21.0%
MAY 08, 18.9%
JUN 07, 34.4%
JUN 08, 33.6%
JUL 07, 50.0%
JUL 08, 42.5%
AUG 07, 41.9%
AUG 08, 39.5%
Highland Recreation Area
MAY 07, 14.1%
MAY 08, 11.7%
JUN 07, 19.2%
JUN 08, 21.0%
JUL 07, 29.9%
JUL 08, 20.0%
AUG 07, 36.8%
AUG 08, 25.0%
Holly Recreation Area
MAY 07, 30.7%
MAY 08, 25.1%
JUN 07, 40.5%
JUN 08, 42.7%
JUL 07, 58.6%
JUL 08, 50.3%
AUG 07, 49.7%
AUG 08, 48.7%
Pinckney Recreation Area
MAY 07, 24.8%
MAY 08, 22.7%
JUN 07, 38.1%
JUN 08, 41.4%
JUL 07, 66.1%
JUL 08, 87.4%
AUG 07, 54.3%
AUG 08, 52.5%
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area
MAY 07, 19.2%
MAY 08, 16.7%
JUN 07, 20.0%
JUN 08, 26.4%
JUL 07, 33.9%
JUL 08, 31.2%
AUG 07, 31.1%
AUG 08, 31.5%
Proud Lake Recreation Area
MAY 07, 23.4%
MAY 08, 19.9%
JUN 07, 35.2%
JUN 08, 32.8%
JUL 07, 51.7%
JUL 08, 43.0%
AUG 07, 45.5%
AUG 08, 41.4%
Seven Lakes State Park
MAY 07, 16.2%
MAY 08, 21.3%
JUN 07, 44.1%
JUN 08, 43.1%
JUL 07, 67.2%
JUL 08, 62.4%
AUG 07, 54.6%
AUG 08, 50.1%
Waterloo Recreation Area
MAY 07, 15.2%
MAY 08, 17.5%
JUN 07, 26.5%
JUN 08, 33.4%
JUL 07, 44.7%
JUL 08, 56.1%
AUG 07, 37.1%
AUG 08, 38.0%
MAY 07
MAY 08
JUN 07
JUN 08
JUL 07
JUL 08
AUG 07
AUG 08

MICHIGAN STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS
AVERAGE ANNUAL OCCUPANCY RATES 2006-2008
CAMPGROUNDS LOCATED WITHIN THE FIVE COUNTY REGION



MICHIGAN STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS
AVERAGE ANNUAL OCCUPANCY RATES 2006-2008
CAMPGROUNDS LOCATED WITHIN 2 HOURS



The following maps and tables are of occupancy rates at Michigan DNR Parks and Recreation Areas with the most occupied and least occupied rates highlighted.

Department of Natural Resources
Campground Overnights
May - 28 nights

INDICATES THE 5 HIGHEST OCCUPANCY RATES

INDICATES THE 5 LOWEST OCCUPANCY RATES

CAMPGROUND	Number of Campsites	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
5 COUNTY REGION									
Brighton Recreation Area	235	1,312	19.9%	1,367	20.8%	1,379	21.0%	1,245	18.9%
Highland Recreation Area	25	128	18.3%	94	13.4%	99	14.1%	82	11.7%
Holly Recreation Area	161	1,380	30.6%	1,244	27.6%	1,386	30.7%	1,130	25.1%
Pinckney Recreation Area	205	1,372	23.9%	1,215	21.2%	1,421	24.8%	1,303	22.7%
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area	196	997	18.2%	1,004	18.3%	1,051	19.2%	914	16.7%
Proud Lake Recreation Area	132	774	20.9%	833	22.5%	866	23.4%	735	19.9%
Seven Lakes State Park	71	431	21.7%	448	22.5%	322	16.2%	423	21.3%
Waterloo Recreation Area	396	1,648	14.9%	1,556	14.0%	1,685	15.2%	1,935	17.5%
WITHIN 2 HOUR DRIVE									
Albert E. Sleeper State Park	224	916	14.6%	817	13.0%	843	13.4%	853	13.6%
Algonac State Park	296	2,387	28.8%	2,220	26.8%	2,167	26.1%	1,903	23.0%
Bay City Recreation Area	195	1,306	23.9%	1,127	20.6%	1,354	24.8%	1,221	22.4%
Lake Hudson Recreation Area	50	315	22.5%	232	16.6%	286	20.4%	277	19.8%
Lakeport State Park	286	543	6.8%	1,737	21.7%	1,878	23.5%	2,008	25.1%
Metamora-Hadley Recreation Area	216	1,576	26.1%	1,425	23.6%	1,376	22.8%	1,344	22.2%
Port Crescent State Park	138	783	20.3%	738	19.1%	671	17.4%	622	16.1%
Sleepy Hollow State Park	181	1,525	30.1%	1,334	26.3%	1,378	27.2%	1,119	22.1%
Sterling State Park	256	1,739	24.3%	1,671	23.3%	1,835	25.6%	1,655	23.1%
W.J. Hayes State Park	187	1,032	19.7%	843	16.1%	949	18.1%	942	18.0%
OUT-STATE									
Aloha State Park	287	577	7.2%	679	8.4%	535	6.7%	579	7.2%
Baraga State Park	119	198	5.9%	173	5.2%	215	6.5%	192	5.8%
Bewabic State Park	144	255	6.3%	108	2.7%	299	7.4%	234	5.8%
Brimley State Park	271	382	5.0%	385	5.1%	310	4.1%	316	4.2%
Burt Lake State Park	301	867	10.3%	894	10.6%	745	8.8%	593	7.0%
Charles Mears State Park	179	674	13.4%	780	15.6%	671	13.4%	733	14.6%
Cheboygan State Park	76	132	6.2%	141	6.6%	138	6.5%	106	5.0%
Clear Lake State Park	201	781	13.9%	820	14.6%	628	11.2%	573	10.2%
F.J. McLain State Park	107	351	11.7%	387	12.9%	329	11.0%	288	9.6%
Fayette Historic State Park	61	203	11.9%	201	11.8%	125	7.3%	106	6.2%
Fisherman's Island State Park	81	184	8.1%	263	11.6%	257	11.3%	186	8.2%
Fort Custer Recreation Area	219	1,578	25.7%	1,417	23.1%	1,639	26.7%	1,302	21.2%
Fort Wilkins State Historic Park	166	258	5.6%	286	6.2%	236	5.1%	187	4.0%
Grand Haven State Park	174	1,623	33.3%	1,485	30.5%	1,522	31.2%	1,142	23.4%
Harrisville State Park	196	778	14.2%	688	12.5%	628	11.4%	570	10.4%
Hartwick Pines State Park	100	956	34.1%	755	27.0%	859	30.7%	678	24.2%
Holland State Park	310	2,626	30.3%	2,127	24.5%	2,356	27.1%	2,138	24.6%
Indian Lake State Park	304	528	6.2%	544	6.4%	482	5.7%	414	4.9%
Interlochen State Park	492	1,386	10.1%	1,604	11.6%	1,337	9.7%	1,452	10.5%
Ionia Recreation Area	151	1,097	25.9%	173	4.1%	934	22.1%	885	20.9%
J.W. Wells State Park	150			548	13.0%	551	13.1%	543	12.9%
Lake Gogebic State Park	127	345	9.7%	349	9.8%	248	7.0%	222	6.2%
Leelanau State Park	55	177	11.5%	197	12.8%	163	10.6%	138	9.0%
Ludington State Park	347	2,734	28.1%	2,519	25.9%	2,643	27.2%	2,427	25.0%
Muskallonge Lake State Park	171	306	6.4%	323	6.7%	271	5.7%	210	4.4%
Muskegon State Park	249	1,417	20.3%	1,206	17.3%	1,333	19.1%	1,130	16.2%
Newaygo State Park	99	512	18.5%	443	16.0%	475	17.1%	400	14.4%
North Higgins Lake State Park	176	632	12.8%	579	11.7%	594	12.1%	594	12.1%
Onaway State Park	85	295	12.4%	206	8.7%	230	9.7%	136	5.7%
Orchard Beach State Park	169	612	12.9%	628	13.3%	598	12.6%	547	11.6%
Otsego Lake State Park	156	746	17.1%	750	17.2%	699	16.0%	718	16.4%
P.H. Hoeft State Park	143	226	5.6%	236	5.9%	209	5.2%	196	4.9%
P.J. Hoffmaster State Park	293	1,706	20.8%	1,393	17.0%	1,540	18.8%	1,392	17.0%
Petoskey State Park	171	567	11.8%	597	12.5%	547	11.4%	514	10.7%
Porcupine Mountains State Park	201	243	4.3%	267	4.7%	542	9.6%	504	9.0%
Rifle River State Park	174	1,180	24.2%	1,062	21.8%	1,158	23.8%	1,021	21.0%
Silver Lake State Park	196	992	18.1%	916	16.7%	921	16.8%	860	15.7%
South Higgins Lake State Park	401	1,607	14.3%	1,498	13.3%	1,470	13.1%	1,425	12.7%
Straits State Park	277	653	8.4%	531	6.8%	529	6.8%	412	5.3%
Tahquamenon Falls State Park	319	848	9.5%	838	9.4%	782	8.8%	586	6.6%
Tawas Point State Park	197	699	12.7%	1,094	19.8%	1,123	20.4%	1,054	19.1%
Traverse City State Park	345	1,236	12.8%	1,244	12.9%	1,299	13.4%	1,265	13.1%
Twin Lakes State Park	63	165	9.4%	170	9.6%	8	0.5%	46	2.6%
Van Buren State Park	220	1,307	21.2%	1,146	18.6%	1,292	21.0%	1,093	17.7%
Van Riper State Park	189	668	12.6%	688	13.0%	683	12.9%	658	12.4%
Warren Dunes State Park	213	1,246	20.9%	1,151	19.3%	1,222	20.5%	1,090	18.3%
Wilderness State Park	250	788	11.3%	758	10.8%	768	11.0%	668	9.5%
William Mitchell State Park	216	1,740	28.8%	1,431	23.7%	1,346	22.3%	1,243	20.6%
Wilson State Park	161	690	15.3%	642	14.2%	617	13.7%	557	12.4%
Yankee Springs Recreation Area	365	1,539	15.1%	1,969	19.3%	2,076	20.3%	2,044	20.0%
York State Park	242	959	14.2%	1,067	15.7%	947	14.0%	825	12.0%
Total	**13,817**	**62,433**	**16.1%**	**61,080**	**15.8%**	**62,264**	**16.1%**	**56,948**	**14.7%**

Department of Natural Resources
Campground Overnights
June - 35 nights

INDICATES THE 5 HIGHEST OCCUPANCY RATES

INDICATES THE 5 LOWEST OCCUPANCY RATES

CAMPGROUND	Number of Campsites	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
5 COUNTY REGION									
Brighton Recreation Area	235	2,881	35.0%	2,986	36.3%	2,830	34.4%	2,763	33.6%
Highland Recreation Area	25	251	28.7%	238	27.2%	168	19.2%	184	21.0%
Holly Recreation Area	161	2,406	42.7%	2,313	41.0%	2,283	40.5%	2,407	42.7%
Pinckney Recreation Area	205	3,417	47.6%	3,000	41.8%	2,731	38.1%	2,974	41.4%
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area	196	2,107	30.7%	1,778	25.9%	1,371	20.0%	1,814	26.4%
Proud Lake Recreation Area	132	1,904	41.2%	1,743	37.7%	1,628	35.2%	1,514	32.8%
Seven Lakes State Park	71	1,121	45.1%	1,112	44.7%	1,096	44.1%	1,071	43.1%
Waterloo Recreation Area	396	4,481	32.3%	4,149	29.9%	3,674	26.5%	4,623	33.4%
WITHIN 2 HOUR DRIVE									
Albert E. Sleeper State Park	224	2,822	36.0%	2,537	32.4%	2,335	29.8%	2,870	36.6%
Algonac State Park	296	4,568	44.1%	4,123	39.8%	3,712	35.8%	3,904	37.7%
Bay City Recreation Area	195	2,824	41.4%	2,594	38.0%	2,536	37.2%	2,987	43.8%
Lake Hudson Recreation Area	50	474	27.1%	396	22.6%	473	27.0%	466	26.6%
Lakeport State Park	286	2,583	25.8%	4,232	42.3%	4,190	41.9%	4,993	49.9%
Metamora-Hadley Recreation Area	216	3,509	46.4%	3,051	40.4%	2,961	39.2%	3,362	44.5%
Port Crescent State Park	138	2,766	57.3%	2,487	51.5%	2,532	52.4%	2,724	56.4%
Sleepy Hollow State Park	181	3,073	48.5%	2,948	46.5%	2,625	41.4%	2,961	46.7%
Sterling State Park	256	5,137	57.3%	4,689	52.3%	4,844	54.1%	4,826	53.9%
W.J. Hayes State Park	187	2,676	40.9%	2,400	36.7%	2,089	31.9%	2,458	37.6%
OUT-STATE									
Aloha State Park	287	3,068	30.5%	3,732	37.2%	3,333	33.2%	3,993	39.8%
Baraga State Park	119	798	19.2%	663	15.9%	597	14.3%	631	15.2%
Bewabic State Park	144	1,140	22.6%	914	18.1%	1,015	20.1%	1,214	24.1%
Brimley State Park	271	2,098	22.1%	1,740	18.3%	1,791	18.9%	2,430	25.6%
Burt Lake State Park	301	4,181	39.7%	3,455	32.8%	3,117	29.6%	4,183	39.7%
Charles Mears State Park	179	3,951	63.1%	3,860	61.6%	3,786	60.4%	4,415	70.5%
Cheboygan State Park	76	717	27.0%	572	21.5%	529	19.9%	745	28.0%
Clear Lake State Park	201	2,080	29.6%	1,967	28.0%	1,723	24.5%	2,222	31.6%
F.J. McLain State Park	107	1,704	45.5%	1,444	38.6%	1,323	35.3%	1,757	46.9%
Fayette Historic State Park	61	602	28.2%	481	22.5%	397	18.6%	523	24.5%
Fisherman's Island State Park	81	809	28.5%	740	26.1%	729	25.7%	834	29.4%
Fort Custer Recreation Area	219	3,422	44.6%	3,290	42.9%	3,054	39.8%	3,269	42.6%
Fort Wilkins State Historic Park	166	1,304	22.4%	1,090	18.8%	979	16.9%	1,386	23.9%
Grand Haven State Park	174	5,138	84.4%	4,998	82.1%	4,782	78.5%	4,865	79.9%
Harrisville State Park	196	2,614	38.1%	2,347	34.2%	2,064	30.1%	2,643	38.5%
Hartwick Pines State Park	100	1,900	54.3%	1,660	47.4%	1,576	45.0%	1,549	44.3%
Holland State Park	310	8,648	79.7%	8,411	77.5%	8,050	74.2%	8,119	74.8%
Indian Lake State Park	304	2,079	19.5%	1,805	17.0%	1,641	15.4%	1,742	16.4%
Interlochen State Park	492	4,325	25.1%	3,965	23.0%	3,530	20.5%	4,998	29.0%
Ionia Recreation Area	151	2,048	38.8%	1,355	25.6%	1,722	32.6%	1,958	37.0%
J.W. Wells State Park	150	418	8.0%	1,456	27.7%	1,457	27.8%	1,630	31.0%
Lake Gogebic State Park	127	1,202	27.0%	1,116	25.1%	846	19.0%	1,199	27.0%
Leelanau State Park	55	792	41.1%	639	33.2%	628	32.6%	765	39.7%
Ludington State Park	347	10,032	82.6%	9,869	81.3%	9,423	77.6%	8,378	69.0%
Muskallonge Lake State Park	171	1,630	27.2%	1,641	27.4%	1,249	20.9%	1,568	26.2%
Muskegon State Park	249	5,031	57.7%	4,886	56.1%	4,372	50.2%	5,355	61.4%
Newaygo State Park	99	989	28.5%	945	27.3%	699	20.2%	922	26.6%
North Higgins Lake State Park	176	2,549	41.4%	2,000	32.5%	1,895	30.8%	2,467	40.0%
Onaway State Park	85	1,171	39.4%	831	27.9%	573	19.3%	778	26.2%
Orchard Beach State Park	169	2,444	41.3%	2,339	39.5%	2,185	36.9%	2,493	42.1%
Otsego Lake State Park	156	3,021	55.3%	2,584	47.3%	2,348	43.0%	2,852	52.2%
P.H. Hoeft State Park	143	1,125	22.5%	1,021	20.4%	836	16.7%	1,206	24.1%
P.J. Hoffmaster State Park	293	5,617	54.8%	4,744	46.3%	4,966	48.4%	5,890	57.4%
Petoskey State Park	171	2,645	44.2%	2,468	41.2%	2,324	38.8%	3,132	52.3%
Porcupine Mountains State Park	201	1,406	20.0%	1,525	21.7%	1,657	23.6%	2,094	29.8%
Rifle River State Park	174	2,968	48.7%	2,857	46.9%	2,755	45.2%	3,158	51.9%
Silver Lake State Park	196	3,768	54.9%	3,364	49.0%	3,258	47.5%	3,911	57.0%
South Higgins Lake State Park	401	7,240	51.6%	6,542	46.6%	5,833	41.6%	6,920	49.3%
Straits State Park	277	3,838	39.6%	3,323	34.3%	2,844	29.3%	3,519	36.3%
Tahquamenon Falls State Park	319	3,114	27.9%	3,032	27.2%	2,878	25.8%	3,551	31.8%
Tawas Point State Park	197	3,928	57.0%	3,512	50.9%	3,259	47.3%	3,935	57.1%
Traverse City State Park	345	4,310	35.7%	3,674	30.4%	3,362	27.8%	4,551	37.7%
Twin Lakes State Park	63	755	34.2%	583	26.4%	404	18.3%	613	27.8%
Van Buren State Park	220	3,772	49.0%	3,563	46.3%	3,311	43.0%	3,967	51.5%
Van Riper State Park	189	2,496	37.7%	1,949	29.5%	1,894	28.6%	2,153	32.5%
Warren Dunes State Park	213	3,793	50.9%	3,394	45.5%	3,478	46.7%	3,804	51.0%
Wilderness State Park	250	3,988	45.6%	3,345	38.2%	3,031	34.6%	3,810	43.5%
William Mitchell State Park	216	4,397	58.2%	3,629	48.0%	3,389	44.8%	3,960	52.4%
Wilson State Park	161	1,496	26.5%	1,451	25.7%	1,246	22.1%	1,349	23.9%
Yankee Springs Recreation Area	365	4,855	38.0%	5,659	44.3%	5,626	44.0%	5,899	46.2%
Young State Park	242	4,255	50.2%	3,900	46.0%	3,832	45.2%	4,629	54.7%
Total	**13,817**	**200,671**	**41.5%**	**187,647**	**38.8%**	**175,740**	**36.3%**	**202,955**	**42.0%**

Department of Natural Resources
Campground Overnights
July - 28 nights

INDICATES THE 5 HIGHEST OCCUPANCY RATES

INDICATES THE 5 LOWEST OCCUPANCY RATES

CAMPGROUND	Number of Campsites	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
5 COUNTY REGION									
Brighton Recreation Area	235	2,972	45.2%	3,050	46.4%	3,292	50.0%	2,794	42.5%
Highland Recreation Area	25	174	24.9%	200	28.6%	209	29.9%	140	20.0%
Holly Recreation Area	161	2,555	56.7%	2,493	55.3%	2,640	58.6%	2,266	50.3%
Pinckney Recreation Area	205	3,794	66.1%	3,741	65.2%	3,795	66.1%	5,019	87.4%
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area	196	2,000	36.4%	1,737	31.7%	1,860	33.9%	1,711	31.2%
Proud Lake Recreation Area	132	1,947	52.7%	1,952	52.8%	1,909	51.7%	1,591	43.0%
Seven Lakes State Park	71	1,324	66.6%	1,323	66.5%	1,336	67.2%	1,240	62.4%
Waterloo Recreation Area	396	4,869	43.9%	4,948	44.6%	4,960	44.7%	6,216	56.1%
WITHIN 2 HOUR DRIVE									
Albert E. Sleeper State Park	224	4,657	74.3%	4,570	72.9%	4,618	73.6%	3,956	63.1%
Algonac State Park	296	4,686	56.5%	4,252	51.3%	4,489	54.2%	3,674	44.3%
Bay City Recreation Area	195	3,212	58.8%	3,243	59.4%	3,437	62.9%	2,860	52.4%
Lake Hudson Recreation Area	50	434	31.0%	330	23.6%	449	32.1%	2,340	167.1%
Lakeport State Park	286	5,483	68.5%	5,884	73.5%	5,741	71.7%	5,644	70.5%
Metamora-Hadley Recreation Area	216	3,819	63.1%	3,490	57.7%	3,626	60.0%	3,473	57.4%
Port Crescent State Park	138	3,459	89.5%	3,369	87.2%	3,364	87.1%	3,275	84.8%
Sleepy Hollow State Park	181	2,927	57.8%	2,858	56.4%	2,946	58.1%	2,761	54.5%
Sterling State Park	256	4,663	65.1%	4,598	64.1%	4,747	66.2%	4,287	59.8%
W.J. Hayes State Park	187	2,530	48.3%	2,628	50.2%	2,420	46.2%	2,207	42.2%
OUT-STATE									
Aloha State Park	287	7,017	87.3%	6,966	86.7%	6,851	85.3%	6,160	76.7%
Baraga State Park	119	1,523	45.7%	1,218	36.6%	1,252	37.6%	804	24.1%
Bewabic State Park	144	1,718	42.6%	1,811	44.9%	1,752	43.5%	1,345	33.4%
Brimley State Park	271	5,081	67.0%	4,255	56.1%	4,187	55.2%	3,715	49.0%
Burt Lake State Park	301	7,842	93.0%	7,593	90.1%	7,352	87.2%	6,925	82.2%
Charles Mears State Park	179	4,681	93.4%	4,642	92.6%	4,712	94.0%	4,641	92.6%
Cheboygan State Park	76	1,628	76.5%	1,401	65.8%	1,363	64.1%	1,314	61.7%
Clear Lake State Park	201	4,231	75.2%	4,046	71.9%	3,941	70.0%	3,618	64.3%
F.J. McLain State Park	107	2,952	98.5%	2,701	90.2%	2,655	88.6%	2,424	80.9%
Fayette Historic State Park	61	1,209	70.8%	928	54.3%	1,059	62.0%	937	54.9%
Fisherman's Island State Park	81	1,369	60.4%	1,227	54.1%	1,416	62.4%	1,248	55.0%
Fort Custer Recreation Area	219	3,475	56.7%	3,461	56.4%	3,686	60.1%	3,093	50.4%
Fort Wilkins State Historic Park	166	3,136	67.5%	2,769	59.6%	2,731	58.8%	2,307	49.6%
Grand Haven State Park	174	4,660	95.6%	4,693	96.3%	4,610	94.6%	4,631	95.1%
Harrisville State Park	196	4,700	85.6%	4,442	80.9%	4,457	81.2%	4,156	75.7%
Hartwick Pines State Park	100	2,190	78.2%	1,963	70.1%	2,038	72.8%	1,717	61.3%
Holland State Park	310	8,378	96.5%	8,305	95.7%	8,375	96.5%	8,185	94.3%
Indian Lake State Park	304	3,614	42.5%	3,461	40.7%	3,242	38.1%	2,905	34.1%
Interlochen State Park	492	9,468	68.7%	9,090	66.0%	9,218	66.9%	12,149	88.2%
Ionia Recreation Area	151	1,921	45.4%	1,851	43.8%	1,938	45.8%	1,649	39.0%
J.W. Wells State Park	150	2,943	70.1%	2,620	62.4%	2,489	59.3%	2,078	49.5%
Lake Gogebic State Park	127	1,801	50.6%	1,658	46.6%	1,508	42.4%	1,512	42.5%
Leelanau State Park	55	1,207	78.4%	1,139	74.0%	1,151	74.7%	1,169	75.9%
Ludington State Park	347	9,627	99.1%	9,894	101.8%	9,807	100.9%	9,828	101.2%
Muskallonge Lake State Park	171	3,539	73.9%	3,342	69.8%	3,052	63.7%	2,433	50.8%
Muskegon State Park	249	6,655	95.5%	6,574	94.3%	6,573	94.3%	6,403	91.8%
Newaygo State Park	99	1,224	44.2%	1,158	41.8%	1,264	45.6%	928	33.5%
North Higgins Lake State Park	176	4,622	93.8%	4,342	88.1%	4,354	88.4%	3,809	77.3%
Onaway State Park	85	1,583	66.5%	1,486	62.4%	1,247	52.4%	965	40.5%
Orchard Beach State Park	169	4,220	89.2%	4,208	88.9%	4,349	91.9%	4,056	85.7%
Otsego Lake State Park	156	4,114	94.2%	4,075	93.3%	4,094	93.7%	3,795	86.9%
P.H. Hoeft State Park	143	2,886	72.1%	2,446	61.1%	2,332	58.2%	2,133	53.3%
P.J. Hoffmaster State Park	293	7,827	95.4%	7,634	93.1%	7,685	93.7%	7,451	90.8%
Petoskey State Park	171	4,472	93.4%	4,497	93.9%	4,660	97.3%	4,582	95.7%
Porcupine Mountains State Park	201	3,043	54.1%	2,701	48.0%	3,055	54.3%	4,585	81.5%
Rifle River State Park	174	3,804	78.1%	3,641	74.7%	3,855	79.1%	3,668	75.3%
Silver Lake State Park	196	5,336	97.2%	5,081	92.6%	5,353	97.5%	5,013	91.3%
South Higgins Lake State Park	401	10,800	96.2%	10,532	93.8%	10,287	91.6%	10,420	92.8%
Straits State Park	277	6,183	79.7%	5,151	66.4%	5,439	70.1%	4,076	52.6%
Tahquamenon Falls State Park	319	6,205	69.5%	5,777	64.7%	6,148	68.8%	5,046	56.5%
Tawas Point State Park	197	5,402	97.9%	5,118	92.8%	5,189	94.1%	5,064	91.8%
Traverse City State Park	345	8,378	86.7%	7,957	82.4%	8,378	86.7%	7,850	81.3%
Twin Lakes State Park	63	1,270	72.0%	1,050	59.5%	1,130	64.1%	845	47.9%
Van Buren State Park	220	5,258	85.4%	5,090	82.6%	4,989	81.0%	4,891	79.4%
Van Riper State Park	189	3,747	70.8%	3,114	58.8%	3,060	57.8%	2,498	47.2%
Warren Dunes State Park	213	5,199	87.2%	4,747	79.6%	4,718	79.1%	7,668	128.6%
Wilderness State Park	250	6,745	96.4%	6,391	91.3%	6,457	92.2%	5,951	85.0%
William Mitchell State Park	216	5,708	94.4%	5,216	86.2%	5,034	83.2%	4,856	80.3%
Wilson State Park	161	2,669	59.2%	2,569	57.0%	2,437	54.1%	2,029	45.0%
Yankee Springs Recreation Area	365	5,194	50.8%	5,802	56.8%	6,199	60.7%	9,476	92.7%
Young State Park	242	6,368	94.0%	6,216	91.7%	6,245	92.2%	6,053	89.3%
Total	**13,817**	**284,327**	**73.5%**	**272,715**	**70.5%**	**275,278**	**71.2%**	**270,632**	**70.0%**

Department of Natural Resources
Campground Overnights
August - 35 nights

INDICATES THE 5 HIGHEST OCCUPANCY RATES

INDICATES THE 5 LOWEST OCCUPANCY RATES

CAMPGROUND	Number of Campsites	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
5 COUNTY REGION									
Brighton Recreation Area	235	3,581	43.5%	3,361	40.9%	3,450	41.9%	3,248	39.5%
Highland Recreation Area	25	265	30.3%	234	26.7%	322	36.8%	219	25.0%
Holly Recreation Area	161	2,949	52.3%	2,898	51.4%	2,798	49.7%	2,744	48.7%
Pinckney Recreation Area	205	3,915	54.6%	3,944	55.0%	3,895	54.3%	3,770	52.5%
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area	196	2,642	38.5%	2,204	32.1%	2,134	31.1%	2,160	31.5%
Proud Lake Recreation Area	132	2,172	47.0%	2,091	45.3%	2,104	45.5%	1,911	41.4%
Seven Lakes State Park	71	1,416	57.0%	1,274	51.3%	1,357	54.6%	1,244	50.1%
Waterloo Recreation Area	396	5,116	36.9%	5,334	38.5%	5,146	37.1%	5,268	38.0%
WITHIN 2 HOUR DRIVE									
Albert E. Sleeper State Park	224	5,095	65.0%	5,120	65.3%	5,266	67.2%	4,537	57.9%
Algonac State Park	296	5,535	53.4%	5,211	50.3%	5,086	49.1%	4,657	45.0%
Bay City Recreation Area	195	3,534	51.8%	3,465	50.8%	3,250	47.6%	3,025	44.3%
Lake Hudson Recreation Area	50	565	32.3%	496	28.3%	637	36.4%	477	27.3%
Lakeport State Park	286	6,365	63.6%	6,486	64.8%	6,512	65.1%	6,229	62.2%
Metamora-Hadley Recreation Area	216	4,246	56.2%	3,903	51.6%	3,856	51.0%	3,699	48.9%
Port Crescent State Park	138	3,912	81.0%	3,836	79.4%	3,765	78.0%	3,473	71.9%
Sleepy Hollow State Park	181	3,286	51.9%	3,090	48.8%	2,789	44.0%	2,830	44.7%
Sterling State Park	256	4,780	53.3%	4,572	51.0%	4,989	55.7%	4,409	49.2%
W.J. Hayes State Park	187	3,082	47.1%	2,949	45.1%	3,010	46.0%	2,629	40.2%
OUT-STATE									
Aloha State Park	287	6,398	63.7%	6,449	64.2%	6,493	64.6%	5,429	54.0%
Baraga State Park	119	1,345	32.3%	1,195	28.7%	1,382	33.2%	874	21.0%
Bewabic State Park	144	1,496	29.7%	1,568	31.1%	1,582	31.4%	1,258	25.0%
Brimley State Park	271	4,894	51.6%	4,514	47.6%	4,798	50.6%	3,762	39.7%
Burt Lake State Park	301	6,872	65.2%	6,751	64.1%	6,976	66.2%	5,513	52.3%
Charles Mears State Park	179	5,537	88.4%	5,572	88.9%	5,354	85.5%	4,872	77.8%
Cheboygan State Park	76	1,500	56.4%	1,386	52.1%	1,457	54.8%	1,073	40.3%
Clear Lake State Park	201	3,684	52.4%	3,496	49.7%	3,718	52.9%	2,854	40.6%
F.J. McLain State Park	107	3,316	88.5%	3,119	83.3%	3,328	88.9%	2,922	78.0%
Fayette Historic State Park	61	1,132	53.0%	1,093	51.2%	1,198	56.1%	870	40.7%
Fisherman's Island State Park	81	1,567	55.3%	1,612	56.9%	1,735	61.2%	1,433	50.5%
Fort Custer Recreation Area	219	3,991	52.1%	3,934	51.3%	3,693	48.2%	3,461	45.2%
Fort Wilkins State Historic Park	166	3,585	61.7%	3,734	64.3%	3,715	63.9%	2,991	51.5%
Grand Haven State Park	174	5,761	94.6%	5,713	93.8%	5,481	90.0%	5,246	86.1%
Harrisville State Park	196	5,036	73.4%	4,889	71.3%	4,839	70.5%	4,212	61.4%
Hartwick Pines State Park	100	2,326	66.5%	2,239	64.0%	2,275	65.0%	1,878	53.7%
Holland State Park	310	9,892	91.2%	9,786	90.2%	9,562	88.1%	8,583	79.1%
Indian Lake State Park	304	3,461	32.5%	3,309	31.1%	3,905	36.7%	2,617	24.6%
Interlochen State Park	492	8,598	49.9%	8,687	50.4%	8,690	50.5%	6,643	38.6%
Ionia Recreation Area	151	2,355	44.6%	2,298	43.5%	2,068	39.1%	2,034	38.5%
J.W. Wells State Park	150	2,692	51.3%	2,720	51.8%	2,709	51.6%	2,191	41.7%
Lake Gogebic State Park	127	1,919	43.2%	1,601	36.0%	1,874	42.2%	1,593	35.8%
Leelanau State Park	55	1,430	74.3%	1,484	77.1%	1,442	74.9%	1,322	68.7%
Ludington State Park	347	11,522	94.9%	12,085	99.5%	11,965	98.5%	11,337	93.3%
Muskallonge Lake State Park	171	3,767	62.9%	3,726	62.3%	2,415	40.4%	2,975	49.7%
Muskegon State Park	249	7,541	86.5%	7,741	88.8%	7,428	85.2%	6,654	76.4%
Newaygo State Park	99	1,262	36.4%	1,092	31.5%	1,113	32.1%	1,055	30.4%
North Higgins Lake State Park	176	3,923	63.7%	4,002	65.0%	3,943	64.0%	3,250	52.8%
Onaway State Park	85	1,461	49.1%	1,191	40.0%	1,351	45.4%	963	32.4%
Orchard Beach State Park	169	4,830	81.7%	4,938	83.5%	5,113	86.4%	4,187	70.8%
Otsego Lake State Park	156	3,909	71.6%	3,812	69.8%	3,875	71.0%	3,284	60.1%
P.H. Hoeft State Park	143	2,987	59.7%	2,463	49.2%	2,537	50.7%	2,688	53.7%
P.J. Hoffmaster State Park	293	8,209	80.0%	8,415	82.1%	8,557	83.4%	6,268	61.1%
Petoskey State Park	171	4,548	76.0%	4,903	81.9%	5,263	87.9%	5,159	86.2%
Porcupine Mountains State Park	201	3,651	51.9%	3,552	50.5%	4,325	61.5%	4,006	56.9%
Rifle River State Park	174	3,738	61.4%	3,821	62.7%	4,053	66.6%	3,580	58.8%
Silver Lake State Park	196	5,611	81.8%	5,559	81.0%	5,551	80.9%	4,779	69.7%
South Higgins Lake State Park	401	10,601	75.5%	10,442	74.4%	10,530	75.0%	8,759	62.4%
Straits State Park	277	6,365	65.7%	5,661	58.4%	6,287	64.8%	5,057	52.2%
Tahquamenon Falls State Park	319	7,205	64.5%	7,271	65.1%	7,203	64.5%	6,353	56.9%
Tawas Point State Park	197	5,568	80.8%	5,608	81.3%	5,698	82.6%	5,363	77.8%
Traverse City State Park	345	7,345	60.8%	7,529	62.4%	7,743	64.1%	6,609	54.7%
Twin Lakes State Park	63	1,075	48.8%	944	42.8%	1,089	49.4%	769	34.9%
Van Buren State Park	220	5,740	74.5%	5,560	72.2%	5,361	69.6%	4,989	64.8%
Van Riper State Park	189	3,606	54.5%	3,076	46.5%	3,112	47.0%	2,409	36.4%
Warren Dunes State Park	213	5,501	73.8%	5,302	71.1%	4,815	64.6%	4,776	64.1%
Wilderness State Park	250	6,835	78.1%	6,830	78.1%	7,197	82.3%	5,858	66.9%
William Mitchell State Park	216	5,194	68.7%	5,056	66.9%	5,075	67.1%	4,363	57.7%
Wilson State Park	161	2,690	47.7%	2,738	48.6%	2,617	46.4%	2,163	38.4%
Yankee Springs Recreation Area	365	5,411	42.4%	6,511	51.0%	6,306	49.4%	6,140	48.1%
Young State Park	242	6,461	76.3%	6,588	77.8%	6,535	77.2%	5,383	63.6%
Total	**13,817**	**297,799**	**61.6%**	**294,033**	**60.8%**	**295,801**	**61.2%**	**259,484**	**53.7%**

Department of Natural Resources
Campground Overnights
September - 28 nights

INDICATES THE 5 HIGHEST OCCUPANCY RATES

INDICATES THE 5 LOWEST OCCUPANCY RATES

CAMPGROUND	Number of Campsites	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
5 COUNTY REGION									
Brighton Recreation Area	235	1,303	19.8%	1,057	16.1%	1,084	16.5%	926	14.1%
Highland Recreation Area	25	91	13.0%	76	10.9%	66	9.4%	96	13.7%
Holly Recreation Area	161	1,537	34.1%	1,383	30.7%	1,501	33.3%	1,429	31.7%
Pinckney Recreation Area	205	2,180	38.0%	1,783	31.1%	1,817	31.7%	1,632	28.4%
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area	196	1,448	26.4%	1,413	25.7%	1,526	27.8%	1,353	24.7%
Proud Lake Recreation Area	132	618	16.7%	548	14.8%	610	16.5%	550	14.9%
Seven Lakes State Park	71	592	29.8%	464	23.3%	524	26.4%	561	28.2%
Waterloo Recreation Area	396	2,065	18.6%	989	8.9%	1,311	11.8%	1,359	12.3%
WITHIN 2 HOUR DRIVE									
Albert E. Sleeper State Park	224	1,016	16.2%	892	14.2%	876	14.0%	825	13.2%
Algonac State Park	296	3,357	40.5%	2,930	35.4%	3,017	36.4%	2,567	31.0%
Bay City Recreation Area	195	1,308	24.0%	1,239	22.7%	1,376	25.2%	1,194	21.9%
Lake Hudson Recreation Area	50	174	12.4%	181	12.9%	166	11.9%	217	15.5%
Lakeport State Park	286	2,942	36.7%	2,330	29.1%	2,574	32.1%	2,633	32.9%
Metamora-Hadley Recreation Area	216	1,545	25.5%	1,001	16.6%	1,388	22.9%	1,569	25.9%
Port Crescent State Park	138	1,300	33.6%	1,158	30.0%	1,131	29.3%	1,077	27.9%
Sleepy Hollow State Park	181	1,469	29.0%	1,057	20.9%	1,172	23.1%	1,056	20.8%
Sterling State Park	256	2,138	29.8%	2,012	28.1%	2,168	30.2%	2,107	29.4%
W.J. Hayes State Park	187	941	18.0%	694	13.3%	768	14.7%	715	13.7%
OUT-STATE									
Aloha State Park	287	880	11.0%	881	11.0%	709	8.8%	711	8.8%
Baraga State Park	119	467	14.0%	509	15.3%	501	15.0%	376	11.3%
Bewabic State Park	144	290	7.2%	322	8.0%	356	8.8%	310	7.7%
Brimley State Park	271	1,281	16.9%	1,078	14.2%	1,145	15.1%	932	12.3%
Burt Lake State Park	301	1,268	15.0%	974	11.6%	1,134	13.5%	963	11.4%
Charles Mears State Park	179	1,711	34.1%	1,219	24.3%	1,439	28.7%	1,271	25.4%
Cheboygan State Park	76	200	9.4%	248	11.7%	272	12.8%	244	11.5%
Clear Lake State Park	201	623	11.1%	482	8.6%	528	9.4%	532	9.5%
F.J. McLain State Park	107	1,232	41.1%	1,155	38.6%	1,211	40.4%	1,101	36.7%
Fayette Historic State Park	61	268	15.7%	273	16.0%	301	17.6%	256	15.0%
Fisherman's Island State Park	81	270	11.9%	233	10.3%	279	12.3%	276	12.2%
Fort Custer Recreation Area	219	1,489	24.3%	1,024	16.7%	1,262	20.6%	1,165	19.0%
Fort Wilkins State Historic Park	166	1,025	22.1%	921	19.8%	1,142	24.6%	856	18.4%
Grand Haven State Park	174	2,420	49.7%	2,034	41.7%	848	17.4%	2,159	44.3%
Harrisville State Park	196	1,454	26.5%	1,021	18.6%	967	17.6%	939	17.1%
Hartwick Pines State Park	100	1,542	55.1%	1,203	43.0%	1,209	43.2%	1,125	40.2%
Holland State Park	310	1,923	22.2%	1,558	17.9%	2,089	24.1%	1,795	20.7%
Indian Lake State Park	304	938	11.0%	833	9.8%	1,004	11.8%	935	11.0%
Interlochen State Park	492	993	7.2%	757	5.5%	1,059	7.7%	850	6.2%
Ionia Recreation Area	151	1,014	24.0%	720	17.0%	972	23.0%	931	22.0%
J.W. Wells State Park	150	711	16.9%	565	13.5%	641	15.3%	665	15.8%
Lake Gogebic State Park	127	661	18.6%	581	16.3%	625	17.6%	613	17.2%
Leelanau State Park	55	291	18.9%	227	14.7%	247	16.0%	327	21.2%
Ludington State Park	347	6,183	63.6%	5,635	58.0%	5,973	61.5%	5,845	60.2%
Muskallonge Lake State Park	171	918	19.2%	926	19.3%	833	17.4%	1,059	22.1%
Muskegon State Park	249	1,722	24.7%	1,242	17.8%	1,727	24.8%	1,518	21.8%
Newaygo State Park	99	292	10.5%	193	7.0%	262	9.5%	254	9.2%
North Higgins Lake State Park	176	593	12.0%	615	12.5%	634	12.9%	543	11.0%
Onaway State Park	85	426	17.9%	301	12.6%	303	12.7%	202	8.5%
Orchard Beach State Park	169	1,278	27.0%	968	20.5%	1,174	24.8%	940	19.9%
Otsego Lake State Park	156	755	17.3%	607	13.9%	644	14.7%	500	11.4%
P.H. Hoeft State Park	143	554	13.8%	418	10.4%	520	13.0%	443	11.1%
P.J. Hoffmaster State Park	293	2,180	26.6%	1,534	18.7%	1,837	22.4%	1,593	19.4%
Petoskey State Park	171	1,154	24.1%	890	18.6%	1,095	22.9%	1,037	21.7%
Porcupine Mountains State Park	201	1,261	22.4%	1,174	20.9%	1,581	28.1%	1,623	28.8%
Rifle River State Park	174	1,202	24.7%	1,143	23.5%	1,298	26.6%	1,261	25.9%
Silver Lake State Park	196	1,324	24.1%	1,029	18.8%	1,144	20.8%	980	17.9%
South Higgins Lake State Park	401	2,152	19.2%	1,702	15.2%	1,627	14.5%	1,533	13.7%
Straits State Park	277	1,993	25.7%	1,750	22.6%	2,002	25.8%	1,724	22.2%
Tahquamenon Falls State Park	319	2,290	25.6%	2,157	24.1%	2,118	23.7%	2,136	23.9%
Tawas Point State Park	197	1,972	35.8%	1,311	23.8%	1,450	26.3%	1,300	23.6%
Traverse City State Park	345	1,948	20.2%	1,474	15.3%	1,627	16.8%	1,645	17.0%
Twin Lakes State Park	63	272	15.4%	170	9.6%	247	14.0%	194	11.0%
Van Buren State Park	220	1,798	29.2%	1,603	26.0%	1,778	28.9%	1,694	27.5%
Van Riper State Park	189	1,347	25.5%	1,233	23.3%	1,392	26.3%	1,488	28.1%
Warren Dunes State Park	213	1,526	25.6%	1,306	21.9%	1,528	25.6%	1,482	24.8%
Wilderness State Park	250	1,650	23.6%	1,319	18.8%	1,440	20.6%	1,334	19.1%
William Mitchell State Park	216	1,713	28.3%	1,248	20.6%	1,223	20.2%	979	16.2%
Wilson State Park	161	534	11.8%	399	8.9%	506	11.2%	307	6.8%
Yankee Springs Recreation Area	365	1,924	18.8%	1,633	16.0%	2,001	19.6%	2,003	19.6%
Young State Park	242	848	12.5%	677	10.0%	650	9.6%	677	10.0%
00-2010-06-00-Camping Study Update (rev from 08/2009)									
Total	**13,817**	**90,784**	**23.5%**	**74,682**	**19.3%**	**81,666**	**21.1%**	**77,582**	**20.1%**

Department of Natural Resources
Campground Overnights
October - 28 nights

INDICATES THE 5 HIGHEST OCCUPANCY RATES

INDICATES THE 5 LOWEST OCCUPANCY RATES

CAMPGROUND	Number of Campsites	2005	%	2006	%	2007	%	2008	%
5 COUNTY REGION									
Brighton Recreation Area	235	1,163	17.7%	980	14.9%	1,545	23.5%	1,548	23.5%
Highland Recreation Area	25	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%
Holly Recreation Area	161	1,517	33.7%	1,322	29.3%	1,464	32.5%	1,488	33.0%
Pinckney Recreation Area	205	1,242	21.6%	988	17.2%	970	16.9%	912	15.9%
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area	196	396	7.2%	262	4.8%	397	7.2%	504	9.2%
Proud Lake Recreation Area	132	506	13.7%	500	13.5%	591	16.0%	696	18.8%
Seven Lakes State Park	71	177	8.9%	149	7.5%	152	7.6%	134	6.7%
Waterloo Recreation Area	396	1,675	15.1%	1,451	13.1%	1,520	13.7%	1,897	17.1%
WITHIN 2 HOUR DRIVE									
Albert E. Sleeper State Park	224	1,632	26.0%	1,528	24.4%	1,637	26.1%	1,706	27.2%
Algonac State Park	296	2,429	29.3%	2,388	28.8%	2,658	32.1%	2,468	29.8%
Bay City Recreation Area	195	1,200	22.0%	1,234	22.6%	1,467	26.9%	1,461	26.8%
Lake Hudson Recreation Area	50	237	16.9%	138	9.9%	272	19.4%	239	17.1%
Lakeport State Park	286	2,131	26.6%	1,858	23.2%	2,113	26.4%	2,306	28.8%
Metamora-Hadley Recreation Area	216	1,938	32.0%	1,740	28.8%	1,726	28.5%	1,581	26.1%
Port Crescent State Park	138	808	20.9%	740	19.2%	855	22.1%	796	20.6%
Sleepy Hollow State Park	181	1,320	26.0%	1,277	25.2%	1,343	26.5%	1,391	27.4%
Sterling State Park	256	1,140	15.9%	726	10.1%	1,212	16.9%	917	12.8%
W.J. Hayes State Park	187	849	16.2%	784	15.0%	875	16.7%	991	18.9%
OUT-STATE									
Aloha State Park	287	161	2.0%	232	2.9%	84	1.0%	109	1.4%
Baraga State Park	119	161	4.8%	168	5.0%	138	4.1%	157	4.7%
Bewabic State Park	144	85	2.1%	96	2.4%	117	2.9%	114	2.8%
Brimley State Park	271	243	3.2%	228	3.0%	286	3.8%	366	4.8%
Burt Lake State Park	301	262	3.1%	0	0.0%	195	2.3%	214	2.5%
Charles Mears State Park	179	443	8.8%	257	5.1%	372	7.4%	233	4.6%
Cheboygan State Park	76	58	2.7%	49	2.3%	79	3.7%	108	5.1%
Clear Lake State Park	201	261	4.6%	263	4.7%	262	4.7%	319	5.7%
F.J. McLain State Park	107	371	12.4%	354	11.8%	433	14.5%	390	13.0%
Fayette Historic State Park	61	112	6.6%	82	4.8%	114	6.7%	186	10.9%
Fisherman's Island State Park	81	57	2.5%	40	1.8%	113	5.0%	50	2.2%
Fort Custer Recreation Area	219	990	16.1%	740	12.1%	909	14.8%	1,053	17.2%
Fort Wilkins State Historic Park	166	265	5.7%	305	6.6%	254	5.5%	318	6.8%
Grand Haven State Park	174	550	11.3%	364	7.5%	0	0.0%	397	8.1%
Harrisville State Park	196	501	9.1%	349	6.4%	390	7.1%	460	8.4%
Hartwick Pines State Park	100	960	34.3%	708	25.3%	817	29.2%	831	29.7%
Holland State Park	310	934	10.8%	729	8.4%	990	11.4%	729	8.4%
Indian Lake State Park	304	251	2.9%	294	3.5%	246	2.9%	271	3.2%
Interlochen State Park	492	500	3.6%	382	2.8%	521	3.8%	473	3.4%
Ionia Recreation Area	151	824	19.5%	469	11.1%	810	19.2%	750	17.7%
J.W. Wells State Park	150	211	5.0%	221	5.3%	277	6.6%	250	6.0%
Lake Gogebic State Park	127	185	5.2%	140	3.9%	212	6.0%	157	4.4%
Leelanau State Park	55	145	9.4%	100	6.5%	144	9.4%	177	11.5%
Ludington State Park	347	3,964	40.8%	3,146	32.4%	3,540	36.4%	3,800	39.1%
Muskallonge Lake State Park	171	188	3.9%	169	3.5%	216	4.5%	230	4.8%
Muskegon State Park	249	365	5.2%	346	5.0%	603	8.6%	611	8.8%
Newaygo State Park	99	135	4.9%	52	1.9%	98	3.5%	42	1.5%
North Higgins Lake State Park	176	0	0.0%	117	2.4%	134	2.7%	189	3.8%
Onaway State Park	85	54	2.3%	42	1.8%	61	2.6%	29	1.2%
Orchard Beach State Park	169	645	13.6%	307	6.5%	387	8.2%	374	7.9%
Otsego Lake State Park	156	654	15.0%	494	11.3%	563	12.9%	396	9.1%
P.H. Hoeft State Park	143	221	5.5%	221	5.5%	272	6.8%	311	7.8%
P.J. Hoffmaster State Park	293	1,274	15.5%	1,064	13.0%	1,336	16.3%	1,169	14.2%
Petoskey State Park	171	479	10.0%	373	7.8%	403	8.4%	365	7.6%
Porcupine Mountains State Park	201	486	8.6%	433	7.7%	600	10.7%	951	16.9%
Rifle River State Park	174	1,064	21.8%	762	15.6%	1,046	21.5%	1,035	21.2%
Silver Lake State Park	196	406	7.4%	198	3.6%	369	6.7%	234	4.3%
South Higgins Lake State Park	401	675	6.0%	383	3.4%	649	5.8%	691	6.2%
Straits State Park	277	553	7.1%	423	5.5%	565	7.3%	489	6.3%
Tahquamenon Falls State Park	319	1,053	11.8%	871	9.8%	979	11.0%	1,146	12.8%
Tawas Point State Park	197	461	8.4%	315	5.7%	449	8.1%	475	8.6%
Traverse City State Park	345	1,049	10.9%	795	8.2%	1,026	10.6%	1,119	11.6%
Twin Lakes State Park	63	34	1.9%	0	0.0%	26	1.5%	82	4.6%
Van Buren State Park	220	792	12.9%	547	8.9%	763	12.4%	747	12.1%
Van Riper State Park	189	271	5.1%	219	4.1%	233	4.4%	188	3.6%
Warren Dunes State Park	213	721	12.1%	664	11.1%	937	15.7%	837	14.0%
Wilderness State Park	250	402	5.7%	408	5.8%	494	7.1%	579	8.3%
William Mitchell State Park	216	1,004	16.6%	730	12.1%	536	8.9%	686	11.3%
Wilson State Park	161	324	7.2%	255	5.7%	272	6.0%	240	5.3%
Yankee Springs Recreation Area	365	1,371	13.4%	1,181	11.6%	1,365	13.4%	1,402	13.7%
Young State Park	242	457	6.7%	375	5.5%	426	6.3%	404	6.0%
Total	**13,817**	**47,992**	**12.4%**	**39,527**	**10.2%**	**46,975**	**12.1%**	**48,055**	**12.4%**

Department of Natural Resources

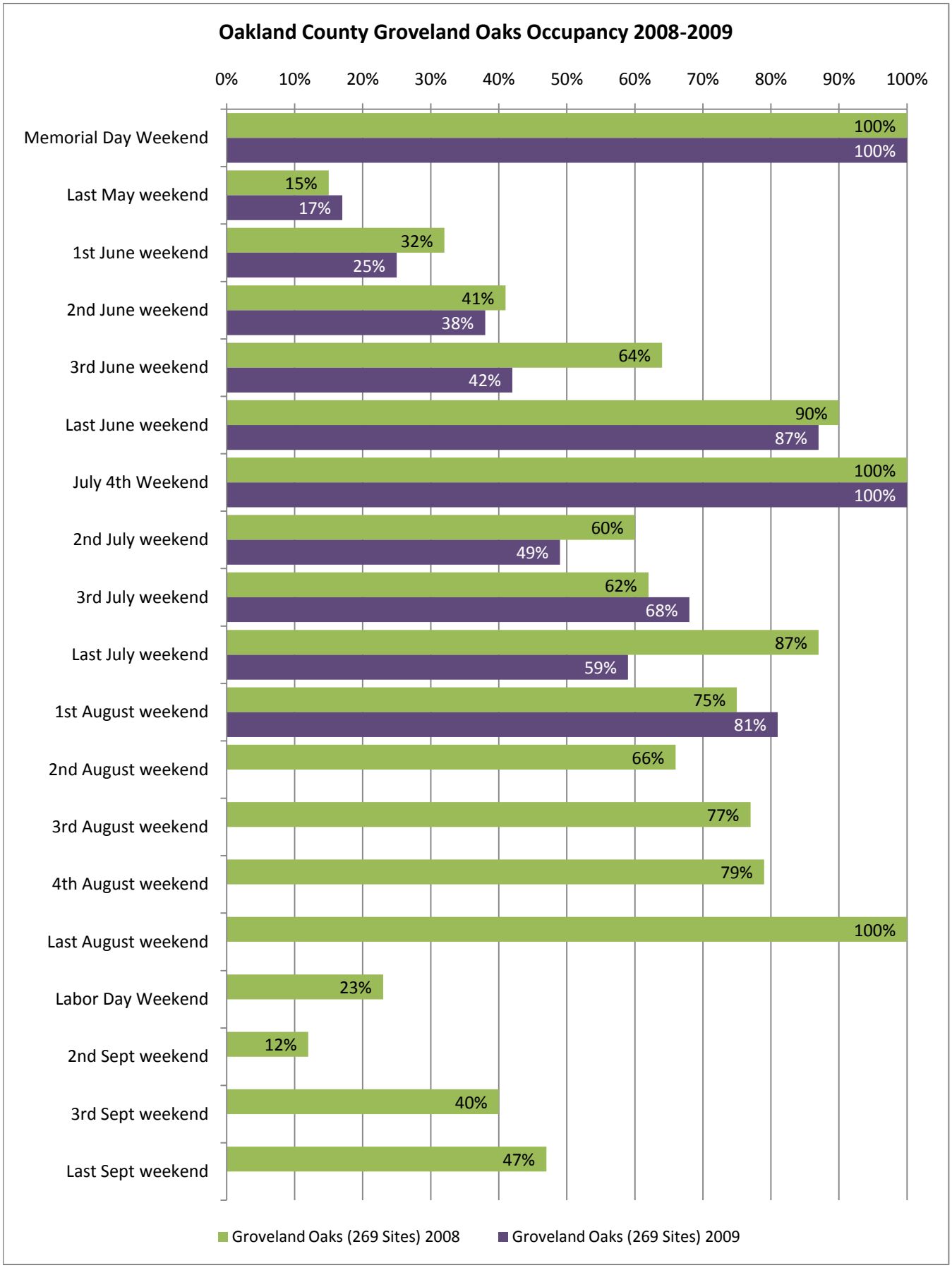
Campground Overnight Occupancy Rates

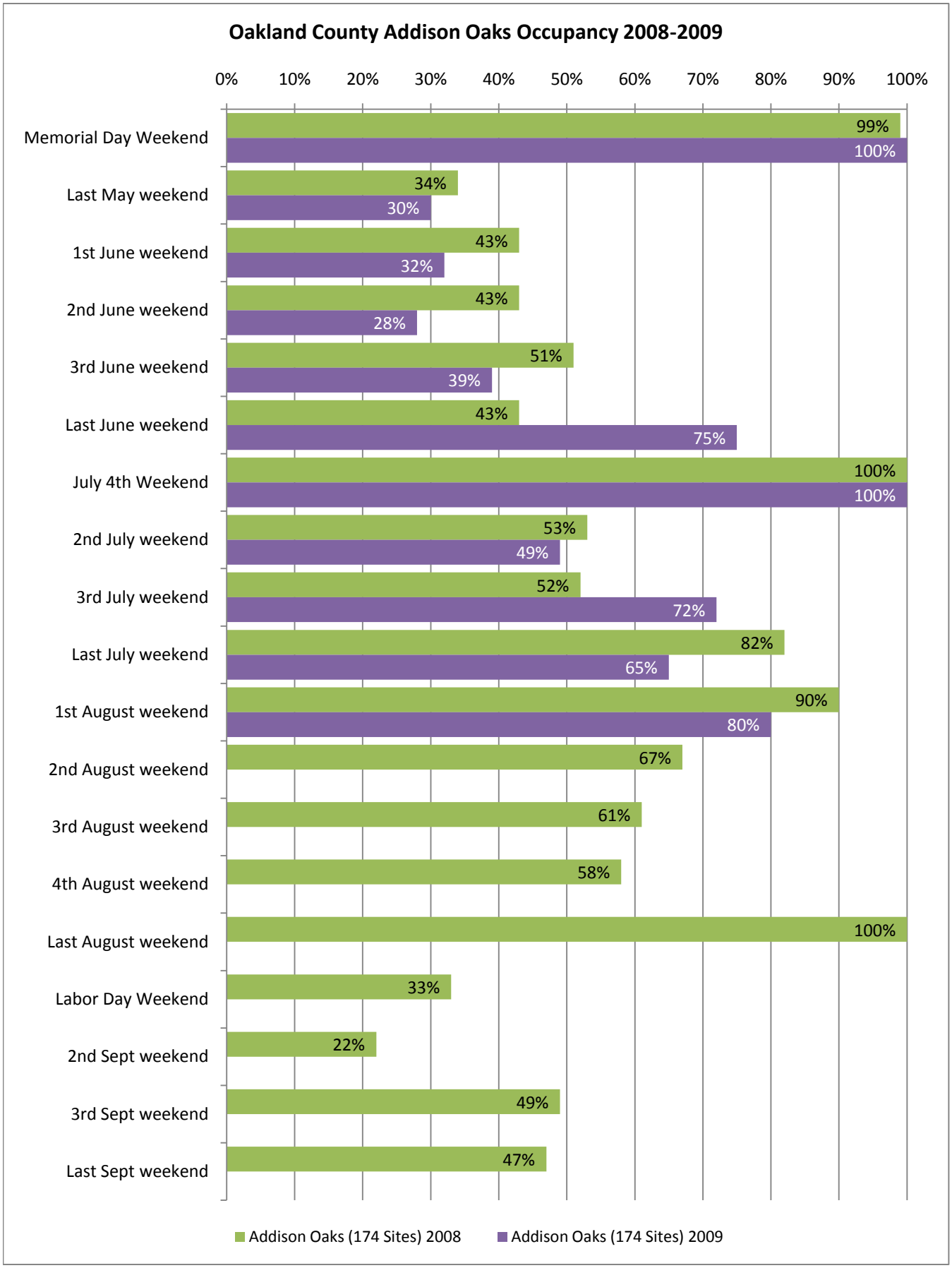
Monthly for 2007-2008

INDICATES THE 5 HIGHEST OCCUPANCY RATES

INDICATES THE 5 LOWEST OCCUPANCY RATES

5 COUNTY REGION	MAY 07	MAY 08	JUN 07	JUN 08	JUL 07	JUL 08	AUG 07	AUG 08
Brighton Recreation Area	21.0%	18.9%	34.4%	33.6%	50.0%	42.5%	41.9%	39.5%
Highland Recreation Area	14.1%	11.7%	19.2%	21.0%	29.9%	20.0%	36.8%	25.0%
Holly Recreation Area	30.7%	25.1%	40.5%	42.7%	58.6%	50.3%	49.7%	48.7%
Pinckney Recreation Area	24.8%	22.7%	38.1%	41.4%	66.1%	87.4%	54.3%	52.5%
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area	19.2%	16.7%	20.0%	26.4%	33.9%	31.2%	31.1%	31.5%
Proud Lake Recreation Area	23.4%	19.9%	35.2%	32.8%	51.7%	43.0%	45.5%	41.4%
Seven Lakes State Park	16.2%	21.3%	44.1%	43.1%	67.2%	62.4%	54.6%	50.1%
Waterloo Recreation Area	15.2%	17.5%	26.5%	33.4%	44.7%	56.1%	37.1%	38.0%
WITHIN 2 HOUR DRIVE								
Albert E. Sleeper State Park	13.4%	13.6%	29.8%	36.6%	73.6%	63.1%	67.2%	57.9%
Algonac State Park	26.1%	23.0%	35.8%	37.7%	54.2%	44.3%	49.1%	45.0%
Bay City Recreation Area	24.8%	22.4%	37.2%	43.8%	62.9%	52.4%	47.6%	44.3%
Lake Hudson Recreation Area	20.4%	19.8%	27.0%	26.6%	32.1%	67.1%	36.4%	27.3%
Lakeport State Park	23.5%	25.1%	41.9%	49.9%	71.7%	70.5%	65.1%	62.2%
Metamora-Hadley Recreation Area	22.8%	22.2%	39.2%	44.5%	60.0%	57.4%	51.0%	48.9%
Port Crescent State Park	17.4%	16.1%	52.4%	56.4%	87.1%	84.8%	78.0%	71.9%
Sleepy Hollow State Park	27.2%	22.1%	41.4%	46.7%	58.1%	54.5%	44.0%	44.7%
Sterling State Park	25.6%	23.1%	54.1%	53.9%	66.2%	59.8%	55.7%	49.2%
W.J. Hayes State Park	18.1%	18.0%	31.9%	37.6%	46.2%	42.2%	46.0%	40.2%
OUT-STATE								
Aloha State Park	6.7%	7.2%	33.2%	39.8%	85.3%	76.7%	64.6%	54.0%
Baraga State Park	6.5%	5.8%	14.3%	15.2%	37.6%	24.1%	33.2%	21.0%
Bewabic State Park	7.4%	5.8%	20.1%	24.1%	43.5%	33.4%	31.4%	25.0%
Brimley State Park	4.1%	4.2%	18.9%	25.6%	55.2%	49.0%	50.6%	39.7%
Burt Lake State Park	8.8%	7.0%	29.6%	39.7%	87.2%	82.2%	66.2%	52.3%
Charles Mears State Park	13.4%	14.6%	60.4%	70.5%	94.0%	92.6%	85.5%	77.8%
Cheboygan State Park	6.5%	5.0%	19.9%	28.0%	64.1%	61.7%	54.8%	40.3%
Clear Lake State Park	11.2%	10.2%	24.5%	31.6%	70.0%	64.3%	52.9%	40.6%
F.J. McLain State Park	11.0%	9.6%	35.3%	46.9%	88.6%	80.9%	88.9%	78.0%
Fayette Historic State Park	7.3%	6.2%	18.6%	24.5%	62.0%	54.9%	56.1%	40.7%
Fisherman's Island State Park	11.3%	8.2%	25.7%	29.4%	62.4%	55.0%	61.2%	50.5%
Fort Custer Recreation Area	26.7%	21.2%	39.8%	42.6%	60.1%	50.4%	48.2%	45.2%
Fort Wilkins State Historic Park	5.1%	4.0%	16.9%	23.9%	58.8%	49.6%	63.9%	51.5%
Grand Haven State Park	31.2%	23.4%	78.5%	79.9%	94.6%	95.1%	90.0%	86.1%
Harrisville State Park	11.4%	10.4%	30.1%	38.5%	81.2%	75.7%	70.5%	61.4%
Hartwick Pines State Park	30.7%	24.2%	45.0%	44.3%	72.8%	61.3%	65.0%	53.7%
Holland State Park	27.1%	24.6%	74.2%	74.8%	96.5%	94.3%	88.1%	79.1%
Indian Lake State Park	5.7%	4.9%	15.4%	16.4%	38.1%	34.1%	36.7%	24.6%
Interlochen State Park	9.7%	10.5%	20.5%	29.0%	66.9%	88.2%	50.5%	38.6%
Ionia Recreation Area	22.1%	20.9%	32.6%	37.0%	45.8%	39.0%	39.1%	38.5%
J.W. Wells State Park	13.1%	12.9%	27.8%	31.0%	59.3%	49.5%	51.6%	41.7%
Lake Gogebic State Park	7.0%	6.2%	19.0%	27.0%	42.4%	42.5%	42.2%	35.8%
Leelanau State Park	10.6%	9.0%	32.6%	39.7%	74.7%	75.9%	74.9%	68.7%
Ludington State Park	27.2%	25.0%	77.6%	69.0%	100.9%	101.2%	98.5%	93.3%
Muskallonge Lake State Park	5.7%	4.4%	20.9%	26.2%	63.7%	50.8%	40.4%	49.7%
Muskegon State Park	19.1%	16.2%	50.2%	61.4%	94.3%	91.8%	85.2%	76.4%
Newaygo State Park	17.1%	14.4%	20.2%	26.6%	45.6%	33.5%	32.1%	30.4%
North Higgins Lake State Park	12.1%	12.1%	30.8%	40.0%	88.4%	77.3%	64.0%	52.8%
Onaway State Park	9.7%	5.7%	19.3%	26.2%	52.4%	40.5%	45.4%	32.4%
Orchard Beach State Park	12.6%	11.6%	36.9%	42.1%	91.9%	85.7%	86.4%	70.8%
Otsego Lake State Park	16.0%	16.4%	43.0%	52.2%	93.7%	86.9%	71.0%	60.1%
P.H. Hoeft State Park	5.2%	4.9%	16.7%	24.1%	58.2%	53.3%	50.7%	53.7%
P.J. Hoffmaster State Park	18.8%	17.0%	48.4%	57.4%	93.7%	90.8%	83.4%	61.1%
Petoskey State Park	11.4%	10.7%	38.8%	52.3%	97.3%	95.7%	87.9%	86.2%
Porcupine Mountains State Park	9.6%	9.0%	23.6%	29.8%	54.3%	81.5%	61.5%	56.9%
Rifle River State Park	23.8%	21.0%	45.2%	51.9%	79.1%	75.3%	66.6%	58.8%
Silver Lake State Park	16.8%	15.7%	47.5%	57.0%	97.5%	91.3%	80.9%	69.7%
South Higgins Lake State Park	13.1%	12.7%	41.6%	49.3%	91.6%	92.8%	75.0%	62.4%
Straits State Park	6.8%	5.3%	29.3%	36.3%	70.1%	52.6%	64.8%	52.2%
Tahquamenon Falls State Park	8.8%	6.6%	25.8%	31.8%	68.8%	56.5%	64.5%	56.9%
Tawas Point State Park	20.4%	19.1%	47.3%	57.1%	94.1%	91.8%	82.6%	77.8%
Traverse City State Park	13.4%	13.1%	27.8%	37.7%	86.7%	81.3%	64.1%	54.7%
Twin Lakes State Park	0.5%	2.6%	18.3%	27.8%	64.1%	47.9%	49.4%	34.9%
Van Buren State Park	21.0%	17.7%	43.0%	51.5%	81.0%	79.4%	69.6%	64.8%
Van Riper State Park	12.9%	12.4%	28.6%	32.5%	57.8%	47.2%	47.0%	36.4%
Warren Dunes State Park	20.5%	18.3%	46.7%	51.0%	79.1%	128.6%	64.6%	64.1%
Wilderness State Park	11.0%	9.5%	34.6%	43.5%	92.2%	85.0%	82.3%	66.9%
William Mitchell State Park	22.3%	20.6%	44.8%	52.4%	83.2%	80.3%	67.1%	57.7%
Wilson State Park	13.7%	12.4%	22.1%	23.9%	54.1%	45.0%	46.4%	38.4%
Yankee Springs Recreation Area	20.3%	20.0%	44.0%	46.2%	60.7%	92.7%	49.4%	48.1%
Young State Park	14.0%	12.0%	45.2%	54.7%	92.2%	89.3%	77.2%	63.6%
Total	**16.1%**	**14.7%**	**36.3%**	**42.0%**	**71.2%**	**70.0%**	**61.2%**	**53.7%**


Oakland County Groveland Oaks Occupancy 2008-2009
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Memorial Day Weekend
100%
100%
Last May weekend
15%
17%
1st June weekend
32%
25%
2nd June weekend
41%
38%
3rd June weekend
64%
42%
Last June weekend
90%
87%
July 4th Weekend
100%
100%
2nd July weekend
60%
49%
3rd July weekend
62%
68%
Last July weekend
87%
59%
1st August weekend
75%
81%
2nd August weekend
66%
3rd August weekend
77%
4th August weekend
79%
Last August weekend
100%
Labor Day Weekend
23%
2nd Sept weekend
12%
3rd Sept weekend
40%
Last Sept weekend
47%
Groveland Oaks (269 Sites) 2008
Groveland Oaks (269 Sites) 2009


Oakland County Addison Oaks Occupancy 2008-2009
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Memorial Day Weekend
99%
100%
Last May weekend
34%
30%
1st June weekend
43%
32%
2nd June weekend
43%
28%
3rd June weekend
51%
39%
Last June weekend
43%
75%
July 4th Weekend
100%
100%
2nd July weekend
53%
49%
3rd July weekend
52%
72%
Last July weekend
82%
65%
1st August weekend
90%
80%
2nd August weekend
67%
3rd August weekend
61%
4th August weekend
58%
Last August weekend
100%
Labor Day Weekend
33%
2nd Sept weekend
22%
3rd Sept weekend
49%
Last Sept weekend
47%
Addison Oaks (174 Sites) 2008
Addison Oaks (174 Sites) 2009

The following are current published articles on
the positive trend in camping.

Great people.
Great camping.™

Kamping Trends 2007

What's new?

Retirement isn't what it used to be. KOA's Work Kamper program matches retirees with KOA owners offering part time employment. More than 1,000 Work Kamper teams will be taking advantage of this great program in 2007. Find out more at www.workatkoa.com.

About 54% of KOA campers travel with their **pets**, so we're constructing Kamp K9 dog activity and agility parks at selected KOAs around North America.

Watch outdoor movies on giant inflatable screens, frolic in a spray park or bounce to your heart's content on a giant jumping pillow. KOA is busy adding the amenities campers want.

Camping isn't just a leisure activity, it's a lifestyle choice.

That's why, at a time when fuel prices are hitting record highs, the number of families making camping an integral part of their lifestyle continues to grow.

That's right. Factory shipments of recreational vehicles are up. The number of nights camped by families in North America is also on the upswing.

Today nearly eight million U.S. households own at least one RV – a 15 percent increase over the past four years and a stunning 58 percent rise since 1980, according to a recent University of Michigan study. One in 12 U.S. vehicle-owning households now own at least one RV and camp on a regular basis.

By 2010, RVs will be owned by 8.5 million camping households – an 8 percent increase, outpacing overall U.S. household growth of 6 percent.

The information included in this 2007 issue of *Kamping Trends* will help inform you of the habits and desires of this huge segment of the North American population.

Whether it's young families in search of quality time together or the 75 million Baby Boomers poised to enjoy their retirement years, the 450 great families operating KOA Kampgrounds in the U.S. and Canada are ready and able to give these campers a fantastic experience.

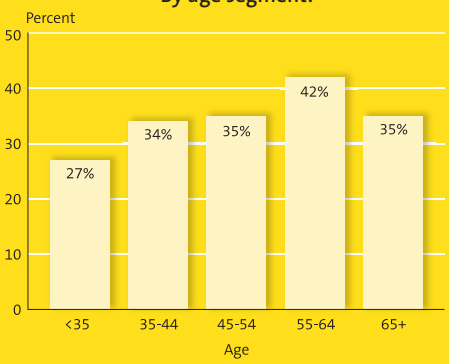
KOA and the camping lifestyle – both GREAT choices.

Camping and leisure time

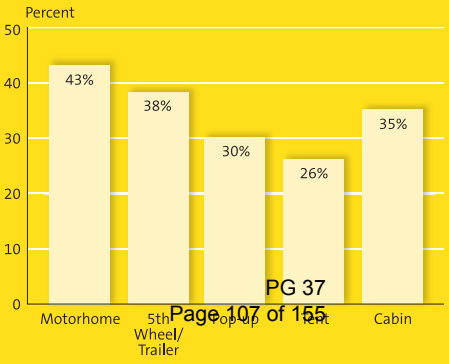
For people who camp, the camping activity garners a substantial proportion of their leisure time.

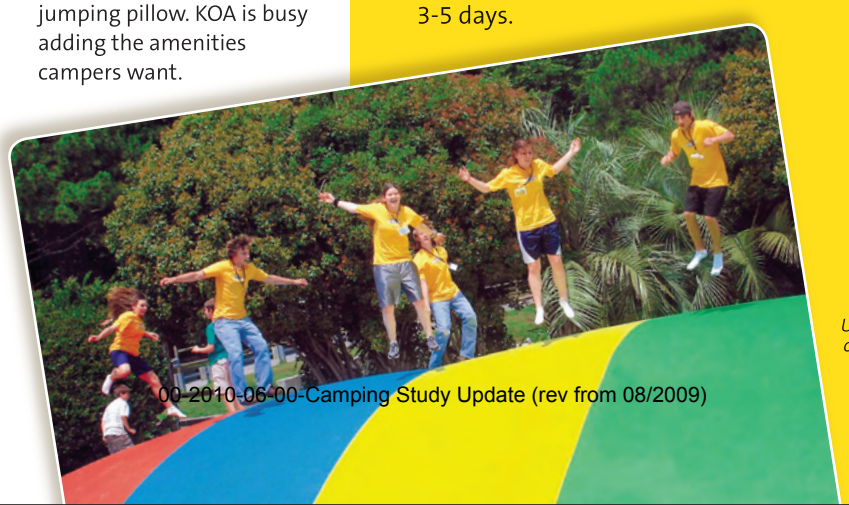
- Four-in-five (83%) campers say they prefer camping over other types of vacations.
- 80% of campers have taken time off from work in the past 12 months to go camping.
- Among campers who camp with kids under the age of 18, 42% said the ideal length of a camping trip is 3-5 days.

Campers spend more than a third (35%) of their leisure time camping each year. By age segment:



Motorhome campers spend nearly half of their leisure time camping. By equipment type:

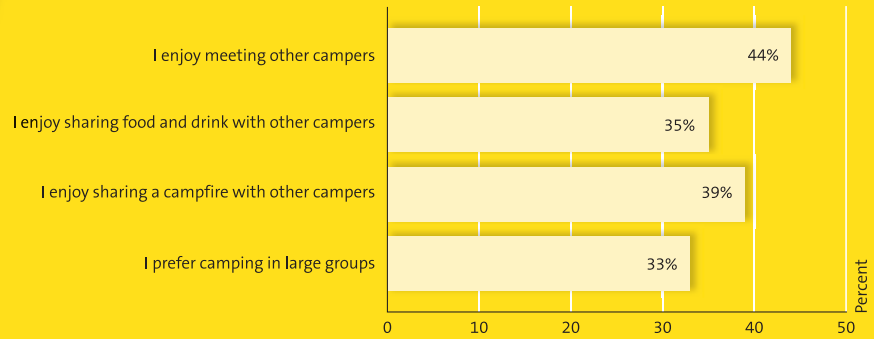




Unless noted otherwise, all statistics are compiled from the KOA 2006 Spirit of Camping Survey.

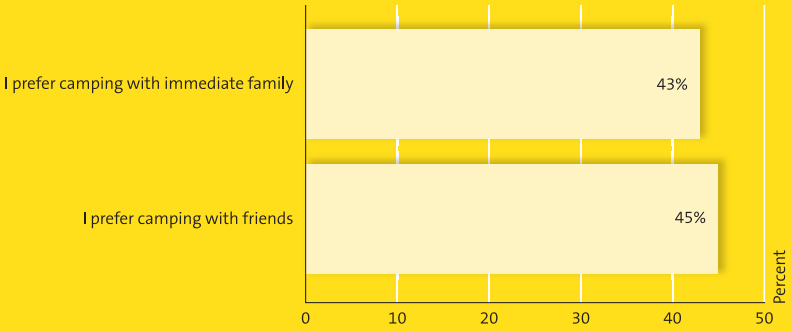
The social side of camping

Camping is a social outlet for many who enjoy the activity. % saying agree/strongly agree:



Time for friends and family

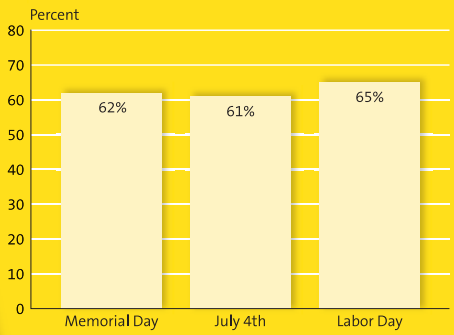
For many campers, camping provides the needed opportunity for quality time with friends and family. % saying agree/strongly agree:



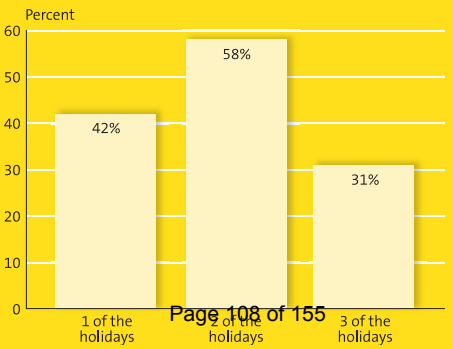
Summer holidays are big for campers

The major summer holidays are important weekends for campers.

Each of the summer camping holidays enjoy about the same level of popularity. % that camped:



Nearly two-thirds of campers (58%) camp two of the three holiday weekends. % that camped:



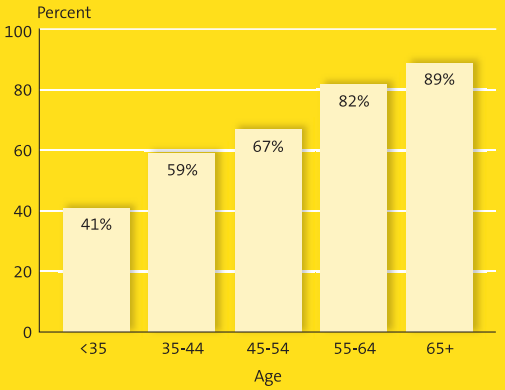
Kamping Trends

Camping connected

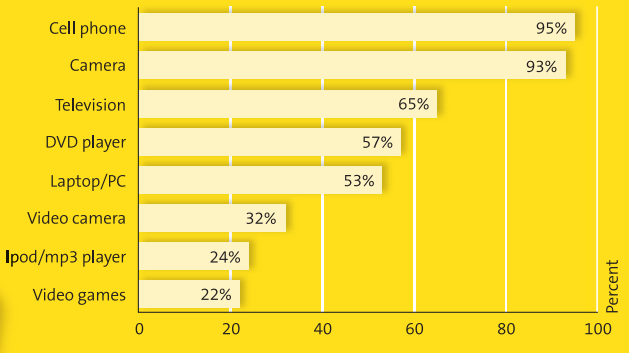
Today's campers are more connected and more prepared to capture the perfect memory than they have ever been.

- Virtually all campers (95%) have taken a cell phone with them on a camping trip in the past 12 months.
- Campers who stay in tents even take televisions and DVD players with them on their camping trips (13% and 23% of campers, respectively).
- Forget listening to the sounds of the great outdoors. Nearly one-fourth (24%) of campers have taken an iPod or MP3 player with them on a camping trip.
- Campers who almost always have fires when camping are less likely to bring a television camping compared to those campers who never have a fire (61% vs. 75%, respectively).

Older campers are much more likely to take a television camping than younger campers. % that have taken television on a camping trip in past 12 months:



Most popular technology equipment that campers take camping:

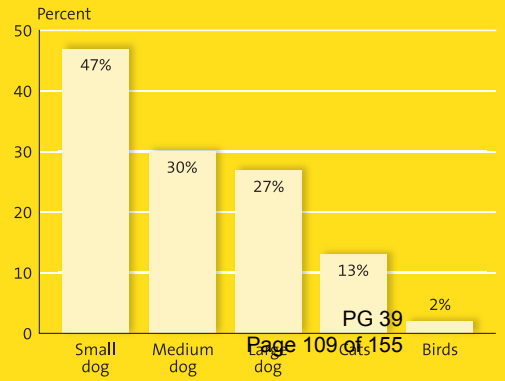


Fido's part of the family too!

Just as family and friends are an important part of the camping experience, so are pets.

- More than half of campers (54%) have taken their pet on a camping trip in the past 12 months.

Among campers who take their pets camping, the most popular pet types that get to make the outdoor trip are (multiple responses accepted):



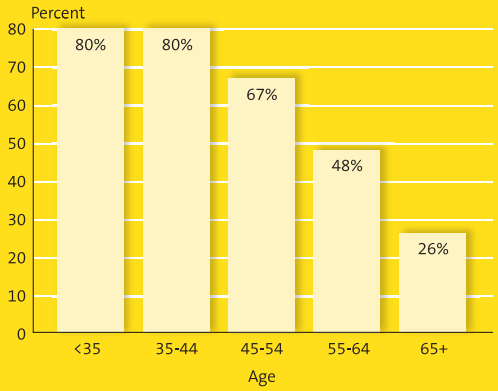
Kamping Trends

Gather 'round the fire

Campfires remain a time-honored tradition of the camping experience.

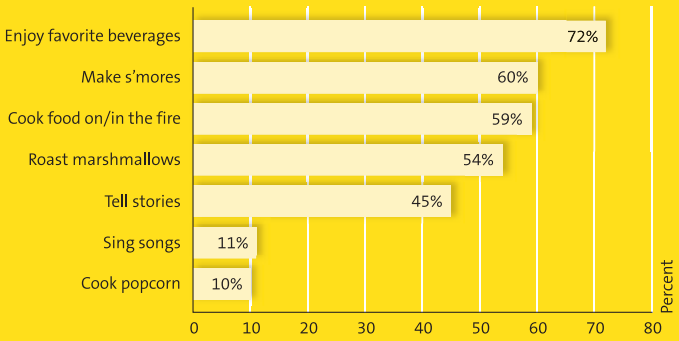
- Nearly nine in ten campers (85%) said they sometimes or almost always had a campfire when they camped.
- Campers who camp with kids are much more likely to have a campfire than those campers not camping with kids (70% vs. 39%, respectively).

Younger campers are more likely than older campers to have a campfire. % saying "almost always" have a fire when camping. By age segment:



Favorite fireside activities

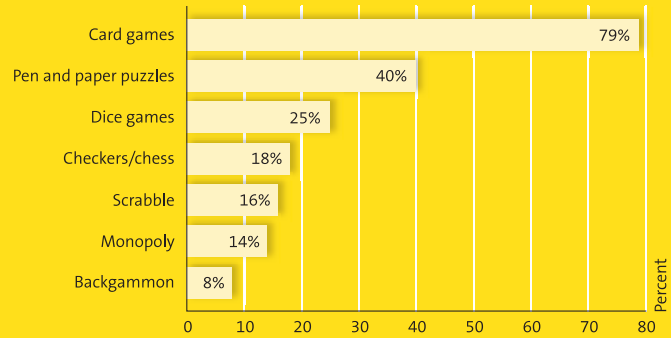
Drinking favorite beverages and making s'mores are the most popular activities around the campfire:



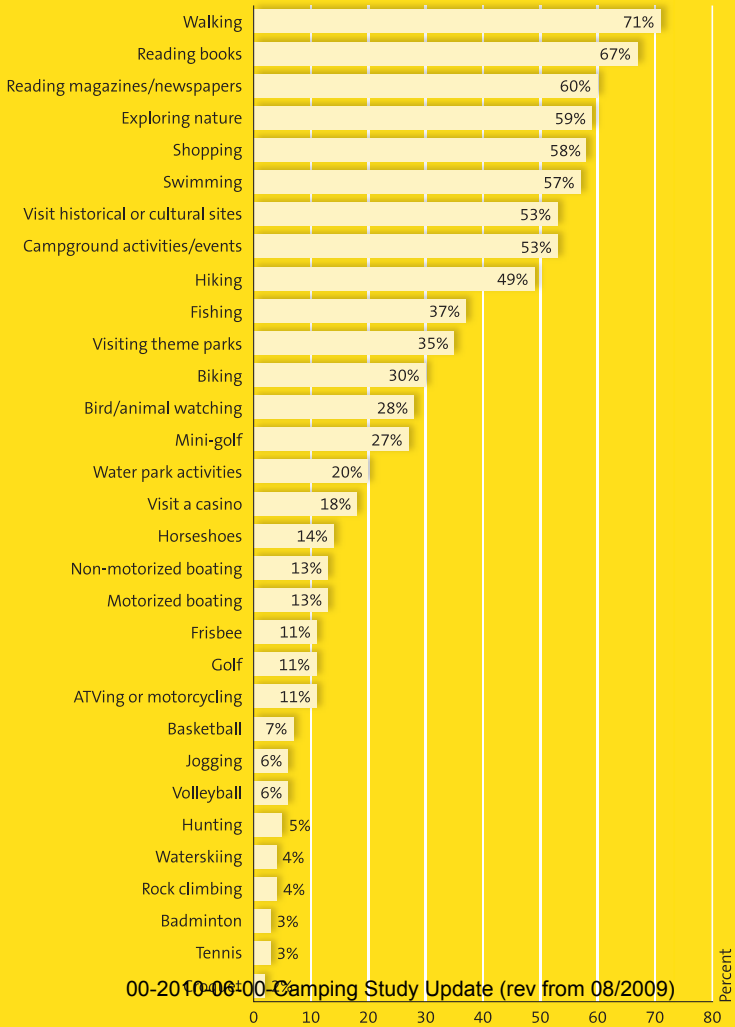
Games
campers play

Games are a central part of the camping experience for many campers.

Nearly 80% of campers play card games while camping.
% playing on camping trip in past 12 months:



The things
they do



Campers find themselves participating in a wide array of mentally and physically stimulating activities while on their trips.

- Walking, reading and exploring nature are the most popular activities that campers engage in.
- More than half (57%) of campers say they went swimming during a camping trip in the past 12 months. Campers who camp with kids are almost twice as likely to swim as campers who do not camp with kids (70% vs. 39%, respectively).

Kamping Trends

Great people. Great camping.™

Money saving vacations*

A recent study shows RV vacations are on average 26% to 74% less expensive than other types of vacations.

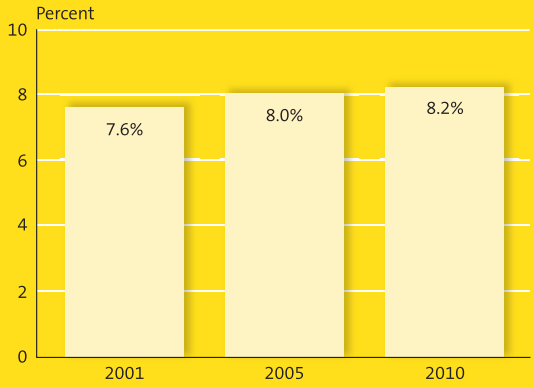
Vacation Type	Itinerary	Amount Saved By RV
Camping trailer vs. car/hotel	Denver to Grand Canyon	54%
Motorhome vs airline/ rental car/hotel	Atlanta to Orlando	53%
Camping trailer vs airline/ rental car/rental home	Washington, DC to Cape Cod	43%

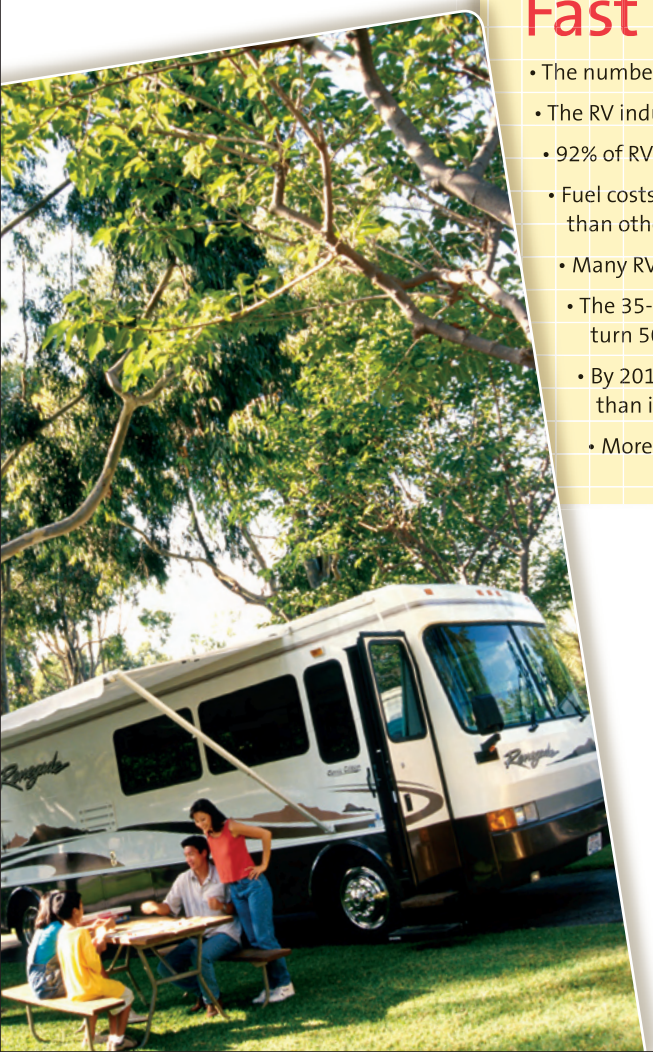
* *2006 PFK Consulting study comparing vacation costs*
** *2006 University of Michigan Study*
*** *2006 RVIA Campfire Canvass*
**** *2006 PFK Consulting study comparing vacation costs*
***** *U.S. Census Bureau Reports*
****** *2005 University of Michigan Study*

For more information, call Mike Gast, KOA Director of Communications, 406-254-7409.

koa.com

Projected RV household ownership rates****

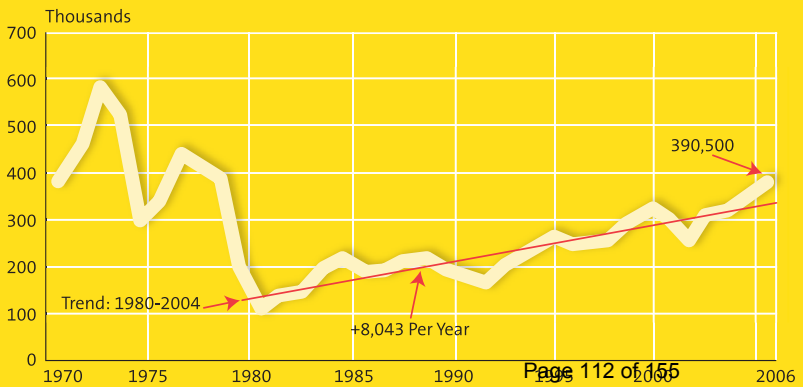




Fast facts

- The number of U.S. households owning recreational vehicles is expected to rise to 8.5 percent by 2010.**
- The RV industry generated $14 billion in revenues in 2006.**
- 92% of RV owners say they intend to use their RVs as often or more frequently in 2007 than in 2006.***
- Fuel costs would need to more than triple from Feb. 2007 levels to make RV travel more expensive than other forms of travel.****
- Many RVers are saving money on fuel by camping closer to home.***
- The 35-54 age segment is the fastest growing segment of RV owners. Every day, 11,000 Americans turn 50.*****
- By 2010, the number of consumers aged 50-64 will total 57 million Baby Boomers, 38% higher than in 2000.**
- More than two-thirds of current RV owners plan to purchase another RV and keep camping.**

Annual RV shipments****



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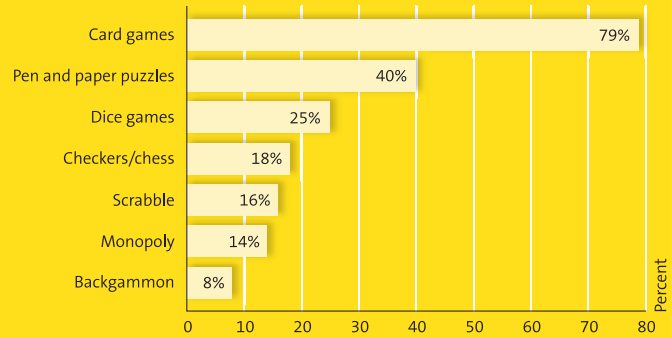
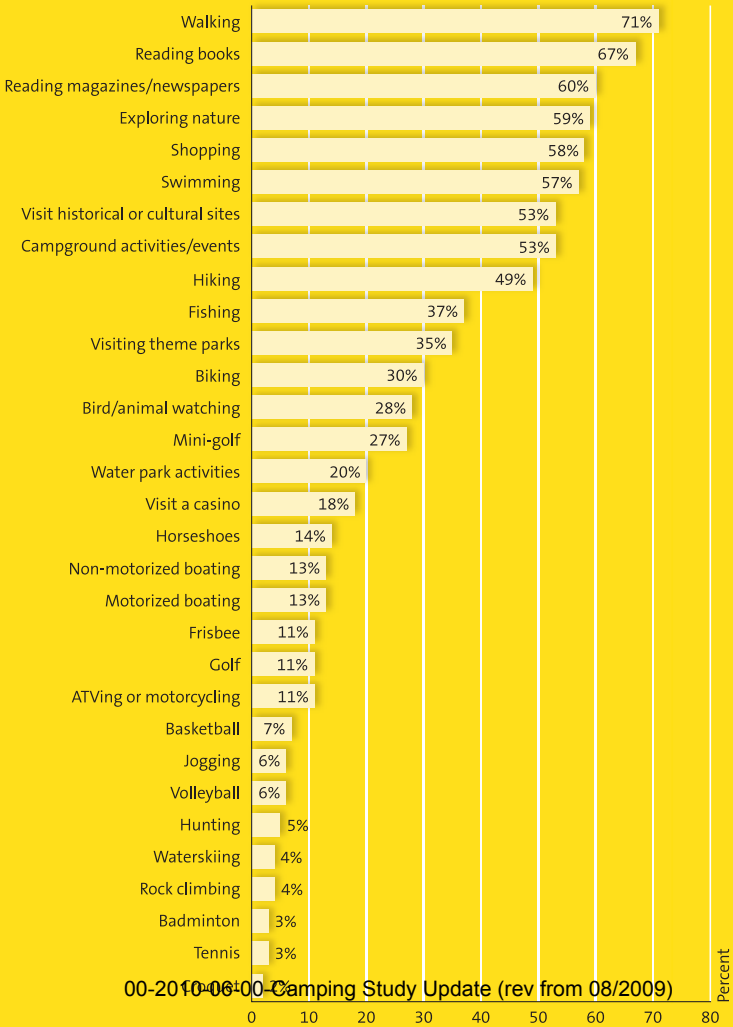
Nearly 80% of campers play card games while camping.
% playing on camping trip in past 12 months:



The things
they do



Campers find themselves participating in a wide array of mentally and physically stimulating activities while on their trips.

- Walking, reading and exploring nature are the most popular activities that campers engage in.
- More than half (57%) of campers say they went swimming during a camping trip in the past 12 months. Campers who camp with kids are almost twice as likely to swim as campers who do not camp with kids (70% vs. 39%, respectively).

BusinessWeek

SMART ANSWERS May 12, 2009, 9:51AM EST

Recession-Proof: Private Campgrounds

Low-cost, family-friendly private campgrounds, most of which are small businesses, are doing well despite the travel slump

By Karen E. Klein

Combine a global economic recession with fears of pandemic disease, and it looks to be another dismal summer season for the travel industry. But for one sliver of the accommodations industry—the small business-dominated private-campground business—things are looking up.

All the gloom and doom about job loss and the economy translates into "one more piece of good news for me," says Rick Yeager, whose family owns Rose Point Park Campground in New Castle, Pa. He employs up to 10 people seasonally; annual revenues are about $350,000. Bad news is often good news for family campground owners, he says: "People are not going to go on a cruise, and a lot of them will look for a closer vacation that's more secure. Sad to say, but September 11 was actually a boost for our business because people were afraid to fly or go to Disneyland."

There are about 8,000 privately owned or operated campgrounds in the U.S. The industry is dominated by small-business and family-business owners, says Bob MacKinnon, a former Disney executive who started a campground consulting firm, MacKinnon Campground Consulting, after he retired. (He says another 8,000 campgrounds in the U.S. are owned and operated by national, state, and local agencies.) "There are mega-parks out there that have thousands of campsites, corporate players that own multiple campgrounds, and KOA, which is a franchisor with close to 500 parks nationwide," MacKinnon says. "But over 50% of the industry is still individual owners who have small parks. Many are multi-generational family owners."

Gene Zanger, one of the owners of Casa de Fruta Orchard Resort in Hollister, Ca., has four generations of family involved in running the RV park that started as a cherry stand in the late 1940s with a loan from A.P. Giannini, the founder of Bank of America. Today the operation is a must-see stop off the main inland route from Southern California to San Francisco and includes a restaurant, train, carousel, seven fruit stands, and a tasting room for Zanger Family Vineyards. "This summer we're real hopeful that people are going to come out. Reservations are above last year for the season and we've recently been getting more phone calls," Zanger says.

UPGRADED AMENITIES

A big part of the reason, of course, is that the cost of a local camping vacation is far less than a trip that includes airplane tickets and hotel accommodations. A study by PKF Consulting and sponsored by the Recreation Vehicle Industry Assn. found that the average camping vacation would run 21% to 67% cheaper than a fly-drive-hotel vacation. "Historically, when there's been downturns in the economy, our segment of the industry has done pretty well. We will remain fairly stable because we're so value-oriented, even in times of recession," says Mark Anderson, president of Camp Chautauqua in Stow, N.Y., and chairman of the National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds.

Even though gas prices and the credit crunch have pushed down sales of campers and trailers over the past two years, people who already own RVs continue to get as much use out of them as possible. Far-flung campgrounds suffered last summer because of record-high gas prices in most of the country, Anderson says, but most people camp within 200 miles of home, and the industry as a whole was not hurt too badly.

Campground owners spend much of the off-season upgrading and adding to their properties. Anderson says his family spent this spring supervising the installation of new road paving, higher-grade electrical outlets (even tent campers require electricity these days, he says) and remodeled restrooms. "We just switched a lot of our heating over to natural

gas from propane and oil," he adds.

Like many of the most successful campground owners, the Zanger family will incorporate more social activities this summer for their guests. Campers love old-fashioned options like hay rides, ice cream socials, nature hikes, and crafts classes, he says. In recent years many campground owners have also added more up-to-date amenities such as outdoor movies, cable television, yurts, cabins, and Wi-Fi.

But it may be the nostalgia factor that is the campgrounds' main draw. "People come for the experience, not because they want to stay somewhere cheap. They want to make a campfire and be in a place where kids can run free and they don't have to watch them every minute," Yeager says. That feeling of safety within the boundaries of the private campground, where some families return year after year, may be especially attractive in a society where stress and fear often dominate.

"This reminds me of the north side of Pittsburgh in the '30s and '40s," Yeager says one customer told him last summer. "It's a throwback to where people grew up, when they knew their neighbors and everybody talked to everybody else."

Karen E. Klein is a Los Angeles-based writer who covers entrepreneurship and small-business issues.

KOA Reporting Strong Seasonal Camping Traffic

Posted By Sherman Goldenberg On June 19, 2009 @ 11:01 am In Breaking News | Comments Disabled

If you're new here, you may want to subscribe to my Daily RV Industry News Feed. Thanks for visiting,
Sherman Goldenberg

No one plans on setting records this year in most U.S. business sectors, including the RV park and campground business. But the good news is that the nation's campground operators are generally experiencing a decent year, based on positive reports thus far from a wide array of locales, from Ohio to Texas and California.

Montana-based Kampgrounds of America Inc. (KOA) is seeing much the same thing after a slow start coming out of the winter, according to KOA Vice President of Communications Mike Gast.

"We have a report that we generate every week called a weekly Flashlight Report, and it looks at camper night trends both on the franchise and the company-owned properties side," said Gast. "We measure everything from short-term nights on RVs to cabins to lodge and tent traffic, and it's been getting consistently better, week to week, by a percent or two as it's gone along - to the extent that we're now only about 5-6% under last year, and 2008 was one of our best years ever.

"We got off to a very slow start with the winter traffic, so we kind of had our foot in a bucket right off the bat. But it's been getting progressively better, week to week, as the numbers (volume) have gotten bigger."

That strong trend is apparently continuing, as KOA's 425 franchised parks and 25 company-operated facilities are currently ahead of last year's early reservation pace for the 4th of July weekend.

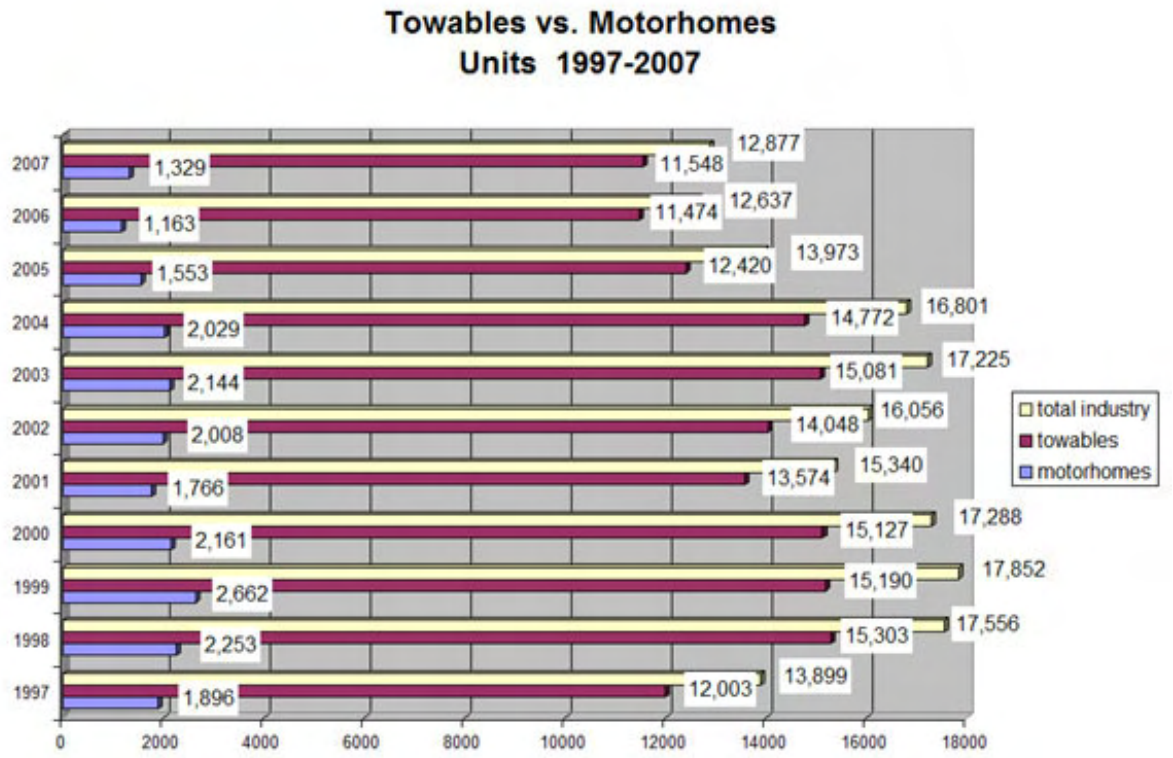
KOA, for its part, specifically monitors Memorial Day, Independence Day and Labor Day for advance holiday reservations. "And the trend we're seeing is that, especially on those holidays, people are slower to book," said Gast. "They're much more likely to wait until closer to the holiday. At one point, for instance, a couple of months out before Memorial Day, we were 12% under last year. That, of course, was very concerning to us - to be 12% under that early. And it got progressively better every week and we finished up 1% over last year on Memorial Day."

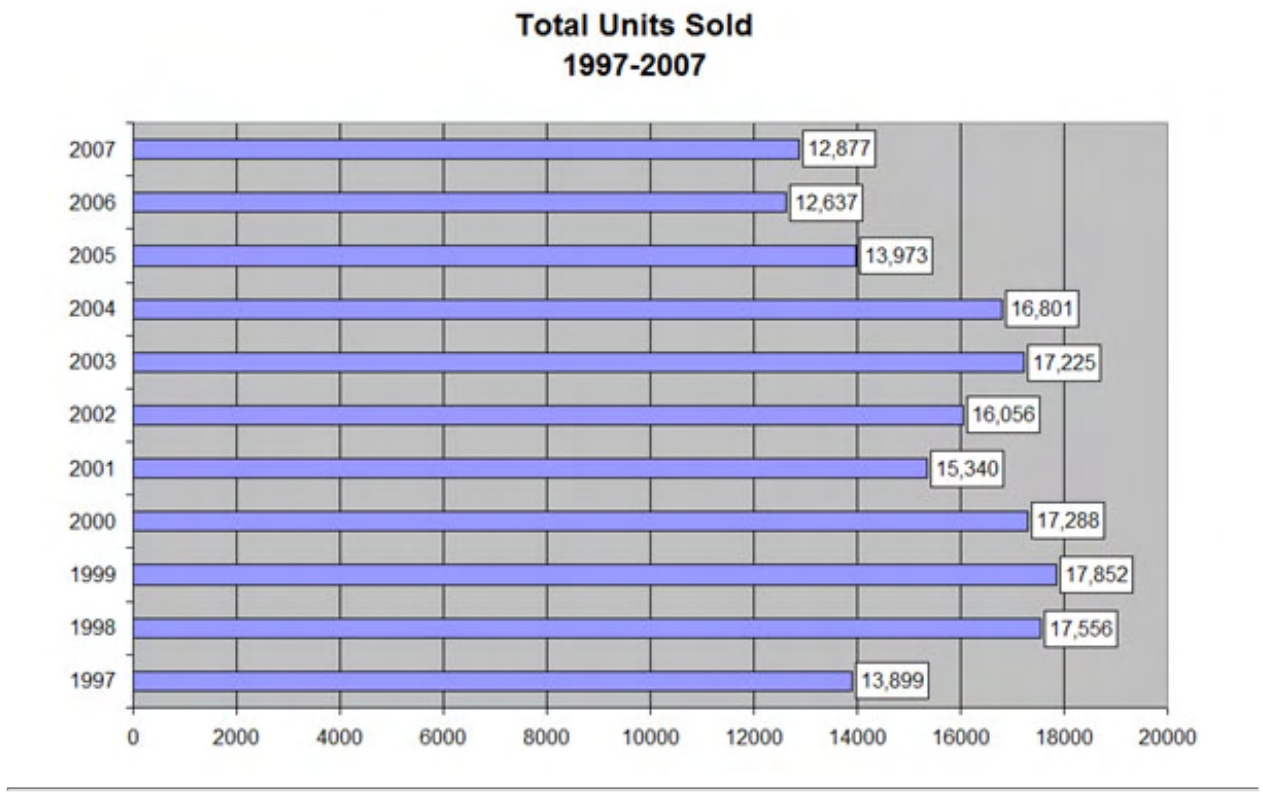
- Campgrounds Take the 'Roughing It' Out of Camping (0)
- Park Model OEMs Look Ahead for Brighter Future (0)
- KOA Joins Top 100 Most Visited Travel Websites (0)
- Breckenridge Named 'Preferred Builder' for KOA Lodges (0)
- Atlanta Motor Speedway Opens New Campgrounds (0)
- Rep. Donnelly Sees RV Recovery on Horizon (1)
- Pat Hittmeier Succeeds Ott at KOA Inc. (0)
- B & B RV Inc. Dealership Opens in Anderson, Calif. (0)
- RVIA: June Shipment Totals Highest Since Last August (0)
- Behind the Scenes Look at Elkhart's Dometic Deal (0)

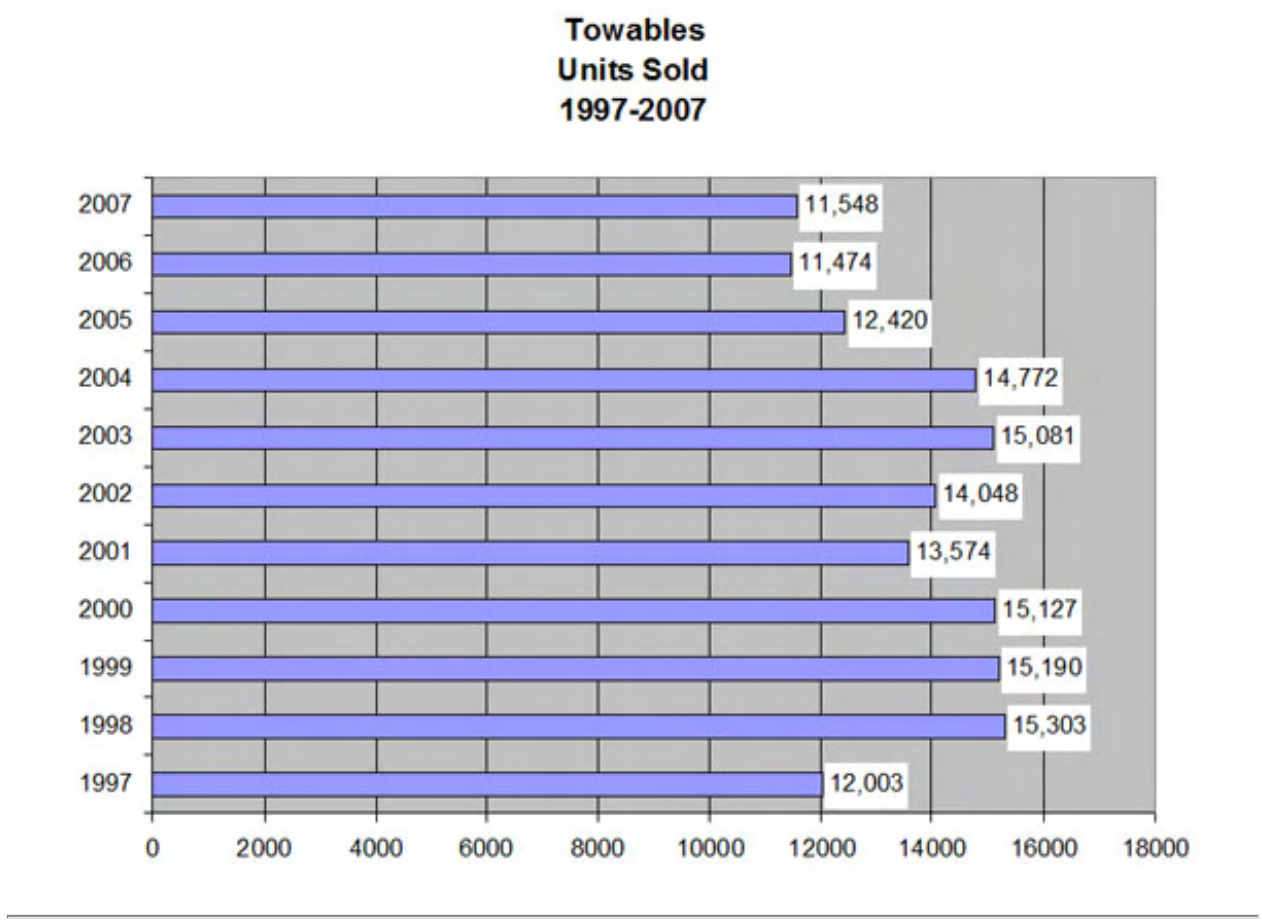
VIEW COMPLETE SCHEDULE

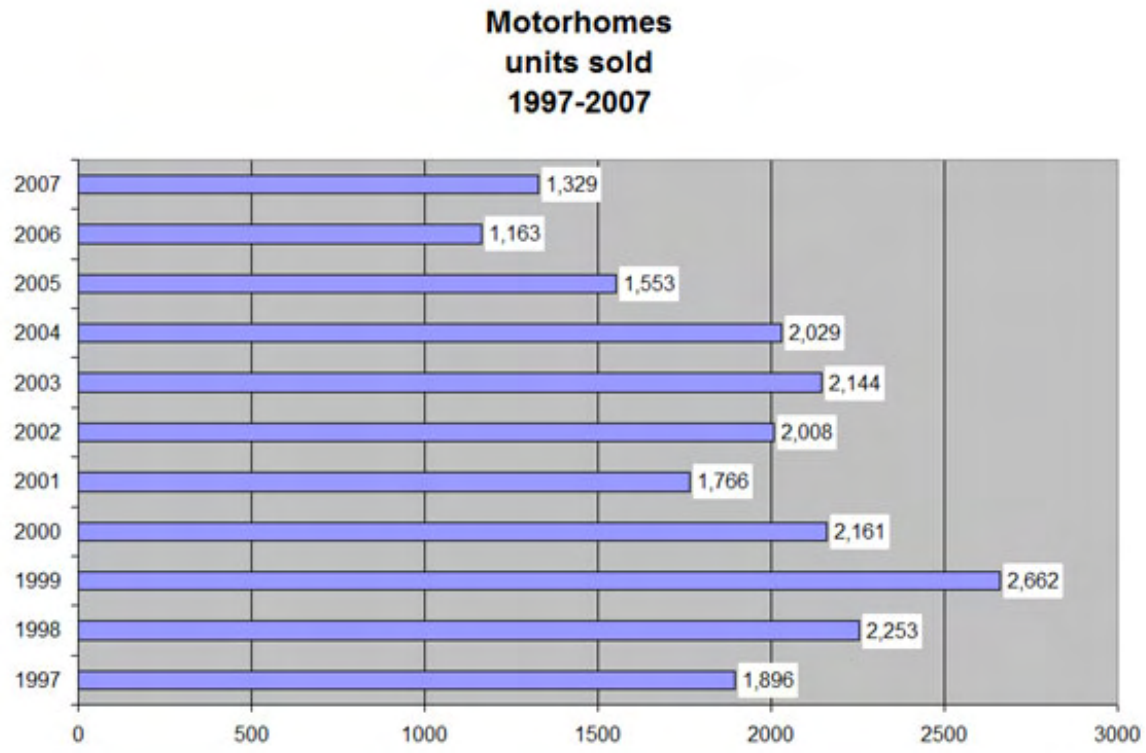
Michigan RV Statistics

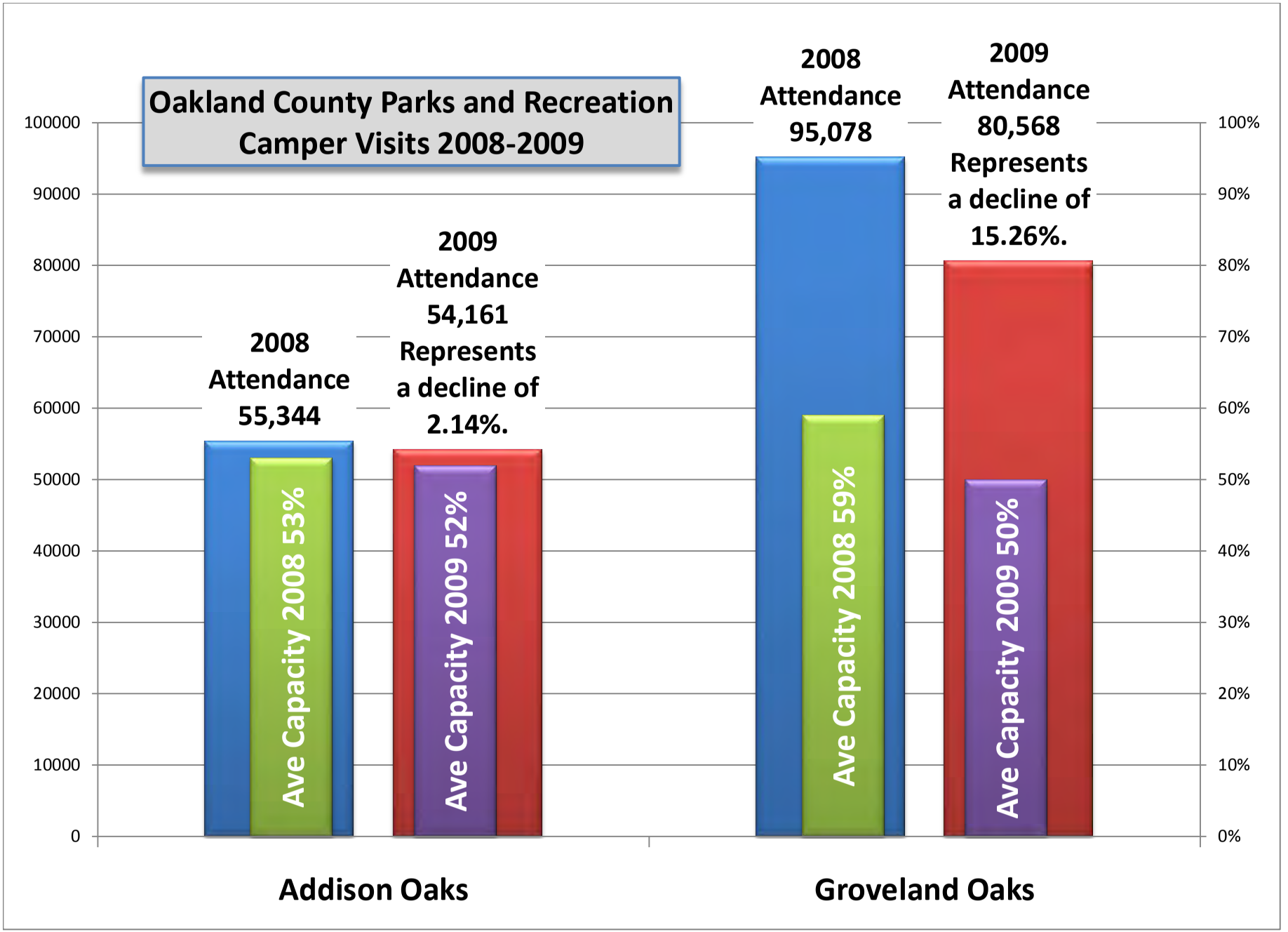
- In 2007, Michigan RV sales totaled 12,877 units.
- Michigan ranked 4th in the number of RV shipments into the state in 2005, with over 15,000 RVs shipped to Michigan RV dealers.
- A study by Michigan State University shows that 10 percent of all pleasure travelers in Michigan are campers.
- The Michigan Secretary of State estimates there are just over 200,000 registered RVs in Michigan, including motor homes and trailer coaches.
- According to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, there are over 1,200 licensed campgrounds, which represents more than 80,000 campsites.

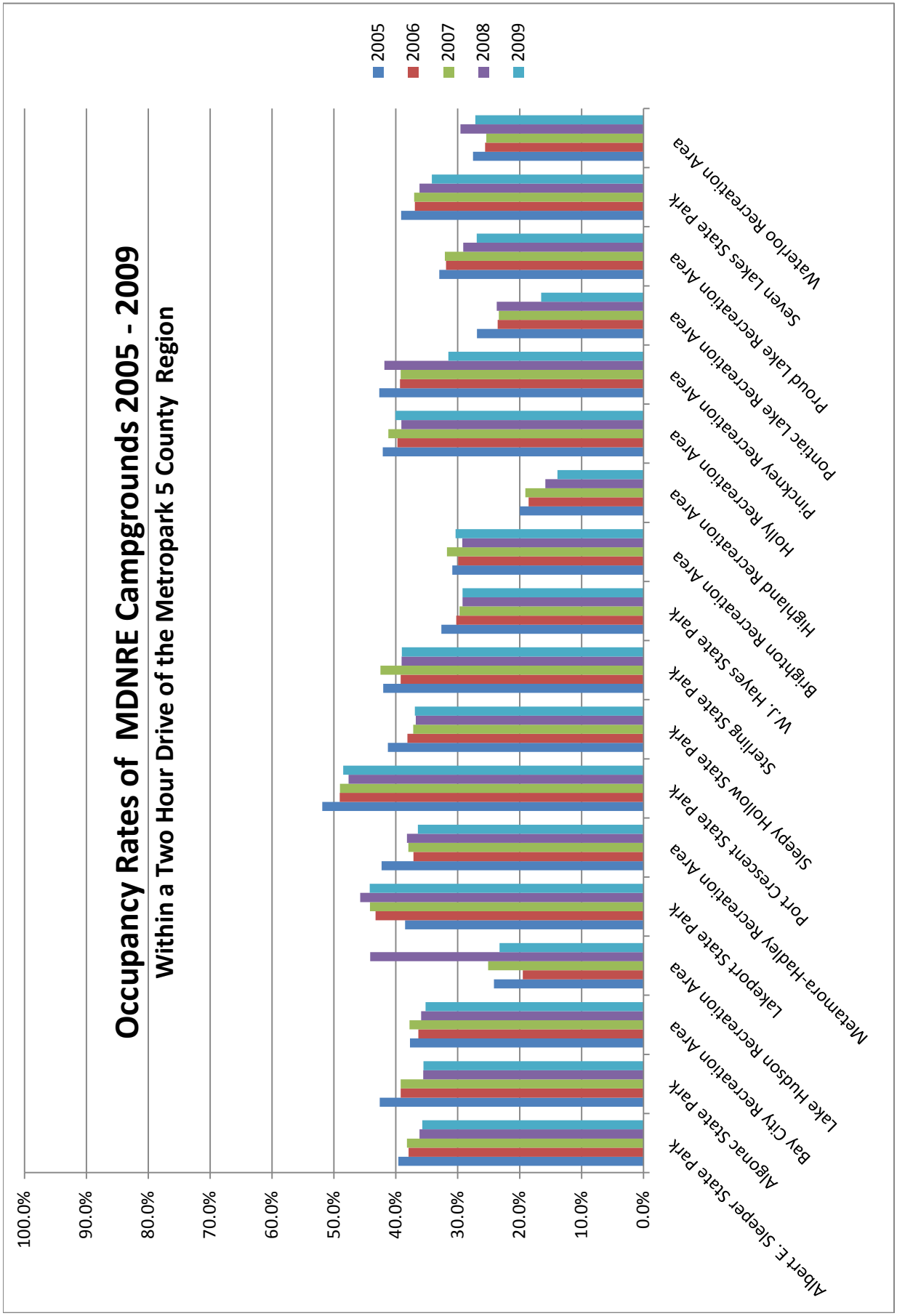


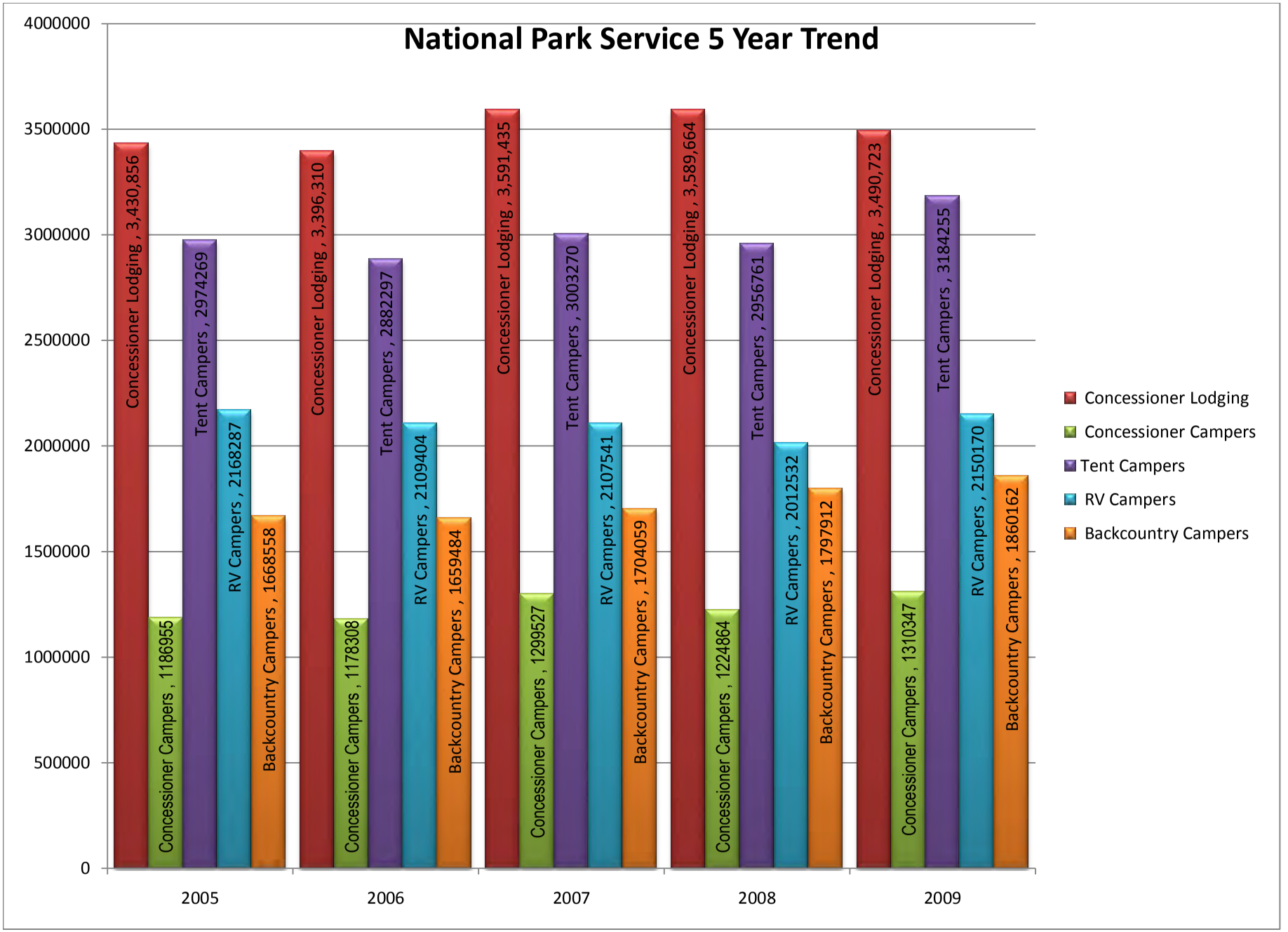

Total Units Sold
1997-2007
2007
2006
2005
2004
2003
2002
2001
2000
1999
1998
1997
12,877
12,637
13,973
16,801
17,225
16,056
15,340
17,288
17,852
17,556
13,899
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
12000
14000
16000
18000
20000


Towables
Units Sold
1997-2007
2007
11,548
2006
11,474
2005
12,420
2004
14,772
2003
15,081
2002
14,048
2001
13,574
2000
15,127
1999
15,190
1998
15,303
1997
12,003
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
12000
14000
16000
18000




Oakland County Parks and Recreation
Camper Visits 2008-2009
2008 Attendance 55,344
2009 Attendance 54,161 Represents a decline of 2.14%.
2008 Attendance 95,078
2009 Attendance 80,568 Represents a decline of 15.26%.
Ave Capacity 2008 53%
Ave Capacity 2009 52%
Ave Capacity 2008 59%
Ave Capacity 2009 50%
100000
90000
80000
70000
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Addison Oaks
Groveland Oaks


Occupancy Rates of MDNRE Campgrounds 2005 - 2009
Within a Two Hour Drive of the Metropark 5 County Region
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
100.0%
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
Albert E. Sleeper State Park
Algonac State Park
Bay City Recreation Area
Lake Hudson Recreation Area
Lakeport State Park
Metamora-Hadley Recreation Area
Port Crescent State Park
Sleepy Hollow State Park
Sterling State Park
W.J. Hayes State Park
Brighton Recreation Area
Highland Recreation Area
Holly Recreation Area
Pinckney Recreation Area
Pontiac Lake Recreation Area
Proud Lake Recreation Area
Seven Lakes State Park
Waterloo Recreation Area


National Park Service 5 Year Trend
4000000
3500000
3000000
2500000
2000000
1500000
1000000
500000
0
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
Concessioner Lodging , 3,430,856
Concessioner Campers , 1186955
Tent Campers , 2974269
RV Campers , 2168287
Backcountry Campers , 1668558
Concessioner Lodging , 3,396,310
Concessioner Campers , 1178308
Tent Campers , 2882297
RV Campers , 2109404
Backcountry Campers , 1659484
Concessioner Lodging , 3,591,435
Concessioner Campers , 1299527
Tent Campers , 3003270
RV Campers , 2107541
Backcountry Campers , 1704059
Concessioner Lodging , 3,589,664
Concessioner Campers , 1224864
Tent Campers , 2956761
RV Campers , 2012532
Backcountry Campers , 1797912
Concessioner Lodging , 3,490,723
Concessioner Campers , 1310347
Tent Campers , 3184255
RV Campers , 2150170
Backcountry Campers , 1860162
Concessioner Lodging
Concessioner Campers
Tent Campers
RV Campers
Backcountry Campers

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

REPORT

To: Board of Commissioners
From: Scott Michael, Purchasing Manager
Subject: Spring Auction
Date: July 8, 2010

On Saturday June 12, 2010 the Authority had its Spring Surplus Equipment Auction at Huron Meadows. The auction was very well attended with more than 310 registered bidders and 190 lots sold. The net proceeds to the Authority were $152,359.50. With the high attendance and good weather the auction was a great success.

The fall auction will be held at Wolcott Farm Learning Center on Saturday, September 11, 2010.

The combined effort of staff and the Auctioneer, Chuck Cryderman and Associates made for a well organized auction.

Auction Sales 11 Years		
Year	**Net Sales**	**Lots**
2000	$202,003.63	315
2001	$222,600.00	286
2002	$249,740.00	268
2003	$233,065.50	361
2004	$137,872.50	233
2005	$179,663.69	191
2006	$217,848.00	192
2007	$248,816.50	347
2008	$278,872.50	237
2009	$198,992.50	264
2010 (Spring)	$152,359.50	190

Recommendation: that this report be received and filed as recommended by Scot Michael, Purchasing Manager and staff.

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

TO: Board of Commissioners
FROM: David Moilanen, Deputy Director
SUBJECT: June Donations (9)
DATE: July 8, 2010

The following donations were received through June 30, 2010:

- A $200 donation of a memorial tulip tree for the Administrative Office made by Dave Wahl.
- A $250 donation for “Wear the Gear” made by Gregory Surmont.
- A $250 donation for “Wear the Gear” made by McGraw Wentworth.
- A Reflections of Kensington art piece made by Michelle Olzack for use at the Kensington Park office.
- A $300 bench donation made by Rose Harding for use at Stony Creek.
- A $350 Red Maple tree donation made by Sandy Miller for use at Hudson Mills.
- A $350 bench donation made by William Arlow for use at Lake Erie.
- A $475 picnic table donation made by Elaine Neelands for use at Hudson Mills.
- A $1500 donation for five benches made by Lawrence Larson for use the Indian Springs Nature Center/Farmland trail.
- A $2000 donation to be used for the disc golf course and scorecards, course maintenance and a compensation for use of the special toboggan hill disc golf course.

RECOMMENDATION:
That the Board of Commissioners formally accept the above donations and a letter of appreciation be sent to the donors as recommended by Deputy Director Moilanen and staff.

HURON-CLINTON METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

REPORT

To: Board of Commissioners
From: Dave Wahl, Controller
Subject: 2nd Quarter Appropriation Adjustments
Date: July 8, 2010

In order to maintain compliance with the line item appropriation limits, periodic reviews have been made to the Budgetary Expenditure accounts. As a result of these reviews, and subsequent to review and approval by the Director, these appropriation adjustments have been recorded.

$211,000 of the $285,600 in General Fund appropriation adjustments made represent funds transferred between accounts.

Appropriations totaling $74,600 were made from the General Funds Reserve for Future Contingencies account as follows:

1)	$17,000	Represents donations received by the Authority
2)	1,400	Payment received to fund lifeguarding classes
3)	38,000	Stony Creek event tent development
4)	1,200	Insurance claim-Indian Springs lightning damage
5)	17,000	Emergency repair to Lake Erie Wave Pool motors
	$74,600	

Appropriated funds totaling $42,700 were returned to the Reserve for Future Contingencies account as follows:

1)	$36,700	Open position – Stony Creek Metropark
2)	6,000	Capital improvement Erosion Control project that came in under budget by $6,000.
	$42,700	

A net of $31,900 was taken from the Reserve for Future Contingency account.

Capital	
Kensington	$86,000
Equipment	
Kensington	7,600
Stony Creek	4,200
Lake Erie	7,600
Major Maintenance	
Metro Beach	7,500
Lake Erie	17,000

Operations	
Metro Beach	15,500
Kensington	15,300
Lower Hudson	14,000
Hudson Mills	5,200
Stony Creek	60,000
Willow	2,700
Lake Erie	3,400
Wolcott Mill	10,000
Indian Springs	13,300
Huron Meadows	700
Natural Resources Crew	4,600
Administrative Office	11,000
Total Appropriation Adjustments	$285,600

Recommendation: that the above appropriation adjustments be approved as recommended by Controller Dave Wahl and staff.

GEORGE M. CARR, P.C.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
327 SEYMOUR
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48933

(517) 371-2577
Fax (517) 482-8866
gmcarr@carrlawfirm.com

July 2, 2010

Mr. Harry Lester, Chairman
Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority
13000 High Ridge Drive
Brighton, Michigan 48114-9058

Dear Chairman Lester:

The legislature recessed for the traditional summer break yesterday evening. While we have not completed the process of mining through all of the of the last minute activity a bill expanding Act 312 Binding Arbitration to include the Authority did pass both chambers.

The legislation is SB 1072 sponsored by Senator Richardville. Act 312 reform has been a priority of the Michigan Municipal League, The Michigan Association of Counties and the City of Detroit for many years. While nearly everyone in Lansing was watching the Senate's reform activity, no one anticipated the Senate would actually expand the coverage of Act 312 to more entities. In a significant concession to fire and police unions the Senate expanded binding arbitration to:

"ANY AUTHORITY, DISTRICT,BOARD,OR ANY OTHER ENTITYCREATED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE AUTHORIZATION OF 1 OR MORE OF THOSE GOVERNING BODIES, WHETHER CREATED BY STATUTE, ORDINANCE, CONTRACT, RESOLUTION, DELEGATION OR ANY OTHER MECHANISM."

SB 1072 also exempts the state from paying for any portion of the arbitration and transfers the additional cost to the participating unions and local governmental agencies. In the normal course of legislative procedure the bill would be amended in the House and the differences reconciled in a Conference Committee prior to passage.

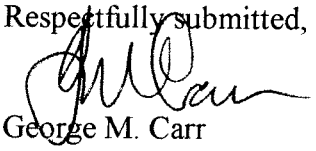
In the case of SB 1072 the Speaker decided to quickly pass SB 1072, unamended, and return the bill to the Senate. The only point of difference between the two chambers is the effective date, "Immediate Effect" when signed by the Governor, or 90 days after final adjournment, about April 1, 2011.

When the expansion of Act 312 was realized we immediately prepared floor amendments that were offered but defeated on the House floor. The expanded class of Act 312 entities is still being determined. In addition to HCMA it appears all community college police, university police, 911 operations, intergovernmental or cooperative

fire/police entity, airport authorities and other governmental agencies including the state will be impacted. While the amendments were offered the Speaker's plan was already in play and the bill passed unamended on a largely partisan vote. SB1072 is back in the Senate and the options are limited. Many Senators are now questioning both the provisions of the bill and the process.

Currently, the Senate has SB1072 sitting on the calendar while the politics, impact and emotions are being sorted out. We are working with other potentially impacted parties, Senators and staff to determine what procedural and political options are available.

Respectfully submitted,



George M. Carr