

**MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF  
PINE LAKE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION DISTRICT  
August 6, 2005**

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Paul Jenkins. Commissioners in attendance were Gail Gentz, Marilyn Pfeiffer and Ginny Steede. Agenda items were 9:00 a.m. call to order, discussion and action to proceed with Lake Mangement Plan and adjourn. Others in attendance were Brad Roost, Wisconsin Lake and Pond Resources, LLC, Scott Van Egeran, Wisconsin DNR and James Goheen, Aquatic Biologists.

Scott Van Egeran carried on a discussion about the types of weeds that were found in Pine Lake . On July 10, 2005, he went out on the lake with Jim Goheen, the consultant from Aquatic Biologists, Paul Jenkins, Marilyn Pfeiffer, Jerry Wolf and Kenny DeBruin. The problems perceived were the north end of the lake had a lot of spiny niat plants. They look like big tumbleweeds. These weeds were determined to be the largest problem because of clogging motors and moving around on the lake. They were not able to find the curly leaf pond weed. Commissioner Jenkins confirmed the he had found three beds. Curly leaf pond weed is an invasive species. This is a problem that should be addressed in an aquatic plant management plan. There are lakes downstream that this lake feeds into and this could spread to the lakes downstream. To the north of the island on the east side of the lake there is a large bed of small pondweed. It is growing fairly tall. This weed has thin stems that wrap around boat motors. This is about a 5 to 10 acre area. It is also determined that urasian milfoil maybe another invasive species in the lake. This is located equal with the small rock island to the west of the big island. It is approximately 1,000 yards long. There is also hybrid milfoil which is beneficial for fishing. A good option for treating invasive species would be chemical treatment. The best time for chemical treatment of these types of invasive species is early summer. There is some testing that can be done to determine what control option works best to control the pond weed. Even when you do chemically treat this for one year, it will have to be watched because pond weed seeds and there is probably a seed bed at the bottom so that it will come back. This can be controlled with a few years of treatment. It is very important to have a plant management plan. Pine Lake is a shallow lake, with a lot of different plants that could vary from year to year. There are two different plant surveys from 1994 and 2002 that Mr.VanEgeren looked over from Pine Lake . By making a plant management plan, the Lake District can factor in the cost of weed control and budget accordingly.

The first step in the process for the plant management plan is to do a survey of the people in the Lake District to find out exactly what the Lake District wants. Mr. Goheen and Mr. Roost have the ability to help write the plant management plan. The DNR will also have input and will answer any questions that arise. Once the plant management plan is in place it is much easier to interact with the consultants and the DNR. The plant management plan will give the direction and the consultants and the DNR will help decide what your best options are.

Jim Goheen from Aquatic Biologists spoke. He discussed why the plant management plan is so important. He spoke about the weed harvester that the Lake District owns and the disagreement on how to use the harvester. Some lakes harvesters work really well and other lakes not so well. Harvesters take a lot of maintenance and skilled resouces to operate. Weeds that are cut a lot of times wash into the shoreline.

Chemical control is a tool, the harvester is a tool, maintenance of septic systems is a tool to

take care of the lake. Monitoring the lake's water quality is another tool. How do you coordinate all of those tools? You put together a plan so that the Lake District is moving forward to control the weeds on the lake.

Individual property owners who have obtained a permit, can treat the weeds in front of their property. Large scale treatment requires a plant management plan in order to get money from the State of Wisconsin to assist in paying for it. The commissioners for the Lake District have said they want to have a plant management plan done regardless if state money is available. The first thing that should be done is send out the survey to all Lake District residents. Second, apply for a rapid response grant to deal with the curly leaf pond weed so that the treatment can be done in spring. It takes about four years to treat the curly leaf pond weed. This means a continual treatment for four years. This will kill the plants each spring. A study has found that when you treat curly leaf pond weed and there is Eurasian milfoil, it treats both species at the same time. Aquathal has been used for this. In order to treat these species in the spring, you must map out where the species were the summer before so in the spring you know where it is located. Mr. Goheen suggestion is to go ahead with two grants. The rapid response grant to take care of the invasive species and a lake planning grant that would come up with a plan to utilize the harvester, chemical treatment where necessary and try to keep the lake recreational for fishing and boating. Shoreline treatments can be 50 feet wide by 150 feet out. This is for people to have access to the lake. Mr. Goheen is willing to coordinate all of this in conjunction with Brad Roost and Scott VanEgeren, and doing the chemical treatment, if necessary.

A question was raised about using insects. It was determined that this would not be a solution to the problems on Pine lake. Question was raised about cost. Eurasian milfoil treatment would range from \$400 to \$450 per acre. If individual property owners wanted to do 50 by 150 feet range from \$150 to \$170 per property owner per year. Treatments from Eurasian milfoil and curly leaf pondweed can become very expensive. This is the reason that the District should apply for the Rapid Response Grant where the state will pick up half of the cost for treatment. The property owners of this Lake District will have to make the determination about picking up the cost for chemical treatment and harvesting for Pine Lake. The lake planning grant would help determine that cost and then it will be presented to the property owners to determine if they want to spend the money for weed management.

A question was raised regarding who does the survey. The survey would be sent out by the Lake District to gather information to use when applying for the Lake Management Grant. The applications have to be submitted prior to Feb. 1, 2006. After the results of the survey are compiled, that information will be incorporated into the grant application. If Aquatic Biologists puts the survey together, mails it out to all property owners, compiles the data the cost would be somewhere between \$1,000 and \$1,500. The thought was that if the Lake District sent out the survey and compiled the data, that expense could be minimized. The questions on the survey should be compiled by the commissioners or a committee of property owners along with the commissioners.

The commissioners and committee should take the Aquatic Plant Management Plan that has been done should be looked at. The determinations should then be made what you want to see done to the lake and what is important to the property owners. Should areas for fishing be left alone, should areas for water skiing be opened up, should paths be cut in and out of the docks and should this be treated with chemicals. The DNR can work with the lake district by giving the pros and cons of chemical treatment versus mechanical harvesting for certain species of plants. They can also let you know what you can and cannot do without a permit if individual

property owners want to pull plants out of the lake. The options are out there and the DNR is willing to give the Lake District advise, but they want to know what the property owners want. The DNR can also give the Lake District rough estimates of costs for chemical treatment and harvesting. When the planning grant is done, it should have a complete cost breakdown for the recommended options. That is part of the planning process. A question could be asked on the survey how much everyone is willing to spend on management plants on Pine Lake .

The recommendation from the floor was made to have the commissioners along with members of the lake district put the survey together and have it ready to pass out at the special meeting which is scheduled in Sept.

Commissioner Jenkins remarked about the weedcutter that Pine Lake has now and the cost factors associated with it such as employers, workers' compensation, cost of fuel, cost of repairs, etc. Commissioner Gentz wanted clarification that the cost of the survey would run around \$2,000 if Aquatic Biologists did the survey. If the Lake District takes on the responsibility of mailing the survey and working with Aquatic Biologists to develop the survey the cost would be around \$500 or less. Commissioner Gentz remarked that if the Lake District is going to do the survey, the questions should be developed, analyzed and the data disseminated into a working document to submit with the lake planning grant. Commissioner Gentz did not think that the commissioners nor the committee had the expertise to accomplish that. If the Lake District spends the \$2,000 on the survey and is successful in getting the lake planning grant, is there any reimbursement from the grant for the survey. The way the grant program is set up, nothing can be reimbursed that has already been spent. Commissioner Gentz stated that if we decide to go ahead with the survey the Lake District will accept the responsibility of the cost of the survey. It was stated that the rapid response grant for the invasive species you can be reimbursed up to one year prior for doing work on these invasive species. If someone uses their GPS and maps the area out, you can count that for reimbursement from the rapid response grant. There is no deadline for rapid response grants which means you can apply anytime all year round.

Commissioner Pfeiffer wanted to know when the first grant application that was denied had a breakdown of the cost of a lake management plan, and if we could use that breakdown as a cost estimate of what a lake management plan would still cost. The answer to that was yes. This cost would only develop that lake management plan and the cost would be between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Commissioner Pfeiffer wanted to know if the Lake District was still willing to go ahead with the cost of the lake management plan if the district was unsuccessful in obtaining the grant which would pay for some of the cost.

Commissioner Gentz stated that approximately 350 property owners are in the district. \$10,500 divided by 350 property owners it comes out to approximately \$30.00 per property owner if the district paid for the entire lake management study. If the grant was approved, three fourths of the cost of the lake management study would be covered by the grant.

There was a motion and second from the floor that the commissioners and four volunteers from the Lake District form a committee to go through the sample survey and determine what the survey should contain and have it printed to distribute at the special meeting in September to the attendees of the meeting, hand deliver surveys around the lake that weekend and mail the balance of the surveys out. The four volunteers will be comprised of property owners on all sides of the lake. There was discussion on the motion to determine what the sequence of events would be. The first thing will be getting a concensus from the property owners with the survey. Between the point when the results of the survey become available and

Feb. 1st, Aquatic Biologists will write the grant proposal to develop a lake management plan. If the grant is awarded, it is usually awarded one to two months after Feb. 1st. The next step would be to get a plant survey done. A plant survey was done in 2004 so that step will not be necessary. It would be recommended that some sort of survey be done to identify where the exotic plant species are and also identify where the worst nuisance native plants are. All of this information would be presented to the Lake District and then decisions could be made on what type of treatments should be done which could be harvesting weeds, chemical treatment or both. The plan is then developed so that maps can be laid out where weeds will be harvested, where chemical treatments can be done with recommendations costs and timelines. Once this plan is in writing, it can be used as the guide for obtaining permits and managing all types of plants on Pine Lake . This will be the foundation for the Lake District to work with plant management for Pine Lake . The question was called and the motion was carried.

A motion was made and seconded from the floor to adjourn. Motion was carried.