LITTLE ST. GERMAIN LAKE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION DISTRICT
ST. GERMAIN, WISCONSIN

Elected Commissioners
Steve Sward, President
Erv Stiemke, Treasurer
Carole C. Koldoff, Secretary

Appointed Commissioners
Ted Ritter, Town of St. Germain
Dave Zielinski, County of Vilas

MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 3, 2006, ANNUAL MEETING

Roll Call: Meeting called to order by Steve Sward at 9:00 a.m. at the St. Germain Community Center. Commissioners present were Steve Sward, Erv Stiemke, Ted Ritter, and Carole Koldoff; Dave Zielinski was absent. Approximately forty Lake District members were present.

Approval of Agenda: Robert Nussbaum moved to accept the agenda, seconded by Lee Holthaus. Motion approved by unanimous vote.

Review of Minutes from 2005 Annual Meeting: Motion to approve the 2005 Annual Meeting minutes was made by Barbara Steinhilber, seconded by Lou Mirek. R. Nussbaum asked for additions to the fourth paragraph on page 2: (1) Since we paid professionals to advise us on the placement of the aeration system in East Bay and later discovered it was in too shallow water, he questioned whether we had sought reimbursement for a poor advisory job; and (2) Steve Gilbert stated that an aeration station could be built much cheaper, a "Park Falls type structure." Also, in the second paragraph on page 5, R. Nussbaum asked that the following be added: Steve Gilbert advised that perch and walleye are cool water fish, and Little St. Germain has been classified as a warm water lake. With these additions, the motion to approve the minutes was approved by unanimous vote.

Financial Report by Erv Stiemke: Erv reviewed his 2005 Financial Report (as mailed in advance with meeting notice). The Money Market Account is currently paying 4.07%, and new CD Accounts are paying 5.3%. After clarification on two items, R. Nussbaum moved to approve the Financial Report, seconded by Richard Brooks. Motion approved by unanimous vote.

Exotic Species Management Update by John Manki: Via a slide presentation, John gave us some background on how we are actively managing Curly Leaf Pondweed (CLP) found in 2002, and Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) found in 2003. Using 2003 as a base year, we are looking at a 95 per cent reduction in the weed bed acreage for both of these plants by the end of a five-year period. Although total elimination is highly unlikely, by year five we want to do only spot treatment in small areas on the lake. Kevin Gauthier is our new lake management coordinator at the WDNR. Due to a declaration from Madison tightening chemical treatment regulations on the lakes, we can now do only a single annual treatment for both CLP and EWM. We will have to wait until the next year in order to treat any new EWM that we find over the course of the year. Also, all treatment must now be done by the end of May, so that presents another challenge in finding the exotics, especially the EWM, that early in the year.

Ted Ritter stated that these exotic plants are extremely difficult to manage, and there is a lot of ongoing research as to the best management practice. Use of chemicals is becoming more controversial. People are concerned that putting these chemicals in the lake could have a long term environmental or health effect on humans, fish, and other wildlife. The DNR's decisions, particularly with regard to EWM, are being based almost entirely on findings of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the leading research facility in the United States for chemical control of EWM. We have had direct contact with some researchers at the Corps, and, as frustrating as

some of these limitations may at first seem, they all say they are in the best interest of the lake, the environment, and the long-term management plan.

John believes we can still put a plan together to successfully manage EWM. Ted passed around photographs of a few area lakes where EWM has not been properly managed. For the most part, you will have difficulty finding EWM and CLP in our lake because of the management plan that John has put together and other people from the lake have implemented.

In 2006, we contracted with Tim Hoymann from Onterra, LLD. He is doing a very thorough native plant survey for us which includes locating as many of the exotics as he can with scuba diving and top water techniques. He sent out a report this year stating that the native population is extremely healthy on our lake. In May, in accordance with the plan, we did a chemical treatment of CLP and EWM. In June, the contractor did a post-survey treatment that showed that the treatment was very effective. There were some live plants that were found in some of the treatment areas, but, for the most part, we knocked them back extremely well. Over the summer, a volunteer group continued to do monitoring. They have been successful in keeping track of what's happening on the lake. Probably the most alarming thing is the discovery of CLP in Muskellunge Creek. Tomorrow, the volunteer team is doing a rake toss on the lake to find out what the situation is and to help us plan the 2007 management program.

Management Plan Success Criteria - 2003-2008: We had roughly 100 acres of CLP that we were dealing with in 03. By 06 we wanted to be down to treating 50 acres, 25 acres in 07, and spot treating by 08. This year we treated 21.3 acres of CLP vs. 50 acres last year and vs. a target of 50 acres. So, on CLP, we are doing very well--about an 80 per cent reduction since 2003. As to EWM, we initially thought we had about a 12 acre problem; we actually treated 33 acres in 04. This year we treated 6.2 acres of EWM vs. 8 1/2 acres last year vs. a target of 3 acres. Hopefully, by 08 we can be down to spot treatment management. As we continue to find new colonies, we have to treat a larger area than we anticipated. But again, we treated 33 acres in 2004, so we think we are making really good progress. We will spend approximately $26,000 vs. a budget of $48,000 due to the fact that we can't do a second treatment on EWM and we did about half what we thought we needed to do on CLP. John then showed a 2005 aerial photograph taken by Tim Hoymann. We were treating huge areas of CLP in Upper No Fish Bay (also called Lower East Bay). He then showed the recommended treatment for 2006, so we could see that we are now down to a very manageable level.

New Developments and Challenges: In August CLP was detected in Muskellunge Creek. Treatment and eradication there will be a real challenge. By this time of the year, CLP should be down; it dies off for the summer, but it is doing very well up there. The problem is that it is releasing new turions and seed pods into the lake as they come downstream. The other thing is that we now have suspected colonies of CLP and EWM in all bays. It is extremely difficult, but we are going to deal with those as we find them. The single season treatment constraints really limit our ability to deal with new colonies that we find in the same season that they are found. It is critical that we locate them, get GPS readings on them, and get them logged, so that we know where to look in the upcoming year. Monitoring the entire lake with limited resources is very difficult. The algae bloom and an extremely healthy native weed population this year are making it really tough to find these exotics. We are asking for everyone's help in locating them and contacting one of us, so that we can make sure we get them spotted.

Ted then showed three pictures of CLP, the plant that was found in the Creek in August. It probably got started when a beaver dragged some CLP up there. From about the fifth bend of the Creek back to the lake, there are large volumes of CLP. At the end of each of the little stems coming off the main branch is what is called a turion, kind of the equivalent of a seed. That's the dangerous part of the plant that spreads and reproduces. The plants in the open water of the

lake where the water is standing relatively still die back, and stop producing turions before they die back. In flowing water, CLP doesn't die back. The plants in the Creek have been producing turions all summer long, and are continuing to produce turions. The challenge next spring will be how to treat that, because the chemical that's used in the lake is a contact herbicide that needs about four hours of contact time with the plant to burn the top off and kill it. It can't keep that four-hour contact when the water is flowing. Several volunteers went up the Creek with boats and waders. Hand pulling in flowing water with the muck and everything else couldn't be done, and it was not a successful effort. Next spring, we have to find a way, and that method might be a chemical drip for a period of half a day, so that there is relatively constant contact with the plant by the chemical. John will be working on that with the DNR. Our 2007 plans will change to tackle the changing evolution of the exotics. The new development in Muskellunge Creek is definitely going to change our approach next year.

Dick Brooks thanked everyone for their efforts, and said there is no way he can express how serious this could be if we give up on it. He has been driving back and forth on the same route for almost thirty years, and there are several lakes along Highway 32 north of Gillett that were pretty pristine areas with little piers and boats. Now there is nothing but a mat of solid weeds. There are no boats present any more, and numerous For Sale signs. These lakes are now totally destroyed, because nothing was done, and now it is too late.

Dick Hertzler asked how the chemicals are distributed. Cliff Schmidt, who does our chemical treatment, has a metering device on the back of his boat, and figures out how many parts per million he is going to treat. Prior to his coming, buoys are put in the lake to identify the treatment area. There are GPS points that roughly outline the colony of plants. The EWM chemical (24-D) is in granular form. It is a systemic herbicide that is absorbed into the system of the plant, and kills it roots and all. According to the EPA, you can swim in it and catch fish immediately. However, it is encouraged to leave those treatment areas as undisturbed as possible for the first 24 hours, so that the plant can absorb more of the chemical. The CLP chemical is a liquid. It will burn and kill any plant that it comes into contact with which is why it is applied very early in the spring, usually within a week or two after ice out. Before the native plants have emerged from the lake bottom, CLP is very actively growing. The human risk factor is for a longer period of time with the liquid, but people generally aren't swimming in the lake in the middle of May. Fish caught within the treatment areas should not be consumed for a period of three days.

Louise Hertzler stated that for the past two years she has had ten feet of thick, stinky, muck in front of her beach. Ted said that when these plants die back, they drop to the bottom and decay. However, it would take decades to get ten feet of muck. In some lakes that don't have any treatment program, those huge masses of plants are dropping to the bottom. In our lake, we don't have that plant mass. Louise said she is talking about the shoreline, not the bottom. A member said it is chopped up weeds from motorboats and the weed harvester that wash up on shore that must be removed with a pitchfork. Ted said it could also be due to low lake level. You are now seeing more shoreline than you are used to seeing. A contributor could also be the native plants that are extremely healthy this year.

R. Nussbaum feels that we have been reactive as opposed to proactive over the past several years, making us susceptible to reinfestation. He suggested that a washing station be put in at the public boat landing. He also asked Ted if it would be possible to screen Muskellunge Creek. Ted replied that that idea has been talked about, but deemed not to be practical.

A member questioned the safety of the chemicals in terms of fish. Ted answered that the safety labels on the chemical packages address that, and we are told they are totally not harmful to fish if applied properly and in accordance with the manufacturer's and the licensee's stipulations. We are working with a very, very reputable chemical applicator held in very high

esteem by the DNR and the chemical companies that he buys his chemicals from. We evaluate these people and try to work with the most reputable and best that there are. According to Cliff, the fish tend to move out of those areas very quickly once the chemical is put into the water.

Bob Foley asked if our props chop up some of this growth lying on top of the lake, does it start growing in the lake again? The answer was that it depends on the plant. EWM spreads by fragmentation which is one reason why mechanical harvesting is not recommended. The harvesting process itself chops up the plants, and you can end up spreading the EWM.

A question was asked where the research is being done by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and whether they consider the seasonable fluctuations in their guidelines. Ted answered that they do research all over the U.S., and have an office near Menomonee where the man Ted has been in close contact with is based. He has been doing some study work in lakes around the Watersmeet area. As our partnering relationship with the DNR and the U.S. Army Corps and others is growing at the county level, we are trying to encourage that some of our lakes in Vilas County be identified as research lakes, and they are giving some consideration to that. When they establish guidelines, for instance, for the latest date when you can safely and properly apply chemicals in Wisconsin lakes and that date is maybe late May, in the southern part of the state, those plants are already huge. In the northern part of the state, we perhaps need to adjust those dates by as much as two or three weeks. As research and partnering continues between all of these different agencies, we will continue to see adjustments made in these rules and guidelines. Ted commented on why they don't want to allow chemical treatment in late summer anymore. The chemical 24-D is not totally selective, and it will take out some of the native plants. Whenever you remove native plants, you create another opportunity for the invasive exotics to move in. The other thing is they wondered why, when you apply 24-D in one lake, it works, and the same day, under the same conditions, for the same plant, you apply it in another lake a half mile away, and it doesn't work. One of the things they recently discovered they are calling microbial degradation. It's when microbes in the water attack the chemical before the chemical has a chance to the attack the plant. Since chemicals are viable for less than twenty-four hours, it is very critical that the chemical do its thing during that time.

Native Weed Control Update by Erv Stiemke: Erv took Nicole Nicholas of the DNR around the lake along with Cliff Schmidt to determine which areas we were going to harvest. It was suggested by the DNR that we remove weeds in a grid pattern. Cliff said that is almost impossible to do where we cut in South Bay and No Fish Bay, so the DNR approved us to harvest as we have done in the past, taking out almost everything there. He began the end of July and was done on August 2nd, working three days in South Bay and about the same in No Fish Bay. He removed 77 harvester loads of vegetation that consisted of 80 per cent coontail, 18 per cent elodea, and 2 per cent other pondweeds. That equates to about 129 tons of vegetation, which, when it decays, creates a lot of the algae problems that we have. Fishermen have told Cliff that, even after harvesting, they can't find a place to fish on the lower end of south Bay due to so many weeds. Therefore, he is sure we will be harvesting there again next year. We paid $12,535 to Cliff, and a permit fee of $300 to the DNR.

Ted advised that we have one area of the lake that is particularly troublesome, as stated by Connie Janikowski and others at the meeting. A map was shown highlighting the area in East Bay. He has identified five properties, and it's possible that this problem area extends further to the north and south. There are a lot of lily pads, and early in the summer there was a great deal of elodea. After the elodea started to disappear, the coontail came on very strong. There is also a lot of very desirable shoreline vegetation--pickerel weed, some beautiful weed grass, some cattails. DNR is saying that we must preserve and protect that desirable shoreline vegetation. All of these taller plants are very favorable and quite attractive, but it is hard to

appreciate those when you see everything around them. The lily pads are so thick, you can't get a boat through them. On a picture looking outward from one of the docks, you see some ripple way out on the water. It is pretty clear out there, but then there is a band where the water appears to be a little glassier. That's because there are weeds surfacing there and stopping the water action. You come in closer and start getting lily pads and other submergent plants and what Ted called algae scum, probably an inch thick. There is no water movement, and the wind is not able to break up the surface of the water there because of the dense vegetation. We need to get the water in there moving again, and all of that stuff will go away. As property owners, you are allowed to have a 30 feet wide clear passage in and out of your dock. In the early part of the year when the plants are actively growing, you need to take scissors and cut the lily pad stems a few inches under the water. Then the roots lose their source of oxygen and die. You have to be persistent, and, because you have to do it over the side of a boat, it is hard work. Don't try to pull the roots out, just snip the pads off. Next, you need to remove the submerged plants to a width of 30 feet per parcel either manually, which realistically is impractical, or by mechanical harvesting. We generally do not harvest and cannot get a permit to cut weeds in water less then 5 feet deep. However, because the problem is so bad there, he believes the DNR will allow a permit to go straight into each of those docks, cut a 30 foot wide path, remove the plants, drag them out into deep water, pick them up, and remove them from the lake.

There would be a set up fee of $700 for Cliff to put his equipment on the shoreline and in the lake. Then, he quoted a price of $150 per parcel. If there were six parcels at $150 each, added to the $700 set up fee and the $300 permit fee, the cost per property owner would be $316. The bad news is that this is not a one time thing. You have to repeat it at least seasonally. Part of what is happening here is the result of CLP. The pictures that Connie has prior to 2002 shows that part of the lake as being much, much better than it is now. CLP had taken over there and became the dominant plant. We started treating CLP, and have been successful in pretty much eliminating it. The problem is that there are some native plants that are very, very opportunistic and aggressive. Elodea and coontail moved in with a vengeance. We don't have that well dispersed diversity of native plants in that cove. Consequently, it's almost as bad as when the CLP was in there. Also aggravating the situation is the low water level and extremely early warm water of the past few years. They have caused plant life, especially those plants, to explode in that part of the lake.

The timing of this harvesting will probably be early in the year and a month or two before our regular harvesting elsewhere in the lake. Consequently, even the set up fee is a cost above and beyond what we would budget in our levy. Steve advised that there are two options, the first being that the cost goes into the levy, and everyone pays pro rata. The second being that this is a situation that is unique to a few pieces of property, and should become a special assessment paid for by the affected landowners. Ted advised that we will be discussing the budget and levy before the end of the meeting at which time Lake District members have the authority to increase or decrease that budget and levy.

R. Nussbaum questioned why we don't go after the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Corporation for water they are withdrawing from our lake. Ted said we fought the re-licensing battle for seven years, did everything we could to change the language of their license, and were turned down flat by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in Washington.

Tom Kortendick on Upper East Bay asked about the possibility of removing a big tree sitting in front of the property in question that cuts down the water and wind flow. Ted said that he had noticed the tree, believes it is a navigational hazard, and will look into whether or not the DNR will allow its removal.

Completion of USGS 2005 Lake Study Report--Sediment Analysis by Steve Sward: In the USGS report that was distributed last year, the missing piece was the sediment studies. Coring samples were taken around the lake for the purpose of seeing to what extent the sediment was contributing to the phosphorous problem in the lake. Somewhat to our surprise, the sediment studies report came back showing that with a total lake phosphorous input budget of over 1,000 pounds per year, the relative input from the sediment released is small. With Upper East Bay as a model and the other three bays that experience anoxic conditions, the total internal phosphorous released is approximately twenty-five pounds per year. Translating that, according to the coring work done by the USGS and the analysis of those cores by the State Hygiene Lab, sediment is not a material factor in the phosphorous in our lake.

Phosphorus Remediation Update by Steve Sward: Through some exploratory work and Ted's contacts, we identified Barr Engineering in Minneapolis as a potentially more knowledgeable source than Foth & Van Dyke, whom we have worked with in the past. Steve met with Barr Engineering people this summer at a facility they had done on Tanner Lake outside St. Paul. This lake had many of the problems that our lake has in terms of an over abundance of phosphorus and algae bloom. Steve brought pictures of the alum treatment program Barr Engineering designed. That program consists of diversion of the creek that feeds into Tanner Lake some distance to where this facility is located, and alum is injected into the inflow from the water from the creek. It is then discharged into a pond of about two and one-half acres. The alum mixes with the water, binds with the phosphorus, and the phosphorus settles out into the bottom of the pond. At the other end of the pond, the water is returned to the creek and flows into Tanner Lake. Prior to the treatment, you could see into the water maybe two feet. After ten years of this alum injection treatment, their secchi depths are approximately ten feet. Tanner Lake is about one hundred acres, much smaller than our lake, and whether this would work in our lake is not known. So, in cooperation with Barr Engineering and with no cost to the Lake District, Barr has developed and we have signed and submitted to the DNR a request for funding for a feasibility study. They will take all the raw data that has been developed, these phosphorous numbers, etc., and see if something similar to what was done on Tanner Lake is feasible for our lake, and at what cost. If feasible, it will be expensive, and the project would need to be financed by borrowing over a number of years. We will hear from the DNR in October or November as to whether or not they will fund the feasibility study up to $10,000. The cost of the study alone will be around $15,000. If the DNR does not come up with $10,000, Lake District members need to decide if we should fund it entirely out of our reserves.

Secondly, we have entered into a Board approved contract with the U.S. Department of Agriculture for just under $5,000 to clean out Muskellunge Creek completely, removing the beavers and all of the impoundments. They will continue to maintain the Creek in coming years for a lesser amount. The reason for doing this is to see how the Creek will behave when all of the beaver dams are removed, everything is out of there, and the Creek flows the way it was intended to flow. The anecdotal reports that we have as recited in the handout are encouraging, as the flow is better, the water is colder, etc. The water coming out of the Creek is not ideal and has a phosphorus content. However, before we go forward with a feasibility study and move ahead with any kind of treatment plant, we want to create the best conditions we can naturally, as it could affect the size and cost of the treatment plant. Also, there is a culvert in the Creek that, due to its location and the fact that it was not dug deep enough initially, has created an impoundment. We are going to try to persuade the Forestry Dept., who put this in, to correct this situation with their own dollars. If not, perhaps they would participate with the Lake District in joint funding to remove the existing culvert, dig it deeper, and put the existing or a larger culvert back in.

R. Nussbaum voiced his concern about conditions that could change in Muscullenge Lake affecting the production of phosphorous in that lake. He believes that we have to understand

the processes by which that lake generates its phosphorous--otherwise, we are only tapping in half-way downstream. Ted said that is a logical thought, but there is a piece missing. What we learned from these seemingly endless years of study, one of the pieces of information that was presented a year ago, was that the quantity of water leaving Muskellunge Lake is half the volume of water entering Little Saint. The water volume doubles, and the other half is coming out of the ground. It is groundwater flow into the Creek, and is loaded with phosphorus. So, it isn't just Muskellunge Lake that is the source of our phosphorous flow.

R. Nusbaum moved that we budget the money to do the feasibility study, with or without a grant from the DNR, and include in that study, if appropriate, that microbes be injected into the Creek to gobble up the phosphorous. Connie Janikowski seconded the motion, and it was approved by unanimous vote. After further discussion regarding the culvert, Ted Nelson moved to give the Board authority to get the culvert lowered, seconded by Jim Anderson, and approved by unanimous vote.

Self-Help Program and Water Sampling by Erv Stiemke: Cliff Colberg does five readings on our lake in four different bays. Basically, he checks the secchi depth, rates the water clarity and color, and records the temperature at various depths. Erv has the 2005 and 2006 sheets if anyone cares to look at them. For instance, they show how the dissolved oxygen goes down after twenty feet in West Bay from 8.1 parts to just 1.0 part. The State now records this information for us and has a website. Cliff took a reading last winter where the Creek comes in, and Erv asked him if he would do the same reading at all four of these locations next March.

Town Lakes Committee Report by Ted Ritter: The town of St. Germain was the first town in Vilas County to establish a Town Lakes Committee. The concept of a Town Lakes Committee was that all of the lakes within a municipality can come together to form a committee that functions as an extension of town government--a standing advisory committee to the Town Board. It put lake management issues on Town Board agendas for the first time in history. These Town Lake Committees are able to obtain grant funding through the umbrella of town government that they couldn't obtain on their own. Since that Committee was created in St. Germain about three years ago, of the fourteen towns in Vilas County, we have 10 1/2 active. (Arbor Vitae is very close to getting up and running with theirs.) The DNR and the legislature are aware of this developing concept in Vilas County and are quite pleased with it. As Town Supervisor, Ted co-chairs the Town Lakes Committee, and the two people that represent Little Saint are Tom Best and Lou Mirek.

Slide Presentation by Lou Mirek - On Big Saint this weekend, you could pull your boat out of the lake and have the bottom power washed. The cost of that setup is $50, 000, it is run by gas, and has to be maintained. The bottom line is that this is a gray area for taking care of invasive weeds. If you do watercraft inspections, and don't allow boats with weeds on them to enter a lake, you don't introduce foreign water into the lake from a live well or bilge, thus keeping invasive weeds out. Lou described the extensive list of qualifications and duties of a lake coordinator. Bob is a retired Coast Guard officer who took this on as a summer job, but unfortunately will not be available next year. His salary (440 hours at $8.00/ hour plus mileage) came from a grant from the DNR, and we could have recovered one-half of that grant money through volunteer time. The boat outside was donated by Mike Dietz of Big St. Germain Lake to be used by the coordinator. For watercraft inspections, volunteers are given one hour's worth of training. You will not be citing anyone, or getting into a confrontation. All you will do is observe each boat and trailer, and do a simple check list before they enter or leave the lake. Next year, all we have to do to recover part of the monies from this project is volunteer to do watercraft inspections and lake monitoring. In 2005, a letter was sent to every permanent resident on Little St. Germain Lake asking for their help in 06. NO ONE RESPONDED. This year, we planned 120 hours on Little Saint for watercraft inspections, and only got 10 hours. For lake monitoring,

we planned 180 hours and got 250, because we had some people doing extensive work--cleaning their beaches and looking for two types of weeds. They weren't doing it for the project--they were doing it to clean their beaches. We needed a total of 300 hours, but received only 260. Therefore, since we didn't staff the boat landing, we are going to have to pay some money for this shared program. Lou asked for a show of hands for people who would volunteer for next year, and asked them to sign a sheet before they left the meeting. If we have 60 people for a three-hour shift, we would exceed the plan for our requirements.

Ted advised that the Town Lakes Committee is dealing with several issues including private landings and the concept of pressure washing. The Committee meets monthly, and welcomes any member to attend and learn more about these projects. The project this summer cost the Committee $15,000 paid up front by the town. Based on the number of volunteer hours that they get across the community, they can be reimbursed 100 per cent of that $15,000 by the DNR. This year, they are coming up short. Part of this money was used for 70,000 placemats and the printing of 100,000 grocery bags. What the Committee came up with at the last meeting was the concept that the cost of the project for next year would be allocated to each lake based on percentage of shoreline. Little Saint's shoreline represents 36 per cent of the total shoreline of all the lakes, so Little Saint would be responsible for 36 per cent of next year's project. That could be paid for either in volunteer hours or cash. If we came up with a total expense next year of $15,000, Little Saint's Lake District would be responsible for $5,400 or 675 hours, or some combination thereof. Each lake organization would have the opportunity to earn back some portion or all of their monetary contribution. In the past several years, the Town Lakes Committee has functioned with dollars that came from the room tax. That tax now needs to be used to pay off the loan for half of the cost of the new bike trails. Consequently, the money available is not going to be anywhere near what it was in the past. The $5,400 is not currently in the budget, and will be discussed when we approve the levy. Ted also mentioned that some lake organizations send out extremely informative newsletters to their members. We need a volunteer(s) with computer and desktop publishing skills to do the same for our District.

Approval of Levy for 2007: After consideration discussion, there was a motion made, then amended, by Steve Pitterle, to spend up to $3,000 next year only to address the problem area in the cove from the point of No Fish Bay to the beginning of Pride of the North, no matter how many parcels that may include. If less monies are spent, there would be a carryover; if more, the property owners would pay the difference. The motion was seconded by Bob Foley, and carried. After a very lengthy discussion, it was decided that the $5,400 to be assessed against the Lake District next year by the town be taken from the existing surplus, and hopefully we will recover all of that amount through volunteer time. A motion was then made by Jim Anderson for a total levy of $61,000 for 2007, seconded by Lee Holthaus, and carried

Election of Commissioner to Fill Expiring Term of Carole Koldoff: Carole Koldoff will not be campaigning for another term as Secretary due to other commitments. Lou Mirek indicated that he would be willing to have his name placed in nomination. Ted Nelson made a motion that Lou be elected Secretary, seconded by Dick Kenney, and the motion was unanimously approved.

Discussion of possible change of annual meeting day: After discussion of possible alternate dates for the annual Lake District Meeting, Jim Anderson made a motion to keep the meeting on Labor Day weekend, seconded by B. Steinhilber, and the motion carried.

Adjournment: Ken Koldoff moved to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Larry Acker. The meeting was adjourned at 11: 45 a.m.

Carole Koldoff, outgoing Secretary