

PLPRD Annual Budget Meeting - September 13, 2025

Weed Harvester Summary

History

1976 - Purchased the 1st weed harvester, a conveyor, and a truck.

1984 - Purchased a replacement weed harvester.

1986 - Purchased a second conveyor.

1987 - 1st "Carp Out: to raise funds for land purchase and the construction of a storage building to store the weed harvester capital equipment. Carp outs continued for another 8 years, through 1995, raising funds for the district's future needs.

1992 - Purchased a replacement truck. The District still drives this truck today.

1993 - Land purchased, 2.01 acres, located at W933 County Rd. L. and built the large storage building for the harvester, truck, conveyors, and other district equipment.

1995 - Purchased two new conveyers.

2012 - Purchased new weed harvester trailer/cart.

Status of the Weed Harvester

- Repairs, recent. The harvester is 41 years old; replacement parts are, in most cases, obsolete. Over the past 5 years, a total of 15 repairs have been made, with 13 of these being age-related, resulting in **a total cost of \$6,248.**
- Repairs, highly probable. In 2026, replace the hydraulic solenoid valve with a different type of valve (no available replacement part) and replace three hydraulic hoses \$1,038. If another solenoid fails, we will have to overhaul the hydraulic controls completely, which will cost \$30,000. Replacing the hydraulic paddle wheel motors would be \$15,000, **for a total cost of \$46,038.** This doesn't include the fact that the current motor is 10 years old and is no longer made because it won't pass EPA requirements.

Why continue to own harvester equipment and continue the tradition?

- The district is fortunate to have generations of weed harvesting experience. Our Operations & Maintenance team is familiar with our lake, they understand seasonal weed harvesting controls & techniques, and are available upon immediate need. Direct upfront cost, but long-term savings for the next 20+ years versus contracting a weed harvester service.

Why not hire a weed-harvesting service and end the tradition?

- Northstar Waterway Management, the closest local company that offers weed harvesting contracts, estimates an annual cost is \$30,000, scheduled service is **one week monthly**, for 3 months, would need to shut down the boat ramp while they're operating in the lake due to their trailer backed down the launch to receive the loads from the harvester. Loss of control for harvesting unpredictable weed growth and ongoing costs.

Board Decision to Present a New Harvester

- After numerous hours by the PLPRD Board and the Operations & Maintenance team researching options to address the 41-year-old obsolete harvester, now failing at a faster rate, the Board unanimously agreed to present the purchase of a new harvester to the electors at the Annual Budget meeting on September 14, 2025.

PLPRD Annual Budget Meeting - September 13, 2025

Weed Harvester Summary

- The District Board based their decision on; uninterrupted weed harvester operations, *internal* control, and execution of their Aquatic Plant Management (APM) plan and long-term savings for future generations.

Procurement & Bidding Process

- For contracts exceeding \$2,500, Lake Districts are required to use a bidding process, typically awarding contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. PLPRD obtained two quotes for a comparable replacement harvester. Inland Lake Harvesters was the lowest bid at \$119,800, and Aquarius Systems was the highest bid at \$237,500.
- The district will be able to use their current harvester trailer/cart, truck, and conveyors with the new harvester model.

Authorize Purchase

- Approval by the district's electors is required to authorize the purchase of a new weed harvester and allows the district to appropriate funds for this capital equipment purchase.

Authorize Financing

- If there is an approval to purchase by the electors, the next approval by electors is to authorize a financing option (by majority vote) that will align with an amended 2025 budget and an approved 2026 budget.

Financing Options

- A 1/3 deposit made in 2025 can be funded by short-term reserves. Financing options for the remaining balance are;
 - **District Reserves:** The District can early-withdraw funds from a long-term investment to fund the remaining equipment purchase. Liquidating the LPL investment at a loss. Any residual LPL funds would be invested in a CD.
 - **Levy special one-time tax:** District can levy a special one-time tax on properties within its boundaries to fund the remaining equipment purchase. Do not liquidate the LPL at a loss. Only if unexpected expenses arise, liquidate the needed portion of the LPL investment.
 - **Borrowing:** The District can borrow money for the remaining equipment purchase. The district can obtain a loan at an estimated rate of 5.5% for a 3 or 5-year term. An associated levy increase would be imposed on properties within their boundaries annually to repay the principal and interest payments for the duration of the loan. Do not liquidate the LPL at a loss. Only if unexpected expenses arise, liquidate the needed portion of the LPL investment.

Reference the ballot in the Annual packet for finance option details and also the minutes from Special meetings held on 7/30/25 and 8/12/25, which covered specifics on the weed harvesting status, issues, bids, options, and board approval to present a new harvester purchase to the electors.



September 13, 2025

RE: Financing Options for New Harvester Replacement

VOTING: Per State Statue Chapter 33.01(9)(ar) states; For the purpose of voting at meetings of the district, a person who is a U.S. citizen and 18 years of age or older and who meets any of the following requirements:

1. The person[s] name appears as an owner of real property on the tax roll under s. 70.65 (2) (a) that was delivered under s. 74.03 on or before the 3rd Monday in December of the previous year.
2. The person owns title to real property but the person[s] name does not appear as an owner of real property on the tax roll specified in subd. 1.
3. The person is the official representative, officer or employee *who is authorized* to vote on behalf of a trust, foundation, corporation, association or organization that owns real property in the district

Total Harvester Cost \$119,800 (per quote) + 10% Contingency = \$132,000

Vote for only one (1) of the three options listed below;

- ☐ **#1 Use of District Reverses**
 - 2025, 1/3 down payment used with short-term reserves, $[\$132,000/3] = \$44,000$.
 - 2026, remaining 2/3 balance due is funded by liquidating the LPL investment at a loss, $[\$132,000 - \$44,000] = \$88,000$ balance due.
 - Remaining total reserves estimated at \$45,000.
 - **No impact, per tax key.**
- ☐ **#2 One-time special charge**
 - Split equally amongst the 146 lake property tax keys.
 - 2025, 1/3 down payment used with short-term reserves, $[\$132,000/3] = \$44,000$.
 - Not liquidate the LPL at a loss, if unexpected expenses arise, liquate the needed LPL portion.
 - 2026, remaining 2/3 balance due is funded by one-time special charge. Balance due divided by 146 lake property tax keys, $[\$88,000 / 146] = \602.74 **one-time impact, per tax key.**
- ☐ **#3 Loan/Borrowing** *Based on securing this interest rate.
 - \$88,000, 5-year @ 5.50 % APR. Split equally amongst the 146 lake property tax keys.
 - 2025, 1/3 down payment used with short-term reserves, $[\$132,000/3] = \$44,000$.
 - Not liquidate the LPL at a loss, if unexpected expenses arise, liquate the needed LPL portion.
 - 2027 Estimate: 1st payment due in March 2027, Annual P&I (for 15 months), $[\$30,000 / 146 \text{ tax keys}] = \205.48 Annual, per tax key on the 2026 property tax bill.
 - 2028 - 2030 Estimate: Annual P&I (for 12 months), $[\$22,400 / 146 \text{ tax keys}] = \153.42 Annual, per tax key on the 2027 – 2030 property tax bills.
 - Total 5-year loan Estimate: $[\$205.48] + [153.42 \times 4 = 613.68], = \819.16 **total impact, per tax key.**

The loan balance could be paid off earlier if (or) when the LPL investment is either called or redeemed prior to (or) on its maturity date in November 2028.

PLPRD 2025 ANNUAL MEETING - Sept 13, 2025 - TREASURER REPORT

POTTER LAKE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION DISTRICT

ACCOUNT/DESCRIPTION	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Plan	2025 YTD PROFORMA 2025	2026 Plan	2026 Plan Vs. 2025 Plan
Receipts:						
Interest on Savings	\$3,097.13	\$3,819.76	\$450.00	\$ 857.60	\$1,684.97	\$1,700.00 278%
Special Events	\$1,685.00	\$1,720.00	\$1,700.00	\$ 1,655.00	\$1,655.00	\$0.00 -100%
CBCW Grant	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00 0%
District Levy Tax	\$11,101.17	\$11,080.60	\$11,300.00	\$ 8,033.01	\$11,300.00	\$11,300.00 0%
Special Tax	\$39,507.52	\$40,388.11	\$39,700.00	\$ 39,705.84	\$39,705.84	\$39,700.00 0%
Special Dam Assessment	\$0.00	\$70,019.51				
Lottery Credit	\$198.83			\$ 194.16	\$194.16	\$195.00
Town Fireworks Donation				\$1,000	\$1,000.00	
Transfer from Reserves	\$0.00	\$112,464.98	\$49,180.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56,885.00 16%
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$59,589.65	\$243,492.96	\$106,330.00	\$55,445.61	\$59,539.97	\$113,780.00 7.0%
Expenditures:						
Banking	\$40.00	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$ 40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00 0%
Computer and Web Expenses	\$873.54	\$2,567.80	\$3,200.00	\$ 1,435.00	\$2,245.00	\$1,800.00 -44%
Equipment, Tools and Vehicles	\$4,625.58	\$2,192.20	\$4,200.00	\$ 1,009.06	\$2,100.00	\$6,850.00 63%
Insurance	\$4,233.00	\$4,672.26	\$6,500.00	\$ 5,378.00	\$5,600.00	\$6,700.00 3%
Lake Committees				\$ 15.09	\$40.00	\$7,500.00
Lake Functions	\$981.00	\$981.00	\$1,200.00	\$ 1,232.00	\$1,232.00	\$300.00 -75%
Lawn Maintenance	\$1,709.10	\$1,965.00	\$1,900.00	\$ 320.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,300.00 -32%
Maintenance (Bouys)	\$3,430.66	\$2,380.00	\$2,500.00	\$ 1,126.97	\$2,380.00	\$2,500.00 0%
Lake Projects	\$2,553.00	\$29,842.92	\$55,000.00	\$ 5,156.00	\$5,363.00	\$55,000.00 0%
Dam Engineering	\$4,468.65	\$9,117.70				\$0.00
Dam Construction	\$867.65	\$170,850.00				\$0.00
Misc Expenses, Promotional	\$667.53	\$451.44	\$150.00	\$ 1,150.00	\$1,150.00	\$150.00 0%
Office, Advertising, Meetings	\$1,531.61	\$1,007.28	\$1,400.00	\$ 183.99	\$713.99	\$1,400.00 0%
Dues and Subscriptions	\$425.00	\$50.00	\$500.00		\$400.00	\$500.00 0%
Payroll Expenses	\$13,374.54	\$13,389.81	\$25,000.00	\$ 9,365.57	\$15,000.00	\$25,000.00 0%
Officer Compensation	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00		\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00 0%
Payroll Fees	\$926.83	\$1,259.37	\$940.00	\$ 244.60	\$500.00	\$940.00 0%
Professional / Legal Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$ -	\$0.00	\$1,000.00 0%
Utilities	\$449.07	\$423.54	\$550.00	\$ 280.69	\$460.00	\$550.00 0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$43,406.76	\$243,475.32	\$106,330.00	\$26,936.97	\$40,573.99	\$113,780.00 7%

Accounts (as of August 27, 2025)

Citizens Bank - Money Market	CURRENT BALANCE
LPL Financial	\$27,682.06
7 Month CD (due 04Sept2025)	\$104,705.94 as of June 30, 2025
Prepaid Account (Lake & Pond Sol.)	\$40,690.19
Checking Account	\$3,844.00
	\$4,807.95
Total:	\$181,730.14

Dam Engineering Construction Summary (2022-2024)

Engineering	\$35,377.65
Construction / PM / Survey	\$180,835.35
Permits	\$425.00
Newspaper Bid Notice	\$118.26
Total:	\$216,756.26

Minutes of the 2024 Budget Meeting of the Potter's Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District held Saturday, September 14, 2024, at Town Hall, East Troy, Wisconsin.

Commissioners present were Bill Roeber Treasurer, Bob Rice Secretary, Liz Sanders Town appointed board member, MaryJo Jones Walworth County appointed board member and Cathy Schulz our chairman.

Also Present: 25 Electors

Chairman Cathy Schulz called the Budget Meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Bill Roeber updated the constituents on the proposed 2025 plan which is very similar to 2024 but without the dam project as it will be completed in 2024. Our interest income is expected to be less in 2025 as we will have less in reserves and anticipated lower interest rates. We do expect insurance to increase and have budgeted for more labor next year as we had a light year harvesting. Jerry Kozik asked about current year to date and a projected year end so that we would be able to compare to the proposed 2025 budget. He also wanted to know how much money was raised for the dam and what the value of the LPL Financial investment was. Bob did not have the handout with that information printed but said that he would email it out to the constituents. Bill had that information and read through it line item by line item. The below Treasurer's report was thoroughly discussed. A motion was made by Fran Basso to approve the 2025 budget and the motion was seconded by Rick Witt. A vote was taken and 27 voted for the proposed 2025 and 1 person voted against. Motion passed. MaryJo made a motion to adjourn the budget meeting and the motion was seconded by Liz Sanders. Motion passed and the budget meeting was adjourned at 9:14am.

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PLPRD 2024 ANNUAL MEETING - Sept 14, 2024 - TREASURER REPORT

POTTER LAKE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION DISTRICT							
ACCOUNT/DESCRIPTION	2022 ACTUAL	2023 Actual	2024 Plan	2024 YTD	PROFORMA 2024	2025 Plan	2025 Plan Vs. 2024 Plan
Receipts:							
Interest on Savings	\$320.05	\$3,097.13	\$1,100.00	\$2,904.80	\$3,200.00	\$450.00	-59%
Special Events	\$1,265.09	\$1,685.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00	-6%
CBCW Grant	\$1,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	0%
District Levy Tax	\$8,198.89	\$11,101.17	\$11,300.00	\$11,080.60	\$11,300.00	\$11,300.00	0%
Special Tax	\$43,146.73	\$39,507.52	\$39,700.00	\$40,388.11	\$40,388.11	\$39,700.00	0%
Special Dam Assessment		\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,019.51	\$70,019.51	\$0.00	
Lottery Credit		\$198.83					
Transfer from Reserves	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$172,784.00		\$130,000.00	\$49,180.00	15%
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$53,930.76	\$59,589.65	\$300,684.00	\$130,093.02	\$260,607.62	\$106,330.00	6%
Expenditures:							
Banking	\$61.44	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$40.00	0%
CBCW Misc Expense				\$17.64			#DIV/0!
Computer and Web Expenses	\$466.16	\$873.54	\$3,200.00	\$1,918.16	\$2,500.00	\$3,200.00	0%
Equipment, Tools and Vehicles	\$1,806.53	\$4,625.58	\$5,200.00	\$1,695.85	\$1,850.00	\$4,200.00	-19%
Insurance	\$4,523.00	\$4,233.00	\$4,700.00	\$4,306.00	\$5,197.00	\$6,500.00	38%
Lake Functions	\$1,274.00	\$981.00	\$1,500.00	\$981.00	\$981.00	\$1,200.00	-20%
Lawn Maintenance	\$500.00	\$1,709.10	\$2,400.00	\$540.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,900.00	-21%
Maintenance (Bouys)	\$896.75	\$3,430.66	\$2,000.00	\$1,190.00	\$2,380.00	\$2,500.00	25%
Lake Projects	\$44,975.75	\$2,553.00	\$59,999.00	\$29,732.92	\$30,000.00	\$55,000.00	-8%
Dam Engineering	\$30,909.00	\$4,468.65	\$8,855.00	\$2,921.49	\$8,855.00	\$0.00	-100%
Dam Construction		\$867.65	\$188,000.00	\$0.00	\$188,000.00	\$0.00	-100%
Misc Expenses, Promotional	\$0.00	\$667.53	\$150.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	0%
Office, Advertising, Meetings	\$2,892.42	\$1,531.61	\$1,400.00	\$591.87	\$1,333.26	\$1,400.00	0%
Dues and Subscriptions	\$425.00	\$425.00	\$500.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$500.00	0%
Payroll Expenses	\$18,122.22	\$13,374.54	\$16,000.00	\$11,519.08	\$12,700.00	\$25,000.00	56%
Officer Compensation	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$0.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	0%
Payroll Fees	\$1,025.56	\$926.83	\$940.00	\$811.91	\$900.00	\$940.00	0%
Professional / Legal Services	\$1,890.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	-67%
Utilities	\$435.83	\$449.07	\$550.00	\$316.26	\$420.00	\$550.00	0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$112,453.66	\$43,406.76	\$300,684.00	\$56,667.18	\$259,291.26	\$106,330.00	6%
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITS							
Citizens Bank - Money Market		CURRENT RATE		CURRENT BALANCE			
LPL Financial		1.50%		\$226,603.24	As of 8/31/2024		
		TBD		\$105,923.81	As of 6/30/2024		
Citizens Bank Checking Account		0.01%		\$9,381.81	As of 8/31/2024		
			Total:	\$341,908.86	As of 7/31/2024		

Minutes of the 2024 Annual Meeting of the Potter's Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District held Saturday, September 14, 2024 at Town Hall, East Troy, Wisconsin.

Cathy Schulz called the annual meeting to order at 9:17am.

Commissioners present were Bill Roeber Treasurer, Bob Rice Secretary, Liz Sanders Town appointed board member, MaryJo Jones Walworth County appointed board member and Cathy Schulz our chairman.

Cathy called for the approval of the minutes for 2023 Annual Budget Meeting and Annual Meeting, April 22, 2024 Special Meeting, May 11, 2024 Special Meeting, June 22, 2024 Special Meeting, and the August 20, 2024 Special Meeting. A motion was made by Liz Sanders to approve the minutes as presented and MaryJo Jones seconded the motion. All were in favor of approving the minutes. Motion passed.

Bill Roeber presented the Treasures report. He stated that our interest income was favorable due to higher short-term rates on CD's and we had the \$70,000 assessment for the dam earning interest as well. We did have a weed treatment this spring which ran just under \$30,000. The dam will be finished shortly and those are set numbers from the contract. Payroll is expected to come in \$3,000 under our budgeted numbers. There were no legal expenses this year. Once we take all the dam costs out it is expected that we will have approximately \$3,700 in retained earnings. As of August 30th, our checking account has \$9,381.81, money market balance is \$226,603.24, and the LPL Financial account balance as of June 30th was \$105,923.81. Cathy Schulz stated that the 2023 audit was done in January 2024 with the help of three constituents and all financial findings were found compliant. Jerry Kozik asked about the possibility of taking the money out of the LPL Financial investment and putting it into a CD. This would mean that we would take a loss on the LPL investment and at a 4% rate it is about the same either way. Bob Rice stated that at the time the district invested with LPL they were very transparent and it was also voted on and approved by the district. This is the second LPL investment we made and the first one did really well. The current district funds also represent the \$70,000 special assessment that we took in for the dam this year.

Cathy asked if there were any public comments from the floor. No one came forward

Dennis Schulz spoke to the group on behalf of the fish stocking committee. The group has met three times and the goal is to get back on the fish stocking program with the DNR. Years back they stocked Tiger Muskies to try and control the stunted panfish and perch populations. That program failed and they started stocking Northerns to see if that would help. The DNR stopped stocking Northern saying that our lake cannot support a Northern population. This is contrary to what fisherman are saying as Northerns are frequently caught on our lake. The Fish Committee is working with the DNR to see what fish they would be willing to stock and are also trying to get a survey of our lake to see what the current populations are. The Clean Boats Clean Waters crew has reported that the majority of the boats launching this year are fisherman. They are catching Bass but the size of the fish are smaller than years past. A constituent asked about the Carp. Dennis said that there were more Carp present this year and the committee is looking at maybe doing another Carp Out to reduce the population. Liz commented that the DNR is no longer breeding Large Mouth Bass or Northern in their hatcheries and what they are breeding are not suitable for our lake. This leaves the district to go to private hatcheries for fish stocking. The last time the DNR stocked our lake was in 2016. Since then, the district has financed our fish stocking.

Katie Seymour from the Welcome Committee updated the group with what they are doing. They have identified 13 new people that were not in the prior directory that they will reach out to with a welcome letter, newsletter, lake rules, goose round up form, and a copy of the last printed directory. She asked that if anyone was aware of a new resident that they reach out to the Welcome Committee so they can get information out to them.

Cathy Schulz gave the report on the lake conditions. We had water samplings done this year. One in June one in July and one in August. The last time these tests were done were in 2012. The results showed that the water quality and clarity has not changed much from previous years. There was one exception with the Chlorophyll A being higher in August than it has ever been. Jeff, from Lake and Pond, thought that this was due to the rainfall and warm temperatures. There are things that homeowners can do to help with the water quality; the use of Phosphorus free fertilizers, shoreline stabilization, and native shoreline plantings. Jeff does not see anything alarming with the lake at this time. Cathy had copies of the report for those who wanted and also offered to send it out via email.

Bob Rice updated the group on the progress of the dam. The coffer dam has been installed to hold the water in the lake while keeping the work area dry. Removal of the old structure and replacement with the new will start the week of September 16th and it is expected to take 2-3 weeks. People are urged to stay away from the area during construction.

Cathy Schulz spoke about the new district website. They have made good progress on design and organization and are now working on content. The new site should be more user friendly and interactive. One big change will be the email addresses. Each commissioner will have a district owned designated email address so that when commissioners change, we will still have the email history. Cathy asked for assistance in going through the lake rules to make sure the wording is accurate and current with the DNR and Town of East Troy. Another area of need is working on the history of the lake for the new website. If anyone is interested in helping, they can contact Cathy.

In January 2023 the board approved to move away from the current bylaws to follow Chapter 33 and have Policies and Procedures to fill in any gaps. Our old bylaws are from 2007 and have never been updated. MaryJo has been working to develop the Policies and Procedures and presented the 11 that the board had agreed on. These will also be listed on the web page. A motion was made by MaryJo to dissolve Potter Lake Protection and Rehabilitation bylaws created on September 8, 2007. On this day September 14, 2024 the district will solely operate in accordance with Chapter 33 of the Wisconsin Statutes and other state laws. Including open meeting law, the public records law and the local government officials code of conduct. All adopted policies and procedures will provide for matters that are not specifically addressed in state law and shall not be construed in any matter contrary to Wisconsin Statutes and laws. Bob Rice seconded the motion. A vote was taken. All were in favor and none were opposed. The motion passed.

Bob Rice's term will end on December 31, 2024 and he will not be seeking reelection. Cathy asked those in attendance if there was any interest in the open position. Chuck DeWall stepped forward and will fill the term starting January 1, 2025. Joe Jones made a motion to nominate Chuck DeWall for the open board position and the motion was seconded by Dave Bradley. The electors voted, all were in favor, no opposed

There were three resolutions. One scheduling the 2025 annual meeting on September 13, 2025, another for the Operation Budget with a levy of \$11,300, and another for the Weed Control Budget and a levy of \$39,700. Rick Witt made a motion to approve the resolutions as presented and that motion was seconded by Fran Basso. A vote was taken. All were in favor and none were opposed. The motion passed.

The Spring Meeting was set for May 17, 2025

MaryJo Jones informed the group about the E-cycling in the Town of East Troy on October 5th and the Clean Sweep that Walworth County is having on October 4th & 5th. This is an opportunity to get rid of appliances and old household chemicals.

Liz Sanders was at a prior town board meeting and spoke on behalf of Potter Lake when Lake Beulah asked for a donation for their fireworks. The board was not able to approve a donation at that time but it will be revisited in November. She urged those in attendance for their support at the November town board meeting. Kathy Froehlich stated that she had collected just enough last year for the fireworks but did not have any carry over for next year. Katie Seymour said that they could include information about the fireworks in their welcome packet for new residents, Cathy Schulz said that she could include something in a newsletter and Bob Rice said that he would be willing to help as well.

A constituent asked about wake boats in the meeting minutes. Cathy answered that the board discussed this as a result of a Fox 6 News report. At this time the board does not have a position or opinion on wake boats. Liz is keeping track of what is happening at other lakes, at the town level, and the state level. Liz commented that there have been 19 ordinances passed this year regulating wake boat activity. Some of those have been repealed

since. We are going to take a “wait and see” attitude because the state and DNR will come up with a policy. A question was asked if they were good or bad for the lake. There are some surveys that were done on other lakes and the DNR is looking at size and depth of lakes. It is not just the size of the wakes that are of concern but also the ballast tanks that cannot be fully emptied and the transfer of invasive species from lake to lake. Cathy said that the district operates on data and facts and we are going to wait and see what the DNR decides and that will be what we all have to follow. If anyone has information regarding the issue they are encouraged to reach out to Liz so that we have all information available to us.

Rick Witt commented that it would be very helpful if people had their house number on their pier. In the event of an emergency, it would save first responders a lot of time if you could provide a location.

A constituent asked about lake rule enforcement. The district does not have enforcement authority and enforcement comes from the Town of East Troy Police and the DNR. It is also up to each of us to be good neighbors and follow the rules and remind others when they are breaking them. Cathy commented that when she received the surveys back from this spring, the biggest concern people had was people not following the rules.

Dave Bradley made a motion to adjourn the meeting. The motion was seconded by Vic Hren and the meeting was adjourned at 10:21 am and the board went into a closed meeting.

Immediately following the annual meeting, the board met and assigned their roles for 2025. Cathy Schulz will remain the Chairman, Bill Roeber will remain the Treasurer, Chuck DeWall will be the Secretary.

MaryJo made a motion to adjourn the closed meeting. The motion was seconded by Bob Rice. All were in favor and the meeting adjourned at 10:34 am.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Rice
Secretary

**Meeting Minutes of the Potters Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District held
Tuesday, April 29, 2025, at Town Hall, Town of East Troy, Wisconsin**

1-Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Cathy Schulz at 6:39 pm.

2-Roll Call

Present: Commissioners Cathy Schulz, Chuck DeWall, Bill Roeber, MaryJo Jones, Liz Sanders via phone and 7 constituents from the district were present.

New Business

3-Discussion of the new liability carrier- Treasurer Roeber reported that PLPRD switched insurance coverage to the Horton Group. Several other carriers opted out of covering lake districts with dams. Based on the agent's recommendations, who was knowledgeable about lake districts, property coverage increased. PLPRD is still within our allotted budget.

4-Buoy Discussion and actions—County Rep Jones discussed that our district buoys are not DNR-permitted and suggested that the district take steps to be permitted. After discussion, Secretary DeWall motioned to table action at this time; County Rep Jones seconded, and the motion carried.

5- Concerns/Questions from riparian owners

- a) **Total dam cost-** Discussion and agreement to report the total cost of the dam project at the spring meeting.
- b) **The position vs. information on the website is unclear-** Discussion on keeping or removing minutes from the Feb. 2025 Walworth County Lakes Assoc. covering Wake Boat issues. Due to the volatility of the topic, PLPRD will remove any discussion of wake boating from their website
- c) **Shoreline work-** A riparian owner expressed concern about a neighboring shoreline. It is the property owner's responsibility to obtain permits, ensure erosion control, etc. As the PLPRD does not have the authority to enforce, concerns about improper work will be referred to Walworth County, as needed.
- d) **Conveyor—**There was discussion about whether or not to paint the conveyor. According to Operations and Maintenance Manager Rick Witt, there is no need to take action as the conveyor is in good condition.

6- Town of East Troy Representative—Thad Seymour has volunteered for the position. He has spoken with both Cathy and the Town Chairperson, Joe Jones. He will be officially appointed in mid-May. Elizabeth Sanders has served for the last couple of years, and we appreciate all she has done for PLPRD.

7- Comparison of Rules: Potter Lake, DNR, and Town Ordinances- Chair Schulz shared what she found when comparing PLPRD current lake rules to the DNR rules and Town of East Troy Ordinances. She shared a document summarizing the information. Walworth County Rep Jones pointed out that we can ask the Town to amend some ordinances (specific to establishing boating activity times, speeds, navigational patterns), rather than changing PLPRD lake rules. There was a discussion about some of the lack of clarity. Chairperson Schulz will work on a document regarding the rules to share with board members for feedback.

8-WCLA meetings and hosting: County Rep Jones went to the April Walworth County Lakes Assoc. (WCLA) meeting. Lake dredging was discussed, including the lengthy time for DNR permitting and factors when the sediment is removed. Treasurer Roeber discussed hosting the June 21st meeting. It was agreed that PLPRD would host.

9-Email Server We have had some issues with the email server between some committee members and emails sent to the Town of East Troy board members. Chair Schulz will contact our website host to see if the issue can be fixed.

10- Set Agenda for Spring Meeting:

The board members discussed items. Lake and Pond will be asked to attend to provide an update on lake conditions. The newly appointed Town representative will be introduced. Other items on the agenda will cover the Treasurer's Report (including Dam Total costs) and Committee Reports.

11-Old Business— none

12-Public Comments:

- a) Lou Ferruzza stated that he wanted possible wake boat restrictions based on scientific data.
- b) Bob Rice stated that the PLPRD should have a voice in town decisions regarding lake ordinances.

13- Announcements: none

14-Adjournment Motion by Bill Roeber to adjourn. Seconded by Chuck DeWall. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 7:47 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck DeWall
Secretary

Meeting Minutes of the Potters Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District Spring Meeting Saturday, May 17, 2025, 9 am, Town Hall, East Troy, WI

1-Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Cathy Schulz at 9:06 am

2-Roll Call

Present: Commissioners Cathy Schulz, Chuck DeWall, Bill Roeber, Thad Seymour
MaryJo Jones, absent.

Eighteen constituents from the district were present.

3-Approval of Minutes:

The January 2025 Annual Financial Audit meeting minutes were presented. Chuck DeWall moved to accept them as presented with no changes, and Thad Seymour seconded. The motion passed.

4-Lake Projects 2025 Updates - Jeff Stelzer

Jeff Stelzer shared invasive species meander maps of Potter Lake (attached). Eurasian Milfoil, the red dot on the map, only appears near the boat launch, which seems minimal this year. We have had effective control. The area was treated with ProcellaCOR 3 years ago and needed no treatment the following year. Last year, 9 acres were treated. This year does not require chemical treatment. The green spots on the map show Curly Leaf Pondweed. It is costly to treat, and it dies off in mid-July. Jeff's recommendation – no treatment required. We began sampling the water again last year after not doing this since 2012. The spring sample report (also attached) shows no concern. Currently, the water clarity is decent. The 2025 spring sampling did not show much variability from previous years. Overall, Potter Lake is in good shape. As a side note, weed harvesting will be performed as DNR permitted and on an "as needed" basis this year.

A resident questioned why clumps of algae were growing on the west end. Jeff said this was probably due to phosphates and other causes, such as farm field runoff. Jeff reminded the lake owners to use phosphate-free fertilizers.

Jeff also communicated the proposed updates to the DNR harvesting regulations NR 107 and NR 109. Harvesting fees could increase dramatically. In June, the DNR will host four in-person public meetings to share updates and gather public input on this process, including on June 5th at 4 pm in Oconomowoc. For more information, see the complete news article on the district's website: <https://www.potterslake.org/>. The last time the DNR suggested changes to NR 107 and NR 109, many state residents sent objection letters. That is why it was postponed. Jeff will update the PLPRD, who will share information with residents if/when needed.

Questions were asked regarding the impacts of wake boat use on the lake. Jeff noted that this is a hot issue right now, but there appear to be negative impacts on vegetation and the potential introduction of invasive species. He did state that these negative impacts were not due to the boats themselves but the actions of those using them.

5-Treasurer's Report

Referring to the report handed out, Treasurer Roeber reported that in 2024, the district had expenditures of \$243,492.96. Roughly \$63,000 of that was administration and operational expenses; the remainder was related to the dam project. For 2025, to date, \$52,104.72 has been collected mainly from tax levies with a small portion from the CBCW grant. Expenses to date are \$6,046.75.

Treasurer Roeber summarized the total cost of the dam's project was \$216,756.26. This covers the costs from 2022 to 2024 and includes engineering, construction, surveys, permits, and notices.

6- Committee Reports

- **Fishing** -The fish stocking committee has been informed that the DNR won't be helping us because they don't produce panfish (Blue Gills, Perch, Crappie, or Bass). We have received some preliminary prices from private hatcheries but are waiting for responses from more sources. We are also contacting our fishery representative from the DNR to help determine the stunting problem and possible solutions. Because we will be paying for fish stocking, we want to be as accurate as possible in supplying our lake. We will have more information this summer. We hope to stock this fall if funds are available and the plan gets approval.
- **Website** Chairperson Schulz reported that the website is getting good traffic. The goal is for the site to be as user-friendly and interactive as possible, so feedback is always welcome. We are still working toward clarifying the wording of our boating rules, including some inconsistencies with the DNR rules and/or Town Ordinances. The newest feature is a Lost and Found article under Latest News. You need to click on the article to get all the details. Please contact Cathy Schulz if you have lost or found anything. Also, you can subscribe to receive up-to-date notifications. The subscribe link is on the website homepage. Also, photos are welcome for the gallery page. The form for submission is on the Gallery page.

A question was asked whether we could make a rule on the lake regarding wake boats independent of the town. Town Rep Seymour quoted from the recently created document from the Town of East Troy, reporting that Lake Districts have the right to make rules regarding: *(1) speed, (2) establish time, (3) location standards for different types of boating activities, and/or (4) navigational patterns.* Others in the audience stated the opinion that Potter Lake should probably not get ahead of the town.

- **Welcome Committee-** Johanna Cairns identified 17 property changes, with 14 new owners since the 2022 directory. Of the 14 new owners, 11 have been given Potter Lake welcome packages, and 3 are still outstanding. A packet is provided with lake rules, goose round-up forms, and helpful Potter Lake information. Johanna reminded everyone to let her or Katie Seymour know if anyone moves in so they can reach out and welcome them to the Potter Lake Community. In 2026, a new directory will be coming out. It is updated every 4 years.

7- New Business

- **Thad Seymour** was introduced as the new Town of East Troy Representative. He was officially appointed at the May 12, 2025, Town of East Troy meeting. We welcome Thad to the Board. We also thank Elizabeth Sanders for her work on the PLPRD.
- **Fall Meeting** – There had been a suggestion to move the Annual Meeting to before Labor Day, beginning in 2026. This could be helpful to riparian owners who move away from Potter Lake in the fall. After a show of hands, no one was in favor, so it was determined to keep it the same. Chuck DeWall motioned to keep the same time frame, and Rick Witt seconded. Motion passed.
- **Boat Theme-** Suggestions for theme ideas for this year's Boat Parade were sought. A suggestion had been given to Chairperson Schulz for an "American Bandstand" theme. Participants should choose a band or artist and decorate their boat to fit. Play music and dress accordingly—the stars are the limit! Rick Witt made a motion to accept the theme as presented, seconded by Dale Marciniak, motion carried.

8-Old Business: none

9-Upcoming Meetings/Events

- 4th of July Flares and Boat Parade will be on July 5th. Decorate your boat and meet at the east end of the lake near the opening to the boat launch bay at 6:45 PM and proceed counter-clockwise around the lake.
- Lighting of the Lake. Flares will be sold Saturdays and Sundays from 8 am - 1 pm and then again from 2 pm - 7 pm at the boat launch from June 21st through July 5th, and by Karen Winkleman by calling 414-791-7812.
- Annual Meeting Saturday, September 13, 2025; Budget Meeting-9:00 am, Annual Meeting follows immediately

10-Public Comments:

- Rick Witt asked if there was any leeway in posting slow-no-wake signs as soon as the water level reached 8.8 at the dam. Chairperson Schulz stated that there was discretion in the new policy: The district will determine whether posted signage is necessary based on weather conditions and the current rate of natural spillage over the gate, an engineered design feature of the dam.
- Bob Rice questioned whether the Town is giving money to Lake Beulah. East Troy Representative Thad Seymour will check into this.

11-Announcements

- Chairperson Schulz reminded homeowners to put their street address number on their piers. This could be essential in an emergency.
- Secretary DeWall talked about the East Troy E-Cycle, October 4, 9 am - 2 pm, Town Hall N9330 Stewart School Rd, East Troy. He also spoke about the Walworth County Residential Clean Sweep on June 20 from 3:30-5:30 pm, June 21 from 8 am-12:00 pm, Walworth County Public Works- W4097 County Rd NN, Elkhorn

12-Adjournment Motion made by Dave Bradley to adjourn. Seconded by Dymphna Purvis. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 10:38 am.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck DeWall
Secretary

PLPRD 2024 Year End Plan Vs. Actual / 2025 Plan Vs. YTD 2025

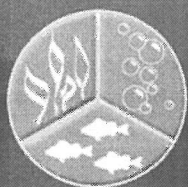
POTTER LAKE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION DISTRICT

ACCOUNT/DESCRIPTION	2024 Plan	2024 Year-End	Difference	2025 Plan	2025 YTD
Receipts:					
Interest on Savings	\$1,100.00	\$3,819.76	247.3%	\$450.00	\$ 367.08
Special Events	\$1,800.00	\$1,720.00	-4.4%	\$1,700.00	
CBCW Grant	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	0.0%	\$4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
District Levy Tax	\$11,300.00	\$11,080.60	-1.9%	\$11,300.00	\$ 8,033.01
Special Tax	\$39,700.00	\$40,388.11	1.7%	\$39,700.00	\$ 39,510.47
Special Dam Assessment	\$70,000.00	\$70,019.51	0.0%	NA	
Lottery Credit					\$ 194.16
Transfer from Reserves	\$172,784.00	\$112,464.98	-34.9%	\$49,180.00	\$0.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$300,684.00	\$243,492.96	-19.0%	\$106,330.00	\$52,104.72

Expenditures:					
Banking	\$40.00	\$75.00	87.5%	\$40.00	
CBCW Misc Expense	\$0.00	\$17.64			
Computer and Web Expenses	\$3,200.00	\$2,567.80	-19.8%	\$3,200.00	\$ 1,290.00
Equipment, Tools and Vehicles	\$5,200.00	\$2,192.20	-57.8%	\$4,200.00	\$ 167.47
Insurance	\$4,700.00	\$4,672.26	-0.6%	\$6,500.00	
Lake Functions	\$1,500.00	\$981.00	-34.6%	\$1,200.00	
Lawn Maintenance	\$2,400.00	\$1,965.00	-18.1%	\$1,900.00	
Maintenance (Bouys)	\$2,000.00	\$2,380.00	19.0%	\$2,500.00	\$ 1,126.97
Lake Projects	\$59,999.00	\$29,842.92	-50.3%	\$55,000.00	\$ 3,075.00
Dam Engineering	\$8,855.00	\$9,117.70	3.0%		
Dam Construction	\$188,000.00	\$170,850.00	-9.1%		
Misc Expenses, Promotional	\$150.00	\$451.44	201.0%	\$150.00	
Office, Advertising, Meetings	\$1,400.00	\$1,007.28	-28.1%	\$1,400.00	\$ 96.09
Dues and Subscriptions	\$500.00	\$50.00	-90.0%	\$500.00	
Payroll Expenses	\$16,000.00	\$13,389.81	-16.3%	\$25,000.00	\$ 135.25
Officer Compensation	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	0.0%	\$2,250.00	
Payroll Fees	\$940.00	\$1,259.37	34.0%	\$940.00	
Professional / Legal Services	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	-100.0%	\$1,000.00	
Utilities	\$550.00	\$423.54	-23.0%	\$550.00	\$ 155.97
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$300,684.00	\$243,492.96	-19.0%	\$106,330.00	\$6,046.75

Accounts (as of May 13, 2025)	CURRENT BALANCE
Citizens Bank - Money Market	\$27,612.41
LPL Financial	\$103,115.54
7 Month CD (due 04Sept2025)	\$40,270.07
Prepaid Account (Lake & Pond Sol.)	\$5,925.00
Checking Account	\$22,142.50
Total:	\$199,065.52

Dam Engineering Construction Summary (2022-2024)	
Engineering	\$35,377.65
Construction / PM / Survey	\$180,835.35
Permits	\$425.00
Newspaper Bid Notice	\$118.26
Total:	\$216,756.26



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WATER SAMPLING REPORT

Prepared For: Potter Lake

September 4, 2024

LAB RESULTS

SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE LOCATION	TEST	RESULTS	TROPHIC STATUS	ANALYSIS
6/6/2024	Potter Lake	Chlorophyll a (ppb)	<10	50.00	MESOTROPHIC
		Total Phosphorus (ppm)	0.0185	46.22	MESOTROPHIC
		Secchi Depth (ft)	7.00	49.08	MESOTROPHIC
7/9/2024	Potter Lake	Chlorophyll a (ppb)	<10	50.00	MESOTROPHIC
		Total Phosphorus (ppm)	0.0307	53.53	EUTROPHIC
		Secchi Depth (ft)	3.75	58.07	EUTROPHIC
8/21/2024	Potter Lake	Chlorophyll a (ppb)	44.4	67.81	EUTROPHIC
		Total Phosphorus (ppm)	0.0138	42.00	MESOTROPHIC
		Secchi Depth (ft)	4.75	54.67	EUTROPHIC

SUMMARY

Data collected for Trophic Status components shows that ranges for all variables above are in line with previous sampling periods dating back to 2012. The one exception is the August Chlorophyll a reading which was the highest ever recorded on the lake. A lot of this is likely due to the near record heat and rainfall we've seen this season causing planktonic algae growth. Despite the concern about water clarity this season along with the aforementioned planktonic algae, Secchi depth (a measure of clarity) is better (3.75' – 7.0") than the last readings taken back in 2012 (3.3' – 5.2') and 2013 (1.1' – 3.6').

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS DESCRIPTIONS

Total Phosphorus: Usually considered more representative of a waterbody's nutrient level because it remains more stable than reactive phosphorus. Total Phosphorus includes reactive phosphorus plus particulate phosphorus (what is being taken up in growth or contained in suspended sediments). Fertilizers, suspended sediments, animal wastes, and septic systems are the main sources of this nutrient. Average concentrations are 0.025 ppm for natural lakes while impoundments may be around 0.065 ppm. Our extensive data also shows that stormwater ponds typically have average total phosphorus concentrations that are 48% higher than non-stormwater ponds. Total phosphorus can be used to estimate the trophic status (biological condition) of a waterbody. Generally total phosphorus <0.012 ppm oligotrophic; 0.012 – 0.024 ppm mesotrophic; 0.025 – 0.096 ppm eutrophic; >0.096 hypereutrophic.



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Chlorophyll a: This is a primary light-harvesting pigment found in algae and a measure of the algal productivity and water quality in a system. Chlorophyll a is considered the best indicator of trophic status (biological condition). Generally, chlorophyll a <2.6 ppb oligotrophic – clear water, low productivity, large game fish; 2.7 – 7.2 ppb mesotrophic – increased production, accumulated organic material, occasional algal bloom, good fishery; 7.3 – 55.4 ppb eutrophic – very productive (fishery and growth), increased organic material, depleted oxygen, declining clarity, rough fish common; >55.4 ppb hypereutrophic – highly productive (growth), excessive organic material, depleted oxygen with frequent winterkills, poor clarity, declining fish population with rough fish common.

Secchi Depth: Refers to the depth at which a black and white disk lowered into the water can no longer be observed from the surface. It is a measurement related to water clarity and indicates how deep light can penetrate into the water.

Trophic Status Analysis: Trophic State Index (TSI) was developed by Carlson (1977), which is used to analyze the trophic state of a water body (the quantity of living biomass in a waterbody at a given time). This can determine the likelihood of algal blooms that could cause impaired water clarity and potentially toxic blue-green algae (cyanobacteria). There are 4 main classifications: Oligotrophic (< 40), Mesotrophic (40 – 50), Eutrophic (50 – 70), and Hyper Eutrophic (> 70). Mesotrophic relates to moderately clear water but an increasing probability of anoxia (low oxygen) during the summer while Eutrophic is associated with oxygen deficiencies, algal blooms, plant issues, and possible fish kills.



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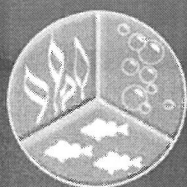
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POTTER LAKE WATER QUALITY DATABASE

Sample Date	pH	Cond (uS/cm)	Alk	T Hard	Ca Hard	React P	Total P	NH3 (N)	NO2 + NO3 (N)	TKN	CL	SO4	Na	K	Turb (NTU)	Color	TN	Chloro a	Secchi
4/9/2024	7.1	530	155	179.0	x	0.007	0.0258	0.1906	0.07	1.06	67.2	x	x	x	3.0	x	1.13	<10	x
6/6/2024	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.0185	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<10	7.0
7/9/2024	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.0307	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	<10	3.75
8/21/2024	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.0138	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	44.4	4.75
4/8/2025	8.0	577	181	208	x	0.0059	0.0296	0.2288	0.13	0.85	68.7	x	x	x	1.8	x	0.98	<10	x

Data collected and compiled by Lake and Pond Solutions LLC



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WATER SAMPLING REPORT

Prepared For: Potter Lake
April 18, 2025

LAB RESULTS

SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE LOCATION	TEST	RESULTS (ppm)	ANALYSIS
4/8/2025	Potter Lake	Turbidity (NTU)	1.8	LOW
		Conductivity (uS/cm)	577	HIGH
		Free Reactive Phosphorus	0.0059	LOW
		Chlorophyll a (ppb)	<10	OLIGOTROPHIC
		Total Phosphorus	0.0296	NORMAL
		Alkalinity	181	LOW
		Total Hardness	208	VERY HARD
		Total Nitrate and Nitrite	0.13	LOW
		Nitrite	0.02	LOW
		Nitrate	0.11	LOW
		Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	0.85	NORMAL
		Total Nitrogen	0.98	NORMAL
		pH	8.0	ALKALINE
		Ammonia	0.2288	NORMAL
		Chloride	68.7	NORMAL

RECOMMENDATIONS

NONE.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS DESCRIPTIONS

Reactive Phosphorus: A measure of readily available phosphorus. The reactive form of this nutrient is in a usable form for aquatic plants and especially algae. Fertilizers, animal wastes and septic systems are main sources of this nutrient. Ideally, reactive phosphorus concentrations during the spring should be 0.020 ppm for natural water bodies and 0.030 ppm for impoundments. Values greater than 0.030 ppm may lead to algal blooms.

Total Phosphorus: Usually considered more representative of a waterbody's nutrient level because it remains more stable than reactive phosphorus. Total Phosphorus includes reactive phosphorus plus particulate phosphorus (what is being taken up in growth or contained in suspended sediments). Fertilizers, suspended sediments, animal wastes, and septic systems are the main sources of this nutrient. Average concentrations are 0.025 ppm for natural lakes while impoundments may be around 0.065 ppm. Our extensive data also shows that stormwater ponds



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typically have average total phosphorus concentrations that are 48% higher than non-stormwater ponds. Total phosphorus can be used to estimate the trophic status (biological condition) of a waterbody. Generally total phosphorus <0.012 ppm oligotrophic; 0.012 – 0.024 ppm mesotrophic; 0.025 – 0.096 ppm eutrophic; >0.096 hypereutrophic.

Nitrite plus Nitrate Nitrogen (NO₂+NO₃): These are inorganic forms of nitrogen important for plant and algae growth. High levels (>10 ppm) are dangerous to infants and expectant mothers. Typically, if the sum of nitrite plus nitrate and ammonia exceeds 0.30 ppm in the spring, there is sufficient nitrogen to support summer algal blooms. Because nitrate is readily mobilized in water, it is often considered an early indicator that a pollution source is reaching a water supply. Common sources include septic systems, refuse dumps, fertilizers, manure, and decaying plant matter.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN): TKN is a measure of organic nitrogen plus ammonia (NH₃). Typically, the organic-N in TKN is the largest portion and found in proteins, amino acids, urea, living or dead organisms, decaying plant material, and organic based sediments like muck. When TKN is added to nitrite plus nitrate, the resulting value is the total nitrogen of a waterbody which can be used to calculate nitrogen to phosphorus ratios. For our area, TKN values range between 0 and 1.0 ppm. Although the organic portion is usually not available for growth, plants and algae do convert other forms of nitrogen back to the organic form. Ultimately high TKN values can indicate potential growth impacts, runoff issues or organic sediment accumulation.

Total Nitrogen: Total nitrogen (TN) is the sum of all the organic and inorganic nitrogen. It is derived by adding the Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) and Nitrite plus Nitrate. There has been a recent effort to develop total nitrogen related water quality criteria but interpretations above our using our extensive database. The average TN in this area is 0.66 ppm for lakes, 0.90 ppm for ponds, and 1.23 ppm for stormwater ponds.

Ammonia Nitrogen (NH₃): Ammonia (NH₃) is the first form of nitrogen released when organic material decays which is converted to nitrate if oxygen is present. It is a waste product of fish and aquatic invertebrates and found in organic materials and many fertilizers. If the sum of ammonia nitrogen and nitrite plus nitrate nitrogen exceeds 0.30 ppm in the spring, there is sufficient nitrogen to support summer algae blooms. Animal manure and fertilizers are other important sources of this nutrient. We often find higher levels of ammonia in stormwater ponds.

Alkalinity: A measure of the level of carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxide present in water that largely determines a waterbody's pH level. Low alkalinity (0 – 199) is the main indicator of susceptibility to acid rain. High alkalinity (200+) means a low impact from acid rain. Increasing alkalinity is often related to increased algae productivity. Additionally, high alkalinity can result in the formation of marl, which is a combination of calcium (Ca) and carbonate (CO₃). It can often be observed as a white precipitate on plant leaves and is responsible for bonding with phosphorus resulting in algae reductions.

Conductivity: A measure of water's ability to conduct electrical current. This number is directly related to the total dissolved inorganic chemicals in the water. Values are commonly two times the water hardness unless the water is receiving high concentrations of contaminants introduced by humans.

Total Hardness: A measure of mineral content, typically calcium and magnesium ions. This value is affected by the type of minerals in the soil and bedrock and by how much groundwater comes into contact with it. Values over 180 ppm are considered to be "very hard". Much of Wisconsin and N. Illinois generally have very hard water.

pH: An index of waterbody's acid level. A pH of 7 is neutral, below 7 is acidic, and above is considered basic. Moderately low pH levels do not usually harm fish, but some metals can become soluble and be released into the water which may harm fish. Waterbodies dominated by a large amount of plants or algae can experience large



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fluctuations in pH levels from day to night. pH is measured logarithmically meaning a pH of 6 is ten times more acidic than a pH of 7 and one hundred times more acidic than a pH

Turbidity: One of the two components that affect water clarity. Measures the materials suspended in the water such as algae and silt which ultimately affects the depth at which plants can grow. Suspended particulates are an indicator of overland flow (run-off) and disturbances within the water body itself (bottom-feeding fish, crayfish, muskrat activity, etc.). Levels > 50 NTU have the potential to impact aquatic life.

Chloride (Cl): The presence of chloride where it does not occur naturally indicates possible water pollution, commonly from human activity. Human and animal wastes, fertilizers, and road salts are major chloride sources. In the U.S., there is a secondary (non-enforced) drinking water standard of 250 ppm. Additionally, research shows at levels greater than 210 ppm, aquatic life may be impacted. Typically, an increase in chloride is found during the spring turnover due to runoff from roads that have been salted over the winter.

Chlorophyll a: This is a primary light-harvesting pigment found in algae and a measure of the algal productivity and water quality in a system. Chlorophyll a is considered the best indicator of trophic status (biological condition). Generally, chlorophyll a <2.6 ppb oligotrophic – clear water, low productivity, large game fish; 2.7 - 20.0 ppb mesotrophic – increased production, accumulated organic material, occasional algal bloom, good fishery; 20.0 - 56.0 ppb eutrophic – very productive (fishery and growth), increased organic material, depleted oxygen, declining clarity, rough fish common; >56 ppb hypereutrophic – highly productive (growth), excessive organic material, depleted oxygen with frequent winterkills, poor clarity, declining fish population with rough fish common.



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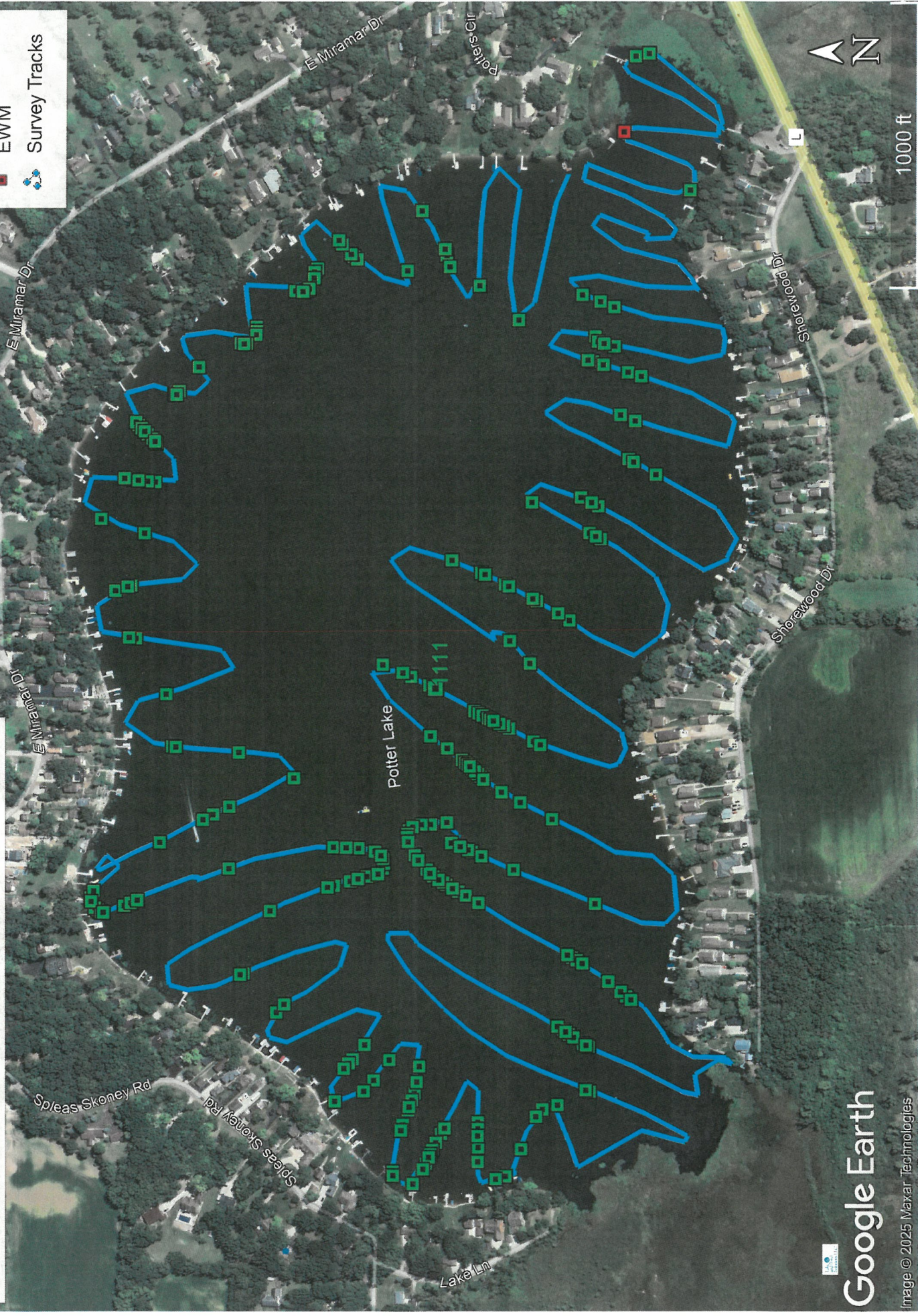
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Potter Lake Invasive Meander Survey

May 6th, 2025

- Legend**
- CLP
 - EWM
 - Survey Tracks



**Minutes of the Potters Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District Special Meeting held
Wednesday, July 30, 2025, at Town Hall, Town of East Troy, Wisconsin**

1-Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Cathy Schulz at 7 pm.

2-Roll Call

Present: Commissioners Cathy Schulz, Chuck DeWall, Bill Roeber, MaryJo Jones, Thad Seymour, plus 12 lake constituents

New Business

3-Discussion on the harvester:

The 40-year-old harvester, purchased in 1985, has had 15 repairs in the past five years. It is currently not being used due to the need for a solenoid. This part is no longer available, and a temporary \$904 fix is in place. Inland Harvester estimates a \$30,000 cost for complete hydraulic manifold replacement if another controller fails. As other components fail, parts may be unavailable or obsolete. The current motor is 10 years old and no longer made because it won't pass EPA requirements. A recommended replacement model, matching current capabilities and compatible with existing equipment, has a 9-yard capacity and could be delivered by late spring 2026 if ordered soon, costing \$137,000–\$140,000 plus \$6,500 for optional GPS. The current unit's value is about \$10,000 with a trailer; most are sold for scrap.

The proposed payment plan for the replacement is one-third down, one-third mid-production, and one-third on delivery. The first payment would come from about \$67,000 reserves held in Money Market/CDs. The LPL reserve account is currently valued at \$103,000 but is down roughly \$13,000; waiting until 2028 would recover the loss, though funds are locked unless called annually in November, and selling early could incur at least a 7% opportunity cost. Financing options include using reserves and cashing out the LPL at a loss, or using reserves and borrowing at 5.5% interest for 3 years (2026-2028), repaying once the LPL matures in November 2028.

MaryJo Jones made a motion to hold a special informational meeting on Tuesday, August 12, at 6:30 PM to discuss and take possible action on the purchase of a harvester. Chuck DeWall seconded the motion. Board members stated a desire to provide a clear handout and summary of options and rationale. All voted in favor. Motion passed.

4-Determine lake protection mitigation steps:

The board discussed various mitigation options. The aim is to improve safety, enhance compliance, and provide greater clarity for enforcement. A motion was made by MaryJo Jones and seconded by Thad Seymour to submit a permit application to the DNR for 32 buoys. All voted in favor. Motion passed. GPS coordinates will guide the approximate placement of the buoys, with the actual installation handled by Complete Piers. In addition, the board is exploring the development of a suggested wake surf zone map based on water depth and shoreline features. Intended as an educational tool rather than an enforcement mechanism, this map could be made available online, posted at launch sites, and included in homeowner packets.

5-Updating wording of Potter Lake rules:

Proposed revisions to the wording of the lake rules were shared; the aim is to correct inconsistencies with DNR regulations and Town of East Troy ordinances. Key updates include defining slow-no-wake periods, consolidating proximity rules for personal watercraft and motorboats, clarifying flotation device requirements and vessel capacity limits, and updating age restrictions to match DNR rules. These revisions will be presented for an approval vote at the Annual Meeting. Following approval, the yellow lake rule handouts will be reprinted and distributed, with laminated copies available as an option.

6-2026 Budget Planning:

This year's financial outlook anticipates \$19,000 in retained earnings, primarily due to minimal weed treatment expenses. Annual tax revenue is projected at \$51,000. Looking ahead to 2026, the budget includes an additional line item, Lake Committees, with \$5,000 budgeted for Fish Stocking and \$2,500 for the Welcome/Directory Committee activities, which include \$2,500 for directory reprint.

A certificate of deposit reinvestment of approximately \$50,000 is planned, expected to generate around \$1,700 in interest.

7-Agenda items for the Annual Meeting:

The Annual Meeting, scheduled for September 13, will include the treasurer's report and presentation of the proposed 2026 budget, which riparian owners will vote on. There will be updates from various committees, including fish stocking, technology, and the welcome committee. Old business will cover the harvester update and ongoing mitigation efforts. The new business will address proposed lake rule revisions and a commissioner election, as the current treasurer's term is ending, and he is stepping down. The meeting will also include a vote on resolutions and the scheduling of meetings for the coming year.

Old Business

None

Public Comments

- Jerry Kozik, W784 Potters Circle, expressed concerns about a vote on a harvester purchase at a special meeting.
- Christine Celley, W971 Miramar Drive, stated that she felt there was a need for greater clarification on the budget and line-item amounts for committees. She also has questions regarding the harvester and conveyor options.
- Bob Rice, W884 Shorewood Drive, suggested the next special meeting be an informational meeting only, with the vote on purchasing a harvester held at the Annual Meeting. He also recommended that there not be a GPS on the harvester.
- Liz Sanders, W834 Shorewood Drive, would like to review warranty documents for a new harvester.
- Joe Jones, N9033 East Miramar Drive, expressed disappointment with some of the comments made at the meeting and concern regarding a desire to have minimal reserves.

Announcements

- There will be a Special Meeting on August 12, 2025, at 6:30 pm.
- The Annual Budget Meeting/Annual Meeting will be held on September 13, 2025, at 9:00 am.
- There is an opening for a new treasurer, as Bill Roeber's term ends on December 31, 2025. Interested parties should contact Chairperson Schulz.

Adjourn

Motion by MaryJo Jones to adjourn. Seconded by Bill Roeber. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 8:51 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck DeWall
Secretary

Minutes of the Potters Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District Special Meeting held Tuesday, August 12, 2025, at Town Hall, Town of East Troy, Wisconsin

1-Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Cathy Schulz at 6:30 pm.

2-Roll Call

Present: Commissioners Cathy Schulz, Chuck DeWall, Bill Roeber, MaryJo Jones, Thad Seymour, plus 17 lake constituents.

Also present: Heidi and Mitch Cole from Inland Lake Harvesters (ILH)

3-New Business Harvester

The meeting's purpose was to inform the public and gather input regarding the future of the lake weed harvester, including repair vs. replacement options, contractor alternatives, and funding strategies.

Current Harvester Status: The Harvester was purchased in 1984 and is 41 years old. Since 2021, PLPRD has had a total of 15 repairs, 13 of which are due to the unit's age, at a cost of \$6,248. The unit is currently not fully operational due to a failed solenoid. As no part can be found, a workaround is planned for \$ 1,038. A probable full hydraulic overhaul (if more solenoids fail) would cost \$30,000. Hydraulic paddle wheel motor replacement would run about \$15,000. The current motor is 10 years old and is no longer manufactured because it does not meet EPA requirements.

Replacement Harvester Options: Two vendors were contacted: Inland Lake Harvesters (ILH) and Aquarius Systems, the current manufacturer of our harvester.

Recommendations: Purchase a smaller ILH model (ILH 7-250). This model is more suitable for Potter's Lake than the larger model.

Pricing: The ILH unit with trailer was quoted at \$132,400, and the Aquarius equivalent harvester with trailer was quoted at \$237,500. As there was concern that the ILH trailer was too large for Potter Lake's shallow ramp, the decision was made to retain our current trailer. This reduces the quote by \$12,600.

Contracting vs. Owning: Contracting with an outside company, North Star Waterway Management, would cost approximately \$30,000 per year. This includes 3 weeks of cutting, one week per month, in the months of June, July, and August. The issue and challenges with this type of service are that it operates on a fixed schedule and is inflexible in response to the lake's weed growth. Since 1976, Potter Lake has had resident-operated harvesting, which provides immediate and flexible reactions to weed outbreaks and changing lake conditions. Our harvester operators are paid employees of the district.

Financing & Cost Options: The total purchase cost of the ILH unit would be approximately \$119,800, excluding the trailer option. The PLPRD currently has an annual revenue of \$51,000. The PLPRD has an LPL investment with a value of \$103,000 (down from an original basis of \$116,000). Three possible financing options were presented.

1. Use Cash + Liquidate LPL Investment:
 - Fully funded without raising taxes.
 - Leaves ~\$45K in reserves.
2. Use Cash + Special One-Time Levy:
 - First payment from cash.
 - Final two payments funded by one-time tax (~\$620/homeowner).
3. Use Cash + Government Loan:
 - 3-5-year loan at 5.5% via Wisconsin Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.
 - Yearly tax impact: ~\$140–\$225/homeowner (depending on term).

A Wisconsin DNR Recreational Boating Facilities Grant could provide up to 50% funding, but this would delay the purchase for two years, resulting in higher equipment prices. There is also the possible increased risk of harvester failure in the meantime. With a DNR grant, there were also indications that the DNR would want fees charged at the boat launch, which would be an additional cost to the district.

MaryJo Jones made a motion to present to the constituents at the Annual Meeting, scheduled on September 13, 2025, the option to vote on purchasing a new harvester, specifically the ILH7-250 Harvester from Inland Harvester. If the vote is in favor, a second vote will be held on the best method for financing. Thad Seymour seconded the motion. All voted in favor. Motion passed unanimously.

4-Adjourn

MaryJo Jones made a motion to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Bill Roeber. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 8:51 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Chuck DeWall
Secretary



WATER SAMPLING REPORT

*Prepared For: Potter Lake
August 12, 2025*

LAB RESULTS

SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE LOCATION	TEST	RESULTS	TROPHIC STATUS	ANALYSIS
7/25/2025	Potter Lake	Chlorophyll a (ppb)	11.4	54.47	EUTROPHIC
		Total Phosphorus (ppm)	<0.010	35.83	OLIGOTROPHIC
		Secchi Depth (ft)	2.13	66.22	EUTROPHIC

RECOMMENDATIONS

None.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS DESCRIPTIONS

Reactive Phosphorus: A measure of readily available phosphorus. The reactive form of this nutrient is in a usable form for aquatic plants and especially algae. Fertilizers, animal wastes and septic systems are main sources of this nutrient. Ideally, reactive phosphorus concentrations during the spring should be 0.020 ppm for natural water bodies and 0.030 ppm for impoundments. Values greater than 0.030 ppm may lead to algal blooms.

Total Phosphorus: Usually considered more representative of a waterbody's nutrient level because it remains more stable than reactive phosphorus. Total Phosphorus includes reactive phosphorus plus particulate phosphorus (what is being taken up in growth or contained in suspended sediments). Fertilizers, suspended sediments, animal wastes, and septic systems are the main sources of this nutrient. Average concentrations are 0.025 ppm for natural lakes while impoundments may be around 0.065 ppm. Our extensive data also shows that stormwater ponds typically have average total phosphorus concentrations that are 48% higher than non-stormwater ponds. Total phosphorus can be used to estimate the trophic status (biological condition) of a waterbody. Generally total phosphorus <0.012 ppm oligotrophic; 0.012 – 0.024 ppm mesotrophic; 0.025 – 0.096 ppm eutrophic; >0.096 hypereutrophic.

Nitrite plus Nitrate Nitrogen (NO₂+NO₃): These are inorganic forms of nitrogen important for plant and algae growth. High levels (>10 ppm) are dangerous to infants and expectant mothers. Typically, if the sum of nitrite plus nitrate and ammonia exceeds 0.30 ppm in the spring, there is sufficient nitrogen to support summer algal blooms. Because nitrate is readily mobilized in water, it is often considered an early indicator that a pollution source is reaching a water supply. Common sources include septic systems, refuse dumps, fertilizers, manure, and decaying plant matter.



Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN): TKN is a measure of organic nitrogen plus ammonia (NH₃). Typically, the organic-N in TKN is the largest portion and found in proteins, amino acids, urea, living or dead organisms, decaying plant material, and organic based sediments like muck. When TKN is added to nitrite plus nitrate, the resulting value is the total nitrogen of a waterbody which can be used to calculate nitrogen to phosphorus ratios. For our area, TKN values range between 0 and 1.0 ppm. Although the organic portion is usually not available for growth, plants and algae do convert other forms of nitrogen back to the organic form. Ultimately high TKN values can indicate potential growth impacts, runoff issues or organic sediment accumulation.

Total Nitrogen: Total nitrogen (TN) is the sum of all the organic and inorganic nitrogen. It is derived by adding the Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) and Nitrite plus Nitrate. There has been a recent effort to develop total nitrogen related water quality criteria but interpretations above our using our extensive database. The average TN in this area is 0.66 ppm for lakes, 0.90 ppm for ponds, and 1.23 ppm for stormwater ponds.

Ammonia Nitrogen (NH₃): Ammonia (NH₃) is the first form of nitrogen released when organic material decays which is converted to nitrate if oxygen is present. It is a waste product of fish and aquatic invertebrates and found in organic materials and many fertilizers. If the sum of ammonia nitrogen and nitrite plus nitrate nitrogen exceeds 0.30 ppm in the spring, there is sufficient nitrogen to support summer algae blooms. Animal manure and fertilizers are other important sources of this nutrient. We often find higher levels of ammonia in stormwater ponds.

Alkalinity: A measure of the level of carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxide present in water that largely determines a waterbody's pH level. Low alkalinity (0 – 199) is the main indicator of susceptibility to acid rain. High alkalinity (200+) means a low impact from acid rain. Increasing alkalinity is often related to increased algae productivity. Additionally, high alkalinity can result in the formation of marl, which is a combination of calcium (Ca) and carbonate (CO₃). It can often be observed as a white precipitate on plant leaves and is responsible for bonding with phosphorus resulting in algae reductions.

Conductivity: A measure of water's ability to conduct electrical current. This number is directly related to the total dissolved inorganic chemicals in the water. Values are commonly two times the water hardness unless the water is receiving high concentrations of contaminants introduced by humans.

Total Hardness: A measure of mineral content, typically calcium and magnesium ions. This value is affected by the type of minerals in the soil and bedrock and by how much groundwater comes into contact with it. Values over 180 ppm are considered to be "very hard". Much of Wisconsin and N. Illinois generally have very hard water.

pH: An index of waterbody's acid level. A pH of 7 is neutral, below 7 is acidic, and above is considered basic. Moderately low pH levels do not usually harm fish, but some metals can become soluble and be released into the water which may harm fish. Waterbodies dominated by a large amount of plants or algae can experience large fluctuations in pH levels from day to night. pH is measured logarithmically meaning a pH of 6 is ten times more acidic than a pH of 7 and one hundred times more acidic than a pH

Turbidity: One of the two components that affect water clarity. Measures the materials suspended in the water such as algae and silt which ultimately affects the depth at which plants can grow. Suspended particulates are an indicator of overland flow (run-off) and disturbances within the water body itself (bottom-feeding fish, crayfish, muskrat activity, etc.). Levels > 50 NTU have the potential to impact aquatic life.

Chloride (Cl): The presence of chloride where it does not occur naturally indicates possible water pollution, commonly from human activity. Human and animal wastes, fertilizers, and road salts are major chloride sources. In the U.S., there is a secondary (non-enforced) drinking water standard of 250 ppm. Additionally, research shows at levels greater than 210 ppm, aquatic life may be impacted. Typically, an increase in chloride is found during the spring turnover due to runoff from roads that have been salted over the winter.



Lake and Pond
Solutions, LLC

PROVIDING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND AQUATIC MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

Chlorophyll a: This is a primary light-harvesting pigment found in algae and a measure of the algal productivity and water quality in a system. Chlorophyll a is considered the best indicator of trophic status (biological condition). Generally, chlorophyll a <2.6 ppb oligotrophic – clear water, low productivity, large game fish; 2.7 - 20.0 ppb mesotrophic – increased production, accumulated organic material, occasional algal bloom, good fishery; 20.0 - 56.0 ppb eutrophic – very productive (fishery and growth), increased organic material, depleted oxygen, declining clarity, rough fish common; >56 ppb hypereutrophic – highly productive (growth), excessive organic material, depleted oxygen with frequent winterkills, poor clarity, declining fish population with rough fish common.



Lake and Pond
Solutions, LLC

PROVIDING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND AQUATIC MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

*All rules were compared to Town of East Troy ordinances and DNR Boating rules. Most of our regulations are fine or require some minor editing, and are minimized. **Seven** rules require changes to wording. Those rules are numbered and bolded below.

Current PLPRD/Potter Lake rules, 2006	Suggested Changes/Edits	Reasoning/Comments
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Boating/PWC safety section

NO LITTERING ON LAND OR WATER..... \$200 FINE		
<p><u>SPEED LIMITS:</u></p> <p>1-Speeds are limited to 10 miles per hour from sunrise to 10:00 a.m. and from 7:00 p.m. to sunset on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays</p> <p>Daily - after sunset, slow/ no-wake. ("Slow-no-wake" means the slowest possible speed so as to maintain steerage.)</p> <p>At all other times, speeds will be reasonable and prudent with regard for the conditions existing at the time.</p> <p>2-SLOW - NO WAKE within <u>200 feet of shore</u> or within <u>100 feet of piers, rafts, buoyed restricted areas, and anchored boats.</u></p> <p>Personal watercraft (PWC) follow the same rules as motorboats except SLOW – NO WAKE within <u>200 feet of shore, piers, rafts, buoyed restricted areas, and anchored boats, and no operation from sunset to sunrise.</u></p>	<p>ET Ordinance has end time of 6:00 pm. Requesting change to 7:00 pm. (Dates are in ET Ordinance)</p> <p>Speeds are limited to slow, no wake from sunrise to 10:00 a.m. and from 7:00 p.m. to sunset on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays between May 1st and September 15th. ("Slow-no-wake" means the slowest possible speed to maintain steerage.)</p> <p>Daily - after sunset, slow/ no-wake. ("Slow-no-wake" means the slowest possible speed to maintain steerage.)</p> <p>Motorboats and Personal watercraft (PWC) must operate at SLOW - NO WAKE speed within <u>200 feet of shore or within 100 feet of piers, rafts, buoyed restricted areas, and anchored boats.</u></p>	<p>Re: <i>Speeds are limited to 10 miles per hour</i> ET says slow-no-wake outside of skiing hours on weekends.</p> <p>(add emphasis)</p> <p>Minor editing</p> <p>Combine rules to show (PWC) follow the same rules as motorboats.</p> <p>From DNR: A PWC may not be operated at faster than "slow, no wake speed" within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 feet of any other vessel on any water body • 100 feet of a dock, pier, raft, or restricted area on any lake • 200 feet of shore on any lake

Boats/PWC's may not be operated within 100 feet of another boat or person being towed.	Boats/ PWCs may not be operated within 100 feet of another boat or person being towed.	Change PWC's to PWCs
3-All boats/pwc's must navigate in a counter-clockwise direction on weekends and holidays.	All boats/PWCs must navigate in a counter-clockwise direction on weekends and holidays between May 1st and September 15th.	Add dates to our rule and change to PWCs
Boats to the right have the right-of-way. Pass to the right. Motorboats must yield to non-motorized boats.		
4-All boats must have one approved personal flotation device (PFD) per person, regardless of length. All boats more than 16' must have a throwable device (Type IV). All persons riding a PWC must wear a PFD.	All vessels (including canoes, kayaks, and paddleboards) must have one approved personal flotation device (PFD) per person, regardless of length. All boats more than 16' must have a throwable device (Type IV). All persons riding a PWC must wear a PFD.	From DNR: All vessels (including canoes, kayaks, and paddleboards) must have at least one USCG-approved wearable Type I, II, III, or V personal flotation device (PFD) for each person on board
All boats should carry a first aid kit, a distress signal, and an oar or paddle. All boats must have and use approved lights from sunset to sunrise. No sitting on the sides, front deck, or top of seat backs while the motorboat is in operation (moving).		

<p>*Boats with cooking or sleeping facilities are not allowed on the lake from sunset to sunrise, nor on weekends or holidays.</p> <p>All boats 12' in length or greater with a motor must be registered with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and have such numbers displayed as required.</p> <p>All motorboats must have approved mufflers and battery covers.</p> <p>All enclosed inboard and inboard/outboard motorboats must have a fire extinguisher, flame arrestor, and bilge ventilator.</p>	<p>All boats 12' in length or greater with a motor must be registered with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and have such numbers displayed as required.</p>	<p>Bold/underline “with a motor”</p>
<p>5-It is unlawful to operate any boat beyond the safe carrying capacity of passengers or cargo.</p>	<p>It is unlawful to operate any boat beyond the safe carrying capacity of passengers or cargo. The operator must limit the vessel's load to the total weight or maximum number of persons shown on the capacity plate, whichever is more restrictive.</p>	<p>Include more specific info From DNR: Overloading is loading the vessel beyond the recommended capacity shown on the capacity plate installed by the vessel manufacturer. The operator must limit the vessel's load to the total weight or maximum number of persons shown on the capacity plate, whichever is more restrictive.</p>
<p>No swimming beyond SLOW – NO WAKE zones unless accompanied by a boat.</p>		

6-AGE RESTRICTIONS

No person under the age of 10 years may operate a motorboat.

No person under 12 may operate a PWC.

Persons at least 10 but less than 16 years of age may operate a motorboat (except PWC) only if they are accompanied (aboard the same boat) by a parent or designated guardian (over 18) or if they have successfully completed a DNR prescribed Boating Safety Course and possess a safety certificate.

Persons at least 12 years of age may operate a PWC if they have successfully completed a DNR prescribed Boating Safety Course and possess a safety certificate.

Persons born on or after 1-1-1989 and at least 16 years of age MUST have successfully completed a DNR prescribed Boating Safety Course and possess a safety certificate.

I have copied the wording from the DNR Boating Rules and propose that we change our rules to mirror, as what we currently have is not precise and up-to-date. This whole section is different.

AGE RESTRICTIONS

Motorboats (Other Than a Personal Watercraft)

- **A person younger than 10 years** may not operate a motorboat.
- **A person 10 or 11 years old** may operate a motorboat *only* if accompanied by a parent, a guardian, or a person at least 18 years old who is designated by the parent or guardian **and** the parent, guardian, or designated adult holds a valid boating safety certificate or was born before January 1, 1989.
- **A person 12–15 years old** may operate a motorboat only if he or she:
 - Is accompanied by a parent, a guardian, or a designated adult and the parent, guardian, or designated adult holds a valid boating safety certificate or was born before January 1, 1989, or...
 - Has completed a boating safety course that is accepted by the Wisconsin DNR.
- **A person who was born on or after January 1, 1989, and who is 16 years of age or older** may operate a motorboat only if he or she:
 - Has completed a boating safety course accepted by Wisconsin DNR or...
 - Is accompanied by another person in the motorboat who is at least 18 years of age **and** that person holds a valid boating safety certificate or was born before January 1, 1989,

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Personal Watercraft (PWC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person younger than 12 years may not operate a personal watercraft (PWC). • A person 12–15 years old may operate a PWC only if he or she has completed a boating safety course that is accepted by the Wisconsin DNR. (Parental supervision is not a substitute for a boating safety course certificate, as with other motorboats.) • A person at least 16 years old may operate a PWC only if he or she has completed a boating safety course that is accepted by the Wisconsin DNR. A person born before January 1, 1989, is exempt from the safety course requirement. 	
Laws regarding operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated apply to motorboats/PWC's too.	Laws regarding the operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated apply to motorboats/ PWCs , too.	Minor editing

Water sports activity section

Water sport activities include, but are not limited to, the use of: water skis, wakeboard, tube, kneeboard, aquaplane, or similar device.		
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<p><u>TIMES ALLOWED:</u></p> <p>Weekdays from 8:00 a.m. to sunset (as defined by the U.S. weather service).</p> <p>Saturday, Sunday, and holidays from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.</p>	<p>ET Ordinance has end time of 6:00pm on weekends. Requesting change to 7:00 pm.</p>	
<p>7-No double towing on weekends and holidays.</p>	<p>One tow rope behind a boat at a time on weekends and holidays.</p>	<p>This is what Lake Beulah's rule says; it seems more straightforward.</p>
<p>Both boat and person being towed must operate outside of the slow-no-wake buoy's and 100 feet from other boats.</p> <p>A PWC may not tow persons engaged in water skiing or similar activities unless the PWC is designed to seat at least three persons. All other rules regarding water sport activities apply to PWC.</p>	<p>Both the boat and the person being towed must operate outside of the slow-no-wake buoys and 100 feet from other boats.</p>	<p>Minor editing</p>
<p>A boat or PWC towing a person on water ski's, a surfboard, or other device must have another competent person besides the driver to act as an observer unless the vessel is equipped with a wide-angle rearview mirror.</p>	<p>A boat or PWC towing a person on water skis, a surfboard, or other device must have another competent person, besides the driver, to act as an observer, unless the vessel is equipped with a wide-angle rearview mirror.</p>	<p>Minor editing</p>
<p>It is encouraged that all persons being towed behind a boat or PWC wear an approved personal flotation device.</p> <p>All boating/PWC regulations apply while persons are being towed.</p>		

Walworth County 2025 Residential Clean Sweep & Electronics Recycling Events



Walworth County Public Works
W4097 County Rd NN
Elkhorn, WI 53121

**Oct.
3**

**3:30 p.m.
-5:30 p.m.**

Residential Clean Sweep **No Registration*
NO ELECTRONICS/TVs - Household hazardous waste only. This includes products labeled caustic, acid, flammable, danger, warning or poison. Examples: oil & lead-based paints, pesticides & herbicides, adhesives & lubricants, cleaning chemicals, fertilizers, old fuel, anti-freeze, motor oil, paint remover, degreasers, solvents, wood preservatives, fluorescent bulbs, mercury thermometers, thermostats, rechargeable batteries & all nicotine VAPE devices.

**Oct.
4**

**8 a.m. -
12 p.m.**

***Residential Clean Sweep, Electronics
& Appliances*** **No Registration*

Electronics, appliances & ALL TVs will be accepted today plus all household hazardous waste items listed above.

***No broken or disassembled materials accepted.**

Fees - CASH ONLY:

- All electronics, computers: Free
- All TV's: \$10 each
- Monitors: \$5 each
- Mini fridges/small AC units/Dehumidifiers: \$5 each
- Refrigerators/Freezers: \$10 each; all other appliances free

The following items will not be accepted


Empty agricultural chemical containers, compressed gas cylinders, Freon, alkaline batteries, sharps, infectious or biological wastes, explosives, radioactive waste, latex paint, human pharmaceuticals, tires and ammunition.

For detailed information: www.co.walworth.wi.us/826/Clean-Sweep
Questions? Call (262) 741-3116 or email walcosw@co.walworth.wi.us



Funding for this was made possible, in part, by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP). The views expressed in written materials, publications, speakers, and moderators do not necessarily reflect the official policies of DATCP, nor does any mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organization imply endorsement by the State of Wisconsin.

Electronics Recycling Event

 Add to calendar ▾

Date:

October 4, 2025 at 9:00 AM

Ends at:

2:00 PM

Category:

Event 

Description:

9am - 2pm

Here at Town Hall

N9330 Stewart School Road

