MLA Board Members

Name	Property No.	Title	Status
Mark Emerick	117	Past President	Present
Corbin Keller	103	Member at Large	Present
Bob Kemps	33	Legal Advisor	Present
Joe Michel	16	Treasurer	Present
Steve O'Shea	114	Vice President	Present
Nick Romenesko	140	President	Present
Gary Sturtevant	126	Secretary	Present
Michael McDowell	127	Member at Large	Present
Gene Finn	145	Member at Large	Present

Description of Discussion

1. **Introduction**: This special MLA member meeting was called to review the Moshawquit Lake Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) situation, the MLA member survey results, the board's recommendation for a 2022 chemical treatment program and the financial plan to pay for it. The videoconference meeting started at 7:05 pm. The participating board members are listed above.

   The presentation deck Nick Romenesko used to lead the meeting is attached as Exhibit 1. The points made from the deck during the meeting are not repeated in these notes.

   Exhibit 2 contains additional information discussed during the meeting that is not covered in the deck.

2. **Quorum:** A meeting quorum requires 23 of 89 properties (1/4 of the total number of properties) to be represented at the meeting. Based on a manual count of the meeting participants and their associated property numbers, representatives from at least 31 properties participated in the meeting so the meeting had a proper quorum.

3. **Meeting Adjournment**: The meeting adjourned at 8:07 pm.

Submitted by:

Gary C. Sturtevant
Jan 26, 2022

Attached Exhibits:

1 2022-1-25 Special MLA Member Meeting Presentation deck

2 Questions and Answers Not Covered in the Presentation Deck

Exhibit 1 - Presentation Deck

MLA Special Member Meeting

January 25, 2022

7pm

To kick off the meeting

Establish a quorum

Introduction of board members

Explanation of the virtual rules

- People will be kept on mute (you can unmute yourself; however, we ask that you stay muted until you have been called upon to keep extra noise down
- Questions may be asked by typing them into the comment section or by raising your hand (hand raise can be more difficult to see, so feel free to also post a question in the comment section)

Treatment History of Moshawquit Lake

October 2007 – 1 acre was treated with 150 lbs of Navigate

June 2008 – 4 acres treated with 785 lbs of Navigate

June 2009 – 3 acres treated with 450 lbs Navigate at 150lbs/acre

May 2010 – 9 acres treated with 1800 lbs Navigate at 200 lbs/acre

May 2011 – 1 acre treated with 200 lbs Navigate

October 2011 – 6.5 acres treated with 1300 lbs Navigate

May 2012 – Permitted acreage 14.1 for CLP and EWM – acres treated for CLP = 2.8 with 27 gallons of Aquathol K. Acres treated for EWM 3.0 with 600 lbs of Navigate

June 2013 – 17.9 (with buffers) treated with 4,787 lbs of Navigate.

Treatment History of Moshawquit Lake

May 2017- Low dose whole lake treatment with 2,4 D to a lakewide concentration of 0.30 ppm. Schmidt's Aquatic was the applicator. Completed post-treatment concentration monitoring, and post-treatment survey of results. The entire process and results were documented in: *" 2017 Moshawquit Lake Largescale Herbicide Treatment – Herbicide report by Brenda Nordin."*

2018 – No herbicide treatments, but used DASH to remove 9000 Lbs of EWM from several sites. Two sites were deemed too large for DASH, and were identified for potential herbicide treatment in 2019

2019-Continued DASH operations, removing 11384 Lbs of plants (93.6% EWM) Hired Onterra Consultants to complete a verification study prior to treatment of 14.9 acres with Aquastrike in the 2 aforementioned sites.

2020- No herbicide treatments or DASH operations due to Covid19.

2021- Continued DASH operations, removing 33246 Lbs of plants (94.1% EWM).

2021 - Planned and executed herbicide treatment of 4 sub-polygons identified last fall, and treated during June as discussed next:

Treatment History of Moshawquit Lake 2021

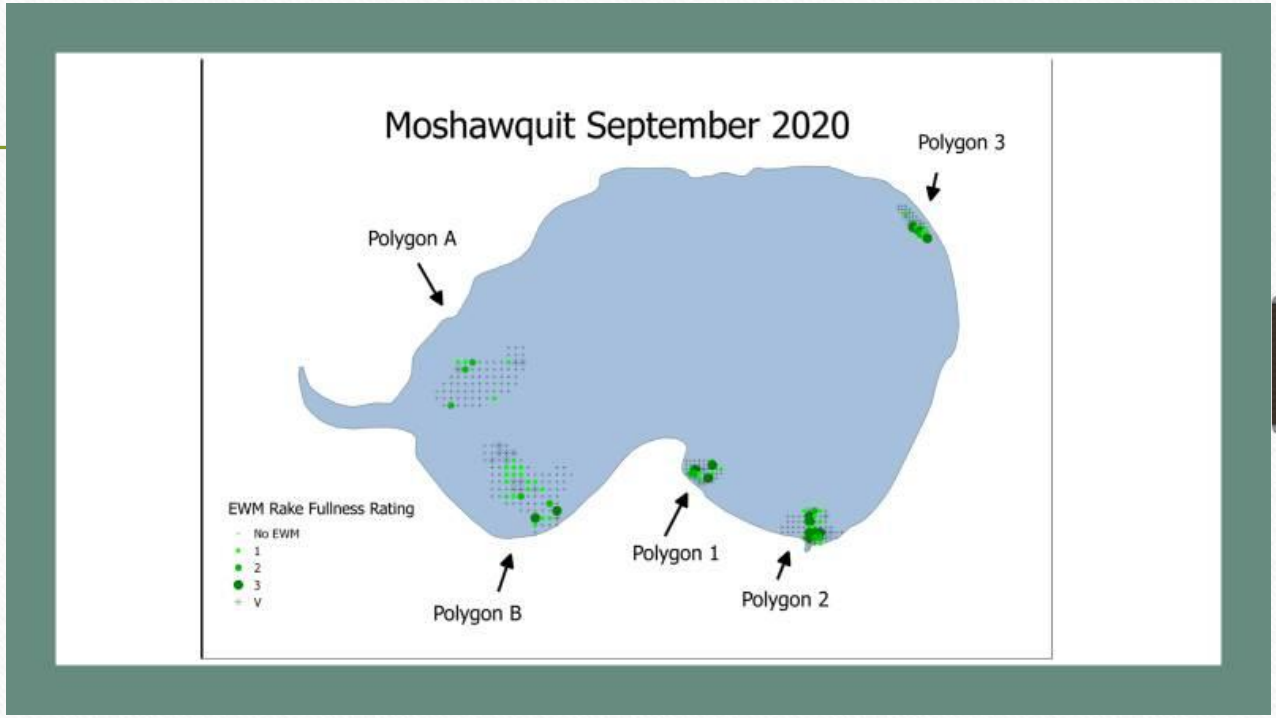
- **<u>Herbicide Treatment Target Concentrations for Moshawquit 2021</u>**

- **Subpolygon A –** has an area of 0.60 acres, contains HWM1 and was treated with 2,4D at 3.0 ppm with contact time of 72 hours.

- **Subpolygon B –** has an area of 5.35 acres contains HWM 1 and was treated with ProcellaCor at a 2.0 PDU concentration for a CET time of 72 hours

- **Subpolygon 2** – has an area of 1.70 acres, contains EWM and was treated with 2,4D at a concentration of 3.0 ppm for a contact time of 72 hours

- **Subpolygon 3 -** has an area of 0.65 acres**,** contains EWM and was treated with .600 ppm 2,4D and 1.50 ppm Endothal for a contact time of 72 hours.



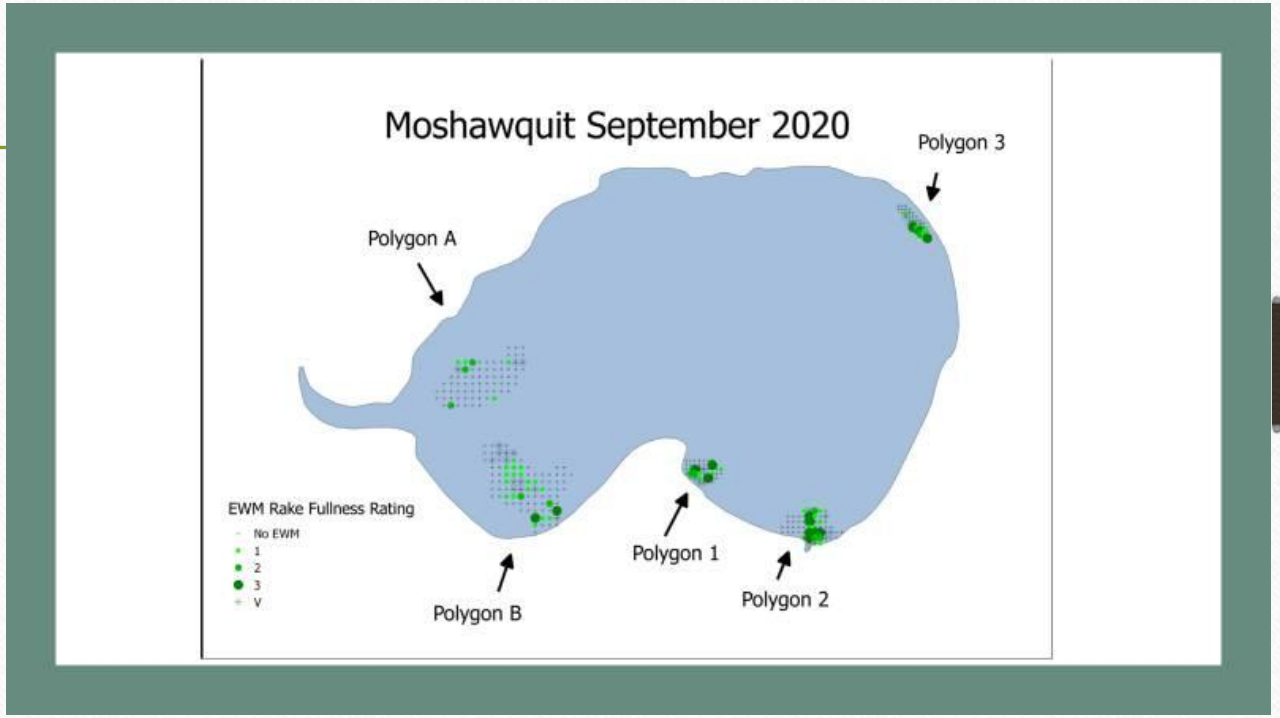
Treatment History of Moshawquit Lake 2021

Treatment results from 2021 with curtains

- Polygon 2 – 76% reduction in EWM
- Polygon 3 – 70% reduction in EWM
- Polygon A – 70% reduction in EWM
- Polygon B – 85% reduction in EWM

DASH Results 2021

- DASH was utilized twice a week throughout the summer resulting in 35,000 lbs of EWM being removed from the lake.
- Big thank you to our volunteers on the DASH and the group of dedicated volunteers that were able to help deploy and recover the curtains



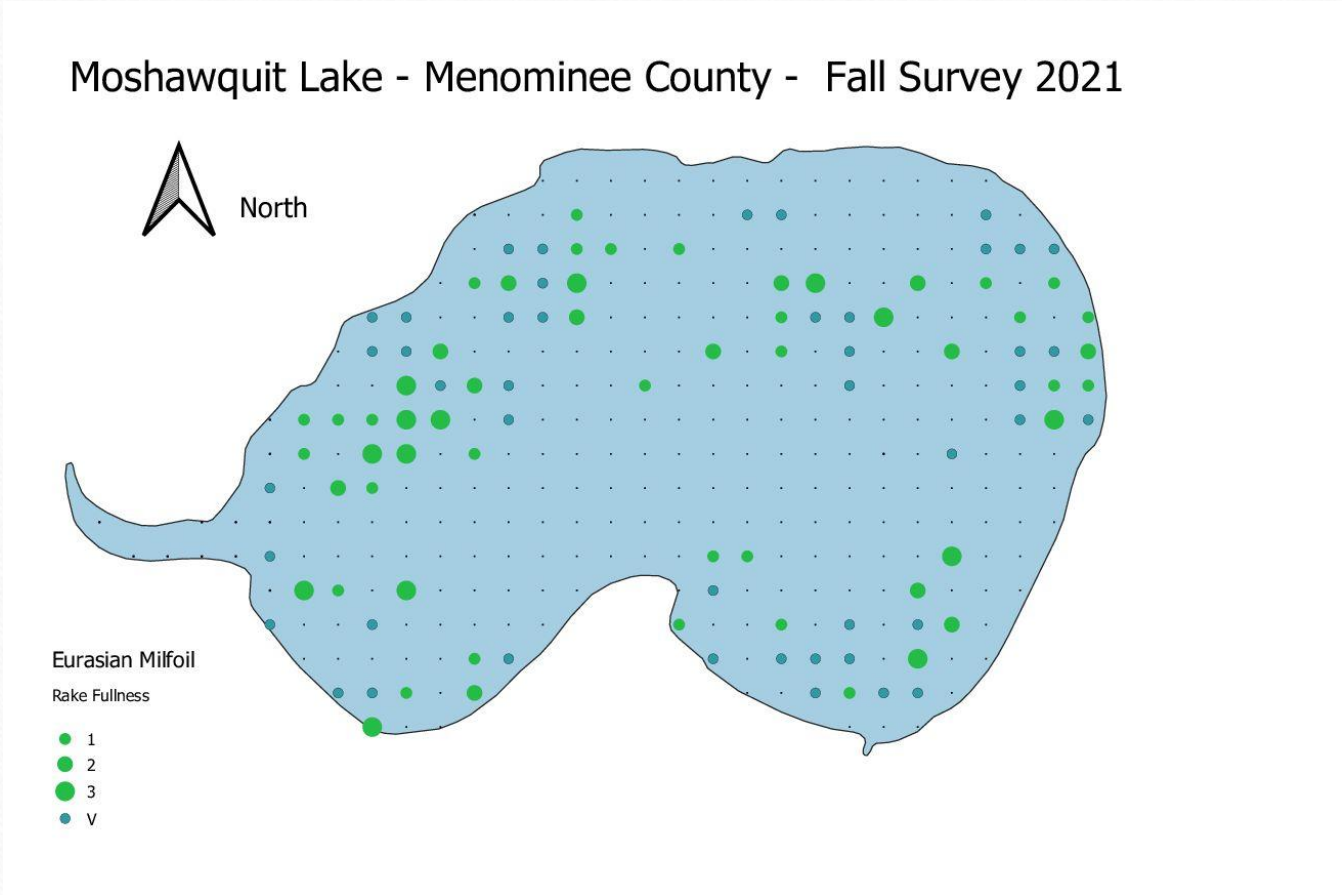
State of the Lake:

Fall Survey was completed by lake volunteers in August 25, 26, 27 of 2021

Results show a 29.3% presence of EWM in the lake (10% is our threshold triggering action for control)

We had a good taste of what EWM will do to our lake last year with big mats of weeds at the surface of the water, making those sections unusable.

The Mats eventually turn the surface of the lake into a bog which will make it less usable and will greatly impact property values.



State of the Lake: Treatment Options

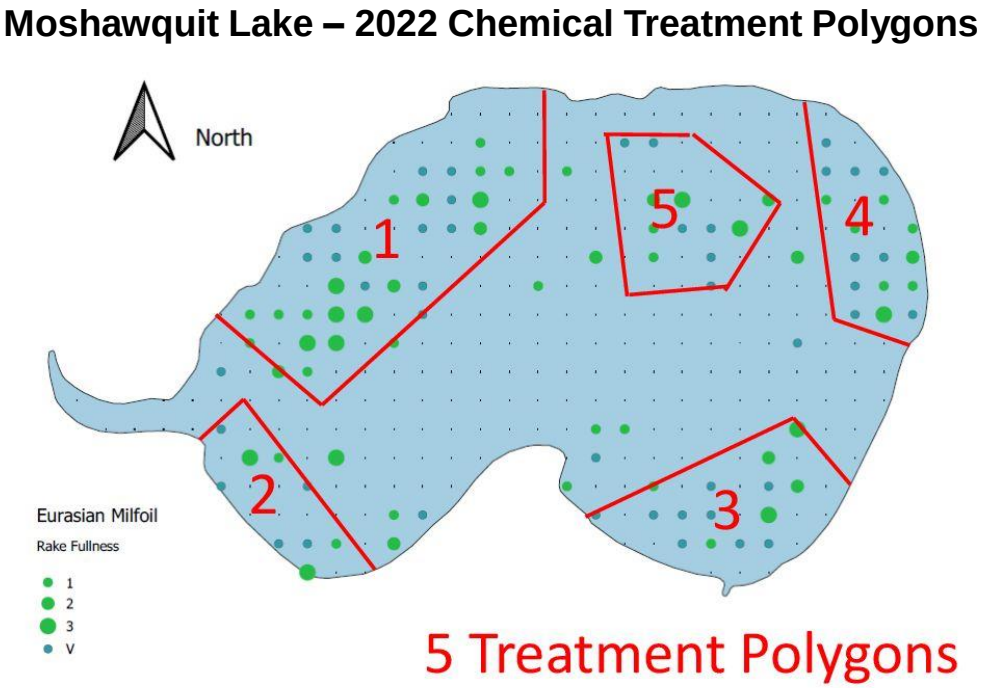
Areas are too large to manage with curtains. We lack the manpower (about 800 hours) and volunteers to fabricate the necessary curtains as well as deploy and recover them.

Whole lake treatments are more difficult to get approval from the tribe and the DNR

Both tribe and DNR are more open to "spot treatments"

We can save on buying expensive chemicals by focusing the treatment on the problem areas

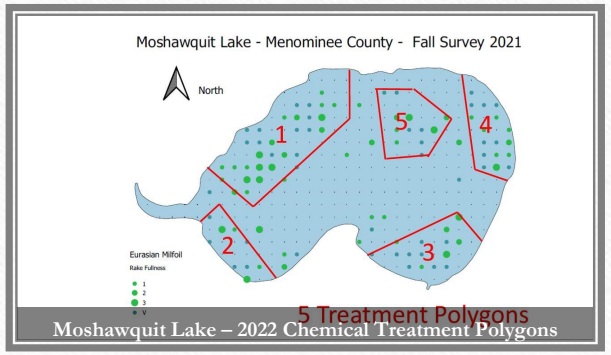
With application of the newest chemical available (ProcellaCor) studies show superior multi-year control results within the treatment area, as well as adjacent to it



State of the Lake: Treatment Options

- ProcellaCor – A superior Herbicide

- Newest chemical used in fighting EWM that can be used at a lower concentration (less than 50 gal for our lake vs. 550 gal of 2.4D used in 2017)
- Fast Acting - Kills in less contact time (6 hours vs. 72 hours for other herbicides), reducing the need for curtains to contain it
- Truly selective – It only targets the EWM while leaving native plants alone (see report from Minnesota State on Testing for Legend Lake). It does not rely on application/contact during the early season growth period of EWM such as 2,4 D, which selectively kills EWM only because EWM is the only plant growing when it is applied.
- Has been used successfully here (Polygon B) in 2021, and 2020 & 2021 on Legend Lake.
- ProcellaCOR is endorsed by The Menominee Tribe, the WDNR, and the Menominee Conservation Department
- Our applicator, Schmidt's Aquatic has extensive experience with ProcellaCOR on a number of lakes in the state.
- ProcellaCOR shows far superior multi-year control of EWM
- SePro, the manufacturer of ProcellaCOR is unique among herbicide suppliers, in that they will offer **a warranty of 1-3 years** against re-infestation for several terms based upon the concentration of herbicide used in the treatment areas.



Moshawquit Lake – 2022 Chemical Treatment Polygons

State of the Lake: Treatment Options

Options weighed by the board

Option #1:

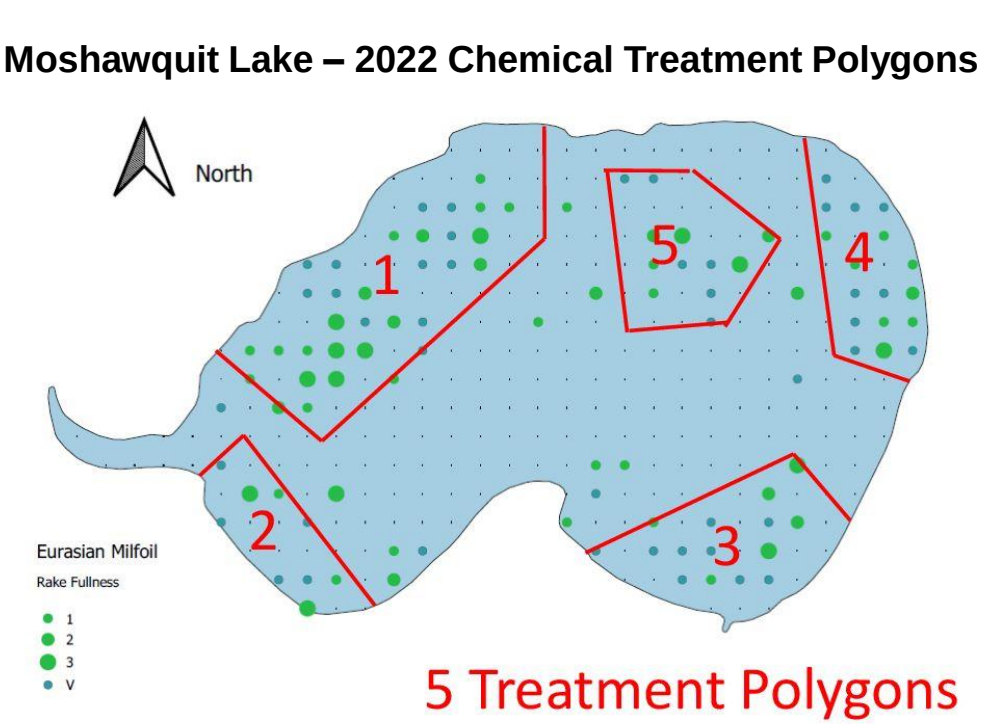
- ProcellaCOR @ 2 PDU concentration on all 5 polygons (1-5 with 1 year guarantee
- $83,000 total program cost
- MLA dues for 2022 $700 ($550 increase)

Option #2:

- ProcellaCOR @ 2 PDU concentration on polygons (2, 3, & 5) with a 1 year guarantee
- ProcellaCOR @ 3 PDU concentration on polygons (1 & 4) with a 3 year guarantee
- $106,000 total program cost (cost is $104,000 without the guarantee)
- MLA Dues for 2022 = $1000 ($850 increase)

Option #3:

- ProcellaCOR @ 3 PDU concentration on all 5 polygons (1-5) with 3 year guarantee
- $127,000 total program cost
- MLA Dues for 2022 = $1200 ($1050 increase)



Discussion of the Results from the Member Survey

- Gary distributed The Moshawquit Lake Property Owners Eurasian Milfoil Treatment Survey via email on Saturday, January 15.
- Board members met on Thursday, January 20 to discuss the results (49 respondents)
- A total of 55 of 87 property owners responded to the survey by the time it closed on Sunday, January 23. This is a 63% participation rate.

-Moshawquit Lake experienced a significant increase in the amount of invasive Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) last year.

-Several areas of the lake became unnavigable because of EWM matting on the surface and were unusable for paddling, fishing, pontoon cruising, speed boating and towing sports.

-Our fall surveys indicated that the frequency of EWM in the lake is now 29.3% and is concentrated in five newly identified areas.

-The Moshawquit Lake Board has been working to consider various alternatives to control and reduce the spread of milfoil.

-We have investigated a number of treatment plans involving the use of ProcellaCOR, the herbicide that was most effective in our 2021 June treatments.

-These more extensive ProcellaCOR treatments will be more effective than previous treatments however they will also be more expensive.

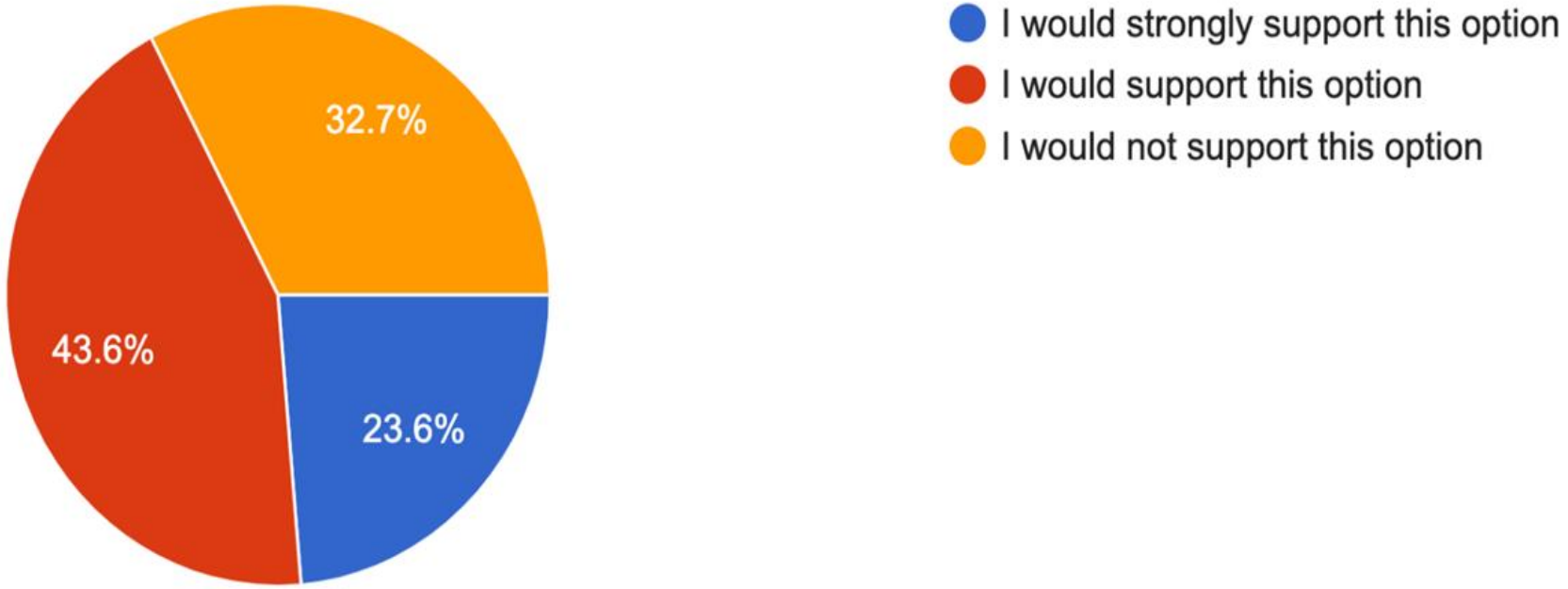
-Currently Moshawquit Lake Association dues are $150 annually

-Addressing the alarming increase in invasive EWM throughout the lake will require property owners to contribute supplemental funds

-In order to determine an effective treatment plan to save our lake, the board needs to gauge our property owners' willingness to financially support these efforts over and above the annual $150.

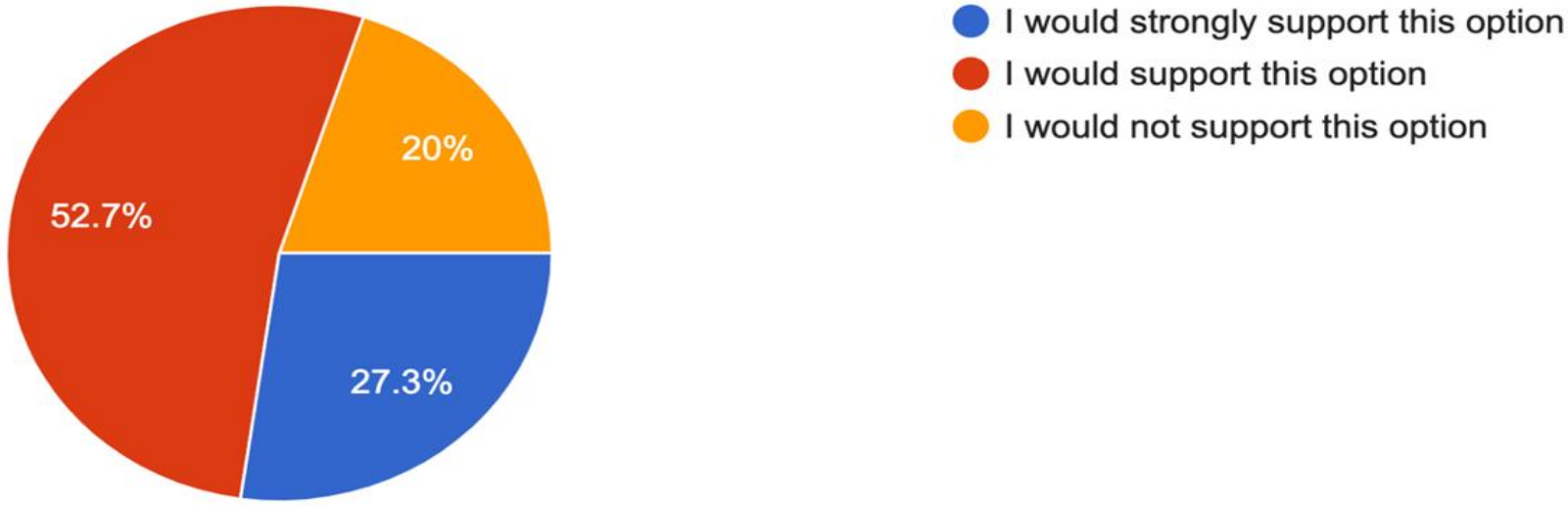
Option #1: A one-time $550 supplemental payment from each property owner ($700 total with dues) that would fund a low concentration treatment of five (5) newly infested areas and would include a 1-year warranty for 90% control in those management areas.

55 responses



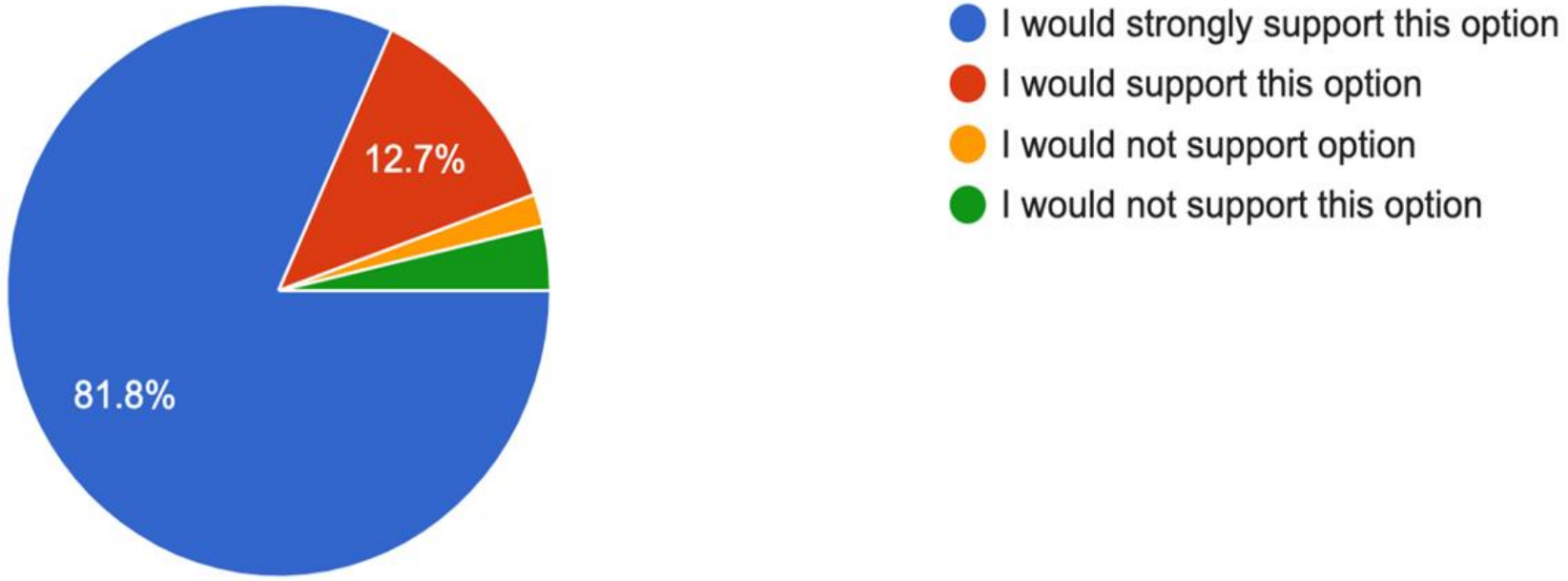
Option #2: A one-time $850 supplemental payment from each property owner ($1,000 total with dues) that would fund a two-tiered plan to treat five (5) areas including the following steps: low concentration treatments in several small areas of new infestation that would include the 1-year warranty for 90% control in those small management areas AND high concentration treatments in several large areas of new infestation that would include a 3-year warranty for 90% control in those large management areas.

55 responses



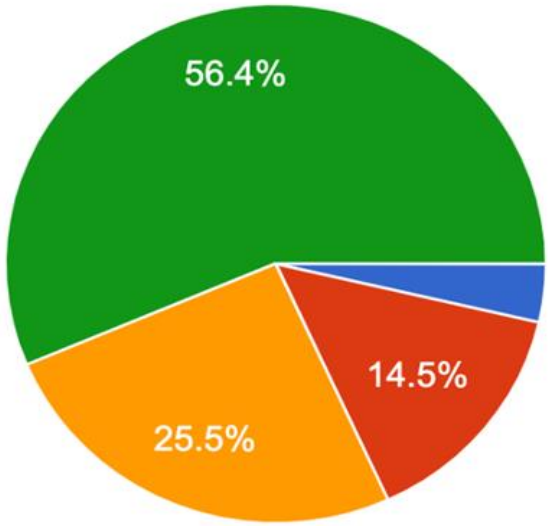
Option #3: A one-time $1,050 supplemental payment from each property owner ($1,200 total with dues) that would fund a high concentration treatment of five (5) newly infested areas and would include a 3-year warranty for 90% control in all management areas.

55 responses



We treated the lake in 2017, harvested weeds with the DASH unit in 2019, and then treated & DASHed again in 2021. We are in critical need of another treatment plan now in 2022. In the future, Moshawquit property owners may choose to increase annual dues in order to manage this ongoing problem without periodic supplements to dues. Please select an amount that you feel would be prudent to manage this long term problem.

55 responses



- $200 annual dues from each property owner could provide adequate funds to address this issue every 12-13 years…
- $300 annual dues from each property owner could provide adequate funds to address this issue every 6-7 years wit…
- $400 annual dues from each property owner could provide adequate funds t…
- $500 annual dues from each property owner could provide adequate funds t…

Survey question themes that weren't addressed in the January 25th meeting board presentation.

Q-Is a weed cutter a feasible tool for managing EWM?

A-Weed cutters create a lot of EWM fragments that float throughout the lake, sprout new shoots and create new colonies actually contributing to its spread. This is why it's so important that boaters avoid running over EWM patches, chopping the weed with engine props. Please inform all household members and guests that operate watercraft to drive responsibly and avoid marked areas. Also, everyone should remove floating EWM whenever they see it in the water.

Q-Will the DASH unit continue to be used after the treatment?

A-We plan to use the DASH unit in 2023 & 2024 as needed in untreated areas. A standard 8 hr DASH shift in 2021 cost $200-$215 + 12-30 volunteer hours and can yield 60-80 bags of EWM. Well suited for managing small patches, the DASH is less effective controlling large infestations.

How are we going to pay for this (Joe Michel)

Moshawquit Lake Association

12/30/2017

Current Balances	Checking	7,308
	CD	35,657
	Total	42,965
Ongoing Expenses		6,000
Lake Treatment		127,967
	Total	133,967
Ending Balance		(91,002)
87 Dues @ $1,200		104,400
Emergency Fund Balance		13,398

How are we going to pay for this (Joe Michel)

- The board discussed the options of increasing dues for the 2023 and 2024 season and with the feedback from the survey it was decided to adjust the dues up to a total of $400 for the 2023 and $400 for the 2024 season.
- Going forward, the needs of the lake will be evaluated, and the dues will be rediscussed.
- The Board anticipates the need to run the DASH in 2023 and 2024 in areas outside the treatment polygons **which would not be** under warranty.
- Also, if the need of further chemical treatment is needed the board would prefer to be financially ready.
- If you feel this is too much of a financial struggle to make the payment at this time, please contact Gary Sturtevant or Corbin Keller to discuss making payments through a payment plan
- If you are willing and able to make an additional donation or provide a "loan" if there is a need to offset payment plans, there will be an area to note that on the invoice for dues. Additional monies would only be sought if needed to complete the treatment plan agreed on by the lake members
- WAMSCO is a qualified 501c3 charitable organization. If members are interested in making an additional donation beyond their dues, they can make the donation to WAMSCO, which would then grant the funds back to the Moshawquit lake Association. Consult with a member of the MLA Board and your tax advisor to discuss this option if you are interested.

Board Recommendation

- ProcellaCOR @ 3 PDU concentration on all 5 polygons (1-5) with 3 year guarantee
- $127,000 total program cost
- MLA Dues for 2022 = $1200 ($1050 increase)
- MLA Dues for 2023-2024 = $400

- Vote:
  - Yes, you vote for this recommendation
  - No, you vote against this recommendation

Voting Procedure

- Voting will be completed by an email sent to Gary.
- One vote per property (2 votes for double lots). Property owners who did not attend tonight's meeting are allowed to vote.
- Gary will send out meeting notes tomorrow with a request to submit your vote by return email within 1 week (end of the day February 2).
- Please include any comments you care to make about your vote.
- The ballots will be counted, and results will be communicated to the members.

Questions and Comments

- If you have questions, please type your questions in the comment sections now and please include your lot number with your question

Motion to Adjourn

Exhibit 2
Questions and Answers Not Covered in the Presentation Deck

1. **There is a grid point just outside of Polygon #2 marked with a rake fullness of 3 that won't be included in the 2022 chemical treatment. Please explain.**

   This point is just outside of the area that was included in the 2021 chemical treatment program. If polygon #2 was extended to include that point, polygon #2 would then also include a significant area that has already been treated and does not now contain significant quantities of EWM. The expectation is that when polygon #2 is treated in 2022, some additional areas just outside of polygon #2 will receive some level of treatment as the chemical disperses which should include that grid point.

2. **Does the 2022 supplemental dues payment include funds to cover some use of the DASH unit?**

   Yes, we determine how to use the DASH unit later in 2022 and the increased dues includes the necessary funds. The expectation is that only spot use of the DASH unit will be required in 2022.

3. **Is water from Legend Lake the source of EWM in Moshawquit Lake and if so, what can we do about that?**

   Water from Legend Lake may have been an original source of EWM but at this point, the objective is to manage the infestation in our lake. Additional EWM in the water that flows from Legend Lake through the dam and into Moshawquit Lake is no longer a significant issue. Also be aware that Legend Lake has its own successful chemical treatment program.

   In addition to the chemical treatment and DASH unit programs, the objectives of all MLA members to minimize further EWM infestation are as follows.

   - Clean your boat if you take it to another lake before you relaunch it into Moshawquit Lake to ensure that it does not bring additional invasive species into our lake.

   - Check the boats belonging to visitors for invasive species and clean them if necessary before they are launched into our lake.

   - Stay out of the marked areas and make sure that your guests do the same. Running boats through the marked areas chops up the EWM and causes it to spread into other areas. This is by far the most significant cause of the EWM spread throughout our lake.

   - Pick up and remove any EWM fronds that you see floating on the lake.

4. **Is the damaged Lindsay Creek dam by the boat landing a cause for the lower water levels in Moshawquit Lake? What is the status of the repair for the dam?**

   The dam has needed attention for at least a couple of years, so it is not the cause for lower water levels this year. Lack of snow and rain are the major reasons. The dam is on tribal property, and they

are aware that it needs repair. We have reminded the tribe several times, but the MLA has no leverage to force them to repair the dam. We will bring this issue up again when we finalize the chemical treatment plans. (The tribe is aware of and supports the proposed 2022 chemical treatment program.)

5. **When will the proposed 2022 chemical treatment take place? How long does it take?**

   The treatment date is expected to be about June 15. The goal is to do the treatment when EWM has started to grow and is at the stage when the plants are the most susceptible to the chemical. The treatment takes just 1 day.

6. **What is the process to determine whether the chemical treatment has been successful or in other words if the guarantee has been met?**

   The MLA, SePro (the chemical manufacturer), Schmidt's Aquatic (the company that will do the application and the DNR will jointly conduct one or more lake surveys to determine if the treatment was successful.

7. **Quite a few weeds and foam washed up on our shoreline in 2021. Are these problems related to the EWM and the 2021 chemical treatment program?**

   The weeds that wash up on the shoreline are green which means they probably come from weeds chopped up by boat propellers. EWM killed by the chemical treatment turns brown. The source of the foam is unknown.

8. **Once we vote on the board's recommendation, what determines if it is accepted? Is the result based on a majority of the total number of property owners or a majority of the votes that are cast?**

   All property owners are eligible to vote but the result will be based on a majority of the votes that are cast.