



Current Officers:

President:

Tom Schroeder
Cumberland, WI 54829
715-822-2699
Email: tcschroeder@centurytel.net

Secretary:

Nancy Bentz
Cumberland, WI 54829
715-822-4783
Email: nbentz@charter.net

Treasurer:

Alan Carlson
Cumberland, WI 54829
715-822-3628
Email: carlson6@centurytel.net

Commissioner:

John Thon
Cumberland, WI 54829
Email: john.thon@sbcglobal.net

Commissioner:

Don Phernetton
Cumberland, WI 54829
715-822-3295
Email: mdphernetton@hotmail.com

Cumberland City Council Member:

Doris Laursen
Cumberland, WI 54829
715-822-2900
Email: dorisimc@yahoo.com

Barron Co. Board Member:

Don Horstman
Cumberland, WI 54829
715-822-8379

2012-13 Activities

Immediately following last July's Annual Meeting the new Beaver Dam Lake Management District (BDLMD) Board of Commissioners met to elect the officers for 2014 and welcome John Thon who was elected to fill the position vacated by Tony Curella. Nancy Bentz – Secretary and Dr. Alan Carlson – Treasurer each agreed to another term and I was elected as President. With some trepidation it didn't take long for me to appreciate the contribution that past president of the BDLMD, Dave Evenson had provided over the past 8 years of service. At the Aug. 14, 2014 board meeting Don Phernetton was appointed by the President, with the approval of the Board, to fill the seat vacated by Dave Evenson. Don lives on the east part of Beaver Dam Lake and provides representation to that portion of the lake.

The BDLMD continued to develop strong working relationships with WDNR personnel at the Spooner Headquarters. Alex Smith – Lakes Biologist has been instrumental in the oversight and approval of our treatment permit requests for Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) and Curly Leaf Pond weed (CLP). Jane Malischke – Environmental Grants Coordinator has provided guidance and approval of the Acquisition and other Lake Protection Grants over the past few years. Equally important is our continuing relationship with the City of Cumberland Administration and personnel. Mayor Tom Mysicka, Director of Public Works – Keith Hardie, Bert Skinner, Marty Peters and Doris Laursen – City Council Representative on the BDLMD Board, along with other City of Cumberland personnel continue to support the activities of the BDLMD.

As the result of a WDNR Acquisition grant the BDLMD purchased Sharon Ricci Antique shop during July 2013. The board approved the purchase of the Sharon Ricci Antique store that is needed for the SE Stormwater retention system for Library Lake. The majority of the

purchase price, permitting expenses, asbestos investigation including remediation and demolition cost was covered by the acquisition grant. and private donations. Asbestos was found and removed, and on Sept. 19th the building was demolished. Following the close out of the grant from the WDNR the property was donated to and accepted by the City of Cumberland.

With the WDNR approval of the updated Aquatic Plant Management (APMP), which is a prerequisite for issuing treatment permits, the 2014 treatment plan and permits for EWM were approved. Treatment for Curly Leaf Pond (CLP) weed will not be required this year as no areas of CLP were identified during the fall 2013 survey. The part of Beaver Dam Lake east of Hwy 63 is made up of three sections, Norwegian Bay, East Lake and City Bay will be again treated as a whole lake rather than spot treated for EWM. Library Lake, Rabbit Bay, and Williams Bay will be spot treated for EWM. For the first time the WDNR approved treating the West Lake from Hwy 63 to Tiger Bay as a whole lake treatment. The known locations for EWM will be treated at level of 5 PPM with the dilution effect of the remaining water going to .3 PPM. Three important elements of the treatment plan are first; treating when the EWM is actively growing but before the native plants are starting to grow, second; catching the water temperature thermocline (the temperature at which the there is

a rapid difference in water temperature) to prevent the treatment chemical from going deeper than 18 to 20 feet, and third; maintaining the treatment dosage for as long as possible (72 hours or longer).

The BDLMD will be sponsoring more education opportunities. Some planned events or training are EWM identification and EWM hand pulling training, Lake Plant identification, and NR115 regulations and the impacts for lakeshore owners. In addition the BDLMD will investigate local educators' interest in developing a Lake Ecology Education Project which targets middle school aged students. The goal is to provide a learning experience for students both in the classroom and on the water. Learning activities can include; critical habitat, water quality, aquatic plants, aquatic insects, canoe safety, shoreline restoration and reforestation, and lake food webs.

This past year has been a tremendous learning experience for me. I appreciate the continued support of the commissioners, local government officials, contractors and Lake District property owners. Looking ahead to the 2014-15 year, the BDLMD will continue to be busy with new challenges, and continuing projects. One thing for certain, there is never a lack of things to do.

Tom Schroeder -President

Power Loading - Don't do it! Some boaters use their large motors to drive their boats onto their trailers. This causes a lot of scouring of the bottom, creating a deep hole that makes backing in trailers difficult and/or dangerous. In the past the BDLMD has had to split repair costs with the City of Cumberland to fix the damages.

Also, a reminder to all boaters, please observe the "No Wake" zone areas, the speed restrictions close to shore, and required distances from other boats while under power. We would ask that you observe "slow, no wake" close to shore, especially during the high water conditions.

Around The Home

Many sources of our water pollution originate right at our homes. For example, fertilizer and pesticides applied to lawns can wash into ditches and storm sewers and then directly to the lake. Remember, if it helps your lawn grow, it will also promote growth in the lake!

Similarly, leaves and grass clippings naturally contain nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen. If grass and leaves are raked to the curb, or into the lake, the nutrients they contain goes into the water and promotes algae and weed production. Leaving a buffer zone of plants or natural cover instead of mowing right down to the waters

edge can help filter out these nutrients

The practice of burning these yard wastes not only releases air pollutants, but the ashes can pollute the lake, as well, if carried away by runoff waters.

The connection between auto maintenance and water quality can be very serious and direct. Anything that drips from a motor vehicle onto pavement - oil, gasoline, brake fluid, antifreeze - can quickly be flushed into the lake with a rainstorm. These chemicals are toxic to aquatic life.

Keeping our lake healthy and reducing algae blooms is every body's responsibility!

Beaver Dam Lake Shoreline Habitat Assessment

A key element in the awarding of grants by the WDNR is the total number of points that an applicant has accumulated by completing various lake improvement projects, public education, awareness and information efforts, and lake monitoring programs.

One high point project is an assessment of the lake shoreline habitat. The purpose of the habitat assessment is to record the composition of the shoreline and the buffer zone. For example; whether the shoreline is natural, woody structure, rip rapped, sand beach, lawn or landscaped is noted. In addition ,what exists 35 feet back from the water line by the width of the individual parcel such as boat houses, storage sheds, and even homes is recorded. Lawns, landscaping, natural growth, and impervious surfaces, including steps and ramp walkways, boat ramps, roofs of structures and patios is also recorded.

With the approval of the BDLMD board during Sept. 2012, a volunteer group of Beaver Dam Lake District members attended training that covered the process that would be used to do the lake shoreline habitat assessment. The lake was divided into sections for the various teams to cover. Because fall came early in 2012 only a small

portion of the shoreline was assessed. The remainder of the shoreline was assessed prior to last years Annual Meeting but the project wasn't totally completed until Aug. 2013. The recorded data was sent to the WDNR as well as the Barron County GIS dept. staff.

The data provided a comprehensive oversight of what Beaver Dam Lake shoreline consists of and will be useful for Lake District member's efforts to help maintain our valuable asset. The data will help shoreline residents meet the requirements of Nr115 (goto: www.wisconsinlakes.org) which addresses State, County and local requirements that are related to shoreline preservation and mitigation.

Some interesting facts are that there are 540 parcels along the lake shore with 19.9 miles of shoreline of which 85.6% or approx. 17 miles considered natural. About 11% or 2.19 miles of shoreline has man placed riprap.

A big thank you to the volunteers who made completion of this task possible: Gene and Connie Bussewitz, George Metzger, Nancy Bentz, Carol Horn, John and Nancy Ostrem, John Thon, Dave Evenson, Phil Flottom, Tom & Chris Schroeder.

Lake Quality Testing Results for 2013

Beaver Dam Lake - NE Of Eagle Pt At Deepest Section was sampled 9 different days during the 2013 season. Parameters sampled included:

water clarity temperature
dissolved oxygen total phosphorus
chlorophyll

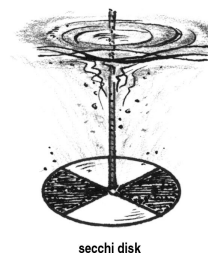
The average summer (July-Aug) **secchi disk** reading for Beaver Dam Lake - NE Of Eagle Pt At Deepest Section (Barron County, WBIC: 2081200) was 17 feet. The average for the Northwest Georegion was 8.5 feet.

Chemistry data was collected on Beaver Dam Lake - NE Of Eagle Pt At Deepest Section. The average summer **Chlorophyll** was 3.7 µg/l (compared to a Northwest Georegion summer average of 15.4 µg/l).

The summer **Total Phosphorus** average was 7 µg/l. Lakes that have more than 20 µg/l and impoundments that have more than 30 µg/l of total

phosphorus may experience noticable algae blooms.

The overall Trophic State Index (based on chlorophyll) for Beaver Dam Lake - NE Of Eagle Pt At Deepest Section was 45. The TSI suggests that Beaver Dam Lake - NE Of Eagle Pt At Deepest Section was mesotrophic. Mesotrophic lakes are characterized by moderately clear water, but have a increasing chance of low dissolved oxygen in deep water during the summer.



Annual Meeting of the Beaver Dam Lake Management District
Saturday, July 5th”, 2014 at 9:30AM
Middle School Commons
(Doors open at 9:00AM for Poster Displays)

Pursuant to Sec. 33.30 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes and the by-laws of the Beaver Dam Lake Management District, the annual meeting and budget hearing will be held at the Cumberland Middle School Commons Area at 9:30A.M. on Saturday July 5th, 2014. Displays and Maps for weed control will be available for viewing at 9:00AM.

<u>Proposed Budget</u>			
<u>Revenues</u>		<u>Expenses</u>	
Tax Rev.(Est mil rate 0.97)	\$210,723	Mailings,Notices,Mtgs	\$3,000
AIS Herbicide Monitoring Grant	\$23,208	Stormwater/Outflow Grant Matches	\$65,000
Stormwater Unused Funds	\$12,669	Milfoil/CLP Control with Plant Surveys	\$150,000
		Aquatic Plant Mgmt Plan-ongoing	\$5,000
		Insurance	\$4,800
		Boat Landing Monitors	\$2,800
		Fireworks	\$1,000
		Water Safety	\$1,000
Subtotal	\$246,600	Walleye Stocking	\$10,000
		Education/Conference	\$1500
		Shoreline Restoration Site	\$2500
		Subtotal:	\$246,600

Annual Meeting Agenda, July 5, 2014

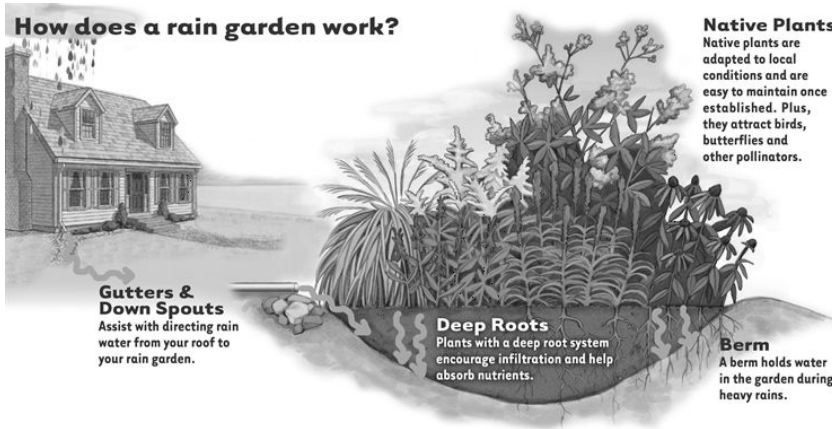
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| 1. Welcome and Introductions | Tom Schroeder |
| 2. Approval of 2013 Annual Meeting Minutes | Nancy Bentz |
| 3. Treasurer’s Report | Dr Alan Carlson |
| 4. Audit Report | Mary Biros-Rogers |
| 5. Election of Commissioners | Tom Schroeder |
| 5. Aquatic Plant Treatment Program | Kevin Kretsch, Lake Restoration Inc |
| 6. Water Quality Improvements | Jay Michels, EOR |
| 7.. DNR and Lake District Activities | Alex Smith, DNR |
| 8. Review of District Activities | Tom Schroeder |
| 7. Budget for 2013-14, Questions and answers, Approval | Dr Alan Carlson |
| 8. Other items as needed | |
| 9. Adjourn | |

RAINGARDENS FOR HOMEOWNERS

Why are rain gardens important? As cities and suburbs grow and replace forests and agricultural land, increased stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces becomes a problem. Stormwater runoff from developed areas carries pollutants from streets, parking lots and even lawns into local streams and lakes; and leads to costly municipal improvements in stormwater treatment structures.

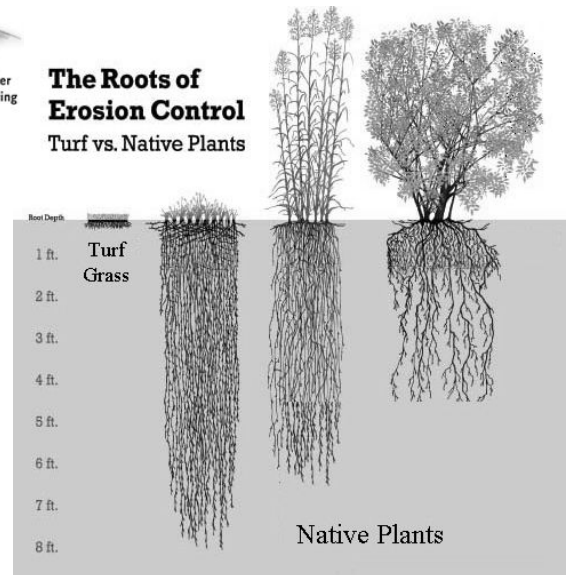
While rain gardens are a highly functional way to help protect water quality, they are also gardens and should be an attractive part of your yard and neighborhood. Think of the rain garden in the context of your home's overall landscape design. Here are a few tips: When choosing native plants for the garden, it is important to consider the height of each plant, bloom time and color, and its overall texture. Use plants that bloom at different times to create a long flowering season. Mix heights, shapes, and textures to give the garden depth and dimension. This will

Keep the rain garden looking interesting Even when few wildflowers are in bloom.



For more information. Download this pdf from our website: *"How to Manual for Homeowners"*

Landscaped areas planted to wild flowers and other native vegetation that soak up rain water, mainly from the roof of a house or other building. The rain garden fills with a few inches of water after a storm and the water slowly filters into the ground rather than running off to a storm drain. Compared to a conventional patch of lawn, a rain garden allows about 30% more water to soak into the ground.



Insert

Upcoming Events:

July 5th, 2014 9:30 AM

Annual Meeting and Budget Hearing of
Beaver Dam Lake Management District
See agenda inside.



Help Prevent The Spread Of Aquatic Invasives.
Clean It Off! It's the Law!!!

Or Current Resident

Beaver Dam Lake
Management District
P.O. Box 232
Cumberland, WI 54829