



# ***GREEN LAKE COUNTY***

*571 County Road A, Green Lake, WI 54941*

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**Original Post Date: 2/4/22**

**Amended\* Post Date:**

**The following documents are included in the packet for the Parks Commission on February 7, 2022:**

- 1) Agenda
- 2) Minutes from 12/6/21
- 3) Information from Todd Morris regarding CD3
- 4) Park Restroom Estimate
- 5) Parks Annual Report
- 6) Parks Monthly Report



# GREEN LAKE COUNTY OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK

Elizabeth Otto  
County Clerk

Office: 920-294-4005  
FAX: 920-294-4009

## Parks Commission Meeting Notice

**Date: February 7, 2022 Time: 3:00 PM**  
**Location: Government Center, County Board Room, 571 County Road A, Green Lake WI**

### Amended\* AGENDA

#### Committee Members

William Boutwell, Chair  
Curt Talma, Vice-Chair  
Jerry Specht  
Charlie Wielgosh  
Todd Morris  
Vonn Roberts  
Michael Shattuck

Elizabeth Otto,  
Secretary

Virtual attendance at meetings is optional. If technical difficulties arise, there may be instances when remote access may be compromised. If there is a quorum attending in person, the meeting will proceed as scheduled.

1. Call to Order
2. Certification of Open Meeting Law
3. Pledge of Allegiance
4. Approval of Minutes: 12/6/21
5. Appearance:
  - Jim Trubshaw, GLA – Information on \*Duckweed Mitigation
  - Todd Morris, Land Conservation- The CD3 System
6. Public Comment
7. Current Boat Launch Fee Funds
8. DNR Rules for Boat Launch Fees
9. Update on Walleyes for Tomorrow Pier
10. Update on Wisconsin Heros Outdoors Launch
11. \*Estimates for Sunset Park Restrooms
12. Update Bike Trail Maintenance – City of Green Lake
13. Update from Highway Department on CTH T
14. Update on GLCVB Brochure to Include County Parks
15. \*Parks Annual Report
16. Parks Report
  - Monthly Activities
17. Committee Discussion
  - Future Meeting Dates: TBD
  - Future Agenda items for action & discussion
18. Adjourn
- 19.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this meeting will be conducted and available through in person attendance (6 ft. social distancing required and face masks required) or audio/visual communication.

Topic: Parks Commission Meeting  
Time: Feb 7, 2022 03:00 PM Central Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84706288345?pwd=Z3A4a3JxVUh3VzBBdVUrMFZROGNPUT09>

Meeting ID: 847 0628 8345

Passcode: 411906

Dial by your location

+1 929 436 2866 US (New York)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

Kindly arrange to be present, if unable to do so, please notify our office. Sincerely, Elizabeth Otto, County Clerk

**Please note: Meeting area is accessible to the physically disabled. Anyone planning to attend who needs visual or audio assistance, should contact the County Clerk's Office, 294-4005, not later than 3 days before date of the meeting.**

# PARKS COMMISSION

December 6, 2021

The regular meeting of the Parks Commission was called to order by Chair Bill Boutwell on Monday, December 6, 2021 at 3:00 PM in the Green Lake County Board Room, Green Lake County Government Center, 571 County Road A, Green Lake, WI. The meeting was held both in person and via Zoom. Requirements of the open meeting law were certified as being met. The pledge of allegiance was recited.

Present: Bill Boutwell  
Vonn Roberts  
Todd Morris  
Michael Shattuck  
Jerry Specht  
Curt Talma  
Charlie Wielgosh

Other County Employees Present: Liz Otto, County Clerk; Scott Weir, Maintenance Supervisor; Dawn Klockow, Corporation Counsel (Zoom)

## APPROVAL OF MINUTES

*Motion/second (Specht/Shattuck)* to approve the minutes of the November 8, 2021 meeting with a correction to the start time. Motion carried with no negative vote.

PUBLIC COMMENT - none

## CURRENT BOAT LANCH FEE FUNDS

County Clerk Liz Otto reported the year to date boat launch fees are at \$55,410.80 and the carryover fund is at \$237,928.63.

## DNR RULES FOR BOAT LAUNCH FEES

Corporation Counsel Dawn Klockow stated she emailed out the statutes to the committee regarding the use of boat launch fees through the DNR. Wisconsin SS 30.77 and Administrative Code NR 1.91 are the guidelines to follow. Ordinance 187-19 Use of Launch Fee Revenue was provided by Klockow. Discussion held on the various guidelines. Supervisor Bob Schweder will be invited to the next meeting to discuss the original ordinance.

## UPDATE ON WALLEYES FOR TOMORROW PIER

Todd Morris talked to Al Walker regarding the pier. There would be no cost to the county for the materials or installation and the county would take it over after that.

## RESOLUTIONS

- Resolution Relating to Donation of an ADA Fishing Pier to Green Lake County

*Motion/second (Wielgosh/Morris)* to pass the resolution and forward to County Board. Motion carried with no negative vote.

## UPDATE ON WISCONSIN HEROS OUTDOORS LAUNCH

Chair Boutwell called Brian Stenz. No updates at this time.

### **BIDS FOR SUNSET PARK RESTROOMS**

Parks Director Scott Weir gave estimates of \$55,000 - \$57,000 for the Huffcut pit system and \$107,000 - \$118,000 for Green Flush. Prices are good for 30 days and do not include field prep work. With the possibility of flush toilets at Dodge Memorial due to the installation of a well for the boat washing station, discussion held on moving tanks from Dodge Memorial to Sunset Park and the staffing required to maintain it once installed. Chair Boutwell directed Weir to provide a detailed cost estimate for flush toilets at Sunset Park including maintenance, staffing, and tank relocation at the next meeting.

### **UPDATE BIKE TRAIL MAINTENANCE – CITY OF GREEN LAKE**

Corporation Counsel Dawn Klockow stated that Attorney Dan Sondalle will have information for her by Monday, December 13.

### **DISCUSSION REGARDING BIKING/WALKING ON CTH T**

Jerry Specht expressed safety concerns for bikers/walkers while using a 2.5 mile stretch on CTH T with high speed traffic. 5 year Parks plan outlines provisions for multi use paths/trails. Specht will speak with the Highway Commissioner regarding this and what the procedures are to start a path.

### **UPDATE ON GLCVB BROCHURE TO INCLUDE COUNTY PARKS**

County Clerk Liz Otto sent a listing of all county parks to Scott Mundro for the GLCVB brochure and that will be published at no cost. Boutwell will inquire on other magazines.

### **PARKS REPORT**

- **Monthly activities** – Parks Director Scott Weir gave additional updates. Signage will be put in at Zobel Park next week for disc golf and ADA playground equipment.

### **COMMITTEE DISCUSSION**

**Future Meeting Date:** February 7, 2022 at 3:00 PM

**Future Agenda items for action & discussion:** Bob Schweder regarding boat launch ordinance, Sunset Park restroom costs including maintenance, update from Hwy Dept on CTH T

### **ADJOURNMENT**

Chair Boutwell adjourned the meeting at 3:58 PM.

Submitted by,

Liz Otto  
County Clerk



# Waterless Cleaning Systems

## Available Models

**Clean. Drain. Dry. Dispose.** CD<sup>3</sup> Systems use behavioral science to empower the public to increase compliance with invasive species rules and regulations.

### CD<sup>3</sup> Station

Grid-connected for unlimited use. Tools include wet/dry vacuum, air blower, tethered hand tools and LED lights. Unit has concrete base with 220 volt, 30 amp service required.



### CD<sup>3</sup> Wayside Solar

Solar powered for sites with roughly 100 boat visits per day. Fast install option is available with precast base.



### CD<sup>3</sup> Mobile Trailer

Mobile unit with ratchet down base, removable wheels and storage deck. Solar powered or recharge option with 120v smart charger.



### CD<sup>3</sup> Roadside/CD<sup>3</sup> Outpost

Either unit is best suited for smaller or overflow launch areas. Both include tethered hand tools on lockable reels. Each comes with installation instructions and multiple mounting options.



CD<sup>3</sup> Roadside

CD<sup>3</sup> Outpost

### SALE OR LEASE CONTACT:

stopAIS@cd3systems.com | 612-568-8310  
cd3systems.com



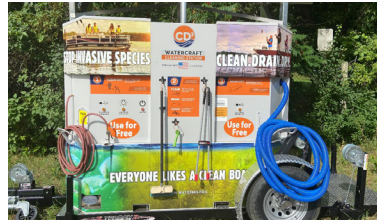
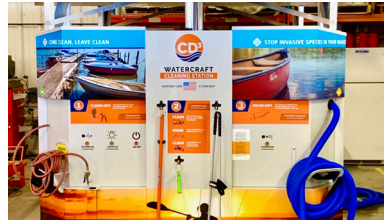
EVERYBODY LIKES A CLEAN BOAT™

MADE IN MINNESOTA, USA  
© 2021 CD<sup>3</sup>



# CD<sup>3</sup> Systems Educational Kiosk Custom Wrap Overview

Engage the public at access sites with custom AIS information, community partner decals & specific call-to-action on all sides.\*



## CD<sup>3</sup> Station & Wayside Models:

Top left: 41.8" x 20.3"

Top right: 41.8" x 20.3"

Bottom: 110" x 25"

## CD<sup>3</sup> Outpost:

Request dimensional templates

## Material:

180-10C, laminated vinyl with UV protection

## Partnership Wrap Options:



Custom Community Graphics

Operational Instructions

Custom Community Graphics



\*Operational instructional decals, legal disclaimers and button functions come standard for all CD<sup>3</sup> models.

## FOR SALES CONTACT:

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# Cleaning Station Annual Costs

## For Operations and Maintenance

**Clean. Drain. Dry. Dispose.** CD<sup>3</sup> Systems use behavioral science to empower the public to increase compliance with invasive species rules and regulations.

- Total annual operating costs: \$1,200 - \$1,500/season\*
  - \$1,000/year of My CD<sup>3</sup> Systems Software
  - \$200 vacuum pump outs
  - \$150 new tools
- Ruggedized equipment designed to last 10+ years
- Software provides alerts to reduce costs & labor

\*Note: includes tools replacement and electricity based upon 180 day-boating season and ~1,500 boats/year

### Electrical Consumption

- Solar: battery replacement in 5 to 6 years
- Grid connected: 10-25 kWh/month (\$10-15/month)



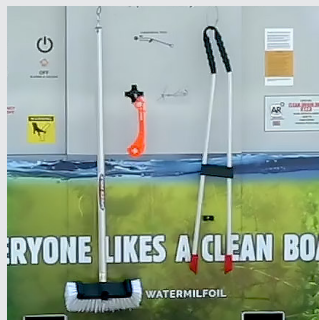
### Vacuum Tank Service

- \$50-\$75/pump out (~400+ boats)
- Pump out alerts automated by My CD<sup>3</sup> Software



### Tool Replacement

- My CD<sup>3</sup> Software alerts when tool breakage occurs
- Easy replacement with crimpers (~\$20-\$50/tool)



### Winterization

- Final pump out + power down
- Drain compressor + Lock/Cover



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stopAIS@cd3systems.com | 612-568-8310  
cd3systems.com



**EVERYBODY LIKES A CLEAN BOAT™**

MADE IN MINNESOTA, USA  
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# Effectiveness of a CD3 System at Removing Macrophytes and Small-Bodied Invertebrates from Watercraft

Tim Campbell, Molly Bodde, Dr. Titus Seilheimer

University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute

Final Version: July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2020

## Introduction

Once aquatic invasive species (AIS) are initially introduced to an area, they spread to nearby lakes and rivers through attachment to boats and trailers, in residual water, and by debris transported by watercraft (Johnson et al. 2001, Jensen 2010, Rothlisberger et al. 2010, Kelly et al. 2013). The most cost-effective strategy is prevention (Leueng et al. 2002), with the goal of reducing the number of propagules in transport producing meaningful prevention benefits (Jensen 2010, Fischer et al. 2020).

Across the nation, watercraft inspections and education efforts are widely recognized for influencing boater behaviors, and these programs have been implemented with success, and where these programs are present boaters report understanding and performing AIS prevention actions that are known to reduce the amount of macrophytes (aquatic plants) and animals on watercraft (Connelly et al. 2014, Hammond et al. 2019, Rothlisberger et al. 2010). While these programs are useful and effective, they do not succeed in getting all boaters to take action (Whitzling and Shaw 2014, Hammond et al. 2019,). One explanation could be that current inspection programs and decontamination stations are not present everywhere they are needed due to resource limitations, while another could be that there are barriers to boaters taking action.

One common barrier to action that boaters report is not having the tools needed to adequately clean their boats (Jensen 2010, Great Lakes Sea Grant Network 2014). The CD3 System is a recent advancement in technology designed to remove plants, animals, and water from watercraft. However, it is unknown how effective these tools are at removing AIS from watercraft when compared to hand removal. Previous work has compared hand removal and high-pressure washing as removal strategies for aquatic macrophytes and small-bodied organisms, with hand removal and pressure washing being comparable for macrophytes and pressure washing being more effective at removing small-bodied organisms (Minnesota DNR 1994, Rothlisberger et al. 2010). Determining how CD3 System efficacy compares to these prevention tools can help AIS managers make decisions on whether and how to use this prevention tool.

## Methods

Evaluations were performed to determine the efficacy of cleaning method and duration on the removal of aquatic macrophytes and small-bodied organisms and plant seeds (SBO) from watercraft. Methods were based on similar comparisons in Rothlisberger et al. 2010. The invasive Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM, *Myriophyllum spicatum*) was the macrophyte used for removal evaluation, spiny water flea (SWF, *Bythotrephes longimanus*) and seeds of three wetland plants – mud plantain (*Alisma subcordatum*), blue vervain (*Verbena hastata*), and Frank's sedge (*Carex frankii*) – for the SBO evaluation.



Experimental design consisted of four cleaning treatments, including two lengths of removal time (90 seconds and 180 seconds) and two removal treatments (only CD3 cleaning system and only hand removal). There were seven replicates of each treatment. During the hand removal treatment the inspector was only allowed to use his hands to remove any attached specimens. During the CD3 trials, the inspector only used the CD3 tools.

A CD3 waterless watercraft-cleaning system, specifically the CD3 Wayside Solar model, is a commercially available solar-powered trailer unit. It was provided by the CD3 General Benefit Corporation (<https://www.cd3systems.com/>). This CD3 System includes a wet/dry vacuum, a compressed air hose, a brush, a grabber, a universal drain plug wrench, and lights (Figure 1). In addition to the physical tools, there are also video tutorials available for viewing through the wireless internet connection broadcasted from the system that demonstrate how to use the system and tools.

For the trials of both macrophytes and SBO, a known amount of macrophytes (measured in grams with a range of 63g to 139g and mean of 98g) or SBO (number of organisms with 100 SWF and 300 seeds for each trial) for each replicate was placed on the watercraft. Locations for placement were based on where experienced watercraft inspectors report finding plants and animals clinging to a fishing boat, motor and trailer. These included the hull, propeller, axels, wheel well, lighting wires, and engine. Photos were taken with a reference number and a placement sheet documenting specimen location with each trial. A second person, a "Clean Boats, Clean Waters" trained watercraft inspector with two field seasons of experience, then cleaned the boat using the specified cleaning method (hand removal or only CD3 System tools) and time treatment (90 seconds or 180 seconds). The person placing the specimens (experimenter) and the person removing the specimens (inspector) were consistent throughout the entire evaluation.

After treatments were completed, the experimenter recovered any items still attached. For the macrophyte evaluation, a new replicate was not started until 100% of the plant material from the previous replicate was accounted for. Mass measurements and the placement sheets were compared to ensure all material was removed. Water loss and evaporation of the macrophytes (desiccation) was observed throughout the trials. To correct for weight loss due to desiccation, an evaporation percentage was calculated for each trial by calculating the percent difference between the 100% of the recovered ending mass and the starting mass. The starting mass was then multiplied by the percent difference to create an adjusted original mass.

For the SBO evaluation, the boat was washed and inspected between replicates. Water effluent was collected and filtered, and then the SBO counted to ensure that there was no accidental release of these invasive species and to ensure that all specimens were accounted for. The experimental set-up is shown in Figure 2.

To determine removal percentage for the macrophyte trials, the amount (in grams) of macrophyte recovered by the inspector was divided by the adjusted original amount placed by the experimenter. To determine SBO removal rates, the removed number of SBO was divided by the original number of SBO.

Due to unforeseen weather conditions, CD3 and hand removal trials were held at different locations. CD3 System trials were completed outdoors at Fischer Park near Browns Lake in Burlington, Wisconsin. The hand removal trials were held indoors at a nearby warehouse owned by the Browns Lake Sanitary District.

A two-way ANOVA ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) was completed using JMP. Two analyses were conducted: 1) to test for the removal of EWM for efficacy based on methods and times, and 2) to test for the removal of SBO for efficacy based on methods and times.

## Results

Removal percentages of macrophytes by hand removal were 99.03% and 98.42% for the 90-second and 180-second treatments, respectively. Removal percentages for macrophytes using the CD3 cleaning system were 93.37% and 98.69% for the 90-second and 180-second treatments, respectively (Figure 3).

Removal percentages of SBO for hand removal were 80.75% and 92.02% for the 90-second and 180-second treatments, respectively. Removal percentages for SBO with the CD3 System were 81.64% and 83.82% for the 90-second and the 180-second treatments, respectively (Figure 3).

No statistical difference was found between hand removal and the CD3 System for removal of macrophytes ( $p=0.18$ ) and SBO ( $p=0.14$ ). There was also no difference found between the 90-second treatments and the 180-second treatments in both trials ( $p=0.12$  for macrophytes and  $p=0.41$  for SBO) and no interaction found between treatment and treatment length.

## Discussion

Overall, the efficacy of CD3 System AIS removal was not significantly different from hand removal, and all four cleaning/time treatments resulted in a high percentage of AIS removal. All treatments resulted in meaningful reductions of risk for AIS transport if performed consistently by boaters.

When compared to the Rothlisberger et al. 2010 study, our inspector had similar success removing macrophytes from the watercraft and was more successful at removing SBO while using hand removal. While using the CD3 System, again, our inspector had similar efficacy for removal of macrophytes from the watercraft and was more successful at removing SBO compared to the Rothlisberger et al. 2010 study.

While all cleaning treatments were demonstrated to be statistically equally effective at removing AIS from watercraft, nuances of the experimental design provide additional points to consider.

The inspector was employed as a watercraft inspector in Wisconsin for two summers and was skilled at removing AIS from watercraft without the use of tools. We believe that in both the hand removal and CD3 treatments the inspector's experience allowed him to be more successful at removing SBO than the Rothlisberger et al. 2010 study. Both studies suggest that trained inspectors are effective at removing

aquatic invasive species from watercraft, and future work should explore the role experience plays in removal effectiveness.

Using only the CD3 System cleaning tools did not improve the inspector's ability to remove aquatic invasive species from the watercraft. However, this result may not extend to the general boating public given they are likely to use both hand removal and the tools, and may not be as effective at removing plants and animals from watercraft as the experienced inspector in this study. The general boating public is more likely to have a removal percentage closer to the Rothlisberger et al. 2010 study, which had a trained but not experienced inspector.

CD3 Systems may have the potential to reduce the number of plants and animals on watercraft in other ways than demonstrated here. CD3 Systems have been shown to be effective at removing more residual water (water that does not drain) from boats than just removing drain plugs (Anderson and Phelps 2018). When used with signage, a clean-out station and road lines, CD3 Stations can reduce AIS violation percentage by more than 70% and violation rate decrease over time as behavior adoption increased (Hennepin County 2017). Surveys of CD3 users indicate that most users found the systems easy to use and that most would use the system again – 61% of first time users and 96% of repeat users indicated they were likely or very likely to use the system again (Three Rivers Park District 2018).

The availability of cleaning tools at landings, an often-mentioned barrier to action, may increase feelings of self-efficacy among boaters. Evidence suggests that watercraft users want effective tools at accesses. This suggestion is based on research that shows 15-22% of watercraft users claim not taking action because boat washing stations were not available (D. Jensen, pers. comm.). Increasing feelings of self-efficacy is known to promote environmentally sustainable behaviors (Taberner and Hernandez 2011). CD3 Systems also seem to support development of social norms – boaters are more likely to use the system when there is a line of boaters waiting to use the system as compared to when there is not a line (Three Rivers Park District 2018). Lastly, 76% of CD3 System users have been documented using the system for longer times than were tested in this study (Three Rivers Park District 2018). All of these factors could lead to prevention benefits in addition to what exists with only hand removal.

Future efforts should compare boaters that are experienced in AIS prevention with those who are novices in AIS prevention, much like Anderson and Phelps 2018. This would provide more reliable data on how cleaning methods impact removal efficacy among the boating public. It would also be ideal for all trials to occur in the same place and preferably indoors to limit the impact from weather (wind, sunlight, and temperature). Weather factors influenced dessication rates of macrophytes occurring outdoors. Higher variability of the outdoor CD3 trials could be partially attributed to these factors.

Another line of inquiry could involve the optimization of the tools that are part of the CD3 System. Instructional videos on how to use the CD3 System and its individual tools are available as part of the system. These videos demonstrate the intended use for each of the tools. However, the inspector found additional value for the tools that were outside of their intended purpose, including use of the blower and vacuum to remove tough-to-reach AIS. The brush also had SBO stick to the bristles, which led to occasional SBO being moved on the boat as opposed to being removed. A study of tool optimization could improve the efficacy of the CD3 Systems.

Other future effort could focus on improved access and tool use. During 2019, more than 150,000 total prevention actions were taken by boaters using CD3 tools at 40 stations. An advantage of the units is that they are highly visible and have easy-to-use tools with 24/7 access. Tool use is monitored with data uploaded to a cloud server. Metrics gathered reveal when, how long and what tools are most popular. A study of those metrics could help improve AIS outreach aimed at getting more boaters to use CD3 Stations.

In summary, there was no statistical difference between removing macrophytes and small-bodied organisms from watercraft using two different time treatments (90 seconds or 180 seconds) or cleaning treatments (hand removal or CD3 tool use) for a trained and experienced watercraft inspector. However, this work suggests that experience may play a role in removal effectiveness, and this relationship should be better understood to know when tools like a CD3 System could improve AIS removal effectiveness. Additionally, other aspects outside of removal effectiveness, such as social norms and increased feelings of self-efficacy, may lead to additional prevention benefits when CD3 Systems are installed for use by the boating public.

#### Additional Resources

The raw data is available in table form in [Appendix 1](#) or by emailing [Tim.Campbell@wisc.edu](mailto:Tim.Campbell@wisc.edu).

#### Acknowledgements and Disclosures

We thank Doug Jensen, Sara Stahlman, Dr. Jo Latimore, and Gary Montz for providing valuable feedback that improved the quality of this report. Additionally, thanks to Nick Holtmeier for lending his expert watercraft inspection skills to the study.

The funding to complete this work was provided by CD3 Systems.

#### **Literature Cited**

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**Figure 1.** An example of the CD3 Wayside Cleaning System used in this study.

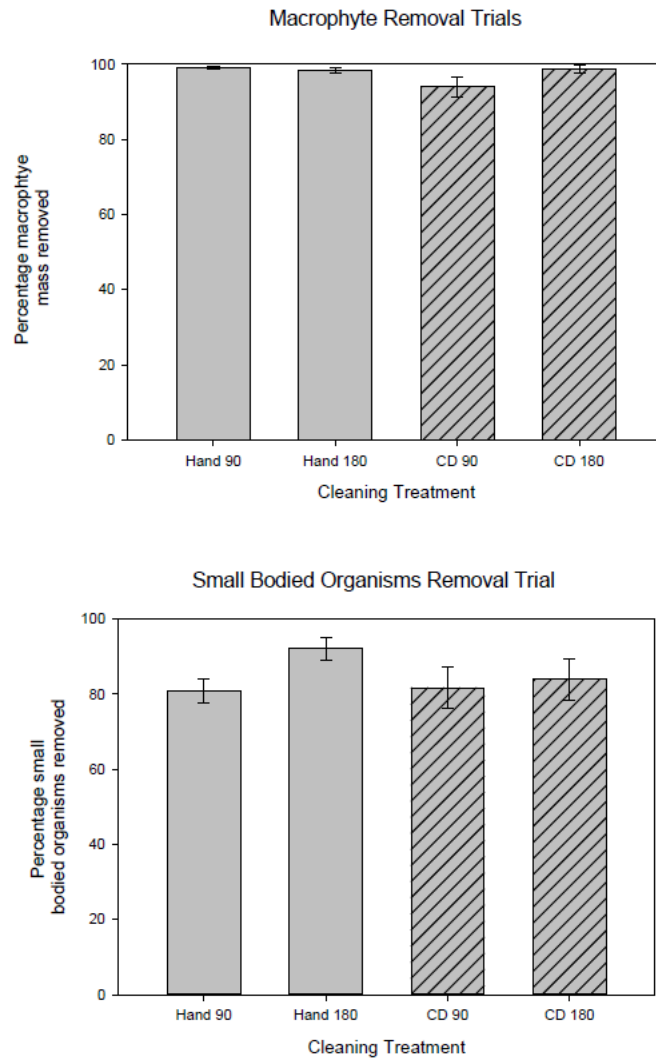


**Figure 2.** A large tarp was placed on a wood frame to collect small-bodied organisms that were washed off the watercraft in between cleaning treatments.





**Figure 3.** Cleaning treatment and cleaning length did not have a statistical impact on the percentage of macrophytes and small-bodied organisms removed from a watercraft during cleaning trials.



Estimates on flush toilet restroom install at Dodge Memorial Park launch/ boatwash station area.

New connection assessment Green Lake Sanitary District - \$15,015

Restroom – Badger- \$47,000.00 – Lynx- \$67,065.00

Site work depending on choice of restroom - \$3,700.00 - \$4,900.00

Mechanicals/Plumbing depending on location to boat wash station well and choice of restroom - \$3,200.00 - \$4,700.00

Lateral with materials depending on location to boat wash station - \$8,700.00 - \$9,500.00

General landscaping and concrete walk way depending on location - \$3,200.00 - \$4,000.00

Electrical depending on location to boat wash station - \$900.00 - \$1,400.00

All items above would fall under the Parks & Recreation Department's Boat Launch budget

These restroom estimates would be summer/seasonal use restroom only as the Dodge County Park pavilion is.

## GREEN LAKE COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

	2020	2021
Security Lighting/Electricity	2,377.25	3,369.02
Snowmobile Trail Maintenance	39,150.00	67,943.30
Sanitary District/Fish Rearing	1,000.00	950.00
Green Lake Trail Project	739815.9	0
Boatlaunch Maint./Signage/Privy/Trash/Terminals	23,115.00	22,478.06
Launch Fees/Revenue	63,329.73	55,466.80
Equipment/Equipment Repair & Maintenance	6,117.09	1,965.60
Parks Revenue	0	0
Parks Donations/Carryover	0	45
Fuel/Parks	2,933.23	2,523.38
Tools/Consumables	1,347.76	579.02
Mandated Water Test	30	32.9
PPE	77.98	189.16
Picnic Tables	14,798.70	8,860.00
Improvements/Security	0	3,193.15
Sanitation	1,639.01	842.37
Sewer/Sanitary Pumping	1,486.49	2,555.80
Equipment Rental/Lease	503.35	628.78
Trash/Parks Only	933.63	688.81
Plumbing	1710.35	122.77
Fire In Dumpster	131.04	132.96
Maint. Buildings/Grounds/Furnishings	3583.38	1656.31

Capital Outlay Projects

0

28,282.34

Picnic Tables/Privy/Access Road Chip Seal Lake Maria

February 07, 2022  
Parks commission  
Report  
Green Lake County Parks & Recreation Department

Zobel Park

The Teal privy unit has been ordered with Huffcutt delivery scheduled for mid to late august 2022  
Nate Mirr has asked if some donated wood chips could stock piled in areas this winter for placement this spring within the Frisbee disc golf area also to remove some buckthorn the Parks & Rec Dept. would furnish fuel buckthorn removal. I granted permission on this request.

Scheduled Maintenance performed  
General Maintenance performed

Sunset Park

The 12 new replacement picnic tables have arrived and are being assembled; this completes replacement for Sunset Park

Scheduled Maintenance performed  
General Maintenance performed

Twin Lake Park

Scheduled Maintenance performed  
General Maintenance performed

Spring Valley Park

Scheduled Maintenance performed  
General Maintenance performed

Dodge Memorial Park

Scheduled Maintenance performed  
General Maintenance performed

Spring Lake Park

Scheduled Maintenance performed  
General Maintenance performed

Mascoutin Valley State Trail

Scheduled Maintenance performed

General Maintenance performed

Attached is the estimates for unisex flush toilet restroom for possible installation Dodge Memorial Park launch/boat wash area.

Submitted by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott A. Weir". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "S".

Scott A. Weir  
Maintenance Director/Parks & Recreation Director  
Green Lake County