



# VILLAGE OF WILLIAMS BAY

250 Williams Street | PO Box 580 | Williams Bay | WI | 53191 | vi.williamsbay.wi.gov

Phone: 262-245-2700

## NOTICE

### PARKS & LAKEFRONT (P&L) COMMITTEE MEETING

**TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 2025 AT 11:00 AM**

**Village Hall Council Room**

**250 Williams Street**

**Williams Bay, WI 53191**

**There may be a quorum of Village Trustees present, no board business will be conducted.**

## AGENDA

**The following agenda items may be considered for Discussion, Consideration, or Action**

- I. Call to Order**
- II. Roll Call**
- III. Geneva Lake E. Coli Response Protocol (Revised) - Geneva Lake Environmental Agency (GLEA)**
- IV. Geneva Lake Algae Bloom Response Protocol - Geneva Lake Environmental Agency (GLEA)**
- V. Traffic Congestion at Launch**
- VI. Village Piers Boat Lifts**
- VII. Village Pier Cribs - Informational**
- VIII. Adjourn**

Steve Russell

Parks and Lakefront Chair

*Requests from persons with disabilities, who need assistance to participate in this meeting or hearing, should be made to the Village Clerk's office in advance so the appropriate accommodations can be made.*

Posted: 06/04/2025 5:00 PM

Amended 06/09/2025 8:30 AM

Posted: 06/09/2025 09:00AM



## Geneva Lake Environmental Agency

Village of Fontana - Village of Williams Bay - City of Lake Geneva - Town of Linn - Town of Walworth  
Phone: 262.245.4532 Fax: 262.245.4533 Email: [info@gleawi.org](mailto:info@gleawi.org) Website: [www.gleawi.org](http://www.gleawi.org)  
105 N Elkhorn Rd., P.O. Box 914, Williams Bay, WI 53191

## E. Coli Monitoring and Response Protocol

### Effective Date: June 2025

---

### Purpose

This protocol establishes a standardized process for detecting, confirming, and responding to elevated *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) levels in Geneva Lake. Its primary goal is to protect public health and guide timely, informed action when contamination is detected. The protocol outlines procedures for routine sampling, repeat testing, and escalation to Microbial Source Tracking (MST) when persistent contamination occurs.

While E. coli testing can confirm that fecal matter is present, MST is a laboratory testing method used to determine the origin of fecal contamination, whether from humans, birds, dogs, or livestock. This distinction is critical, as different contamination sources require different interventions:

- human waste may indicate a leaking septic or sanitary sewer system
- bird waste may suggest a need for beach management adjustments
- livestock runoff could point to upstream land use or drainage issues.

By pinpointing the source, MST enables GLEA and municipal partners to take targeted corrective action that protects both lake health and public safety.

---

### Background

E. coli is a bacteria found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals. Its presence in recreational waters is used as an indicator of potential health risk. High E. coli levels may signal the presence of pathogens that can cause illness. Identifying whether the source is human, avian, or animal is essential for designing effective solutions that improve long-term water quality.

E. coli levels are measured in Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters (MPN/100 mL). The EPA's threshold for a single-sample exceedance in recreational water is 235 MPN/100 mL.

---

### Routine Testing

The Geneva Lake Environmental Agency (GLEA) conducts weekly water sampling at selected sites around Geneva Lake from **May through September**. Sites are chosen based on historical data, frequency of public use, and shoreline characteristics.

All test results, weather observations, and follow-up actions are logged in GLEA's internal database. Weekly results are published at [www.gleawi.org](http://www.gleawi.org) and shared with municipal officials and media partners.

E. coli signage is to be used as follows (each municipality has a set of three signs to be posted at the public beaches - green, yellow, red):

#### Green Sign – Safe for Swimming

- E. coli < 235 cfu/100 mL (single sample)
- Water is within acceptable limits for recreational use.
- No advisory or restrictions.
- Message: "Water quality is good. Safe for swimming."

#### Yellow Sign – Use Caution / Advisory

- E. coli 235–999 cfu/100 mL
- Indicates elevated levels but not yet hazardous.
- Suggests avoiding ingestion of water, especially for children, elderly, or immunocompromised.
- May recommend no swimming for sensitive groups.
- Message: "Elevated bacteria levels. Swim at your own risk."

#### Red Sign – Unsafe / Beach Closed

- E. coli  $\geq$  1,000 cfu/100 mL
- Triggers beach closure or swim ban.

If a site exceeds **235 MPN/100 mL**, GLEA will initiate a three-day confirmation sequence with follow-up testing for three consecutive days, as soon as practical (typically within 24–72 hours). Each result is analyzed individually, not averaged.

If an initial result exceeds **999 MPN/100 mL**, GLEA will immediately notify GLEA's municipality representative, the public beach manager of the affected beach area, municipal partners, and Walworth County Public Health. Per EPA recommendations, a result at or above 999 MPN/100 mL requires closure of the beach and retesting until levels fall below the safety threshold. Walworth County Public Health will issue that closure if there is a reading 999 or above.

All village, township, and city beaches have the right to voluntarily close a public beach if they have concern. Big Foot Beach is under the jurisdiction of the DNR.

---

## **MST Testing**

**If E. coli levels at a location exceed 235 MPN/100 mL for three consecutive daily samples, GLEA will initiate Microbial Source Tracking (MST) to determine the origin of the contamination.**

GLEA will:

- collect and submit water samples to an accredited lab for MST analysis
- document field conditions such as recent rain, runoff, bird activity, and nearby infrastructure

- inspect for visual indicators such as drainage pipes, wildlife presence, or erosion
- notify Walworth County Public Health, the Wisconsin DNR, and affected municipal partners (a public health advisory may be issued by Walworth County Public Health if the impacted area is a commonly used beach or public access point).

Because a single high E. coli reading can result from temporary events, three high readings in a row will trigger MST testing. Consistent exceedances suggest a chronic or ongoing contamination source. MST helps determine what the source is, or where the reading may be coming from. Understanding the source allows for more targeted management and mitigation.

---

## Cost

**MST testing costs \$500 per sample.** When a location within a municipality exceeds E. coli thresholds for three consecutive days, it indicates a likely chronic or local source of contamination. In such cases, MST testing will be initiated to identify the source (e.g., human, animal, or avian waste).

Because the contamination is most likely originating from within that municipality's jurisdiction, **the cost of MST testing will be the responsibility of that municipality.** This ensures that accountability remains local and that the entity best positioned to act on the results is the one supporting the mitigative efforts.

This policy is essential to:

- Ensure timely identification of the contamination source
- Encourage proactive infrastructure and runoff management
- Support lake wide ecological health and public safety

For more information or to coordinate a response, please contact the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency at [director@gleawi.org](mailto:director@gleawi.org), 262-683-2067.

---



## Geneva Lake Environmental Agency

Village of Fontana - Village of Williams Bay - City of Lake Geneva - Town of Linn - Town of Walworth  
Phone: 262.245.4532 Fax: 262.245.4533 Email: [info@gleawi.org](mailto:info@gleawi.org) Website: [www.gleawi.org](http://www.gleawi.org)  
105 N Elkhorn Rd., P.O. Box 914, Williams Bay, WI 53191

### **Geneva Lake Algae Bloom Response Protocol**

A step-by-step guide for coordinating response, communication, and safety measures in the event of a suspected algae bloom. This document is for internal use only and is only shared on a need-to-know basis.

---

#### **1. Notification**

---

#### **2. Obtain Information About the Suspected Algae Bloom On Geneva Lake**

---

#### **3. Contact the Response Team (All Municipalities)**

---

#### **4. Contact Walworth County Public Health and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for Scientific and Regulatory Review**

---

#### **5. Assessment and Confirmation of Risk**

---

#### **6. Activation of Response Team and Municipality Notification**

---

#### **7. Public Health Press Release**

---

#### **8. Dissemination of Information**

---

#### **9. Ongoing Monitoring and Updates**

---

#### **10. Resolution**

---



## Geneva Lake Environmental Agency

Village of Fontana - Village of Williams Bay - City of Lake Geneva - Town of Linn - Town of Walworth  
Phone: 262.245.4532 Fax: 262.245.4533 Email: [info@gleawi.org](mailto:info@gleawi.org) Website: [www.gleawi.org](http://www.gleawi.org)  
105 N Elkhorn Rd., P.O. Box 914, Williams Bay, WI 53191

### **Geneva Lake Algae Bloom Response Protocol**

A step-by-step guide for coordinating response, communication, and safety measures in the event of a suspected harmful algae bloom. This document is for internal use only and is only shared on a need-to-know basis.

---

#### **1. Notification**

In the event of a suspected blue-green algae bloom, the following reporting procedure must be followed:

- Immediately notify Holly Baseman, Director of the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency (GLEA), to initiate the official response protocol, Phone: **(262) 683-2067**, Email: [director@glea.org](mailto:director@glea.org). If the suspicion arises during a weekend or holiday, contact her emergency number at (XXX) XXX-XXXX. Timely communication ensures a rapid, coordinated and informed response effort.

---

#### **2. Obtain Information About the Suspected Algae Bloom On Geneva Lake**

- **GLEA** will inspect the area of concern and if there is suspicion of a harmful event then they will proceed by taking photos and video to share with **Walworth County Public Health** and the **Department of Natural Resources**.

---

#### **3. Contact the Response Team (All Municipalities)**

In the event of a suspected algae bloom, the following individuals should be contacted within each municipality surrounding Geneva Lake by the **GLEA**:

- **Fontana:** Theresa Loomer, Administrator, Phone: (262) 275-6136, Email: [tloomer@vi.fontana.wi.gov](mailto:tloomer@vi.fontana.wi.gov), emergency # (XXX) XXX-XXXX (confidential)
- **Lake Geneva:** Tom Earle, Director of Public Works, Phone: (262) 248-6644, Email: [tearle@cityoflakegeneva.com](mailto:tearle@cityoflakegeneva.com), if a weekend - contact the Shop at the above number and ask them to call Tom's personal cell. Tom will then contact Erick.
- **Lake Geneva:** Erick Nicia, Harbormaster, Phone: (262) 249-4086, Email: [harbormaster@cityoflakegeneva.gov](mailto:harbormaster@cityoflakegeneva.gov), emergency # (XXX) XXX-XXXX
- **Linn:** Maureen Zimmerman, Town Supervisor, Phone: (262) 248-1592, Email: [mzimmerman@townoflinn.wi.gov](mailto:mzimmerman@townoflinn.wi.gov), emergency # (XXX) XXX-XXXX (confidential)
- **Walworth:** Alex Rasch, Phone Daily/Emergency: (XXX) XXX-XXXX, Email: [alex.rasch@gmail.com](mailto:alex.rasch@gmail.com)
- **Williams Bay:** David Lothspeich, Administrator, Phone: (262) 245-2700, Email: [admin@vi.williamsbay.wi.gov](mailto:admin@vi.williamsbay.wi.gov), emergency # (XXX) XXX-XXXX (confidential)

No one else beyond this list should be contacted at this time. This is only to notify municipalities in case a bloom is confirmed. This step does not initiate public notification but prepares municipalities to act swiftly if a bloom is confirmed.

---

#### 4. Contact Walworth County Public Health and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for Scientific and Regulatory Review

Once the relevant municipal contacts have been notified:

- **GLEA** will contact **Environmental Health**, Phone: 262-741-3446, Email: [walcoph@co.walworth.wi.us](mailto:walcoph@co.walworth.wi.us), at **Walworth County Public Health** for initial notification. If a weekend, or holiday, call the crisis number (262) 741-3200 and ask for the on call supervisor. That supervisor should then contact the acting Health Officer.
  - **Walworth County Public Health** will contact the Department of Natural Resources and/or Department of Health Services to assist with visual assessment and expert evaluation of the suspected bloom. **Gina LaLiberte**, Phone: (608) 640-7910 cell, Email: [gina.laliberte@wisconsin.gov](mailto:gina.laliberte@wisconsin.gov), at the **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** to assist with visual assessment and expert evaluation of the suspected bloom.
- 

#### 5. Assessment and Confirmation of Risk

Walworth County Public Health has the authority to mandate closure of a beach if a human health hazard exists. Big Foot Beach is under the jurisdiction of the DNR. All village, township, and city beaches have the right to voluntarily close a public beach if they have concern.

- The **DNR/DHS and Health Officer** or designee will assess the suspected algae bloom via pictures, videos, and any data that GLEA can provide. Response time will depend on the DNR and Walworth County Public Health assessment time and the notification of the owners of the beach, being alerted that a bloom is being assessed.
- Potential Outcomes:
  - **Outcome 1:**

If Walworth County Public Health confirms a bloom and DNR recommends that tests be run on the bloom to confirm the presence of toxins, **GLEA** will take the samples to the WI State Lab of Hygiene or to whomever can run the tests the fastest and GLEA will pay the costs to run the tests. (GLEA is working to acquire advanced tools such as an AlgaeTorch and toxin test strips to assist in making accurate, real-time determinations). If a human health hazard exists that requires mandated closure of the beach Walworth County Public Health will issue that closure directly to the owner of the beach and will provide signs indicating the required closure if the beach does not already have signs. Posting of the signs will be the responsibility of the beach property manager.

    - If a bloom is confirmed then continue with steps 6 and on.
  - **Outcome 2:**

If the identified algae is found to be unharmed, **GLEA** will share the information with the **Response Team** and the **Response Team** and **GLEA** will decide if there is any information that needs to be shared with the public.

- If we feel that educating the public is beneficial, then GLEA and the Response Team can decide what information should be shared and how. No further actions below need to be taken.

---

## 6. Activation of Response Team and Municipality Notification

- **GLEA** will serve as a liaison, assisting Walworth County Public Health in contacting the **Response Team** and sharing Walworth County Public Health's findings and response (this will include recommended locations of closures (i.e the email mentioned below and a press release).
- The **Response Team** will contact the **Emergency Coordinators** for each of their municipalities and share Walworth County Public Health's findings and recommended response, specifying what areas are affected. This communication allows all municipalities to remain aware of developments on the lake and to take proactive measures based on wind direction and other environmental factors that could shift the bloom into their jurisdiction.
  - **Fontana: Police Chief** Jeff Cates, Phone: (262) 275-2275, Email: [jcates@vi.fontana.wi.gov](mailto:jcates@vi.fontana.wi.gov), emergency # (XXX) XXX-XXXX (confidential)
  - **Lake Geneva:** Fire Department Chief John Peters (term expires April 20, 2026), Phone: (262) 248-7228 Ext 6001, Email: [jpeters@cityoflakegeneva.gov](mailto:jpeters@cityoflakegeneva.gov), emergency # (XXX) XXX-XXXX (confidential)
  - **Linn:** Jim Weiss, Phone: (XXX) XXX-XXXX, Email: [jweiss@townoflinn.wi.gov](mailto:jweiss@townoflinn.wi.gov)
  - **Walworth:** Alex Rasch, Phone Daily/Emergency: (XXX) XXX-XXXX, Email: [alex.rasch@ymail.com](mailto:alex.rasch@ymail.com)
  - **Williams Bay:** Justin Timm, Police Chief, Phone: (262) 245-2710, Email: [chief@vi.williamsbay.wi.gov](mailto:chief@vi.williamsbay.wi.gov), emergency # (XXX) XXX-XXXX (confidential)
- The **Response Team** for the **affected areas** will collaborate with their Emergency Coordinators on decisions regarding each beach area.
- The **Response Team** will then **notify their designated contacts** (elected officials, other organizations and agencies in each of their municipalities) about the confirmed issue and how each municipality is proceeding. **(ALL WRITTEN AND VERBAL COMMUNICATION AT THIS POINT NEEDS TO STATE TO ALL RECEIVERS THAT THE INFORMATION THEY ARE RECEIVING IS \*INFORMATION ONLY, THEY ARE \*NOT TO RESPOND, \*AND IT IS NOT TO BE SHARED WITH THE PUBLIC.)**  
**Best wording - "This information is for internal coordination only. It is not to be shared with the public, an official press release from Walworth County Public Health will be issued for the purpose of informing the public."**
  - Designated contacts to include:
    - Water Safety Patrol
    - Geneva Lake Conservancy
    - Geneva Lake Association
    - Lake Law Enforcement Agency
    - Etc.

## 7. Public Health Press Release

- **Walworth County Public Health** will draft an official press release identifying the affected area(s) and any necessary health precautions. The county will follow standard press release protocols. Walworth County will make every effort to provide the press release to GLEA and the affected municipal response contacts with at least 30 minutes of lead time to public release. The release will be strictly embargoed and only Walworth County may release it.
  - **Walworth County Public Health** will provide a cover email with the press release that will include what information is available on the bloom. Managing the bloom is not in the scope of public health. DNR may be consulted by GLEA and the response team if there is desire to address the bloom.
  - **Walworth County Public Health** will follow internal procedures for notification to veterinarians and medical providers.
- 

## 8. Dissemination of Information

- **GLEA** will share the Walworth County Public Health press release with the Response Team.
  - The **Response Team** will circulate the information to all relevant municipal contacts for awareness purposes only (Walworth County Public Health will notify the public).
  - **Areas that have been closed will need all water quality warning signs to be updated (the Response Team will oversee making sure this happens in each of their municipalities). If the recommendation is awareness only, appropriate signs will need to be placed.**
  - **GLEA** will post and share the press release with its contact list and communication channels after beach signage has been updated and the county has released the public press release.
  - **NO OTHER COMMUNICATION IS TO BE SHARED OTHER THAN THE OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE FROM WALWORTH COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH.**
  - **Questions from the public should be directed to Walworth County Public Health.**
- 

## 9. Ongoing Monitoring and Updates

- **GLEA**, in coordination with **Walworth County Public Health** and **DNR/DHS**, will continue monitoring the affected areas.
  - Daily updates will be shared with the **Response Team** so they can keep their contact list updated on the status.
- 

## 10. Resolution

- Once **GLEA** receives the all-clear, from **Walworth County Public Health**, they will notify the **Response Team**. The affected municipality will receive a rescinded order to close directly from Walworth County Public Health.

- **Walworth County Public Health** will craft an updated press release. The press release will be provided ahead of release to GLEA and the affected municipality by Public Health. This release will be embargoed until the County is able to release it.
  - **GLEA** will share the updated press release with the **Response Team**.
  - **GLEA** and the **Response Team** will make sure to inform all contacts and the public by posting the updated press release and changing the beach signs (at affected beaches) back to the approved color for the conditions.
- 

There are no timelines on this protocol. Due to the time to reach people and the time it takes to receive and disseminate information the response time will and can vary. It will just be noted here that all steps will be done as quickly as possible as we all understand the level of concern over a potential blue-green algae bloom and public safety.

**FOR INTERNAL GLEA USE:**

**EPA Standards:**

When it comes to **standards for blue-green algae (cyanobacteria)** in the U.S., including Wisconsin, most states **do not have enforceable regulatory standards**, but many follow **guidelines** informed by research from the **EPA** and **World Health Organization (WHO)**.

Here’s a breakdown of the most commonly followed **guideline thresholds** for recreational waters:

**Cyanotoxin Thresholds (Microcystin)**

These thresholds are generally used to trigger **advisories** or **beach closures**:

| Toxin              | Guideline Level               | Source                         | Implication                                                   |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Microcystin        | 8 µg/L (micrograms per liter) | U.S. EPA (2019)                | Above this: Increased risk to human health.                   |
| Cylindrospermopsin | 15 µg/L                       | U.S. EPA (2019)                | Less common but still a concern in some areas.                |
| Microcystin        | 20 µg/L                       | WHO (for moderate health risk) | Older, still referenced by some states.                       |
| Saxitoxin          | >3 µg/L                       | WHO (for moderate health risk) | This number is not officially adopted or enforced by the EPA. |

**Below are the state standards as of March 2025.**

**State Standards**

| <b>State</b>               | <b>Microcystin<br/>(µg/L)</b> | <b>Cylindrospermopsin<br/>(µg/L)</b> | <b>Anatoxin-a<br/>(µg/L)</b> | <b>Cell Count<br/>(cells/mL)</b> | <b>Scum<br/>Advisory<br/>Trigger</b> | <b>Other Notes</b>                                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EPA (Federal<br>Guideline) | 8                             | 15                                   | Not<br>specified             | Not specified                    | Visual/<br>Optional                  | Basis for most<br>state<br>guidelines.                           |
| Massachusetts              | 8                             | 15                                   | Not<br>Specified             | 70,000                           | Yes                                  | Actively applied<br>in recreational<br>advisories.               |
| Oregon                     | 8                             | 15                                   | Not<br>specified             | Visual bloom<br>or local policy  | Yes                                  | Protocols based<br>on toxin<br>presence and<br>bloom visibility. |
| Washington                 | 8                             | 15                                   | 1                            | Not specified                    | Yes                                  | Has anatoxin-a<br>guideline;<br>strong signage<br>use.           |
| Minnesota                  | 8                             | 15                                   | Not<br>specified             | Not specified                    | Yes                                  | Tests for both<br>microcystin and<br>anatoxin-a.                 |
| Wisconsin                  | Not specified                 | Not specified                        | Not<br>specified             | Not specified                    | Yes                                  | No routine<br>monitoring;<br>public testing<br>available.        |

Recommendation for GLEA is to follow EPA standards. Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene can test for all four toxins at a cost of \$360. ILM Environments can only test for Microcystin at a cost of \$600 (faster answer on water sample though). Would be helpful to have an AlgaeTorch to identify Blue-Green Algae blooms (will not measure toxins though – see following page).

## What an AlgaeTorch Measures

An **AlgaeTorch** is a **fluorometric probe** that detects **chlorophyll pigments** to estimate the concentration of algae types in water. It measures:

| Pigment                        | Associated Group                 | What It Tells You                                     |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Phycocyanin                    | Blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) | Relative abundance of cyanobacteria                   |
| Chlorophyll-a                  | All algae                        | Total algal biomass (including green algae & diatoms) |
| Phycoerythrin (in some models) | Red cyanobacteria/marine algae   | Present in certain types of cyanobacteria             |

The readout is often in **µg/L (micrograms per liter)** of **equivalent pigment concentration, not toxins**.

## How Does It Compare to Cyanotoxin Testing?

| AlgaeTorch                               | Lab Cyanotoxin Test                  |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Measures pigments (indirect indicator)   | Measures toxins (direct measurement) |
| Instant results (seconds)                | Delayed (24-72 hrs for lab analysis) |
| Indicates biomass, not toxicity          | Detects actual toxic compounds       |
| Non-destructive, good for identification | Accurate for health risk assessments |

## Interpretation Example:

- If your **phycocyanin** reading is **>50–75 µg/L**, this suggests a **high cyanobacteria presence**, and toxin testing (like microcystins) is often recommended.
- However, a bloom can have **high biomass but low toxins**, or vice versa — hence both tools are used!

The AlgaeTorch is your **early warning system** — it tells you when blue-algae is present and lets you know you should test for toxins. Lab tests tell you **how dangerous it is**.

**From:** Steven Russell <srussell@vi.williamsbay.wi.gov>  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 15, 2025 9:25 AM  
**To:** FJ Frazier <fjfrazier@gagemarine.com>; Michael Lawler <michael.lawler@gagemarine.com>; David Lothspeich <admin@vi.williamsbay.wi.gov>; bill.grunow@gagemarine.com  
**Cc:** Wayne Edwards <wedwards@vi.williamsbay.wi.gov>  
**Subject:** Gage Meeting May 15, 2025 Recap

---

Feel free to correct if I have misstated anything.

May 15, 2025

Re: Recap of meeting between Village of Williams Bay and Gage Marine

Attendees:

Williams Bay: Steve Russell, Dave Lothspeich

Gage Marine: Bill Grunow, FJ Frazier, Michael Lawler

Path forward on piers:

**Immediate Requirements – Short Term:**

1. May 19 & 20: CLEAR BEACH AREA BY END OF DAY, TUESDAY MAY 20<sup>TH</sup>
  - a. Gage will begin installing pier components for the West Pier, B pier (slips 1-13) and clearing the beach of pier components. Gage will transfer pier components from the beach to the shoreline near the West Pier. Pier components remaining on the Beach area as of Wednesday, May 21<sup>st</sup> will be removed by the Village Dept of Public Works.
  - b. Current Plan for West Pier B slips is to manually set the H supports in the existing cribs. Cribs are currently covered in silt and not visible
2. Gage to inspect installed piers and caution tape off unsafe areas
  - a. Repair unsteady H supports at ends of finger piers
    - i. Check West Pier between slips 9/10, 10/11 and 12/13
  - b. Install missing decking at ends of finger piers

## **Secondary Requirements – Near Term**

1. Summer replacement of 4 cribs on East Pier
  - a. Main pier end crib
  - b. 3 Finger pier cribs between slips 27/28, 28/29, and 29/30
2. Gage to provide Village with an estimate for replacing the 4 cribs listed above
3. Gage to update Crib analysis that was provided to Village approximately 3 years ago

## **Fall 2025:**

1. Village to secure a quote and approval to dredge the area below West Pier slips 1-13
2. Gage to provide estimate for converting the B pier to Mud Set versus Cribs

## **Long Term:**

Develop a plan for replacing cribs as noted in the Gage analysis. Costs, timeline, number of cribs to replace on an annual basis