

July 31, 2013

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Attn: Alex Smith; AIS Coordinator
810 W. Maple Street
Spooner, WI 54801

Dear Mr. Smith

The Round Lake Property Owners Association, Inc. is pleased to submit our grant request for an Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant. As was identified in our DNR approved aquatic plant management plan, we are covering a project period of three years for this grant request. Round and Little Round Lakes are very precious resources for those living along the lake, for Sawyer County and for the State of WI. We are confident that the funding and implementation of this proposal will result in greater protection of Round and Little Round Lakes and help to preserve and restore this resource for future generations. We will be submitting the aquatic plant management permit for chemically treating EWM in the Spring of 2014 after we have completed our pre-treatment surveys on the lakes. The DNR should also have a copy of the Round and Little Round Lake Aquatic Plant Management plan. If you need a copy, I can email one to you.

Thank You,

Daniel Kollodge
Secretary - Round Lake Property Owners Association

Round and Little Round Lake

Aquatic Invasive Species Control Application

Section VI: A.7.a: Description of Project Area

Introduction

Lakeshore property owners, Lac Courte Oreilles tribal members, and the general public utilize Round and Little Round Lake for a wide variety of activities including fishing, boating, skiing, swimming, snorkeling, SCUBA diving, kayaking, and viewing wildlife. The lakes are a popular destination year-round and offer many opportunities for the public to enjoy them. Round and Little Round Lake are two of the most highly used recreational lakes in Sawyer County because of their extremely clear water. They are also popular destinations for anglers during the Musky Fest and Muskies Inc. fishing tournaments due to the quality and size of their fisheries.

The public access points for the lakes are located on the maps in Figures 1 and 2. The public boat landings provide for over the minimum public boating access with over 72 vehicle-trailer sites. There are five resorts and one public beach/park on Round Lake. Public access to Little Round is along a public road right-of-way and through a navigable channel between the two lakes. In the past, this channel limited the access to only small boats with shallow draft due to the shallow conditions under the bridge. In 2011, this channel was dredged to over three feet deep, allowing easy access between the lakes for most sizes of watercraft. There is also a resort and public swimming beach on Little Round Lake.

The control of Eurasian water milfoil in Round Lake and Little Round Lake is critical because of the high transient use and recreational value of the lakes. Many lakes nearby (within 5 mile radius) do not yet contain any AIS. The EWM in Round and Little Round pose a major threat to these lakes since many people transport their boat to Round Lake to ski and other similar activities and then go to the other lakes to fish.

In 2010, the RLPOA received a three year grant from the WI DNR to address the EWM problem in both Round and Little Round Lake. This grant provided funds to survey and treat the EWM every year, established a volunteer monitoring program for EWM, set up a Clean Boats Clean Waters program, set up AIS info at the boat landings and provided education and outreach regarding AIS. The RLPOA would like to continue their aquatic invasive species efforts.

The volunteer monitoring program established through the last grant has now identified several new EWM outbreaks that were not known to exist previously, which now have to be addressed. The RLPOA is also very pleased with the effectiveness of the new herbicide that was tested on Round Lake in 2011 and used in both lakes in 2012. Post-treatment surveys show this chemical is effectively controlling the EWM outbreaks whereas with the previous chemical, the same areas were being treated every year. Additional funding will allow this new chemical to be used on the remaining EWM infestations and bring the EWM levels within the management goals specified in the WI DNR approved aquatic plant management plan for Round and Little Round Lakes.

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Lake Information

Round Lake is a 3,054-acre lake with a water body identification code of 2395600. It is classified as a State outstanding resource water (NR102). Its maximum depth is 74 feet. It is a soft water drainage lake with water flowing from the lake into Little Round Lake. Round Lake is shown in Figure 1. Approximately 70% of the lake is over 20 feet deep and only about 10% is less than 3 feet deep. Round Lake is located in Sawyer County in the Towns of Round Lake (T41N, R07W) and Hayward (T41N, R08W).

Little Round Lake is a 229-acre lake. Its water body identification code is 2395500. It has a maximum depth of 38 feet. Little Round Lake is a drainage lake with an outlet to Osprey Lake (formerly known and still mapped as Squaw Lake). Little Round Lake is shown in Figure 2. There is a stop log dam that at least partially regulates water levels for Little Round and Round Lake at the outlet of Little Round Lake when stop logs are present. Little Round Lake is located in Sawyer County in the Town of Hayward (T41N, R08W).

Watershed

The lakes' watershed is part of the Couderay River watershed (Watershed Identification Key UC20) in the Upper Chippewa River Basin. The watershed area is illustrated in Figure 3. It encompasses about 8,700 acres including the lakes' surfaces. The watershed is mostly forested with extensive waterfront development on Round Lake. Land uses in the watershed were determined in a hydrologic and phosphorus budget study conducted by the Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department in 1999. These are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Schedule of Land Use for Round Lake Water Shed

Land Use	Acres
Row Crop	916
Pasture/Grassland	34
Medium Density Residential	291
Rural Residential	256
Wetlands	155
Forest	3752
Lake Surface Area	3283
Total Watershed Area	8687

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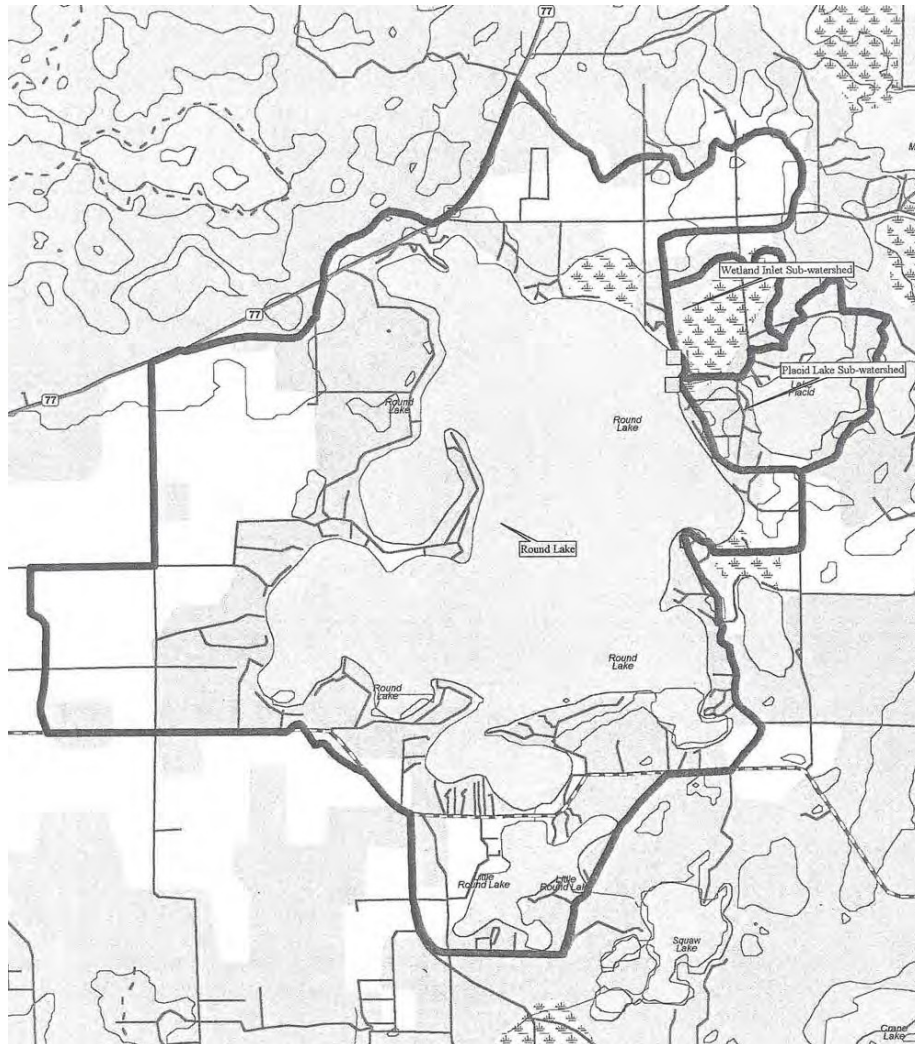


Figure 3: Map of Round Lake Water Shed

Water Quality

Extensive sampling dating from 1995 to the present by the Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department show that the lakes generally have Trophic State Indices for Secchi depth, chl-a and total phosphorus in the oligotrophic category.

In addition, the WI Department of Natural Resources completed a historical study of the Round Lake sediments in 2007. This study assessed how the lake's water quality and rate of sediment accumulation has changed over time. Round Lake's sediment shows a steady, low rate of sediment accumulation until about 15 years ago when the rate began to steadily increase. The report concludes that the recent increase indicates that watershed activities are having a greater impact on the lake. The deposition of various elements found in lawn amendments show that shoreline development is having an impact on the lake. The report further suggests that Round Lake water quality could significantly decline if control measures are not instituted. The study also determined that another change that has occurred in recent years is an increase in the growth of aquatic plants due to nutrient increases since 1960.

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Plant Community

Little Round Lake

The Department of Natural Resources completed an aquatic plant survey using the point intercept method for Little Round Lake in 2005. Results indicate that Little Round Lake has a high diversity of native aquatic plant species and a high level of water clarity that allows plant growth quite deep. Surveyors sampled 352 points and found 32 aquatic plant species at depths up to 23.6 feet. There is extensive coverage of plants in Little Round Lake with 36 percent of the point grid with plants present. Of all sites sampled, over 70 percent had vegetation present. The Simpson Diversity Index for Little Round Lake was 0.90.

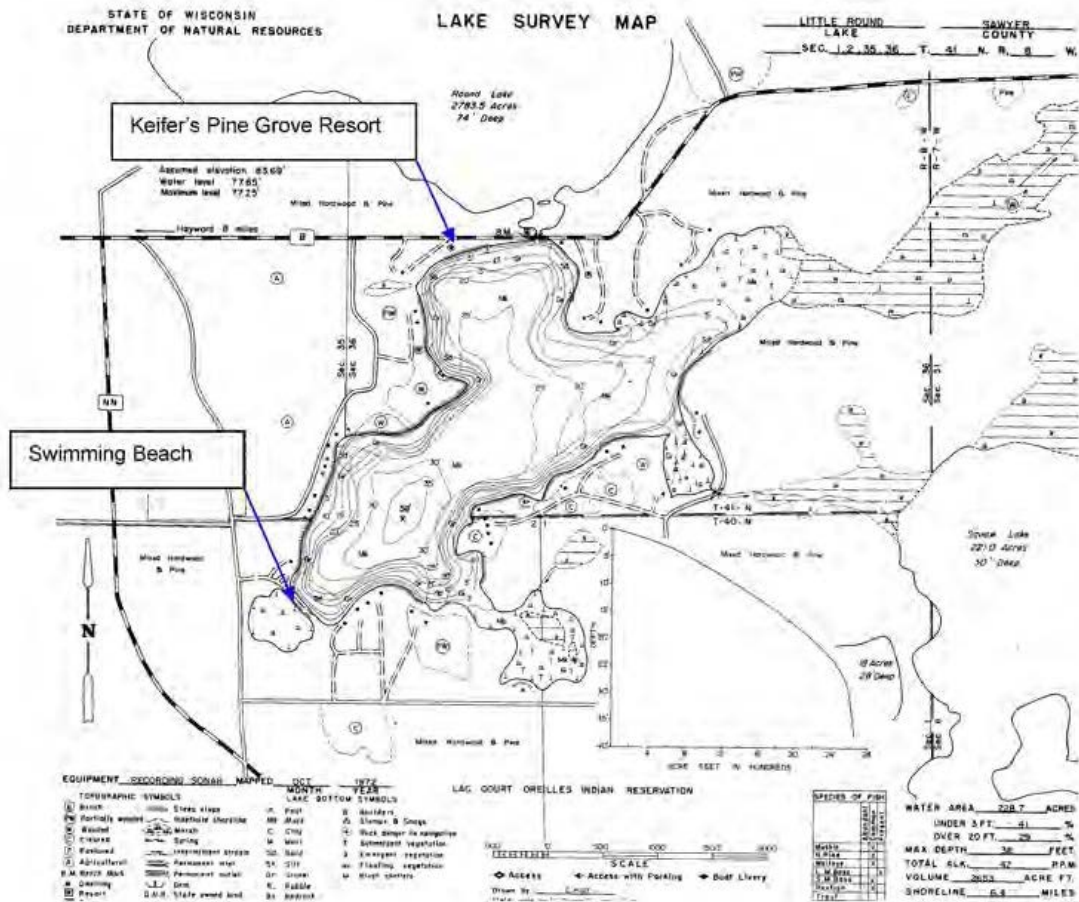


Figure 2. Map of Little Round Lake

Round Lake

The plant growth in Round Lake is very limited. In addition, the littoral zone is very small and limited mostly to a few bays in the lake. The vast majority of Round Lake has a sand/rock substrate, which has limited nutrients. As a result, the potential habitat for plant growth is limited.

The aquatic plant diversity in Round Lake is very high. Although the plant coverage is limited to only 10.8% of the entire lake, the species richness is high at 47 plants. In addition, the Simpson's diversity index is 0.94. This high Simpson's index indicates more diversity within the Round Lake aquatic plant community when compared to other lakes in the same eco-region. A very diverse native plant community can be important in reducing the spread of invasive species. The species that are native can compete with the non-native invasive species. The more diverse the native plant community the better off the lake ecosystem is in preventing colonization of invasive species. No aquatic macrophyte species is dominating the plant community. The plant species abundance is very balanced between many different species. All of the plants that are highest in frequency are desirable plants to have in a lake. The most common macrophyte sampled was fern pondweed (*Potamogeton robbinsii*) at a relative frequency of 13.45%. This was followed by wild celery (*Vallisneria Americana*), bushy pondweed (*Najas flexilis*) and small-stem pondweed (*Potamogeton pusillus*) at relative frequencies of 8.5%, 7.5%, and 7.4% respectively.

One species of special concern was also located in Round Lake. The plant is known as Vasey's pondweed (*Potamogeton vaseyi*). Species of special concern are species that have limited distribution in Wisconsin. They are not endangered or threatened, but are of concern for becoming threatened.

Potamogeton perfoliatus is a species sampled in Round Lake that is generally believed to not be present in Wisconsin. Susan Knight of the Wisconsin DNR, and Dr. Robert Frechman, UW Stevens Point, verified the identification of this sample.

The FQI values for Round Lake are all greater than the median for lakes evaluated in the same eco-region. These results indicate that the habitat and/or sediment characteristics for plants in Round Lake have changed little since human settlement on and around Round Lake.

Round Lake's aquatic plant community is diverse, healthy, and represented by many plants that are intolerant to disturbance. The lake has very limited coverage of many different desirable native plants. As a result, the protection and preservation of these native aquatic plants is paramount. All of these plants contribute greatly to the lake ecosystem, and reducing this already limited plant growth would be very detrimental to the lake and its organisms. Eurasian water milfoil unfortunately is now present in Round Lake. This exotic invasive plant is limited in distribution at this point. Hopefully, the lack of suitable habitat will limit its spread. However, there are a few areas with high nutrient sediments and areas where other native milfoils grow that should be closely monitored. Regardless, the proper management of EWM is important. This management should consider practices that target EWM and preserve the native plant community. In addition, mechanisms need to be put into place to reduce the chances of future exotic invasive species introduction.

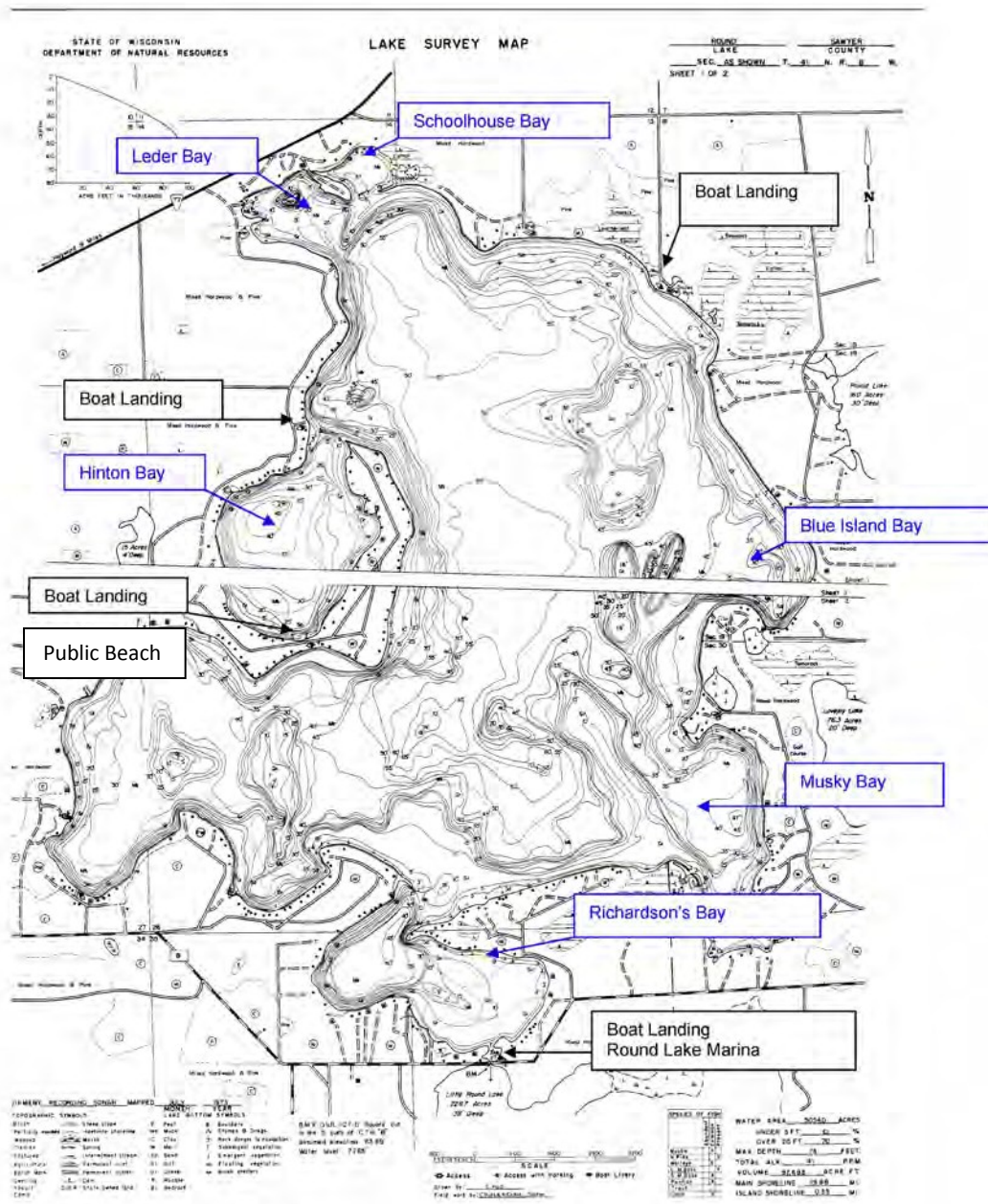


Figure 1. Map of Round Lake

Control Effort History - Eurasian Water Milfoil

The control of Eurasian water milfoil in Round and Little Round Lakes is critical because of the high use and recreational value of the lakes. The high use and multiple access points to lakes increases the potential for spread within the lakes and its introduction into other lakes in the area. Eurasian water milfoil (EWM) was first identified in Round Lake in 1993 and in Little Round Lake in 1998. Herbicide treatment of the Eurasian water milfoil began in 1994. This and subsequent treatments for the lakes are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. The herbicide 2,4-D (brand names Aqua Kleen, Navigate) had been used for treatments at a rate of 100 - 150 pounds per acre up until 2011, when Renovate MaxG was determined to be more effective.

In 2000, 200 Round Lake property owners contributed over \$30,000 for the EWM control program. Up until 2010 when the RLPOA received an AIS grant from the WDNR, the RLPOA had been paying for all of the treatments. There weren't enough funds left in the grant in 2012, so the RLPOA covered the outstanding balance for the treatment which was approximately \$6,000. LPOA submitted an AIS grant application in February, 2013 for the years 2013 through 2015. The grant was not approved, and as a result the RLPOA spent \$17,000 to treat approximately 20 acres of Round and Little Round Lake for Eurasian water milfoil.

RLPOA volunteers are now assisting with treatment efforts by diligently monitoring the littoral zone and reporting EWM locations. Divers also assist with the treatment efforts by hand pulling areas that are too small to be effectively treated with herbicide.

With the assistance of the previous WI DNR AIS grant, the RLPOA has worked with various consultants, applicators, the LCO Tribe, the USACOE as well as with the WI DNR over the last several years in an attempt control EWM plant growth. Previous treatments in the past occurred with limited success. The same areas were repeatedly being treated over and over (as can be seen in Tables 2 and 3).

Through collaboration with all of the above partners during the previous grant, several issues were determined that may have contributed to the lack of EWM treatment success. The first was water chemistry. Round and Little Round Lakes have a high pH. Both of them are routinely above a pH of 8.0. It has now been shown that in waters with a pH above 8, the efficacy of Navigate (the chemical that was routinely used) can drop dramatically. The second item was the size of the treatment area. Residual sampling has shown that dramatic dilution occurs after application and given the large size of the water bodies this is amplified even more. This was now overcome by not creating treatment polygons of less than 0.25 acres and usually including a limited buffer outside of the delineated bed to account for GPS accuracy as well as unforeseen EWM growth on the fringes. The other is that navigate is dosed on lb/acre basis rather than parts per million (ppm) or on an acre-foot basis, which can skew a dosing rate up or down depending upon the depth of water. Based upon the above factors, a new chemical was chosen to be tried on the EWM in 2011. Granular Renovate MaxG was allowed to be tried on the lakes and has shown to be a great success. It is stable in higher pH environments and allows dosing based on a ppm basis taking into account the depth of water the application is occurring in. It should be noted that Renovate MaxG was not approved by the WDNR for treatment in 2013 and other 2-4-D products were used during treatment.

Table 2: Round Lake EWM Treatment schedule

Year	Date of Treatment	Applicator	Locations	Total Acres
1994	6/29/94		Small bay next to marina	1.2
1994	9/14/94		Spot treatments near marina	Spot treatment
1997		Lake Management Inc.	Near boat ramp Round Lake Marina	Spot treatment
1998		Lake Management Inc.	Near boat ramp Round Lake Marina	Spot treatment
1999		Lake Management Inc.	Near boat ramp Round Lake Marina	Spot treatment
1999		Lake Management	Leder Bay	9 acres
2000		Lake Management	Leder Bay	9 acres
2001	No treatment	No treatment		
2002	8/9/02	LCO	Schoolhouse Bay Muskie Bay	.25 acres 100 sq. ft.
2003	8/14/03	LCO	Schoolhouse Bay	.75 acres
2004	8/31/04	LCO	Leder Bay Schoolhouse Bay Busse Landing	.20 acres
2005	6/16/05	LCO	Leder Bay Schoolhouse Bay Musky Bay	.35 .25 .6
2005	9/15/05	LCO	Schoolhouse Bay	3 acres
2006	6/05/06	Northern Aquatic Services	Leder Bay Schoolhouse Bay	6 acres
2007	6/04/07	Northern Aquatic Services	Leder Bay Schoolhouse Bay Hinton Bay Musky Bay	4 acres

2008	6/18/08	Northern Aquatic Service	Hinton Bay Richardson's Bay	7 acres
2009	6/3/09	Northern Aquatic Service	Hinton, Edgewater, Leder and Richardson Bays	5.8 acres
2009	10/8/09	Northern Aquatic Service	Leder and Schoolhouse bay	9.1 acres
2010	6/26/10	Northern Aquatic Service	Many scattered locations	9.9
2011	6/14/11	Bonestroo	Many scattered locations	9.9
2012	6/29/12	Stantec	Many scattered locations	10
2013	7/15/13	Northern Environmental Compliance, Inc.	School House and Leder Bay	20

Table 3: Little Round Lake EWM Treatment Schedule

Year	Date of Treatment	Applicator	Locations	Total Acres
2000		Lake Management	NW Shoreline	2
2001	No treatment	No treatment		
2002	8/9/02	LCO	Keifer's Pine Grove Resort	.01 acres
2004	8/31/04	LCO	Keifer's Pine Grove Resort	.16 acres
2005	9/22/05	LCO		1.0 acre
2006	5/31/06	LWCD	Keifer's Pine Grove Resort	0.3
2008	6/18/08	Northern Aquatic Service		4

2009	6/3/09	Northern Aquatic Service	NE shoreline South Bay	2.6
2010	6/26/10	Northern Aquatic Service	Scattered locations	3
2011	6/14/11	Bonestroo	Many scattered locations	9.9
2012	6/29/12	Stantec	Mid-lake bar	2
2013	7/15/13	Northern Environmental Compliance, Inc.	County B shoreline	2

Section VI: A.7.b: Problem to be addressed by Project

The overall problems to be addressed by the project are to reduce the threat of aquatic invasive species, particularly EWM, from negatively impacting the native flora and fauna of Round and Little Round Lake and to minimize the potential for EWM to be transferred to other area lakes. Round and Little Round Lakes are a top destination in Sawyer County for a multitude of recreational activities. The lakes see a very high amount of transient boaters increasing the chances for the introduction of AIS into them and in the same token having EWM spread to other lakes in the surrounding area.

EWM was first discovered in Round Lake in 1994. Since then, it has been a concern of the property owners, Sawyer County and the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe. Through a successful shoreline volunteering monitoring program, additional EWM infestations have been discovered that have never been treated before. Treatments that originally started out as spot treatments have now expanded in size to over 10 acres requiring annual treatment. These areas grew in size and required annual treatments because the previous herbicide being used was not particularly effective. A new and effective herbicide has now shown positive results and these habitually problematic areas need to be treated with the effective herbicide to bring the EWM under control.

The goals and objectives identified in this project provide for a solid foundation to address the problems and are consistent with the approved WDNR aquatic plant management plan for Round and Little Round Lakes. This project will utilize the recommendations and information presented in the aquatic plant management plan and will build upon and continue the success from the previous WI DNR AIS grant.

Section VI: A.7.c: Project Goals and Objectives

The specific goals and objectives that this project will address are indicated below. All of these goals and objectives are specified in the DNR approved aquatic plant management plan for Round and Little Round Lakes.

Goal 1) *Eurasian water milfoil growth is kept at a minimal level.*

Minimal levels as specified in the aquatic plant management plan are defined as less than 0.2% of Round Lake or 6 acres and less than 1.0% of Little Round Lake or 2.5 acres

Objective: Control EWM using established treatment thresholds and methods.

Objective: Identify locations of EWM plants and beds and monitor the effectiveness of control methods.

Objective: Obtain effective control while minimizing negative effects on native plants.

Objective: Minimize spread of EWM within and between the lakes.

Goal 2) *Purple loosestrife, curly leaf pondweed, flowering rush, zebra mussels and other aquatic invasive species do not establish and spread.*

Objective: Lake residents can identify potential invasive species and/or know who to contact for identification.

Objective: Monitor for the presence of each species.

Objective: Control aquatic invasive species if identified on the lake.

Goal 3) *The lakes' diverse native plant communities are preserved.*

Objective: Minimize removal of native plants from waterfront corridors

Objective: Control methods selectively target invasive species avoiding impacts to native plants.

Goal 4) *Lake residents must understand the importance of native aquatic plants, the means to protect them, and the threat of aquatic invasive species.*

Objective: The Round Lake Property Owners Association will implement an aggressive, effective education effort.

Section VI: A.7.d: Description of Methods and Activities

This section presents detailed methods and actions to accomplish the goals and objectives.

Goal 1) *Eurasian water milfoil growth is kept at a minimal level.*

An adaptive management approach will be employed concerning the treatment of EWM. The EWM treatment areas, standards, and methods will be reviewed each year to see if they are effective and cost efficient. Changes may be made to the treatment approach based upon project results. Significant changes will be documented as brief addendums to the aquatic plant management plan to be reviewed by the RLPOA Board, the APM committee, and the Department of Natural Resources.

The “Adopt-a-Shoreline” program previously established will be continued using RLPOA volunteers. This program is based upon the Citizen-based Monitoring Network protocols and will properly train volunteers to identify AIS and conduct surveillance monitoring on designated portions of shoreline. The volunteers will monitor their designated shoreline at least twice per month from Mid May – August and report their findings to the APM consultant. Any areas of suspected AIS will be marked using GPS and a sample collected and submitted to the APM consultant for verification.

The following standards will be used as guidelines for determining the type of control methods to be implemented for the treatment of Eurasian water milfoil in both lakes:

Standard	Method
Bed of EWM >500 sq. ft. Average rake density >= 2	Herbicide treatment
Bed of EWM >500 sq. ft. Average rake density < 2	Diver pulling Monitor density this bed each spring and late summer (AIS Coordinator/consultant)
Sporadic EWM growth (less than 500 square feet)	Hand pulling (residents) or Diver pulling Monitor density this bed each spring and late summer (AIS Coordinator/consultant)

If **herbicide treatment** is determined to be the treatment method, the following procedure will be

followed:

- The RLPOA board hires an APM Consultant to coordinate herbicide treatment activities in coordination with the Sawyer County AIS Coordinator.
- APM Consultant communicates with County AIS Coordinator regarding availability for pre and post treatment monitoring.
- APM Consultant completes (or subcontracts) pre-treatment monitoring if AIS Coordinator is not available. Monitoring is to be completed according to DNR methods in May. *Note: DNR protocol will be followed for all pre and post treatment monitoring.* Areas of special concern for the survey will be identified based upon past growth patterns and confirmed locations of EWM. Pre and post monitoring will result in maps of EWM locations, including size of bed and rake density to be used to determine EWM treatment areas.
- If County AIS Coordinator completed pre-treatment monitoring, provides recommended treatment areas from maps of confirmed locations of EWM along with size and measured density to APM Consultant in late May.
- APM Consultant ensures that DNR permit applications are completed in a timely manner in consultation with County AIS Coordinator (February or March).
- APM Consultant arranges contract for the treatment of areas that meet plan standards in consultation with County AIS Coordinator and the RLPOA board.
- Contractor treats Eurasian water milfoil beds as identified for treatment early in the season
- APM Consultant completes (or subcontracts) post treatment monitoring according to DNR methods. (late July/August)
- If County AIS Coordinator completed post treatment monitoring, provides recommended treatment areas from maps of confirmed locations of EWM along with size and measured density to APM Consultant in late August (or maybe later in the fall).

If ***diver hand-pulling*** is determined to be the treatment method, the following procedure will be followed:

- The APM Consultant will coordinate EWM diver activities, and a lead EWM Diver Coordinator Volunteer may be designated.
- APM Consultant or lead EWM Diver Coordinator obtains a list of potential divers.
- APM Consultant or lead EWM Diver Coordinator contacts divers to assess interest.
- APM Consultant arranges training for EWM Divers if there is enough interest around the lake.
- If there is not enough interest among volunteer divers, APM Consultant investigates and pursues options for hiring divers to pull EWM.
- APM Consultant develops low density and sporadic EWM area list each spring in late May (following

pre-treatment survey) and on a monthly basis during ice-free months.

- APM Consultant or EWM Diver Coordinator informs volunteer divers of EWM locations to pull or contracts with diver service in cooperation with RLPOA board.
- Treatment locations and results (how big of an area was covered? approximately how much EWM was removed?) are recorded by divers, reported to the APM Consultant and provided to the County AIS Coordinator and RLPOA board
- The following protocol will be used for resident hand-pulling:
The APM Consultant or Sawyer County AIS Coordinator instructs residents in proper hand-pulling techniques which will encompass the following:
 1. pull complete EWM plant and root;
 2. net or second person to collect;
 3. remove plant fragments away from the water (composting is fine);
 4. Instruction may occur at annual meetings or workshops or be distributed in newsletter, the RLPOA web site, or special mailings.

Goal 2) Purple loosestrife, curly leaf pondweed, flowering rush, zebra mussels and other aquatic invasive species do not establish and spread.

Implement a Clean Boats/Clean Waters program at the most used boat landing on Round Lake from June – August with assistance from appropriate DNR and/or UWEX staff. This program will be coordinated by the APM coordinator and carried out with paid staff.

Round and Little Round are also important resources for the LCO Reservation. Therefore, tribal wardens will also patrol the landings on a regular basis to inspect boats and trailers for AIS when a Clean Boats/Clean Waters inspector is not present. If trailers at the landing are found to have macrophytes present on them, cards will be left on the vehicles informing them of the AIS rules and to remove all macrophytes before trailering their boats.

Ensure that highly visible signage is present at all boat landings informing users of the landings about aquatic invasive species and warnings about spreading them.

Distribute information to Adopt-A-Shoreline Volunteers regarding common invasive species and who to contact if these species are suspected.

Goal 3) The lakes' diverse native plant communities are preserved.

Recommend hand removal only (not herbicides) if needed to maintain access for swimming and navigation.

Limit hand clearing to a thirty foot access corridor except that invasive species may be removed along the entire shoreline by hand.

RLPOA sponsored EWM treatment will selectively control EWM by using approved herbicide early in the season before native plants are actively growing.

Goal 4) Lake residents must understand the importance of native aquatic plants, the means to protect them, and the threat of aquatic invasive species.

Implement the education plan detailed below.

Target audience: Lake residents & Boat landing visitors

Message:

- Explain EWM treatment strategy and importance of timing. It is not possible to eradicate Eurasian water milfoil once it is established in our lakes.
Our plan is geared to minimize the growth and spread of this invasive plant.
- Describe the importance of native plants to the lakes.
- Describe how lake residents and users can best preserve native plants – no wake near shore, only limited clearing/raking for dock access and swimming, preventing introduction of invasive species, etc.
- Plant identification information for invasive species such as EWM, purple loosestrife, curly leaf pondweed, and zebra mussels. Include color photos and distinguishing characteristics for identification.
- How to protect natives while controlling invasive species
- Provide maps of EWM locations and areas of native plants of special concern to residents to avoid boating through these areas
- DNR permits are required for any aquatic herbicide application – including herbicides available on-line and shown in magazine advertisements. Fines may result if herbicides are applied without the appropriate permit.
- It is ok to hand pull Eurasian water milfoil along your entire shoreline. You must be confident in your identification of invasive plant species. And, you must be very careful to remove any plant fragments from the water.
- It is ok to compost Eurasian water milfoil well away from the water and use the compost in your garden.
- Describe suitable habitat for invasive species like flowering rush and purple loosestrife.
- Identify who to contact for suspected Eurasian water milfoil (and other aquatic invasive species) locations.
- Property owners can hand pull or rake aquatic plants (or hire someone else to do this) in an area up to 30 feet wide along the shoreline that they own. This activity should be minimized to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive (weedy) aquatic plants in the cleared areas.

Methods (*UWEX/DNR informational materials and staff resources will be used whenever possible.*)

- Web site
- Newsletter
- Annual meetings
- Special mailings (including packets of info to new property owners)
- Workshops and training
- Boat landing signage

Section VI: A.7.e: Project Products/Deliverables

The products and deliverables that will result from this project are many.

They include:

- Additional AIS are kept from entering the lake
- The spread of AIS to other nearby lakes is minimized
- Volunteer adopt-a-shoreline program continued to locate in a timely manner and effectively monitor AIS infestations
- Pre and post-treatment surveys and maps of EWM infestations following DNR protocol
- DNR permit applications for EWM treatment are completed and submitted in a timely manner
- Treatment of EWM infestations following the criteria established in the aquatic plant management plan for Round and Little Round Lakes
- EWM growth will be maintained at 6 acres or less in Round Lake and 2.5 acres or less in Little Round Lake
- Negative impacts to native plants will be minimized
- Lakeshore residents and divers will be trained to identify aquatic plants and on the proper removal of EWM
- Low density and sporadic EWM area list to prioritize areas for diver and hand removal
- Clean Boats/Clean Waters program implemented at two boat landings on Round Lake and data entered into SWIMS
- Signs/information centers maintained at all boat landings on both lakes
- Lake residents will understand the importance of natural aquatic plants, how to protect them and the threat that AIS pose through an aggressive education effort
- Timely updates on the RLPOA website regarding EWM control efforts and other pertinent educational material
- Presentations given at annual property owners meetings
- AIS and educational material included in the RLPOA newsletter
- Special mailings (including packets of information to new property owners on the lake)
- Workshops and training for residents to properly identify AIS

Section VI: A.7.f: Description of Data to be Collected

Various types of data will be collected during the project period. One of the key types of data that will be collected will be the locations of the EWM infestations. Data will be collected through pre and post-treatment surveys following established DNR protocol for these surveys. Location data of EWM infestations will also be collected by adopt-a-shoreline volunteers. These volunteers will be trained to identify AIS and record any locations found using GPS. This data will then be given to the Aquatic Plant Management Consultant who will then update the maps of EWM locations on both of the lakes. These maps will be used for permit applications and to track progress in controlling and reducing the total amount of EWM in Round Lake and Little Round Lake.

Clean Boats, clean Waters data will be collected and submitted to SWIMS at the end of each season.

Section VI: A.7.g: Existing and Proposed Partnerships

Sawyer County Zoning and Conservation Department

The Round Lake Property Owners Association has a strong working relationship with the Sawyer County land and Water Conservation Department (SCLWCD). The Sawyer County Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator will also be heavily involved in implementing this project.

Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department (LCOCD)

The Round Lake Property Owners Association has worked with the LCOCD on many projects on both Round and Little Round Lake. The LCOCD will continue to collect water quality samples on the lake to assess water quality conditions. This will help to assess the effectiveness of the educational aspects of this project regarding efforts property owners can do to minimize their impacts on the water quality. The LCOCD also presents many educational talks at association meetings. The LCOCD is heavily vested in Round and Little Round Lakes due to their cultural significance to the Tribe. The LCOCD will be assisting with the pre and post EWM surveys and will also be providing a 3rd party assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation and results of this project. Tribal wardens will also be patrolling boat landings and leaving informational cards with vehicles/trailers found to have aquatic macrophytes on them.

Sawyer County Lakes Forum

The Round Lake Property Owners Association is a member of the Sawyer County Lakes Forum. The association has worked with the forum to support shoreland zoning ordinances in Sawyer County and other efforts of the forum to help minimize runoff and improve the quality of lakes in Sawyer County.

Clean Boats Clean Waters

The Round Lake Property Owners Association will take advantage of the training and procedures offered by this program to implement a successful Clean Boats Clean Waters program at the busiest boat landing on Round Lake.

University of Wisconsin Extension

The Round Lake Property Owners Association will utilize the vast amounts of educational resources and materials provided by the extension to help educate its members.

Section VI: A.7.h: Role of Project in Planning and Management of Lake

This project supplements and builds upon the recommendations provided in the WDNR approved aquatic plant management plan for Round and Little Round Lakes. Portions of this plan have already been implemented. Accomplishments of the goals indicated in this project will provide for a major step in protecting the ecological integrity of the lakes and minimize the chance for AIS being transported within and to other nearby lakes. Successful implementation of this project will also significantly reduce the financial burden of the lake association in dealing with EWM.

Both Round Lake and Little Round Lake are also a significant resource for the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. Accomplishment of the goals and objectives specified in this project are directly correlated with and supplement the efforts by the Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department in managing the lakes for their tribal members.

Section VI: A.7.i: Timetable for Implementation of Key Activities

Action Items	Timeline	2014	2015	2016	Responsible Parties
Eurasian Water Milfoil Management					
Identify locations with EWM present	May – Aug.	X	X	X	Adopt-A- Shoreline Volunteers
Provide support for APM volunteers (reminders, confirmation, mapping)	Ongoing	X	X	X	APM Consultant
EWM bed confirmation and mapping (record location, date, bed density if appl.)	Ongoing	X	X	X	APM Consultant OR Sawyer AIS Coord.
Identify potential treatment areas, solicit EWM treatment contract bids	February	X	X	X	APM Consultant OR Sawyer AIS Coord.
Apply for APM permits	Feb/March each treatment year	X	X	X	APM Consultant Contractor DNR
Conduct pre and post treatment monitoring	May July/Aug	X	X	X	APM Consultant
Notify contractor re: final treatment areas	Late May/	X	X	X	APM Consultant
Supervise contractor	Early June				
Treat EWM according to plan standards	Late May/ Early June	X	X	X	Contractor
Assess diver interest and coordinate diver pulling (obtain EWM maps)	May – September	X	X	X	APM Consultant Diver Coord.
Report diver pulling areas and results	Monthly June September	X	X	X	APM Consultant Diver Coord.

AIS Prevention					
Clean Boats/Clean Waters	Late May – Early September	X	X	X	APM Consultant CBCW staff
Tribal patrols of boat landings	Late May – Early September	X	X	X	LCO Tribal Wardens
Distribute info to Adopt-A-Shoreline Volunteers (handouts and workshops)	Ongoing	X	X	X	APM Consultant Sawyer AIS Coord. UWEX
APM Education					
Update web site information	Ongoing	X	X	X	RLPOA
Newsletter articles and special mailings	Ongoing	X	X	X	RLPOA
Annual meeting presentations	Annually	X	X	X	APM Consultant
Plant ID and hand pulling workshops	Annually	X	X	X	APM Consultant Sawyer AIS Coord.
Ensure funding is available to implement plan	Ongoing	X	X	X	RLPOA Board
Apply for AIS grant funding	February or August			X	APM Consultant

Section VI: A.7.j: Plan for Sharing Project Results

Project results will be shared through various media and agencies which include the following:

- Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department
- Sawyer County Zoning and Conservation Department
- Round Lake Property Owners Association via presentations at their annual meeting, newsletter, website and special mailings
- Sawyer County Lakes forum via a presentation at one of their annual general membership meetings
- Sawyer County Record Newspaper
- Boat landing signage and kiosks
- WI DNR Lake Coordinator
- Final report to WI DNR

Notice: Use of this form is required by the DNR for any application filed pursuant to ch. NR 198, Wis. Adm. Code. Personal information collected on this form, including such data as your name, address, phone number, etc., will be used for management and enforcement of DNR programs, and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. Information may be made accessible to requesters under Wisconsin's Open Records laws (s. 19.32-19.39, Wis. Stats.) and requirements.

Section I: Application Type

Check one:

- Education, Prevention & Planning Early Detection & Response Established Infestation Control

Legislative District Numbers		To determine your legislative district, go to http://165.189.139.210/WAML/ Type in complete address, next screen shows information.
Senate	Assembly	
25	74	

Section II: Applicant Information

Applicant Round Lake Property Owners Association, Inc.			Type of Eligible Applicants		
Waterbody Name Round Lake, Little Round Lake			<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Gov't Unit
Project County/Township/Section/Range Sawyer/Round Lake, Hayward /T41N/R7-8W			<input type="checkbox"/> City	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Dist.	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Org.
			<input type="checkbox"/> Village	<input type="checkbox"/> Dist.	<input type="checkbox"/> College, School, etc.
			<input type="checkbox"/> Town	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assoc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal
			<input type="checkbox"/> State		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Authorized Representative Named by Resolution Daniel Kollodge			Project Contact Name Daniel D Tyrolt		
Authorized Representative Title Secretary			Project Contact Title Environmental Engineer		
Address 645 Dorland Road S			Address 8879N Old Hwy 27		
City Maplewood	State MN	ZIP Code 55119	City Hayward	State WI	ZIP Code 54843
Daytime Phone (area code) (651) 407-4017	Evening Phone (area code) (651) 741-1340		Daytime Phone (area code) (715) 699-0641	Evening Phone (area code) (715) 634-2353	
E-mail Address dankollodge@comcast.net			E-Mail Address danieltyrolt@centurytel.net		

Mail Check to: (if different from applicant)

Name and Title		Address	
Organization		City	State ZIP Code

For DNR Use Only

Application Type	Date Received	Date Reviewed (AIS/LC/RC)	AIS/Lake /River Coordinator Approval /Date
Waterbody ID#	Adequate Public Access <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Environmental Grants Specialist Approval / Date	
Eligible Project <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Eligible Applicant <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Project Priority Rank	Research / Demo Project <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Prior Grant Award(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Fiscal Year(s)	Amount Received To Date \$	Project Awarded <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Control Grant Application

Form 8700-307 (5/09)

Page 2 of 3

Section III: Project Information

Project Title Round & Little Round Lake Aquatic Invasive Species Control Project		Proposed Ending Date 12/31/16	
Other Management Units	Letter of Support	Other Management Units	Letter of Support
1. Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section IV: Public Access

Number of Public Vehicle Trailer Parking Spaces Available at Public Access Sites:	72
Number of Public Access Sites Including Boat Launches and Walk-ins:	5

Section V: Cost Estimate and Grant Request

Section V must be completed or application will be returned. Details in support of Section V are welcome.

	Project Costs		
	Column 1 Cash Costs	Column 2 Donated Value	DNR Use Only
1. Salaries, wages and employee benefits	12,000.00	19,674.00	
2. Consulting services	19,025.00		
3. Purchased services--printing and mailing			
4. Other purchased services (specify): <i>AIS treatment</i>	92,500.00		
5. Plant material			
6. Supplies (specify)			
7. Depreciation on equipment			
8. Hourly equipment use charges		21,840.00	
9. State Lab of Hygiene (SLOH) Costs			
10. Non-SLOH Lab Costs			
11. Other (specify)			
12. Subtotals (sum each column)	123,525.00	41,514.00	
13. Total Project Cost Estimate (sum of column 1 plus sum of column 2)	165,039.00		
14. State Share Requested (up to 75% of total costs may be requested)	72,772.50 <i>82,519.50</i>		

Subject to the following maximum grant amounts:

- Education, Prevention and Planning Projects--up to \$150,000
- Early Detection and Response Projects--up to \$20,000
- Established Infestation Control Projects--up to \$200,000

Section VI: Attachments (check all that are included)

A. For all applicants: (Refer to instructions for applicability.)

- 1. Authorizing resolution
- 2. Letters of support
- 3. Map of project location and boundaries
- 4. Lake map or river segment with public access sites identified (per Section IV of this application)
- 5. Itemized breakdown of expenses
- 6. For projects that entail sending samples to the State Laboratory of Hygiene (SLOH) only: a completed SLOH Projected Cost Form
- 7. Project scope/description:
 - a. Description of project area
 - b. Description of problem to be addressed by project
 - c. Discussion of project goals and objectives
 - d. Description of methods and activities
 - e. Description of project products or deliverables
 - f. Description of data to be collected, if applicable
 - g. Description of existing and proposed partnerships
 - h. Discussion of role of project in planning and/or management of lake
 - i. Timetable for implementation of key activities
 - j. Plan for sharing project results
 - k. Other information in support of project not described above

B. For applicants that are Lake Management Organizations (LMOs), River Management Organizations (RMOs) or Qualified Non-profit Organizations:

- 1. For first time applicant LMOs/RMOs only: A completed Form 8700-226 (Lake Association Organizational Application) or 8700-287 (River Management Organization Application)
- 2. For first time applicant Qualified Nonprofit Organizations only: Copy of IRS 501(c)(3) determination letter and copies of your Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws
- 3. List of national and/or statewide organizations with which you are affiliated
- 4. List of board members' names, including municipality and county of residence. Designate officers
- 5. Documentation of current financial status
- 6. Brochures, newsletters, annual reports or other information about your organization

C. Education, Prevention and Planning Projects: (No additional attachments required.)

D. Early Detection and Response Projects:

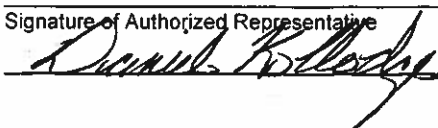
- 1. APM Permit application

E. Established Infestation Control Projects:

- 1. Management Plan
- 2. APM Permit application (will be submitted when pre-treatment survey completed)

Section VII: Certification

I certify that information in this application and all its attachments are true and correct and in conformity with applicable Wis. Statutes.

Print/Type Name of Authorized Representative Daniel Kollodge	Title of Authorized Representative Secretary
Signature of Authorized Representative 	Date Signed 7/31/2013

Section VI: B.3

List of organizations the Round Lake Property Owners Association is affiliated with:

1. Wisconsin Association of Lakes
2. University of Wisconsin Extension Lakes Program
3. Couderay Waters Regional Land Trust, Inc
4. Sawyer County Lakes Forum

Section VI: B.4.

Round Lake Property Owners Association Board Members and Officers

Tom Wolf
President
Hayward, WI Sawyer County

Jim Purdin
Vice-President
Hayward, WI Sawyer County

Tom Kintzinger
Treasurer
Hayward, WI Sawyer County

Daniel Kollodge
Secretary
Maplewood, MN Ramsey County

Bob Sosnowski
Hayward, WI Sawyer County

Bruce McMillin
Hayward, WI Sawyer County

Jack Gardner
Hayward, WI Sawyer County

Alan Reinemann
Hayward, WI Sawyer County

Bill Cadogan
Hayward, WI Sawyer County

1/26/13

Alex Smith
AIS Coordinator;
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
810 W. Maple St.
Spooner, WI 54801

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Conservation Department is fully supportive of the Round Lake Property Owners Association application for a WI DNR Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant. Round and Little Round Lakes are important resources to the LCO Tribe and our department has been doing a substantial amount of sampling and research on these lakes in efforts to better manage and protect these valuable resources. Our department is also very involved with educating the property owners regarding water quality issues and invasive species. We routinely give educational presentations at association meetings and will continue to do so with a focus on EWM and other AIS as outlined in this application.

We are pleased to see this project which includes many tasks that will protect the lake from further AIS infestations and reduce the current amount of Eurasian Water Milfoil. Round Lake is one of the most heavily used lakes in Sawyer County and the efforts outlined in this project will also help prevent AIS from spreading to other lakes in the area, many of which are on the LCO Reservation. We have been partners with the RLPOA association on many occasions for various projects and I am confident that with the funding of this project that all of our efforts combined will help to build a solid foundation for protecting the lakes.

Sincerely,

Daniel D. Tyrolt
LCO Conservation Department; Director

Sawyer County Lakes Forum

Waldo Asp, President

P.O. Box 20

Hayward, WI 54843

January 22, 2013

Mr. Alex Smith
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
810 W. Maple St.
Spooner, WI 54801

RE: Letter of support for the Round Lake Property Owners Association 2013 AIS Established Population Control grant proposal

The board of directors of the Sawyer County Lakes Forum is unanimously in support of the 2013 AIS grant project proposed by the Round Lake Property Owners Association. The Forum is pleased to see this project which includes many tasks that will protect the lake from further AIS infestations and reduce the current amount of Eurasian Water Milfoil. Round Lake is one of the most highly used recreational lakes in Sawyer County and this project will help prevent aquatic invasive species from spreading to other lakes in the County.

The Sawyer County Lakes Forum represents lake associations and individuals throughout Sawyer County. Our organization initiates and supports projects to preserve and protect water bodies in the county. Lake associations that provide information, publicize procedures, recruit volunteers for monitoring, conduct training assistance and collect data are specially recognized for their environmental conservation and preservation service.

This Round Lake Property Owners Association 2013 AIS grant proposal project will play an important role in educating the public and protecting the water resources of Sawyer County.

Sincerely,

Waldo B. Asp, President
Sawyer County Lakes Forum

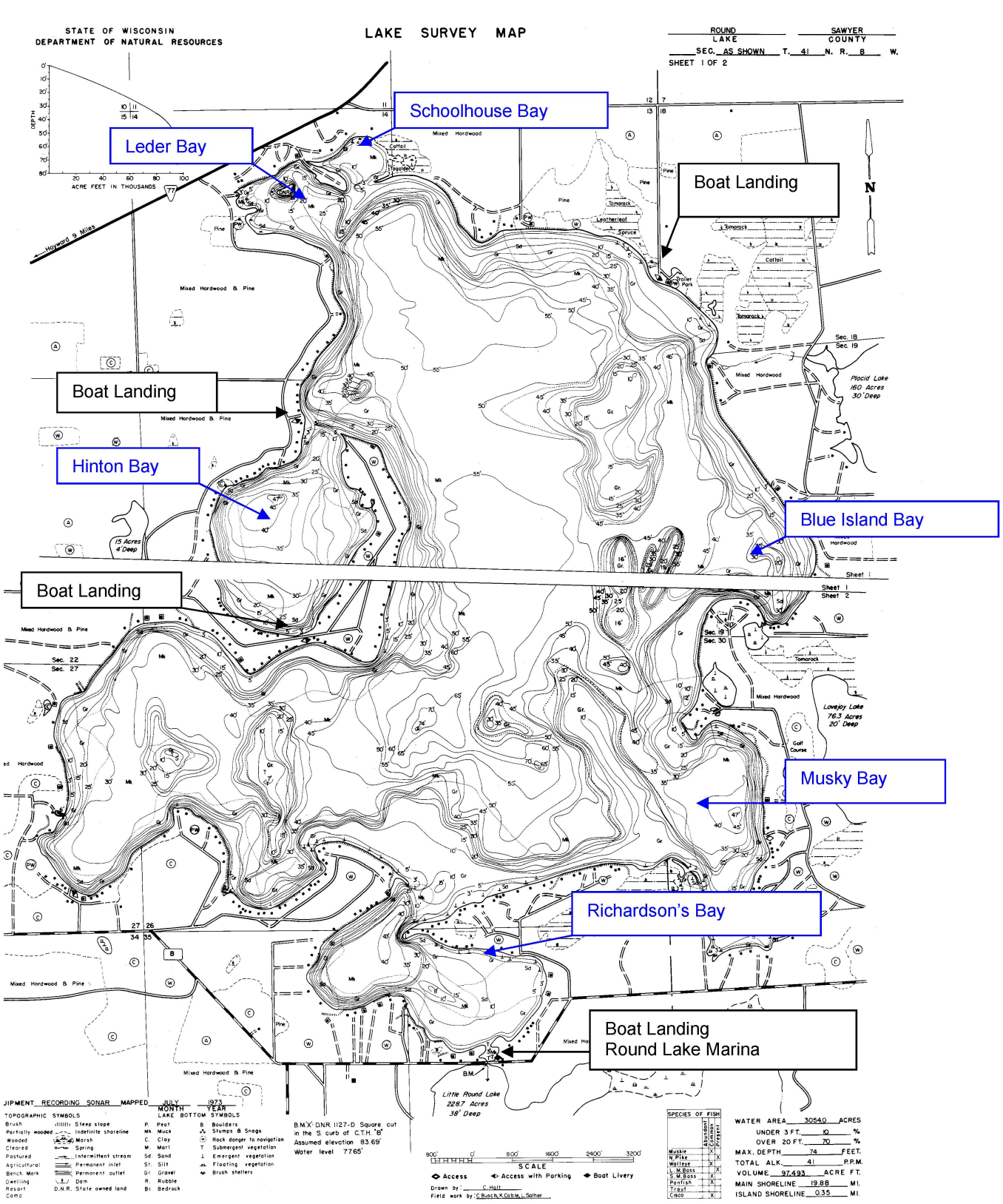
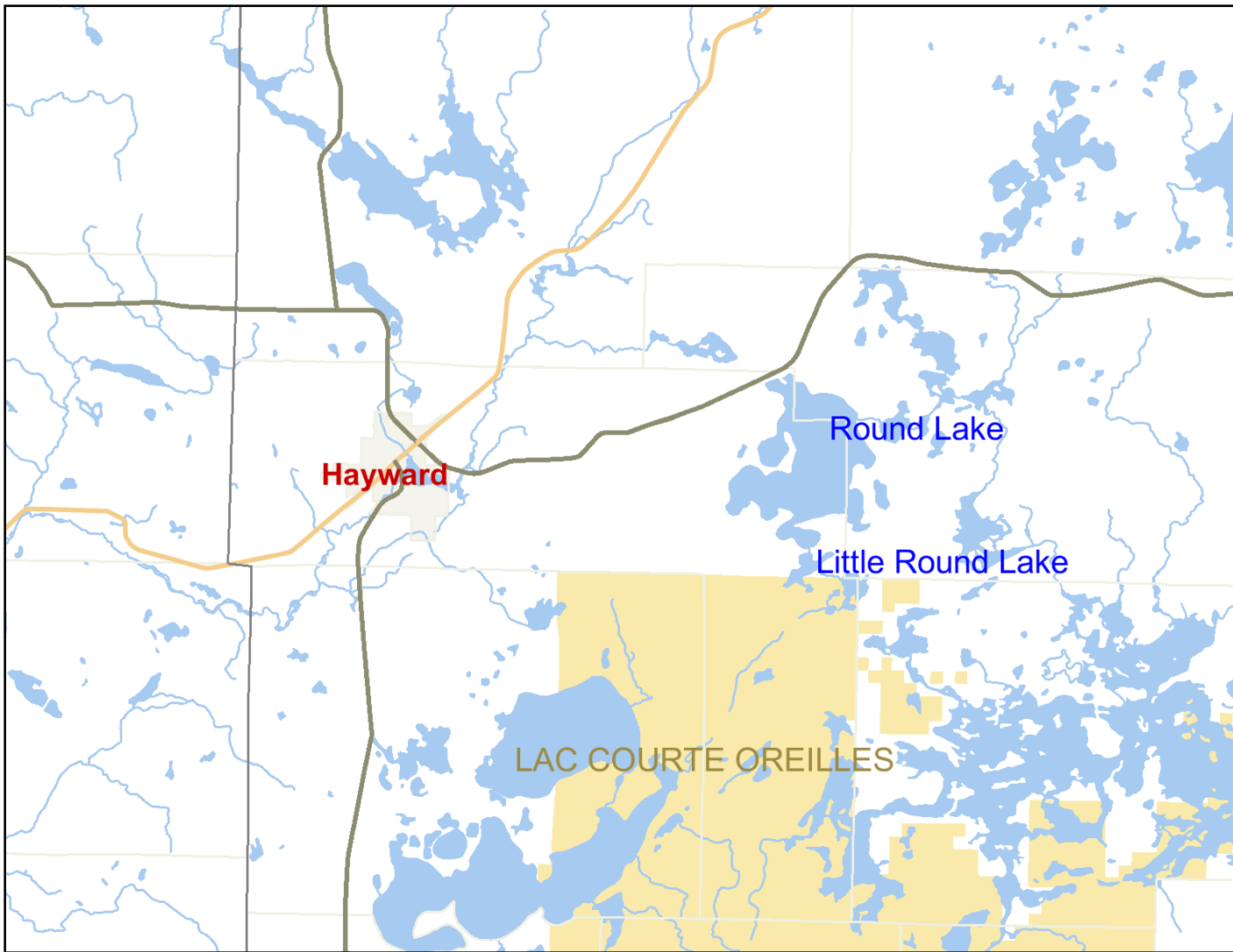


Figure 1. Map of Round Lake

Project Location



Legend

- County Boundaries
- Major Highways
 - Interstate
 - US Highway
 - State Highway
- Civil Towns
 - Civil Town
- 100K Open Water
- 100K Rivers and Streams
- Cities and Villages
 - Village
 - City
- Native American Lands

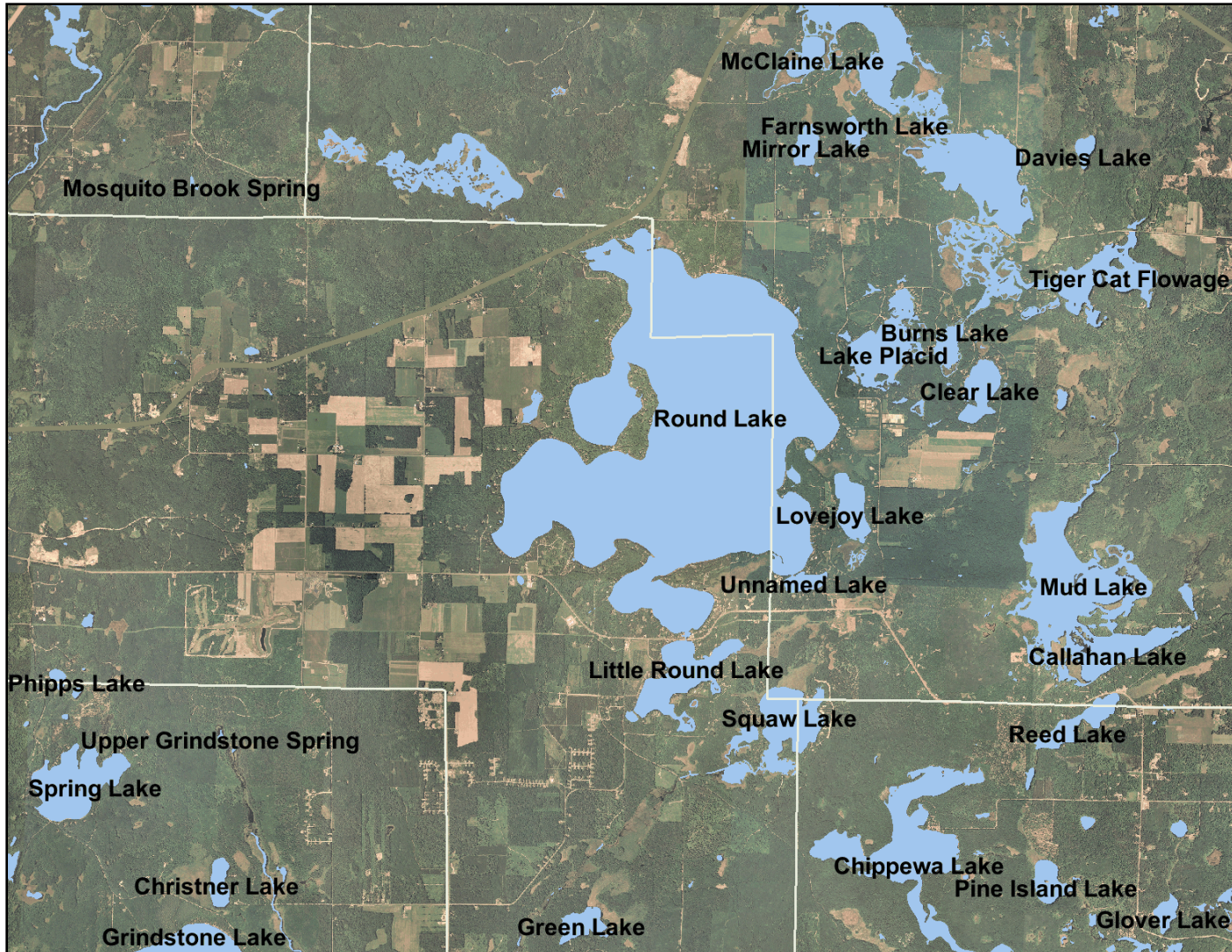
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Scale: 1:208,816



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Plan Area



Legend

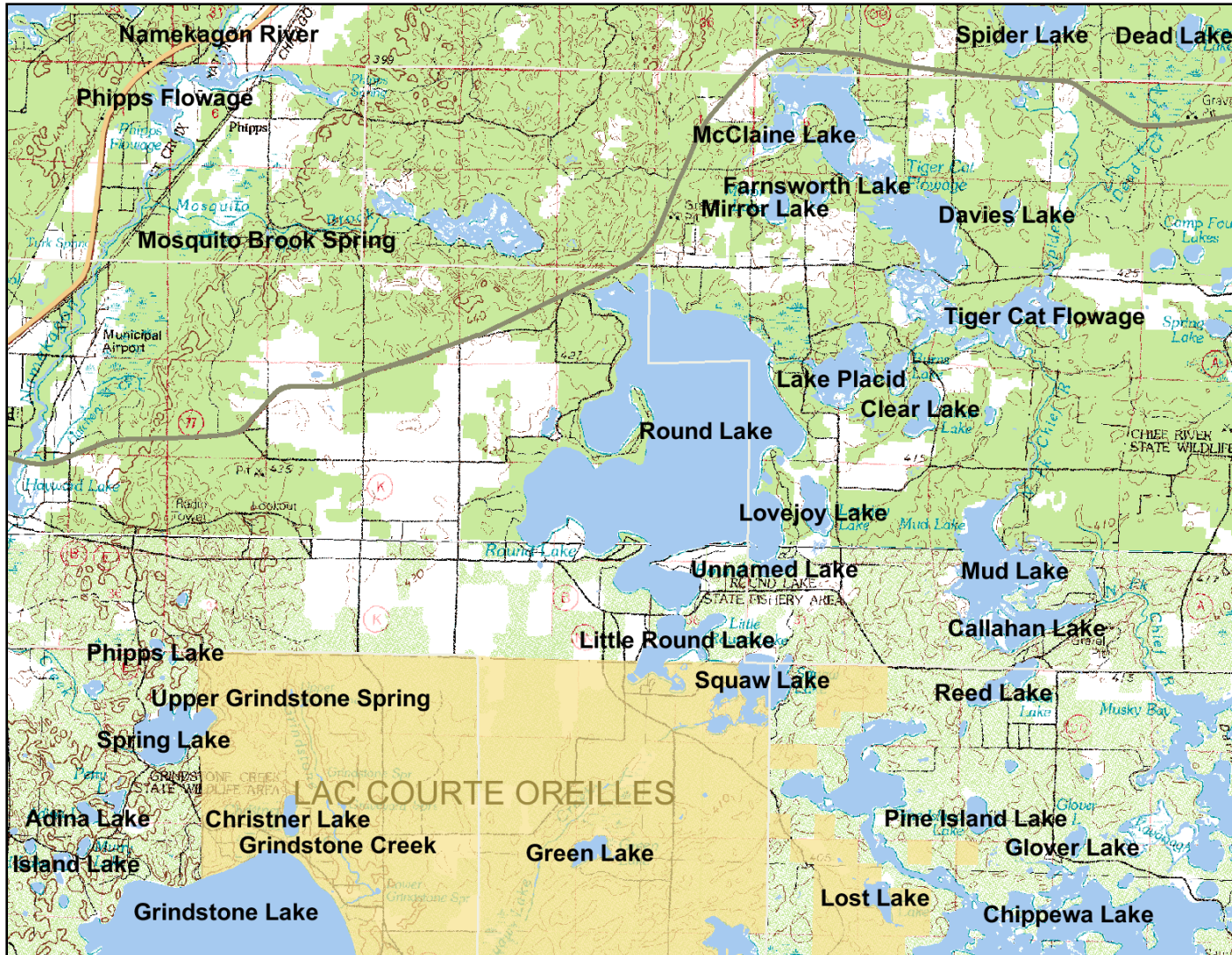
- County Boundaries
- Major Highways
 - ⚡ Interstate
 - 🛣️ US Highway
 - 🛣️ State Highway
- Civil Towns
 - Civil Town
 - 24K Open Water
 - Cities and Villages
 - Village
 - City



Scale: 1:91,416

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Topographic Map Plan Area



Legend

- County Boundaries
- Major Highways**
- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Civil Towns**
- Civil Town
- 24K Open Water
- Cities and Villages**
- Village
- City
- Native American Lands



Scale: 1:110,539

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Section VI: A.5: Itemized Budget for Round and Little Round Lake Established Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant

Action Items	Cost/hours 2014	Cost/Hours 2015	Cost/Hours 2016	Total Hours	Line Item Total	RLPOA Donated	RLPOA Cash Payment
Eurasian Water Milfoil Management							
Adopt-a-shoreline volunteers Identify locations with EWM present + training	480 hours	480 hours	480 hours	1440 hours@ \$12.00/hr	\$17,280	\$17,280	
Adopt-a-shoreline volunteers in-kind boat usage (\$280/day)	160 hours	160 hours	160 hours	480 hours@ \$35/hr	\$16,800	\$16,800	
EWM bed confirmation and mapping (Record location, date, bed density if appl.)	\$300	\$300	\$300		\$900		
Apply for APM permits/riparian notification	\$875	\$875	\$875		\$2,625		
Conduct pre and post treatment monitoring	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000		\$9,000		
Treat EWM with Herbicide according to plan standards	20 acres @ \$1,850/acre	15 acres @ \$1,850/acre	15 acres @ \$1,850/acre	50 acres @ \$1,850/acre	\$92,500		\$41,500
Treat EWM per plan protocol/Diver hand pulling (2 dives/yr x 6 divers x 8 hr/dive)	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500		\$4,500		
Diver in-kind boat usage (\$280/day) (3 boats/dive x2 dives x1 day dive)	6 days	6 days	6 days	18 days	\$5,040	\$5,040	
AIS Prevention							
Clean Boats/Clean Waters (1 landing)	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000		\$12,000		
Distribute info to Adopt-A-Shoreline Volunteers (handouts and workshops)	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours	24 hour@ \$30.00/hr	\$720 ⁽¹⁾	\$720 ⁽¹⁾	
APM Education							
Update web site information	12 hours	12 hours	12 hours	36 hour@ 12.00/hr	\$432	\$432	
Newsletter articles and special mailings	6 hours	6 hours	6 hours	18 hour @ \$12.00/hr	\$216	\$216	
Annual meeting presentations	6 hours	6 hours	6 hours	18 hour @ \$37.00/hr	\$666 ⁽²⁾	\$666 ⁽²⁾	
Plant ID and hand pulling workshops	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	12 hour @ \$30.00/hr	\$360 ⁽¹⁾	\$360 ⁽¹⁾	
Administration							
Apply for AIS grant funding	\$1,000		\$1,000		\$2,000		
Project Cost Totals					\$165,039	\$41,514	\$41,500

(1) Rate for Sawyer County AIS coordinator is \$30/hr

(2) Rate of LCO Conservation Department is \$37/hr

ROUND LAKE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN INC.

Statement Of Income
For the period ending
January 1, 2012 thru November 30, 2012

	Current Period	%	Year to Date	%
Sales				
Income - Memberships	\$ 200.00	23.5	\$ 6,700.00	14.5
Income - Milfoil Fund	150.00	17.7	6,820.00	14.8
Income - Grants	.00	0.0	30,521.62	66.0
Income - Miscellaneous	500.00	58.8	750.00	1.6
Income - Fall Dinner	.00	0.0	1,135.00	2.5
Income - Donations	.00	0.0	300.00	0.7
Total sales	<u>850.00</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>46,226.62</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Cost of sales				
Purchases - Fall Dinner Expe	.00	0.0	1,130.00	2.4
Total cost of sales	<u>.00</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1,130.00</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Gross profit	<u>850.00</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>45,096.62</u>	<u>97.6</u>
Operating expenses				
Accounting & Legal	.00	0.0	345.00	0.8
Bank Charges	.00	0.0	252.11	0.6
Crib Expense	804.92	94.7	804.92	1.7
Dues & Subscriptions	.00	0.0	430.00	0.9
Equipment Rental	.00	0.0	56.00	0.1
Gift Certificates	.00	0.0	400.00	0.9
Insurance - Business	.00	0.0	956.00	2.1
Licenses & Permits	.00	0.0	10.00	0.0
Milfoil Expense	.00	0.0	24,092.35	52.1
Newsletters	.00	0.0	1,330.37	2.9
Postage	.00	0.0	420.24	0.9
Total Sub Contract Labor	.00	0.0	2,000.00	4.3
Supplies	.00	0.0	231.28	0.5
Water Level Defense Expense	.00	0.0	7,587.50	16.4
Total operating expenses	<u>804.92</u>	<u>94.7</u>	<u>38,915.77</u>	<u>84.2</u>
Net operating income(loss)	<u>45.08</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>6,180.85</u>	<u>13.4</u>
Other income				
Total Interest Income	.37	0.0	10.55	0.0
Total other income	<u>.37</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>10.55</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Other expense				
Total other expense	.00	0.0	.00	0.0
Net income(loss)	<u>\$ 45.45</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>\$ 6,191.40</u>	<u>13.4</u>

See Accountants' Compilation Report

ROUND LAKE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN INC.

Statement Of Income
 Supporting Schedules
 For the period ending
 January 1, 2012 thru November 30, 2012

	Current Period	%	Year to Date	%
Total Sub Contract Labor				
Peter Anderson	\$.00	0.0	\$ 1,000.00	2.2
Katie Kintzinger	.00	0.0	1,000.00	2.2
Total	<u>\$.00</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>\$ 2,000.00</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total Interest Income				
Chippewa Valley Bank #50	\$.00	0.0	\$ 2.38	0.0
Johnson Bank Milfoil	.10	0.0	3.83	0.0
Chippewa Valley Bank	.27	0.0	4.34	0.0
Total	<u>\$.37</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>\$ 10.55</u>	<u>0.0</u>

See Accountants' Compilation Report

ROUND LAKE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSN INC.
Balance Sheet
November 30, 2012

Assets

Current assets		
Cash Checking Chippewa Vly 316836	\$ 15,376.31	
Money Mkt Johnson Bk-Milfoil #10351	2,528.46	
Savings-Chippewa Valley Bk #806851	3,327.98	
Savings-Chippewa Valley Bk #5008591	3,174.14	
Accounts Receivable From Milfoil	<u>3,500.00</u>	
Total current assets		\$ 27,906.89
Fixed assets	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total fixed assets		.00
Other assets	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total other assets		.00
Total assets		<u>\$ 27,906.89</u>

Liabilities and Capital

Current liabilities		
Accounts Payable - Milfoil to CVB	\$ <u>3,500.00</u>	
Total current liabilities		\$ 3,500.00
Long term liabilities	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total long term liabilities		.00
Total liabilities		3,500.00
Capital		
Retained Earnings	18,215.49	
Net Income - Loss	<u>6,191.40</u>	
Total capital		<u>24,406.89</u>
Total liabilities and capital		<u>\$ 27,906.89</u>

See Accountants' Compilation Report

Round the Lake

May 2013

Spring 2013

What's Inside

Report on water levels	2
Invasive Species Report	3
RLPOA Financials Calendar	4
Fishing Report	5
Water Safety Report	6
Membership Dues. RLPOA Board Members	7

Letter from the President— Tom Wolf

Dear Association Members,

Spring is supposedly around the corner. You might not think so however if you have been to the lake recently. Last year at this time the ice was off for nearly a month and the weather was warm. This year, we have over a half-foot of snow on the ground, it's still snowing and the ice is nearly two feet thick as we write in Mid-April; amazing difference.

We anticipate that most of the issues upon which the Association has focused in recent years will again require our attention in 2013. Invasive Species management will be at or near the top of our priorities. While progress is made each year, we fully expect that milfoil treatment will always demand our attention and resources in the years ahead. Effective treatments have been identified but at best we should expect to hold a broader proliferation at bay.

Throughout much of last year, the lake levels were carefully monitored and recorded. We will do so again this year as a service to our members, but we no longer have great hope that this information will sway the County towards replacement of the Carlson Road Dam with a similar structure. You may wish to review the report of the Water Level Committee on the Association's website to better understand this issue and what few actions remain available to us. We encourage you to share your thoughts on this issue as your Board decides what additional actions, if any, it should take.

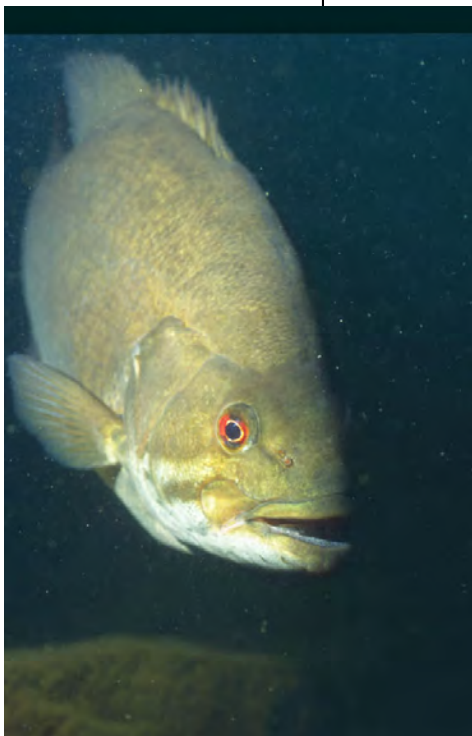
By now you have been informed of a change in Association membership dues. Your support, and that of all lake owners, is needed to fund the ongoing programs. Looking back over the past several years, we have noticed a trend of declining Association membership. In 2012, the board sought to stem this trend by putting a greater focus on the social aspect of membership. We will continue this effort this year under the leadership of Bob Sosnowski. We thank those who have renewed their membership for 2013 and ask that you encourage your neighbors and friends to join or renew also if they have not already done so. Our Association is the strongest advocate for the health and welfare of our beautiful lake. Only through your support can we continue to be so.

Best Regards,
Tom Wolf, Association President

RLPOA Annual Picnic Invitation

All residents of Round Lake are invited to our **50th Anniversary** picnic. It will be held on Saturday, July. 13, 2013 at Famous Dave's, starting at noon. An invitation and reservation form are enclosed in this newsletter. Please come and join us for good food, fellowship, and a chance to meet your neighbors!

There's only one lake here—and we all share it. Our Association has been protecting it for 50 years. Just imagine what it would be like if NO ONE was worried about rocks, invasive species, water quality, water levels, fish habitat, etc. Come and join your neighbors to help preserve this priceless resource.



In this issue, photos of small mouth bass from Round Lake courtesy of Roger Peterson, Underwater Photographer
u_w_rogerpeterson@yahoo.com

Water Level Management Update — Jim Purdin

At their November 2012 Meeting, the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors acted to accept the recommendation of the Zoning and Conservation Committee regarding the fate of the Carlson Road dam. In essence, this decision puts the county on a path to:

Seek to have rescinded the 1941 Public Service Commission order regarding control of Round and Little Round water levels,

Replace the current Carlson Road dam with a simple box culvert having a slightly greater width than the current dam and a sill elevation approximately the same as the current dam with all stop logs removed, and

Abandon the dam permit currently held by the county for the structure at Carlson Road.

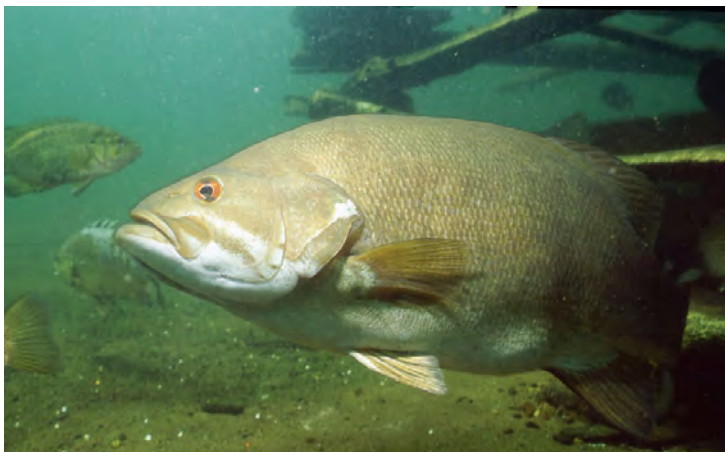
We are extremely disappointed in this decision by the Sawyer County Board, believing it to be ill-informed, short sighted, irresponsible and dismissive of the legiti-

mate interest of riparian owners on Round and Little Round Lakes.

We were recently informed by the DNR that Sawyer County has filed their petition to abandon the dam. This sets in motion a process that is expected to take many months and will include an environmental impact assessment as well as at least one public hearing. We intend to take full advantage of all opportunities to engage in this process to present the facts, offer an alternative proposal and advocate for the denial of the county's petition. We will keep you informed as the process evolves.

Shortly after the county made their decision in November, Tom Wolf and I posted a comprehensive review of the water level management issue on our website, roundthelake.com. If you have not already read it, I encourage you to do so. While lengthy, it will give you a clear understanding of the issues and the potential impact of the county's action.

www.roundthelake.com



Website Usage Report

17123 total visits 01/01/2012 to 04/01/2012

18555 total visits 04/01/2012 to 07/01/2012

19227 total visits 07/01/2012 to 10/01/2012

21477 total visits 10/01/2012 to 12/31/2012

16735 total visits 01/01/2013 to 04/01/2013

05950 total visits 04/01/2013 to 04/26/2013

Thank you for your support.

Website costs donated by

Sue & Tom Kintzinger since 2005

Tom Kintzinger, website administrator

Tk25(at)roundthelake.com



ROUND LAKE MARINA

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Since 1982

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Pier Pleasure, Shoremaster, Shorestation.

We also sell the luxury line of Harris FloteBote Pontoons.

Celebrating our 30th year in business.

Invasive Species Grant Application Denied—Donations Needed —Tom Kintzinger, Dan Kollodge

Grant Application Denied

March 2013, the Wisconsin DNR denied the RLPOA 2013 AIS (Aquatic Invasive Species) grant application. Grants are becoming more competitive and the RLPOA grant application did not “score” high enough to succeed. There are two deadlines per year for grant applications, February and August. The Association will be submitting another new AIS grant application to the WDNR in August of 2013. Success is not certain.

Your Donations are Needed

RLPOA needs your AIS/milfoil donations more than ever. Milfoil is still in Round & Little Round Lakes and is increasing in some areas. Based upon the Maki/Connell August 28, 2012 survey, we estimate a total infestation of approximately 22 acres. This is greater than previously indicated by earlier surveys. We now recognize that there is a lower density, yet widespread milfoil outbreak in Leder and Schoolhouse Bays. Just to stay even with the milfoil is a difficult effort. The cost to treat is about \$750 to \$2,000 / acre, and we have limited financial resources.

2012 was the last year of our prior AIS \$57,900 grant (2010 to 2012). During this time we established that a chemical called Renovate Max G (2-4-D variant) may be more effective in treating milfoil in lakes that have a high pH level like Round Lake. Dosage, treatment area size, local water/plant conditions and wave action are critical variables determining treatment success. Even with this higher cost chemical treatment, success is not certain depending on all variables. RLPOA completes a WDNR permit request to treat milfoil, but the WDNR is the ultimate decision maker when it comes to treatment specifics and how much to treat.

For 2013 RLPOA has decided to work more closely with Sawyer County AIS coordinator Kristy Maki, and a local Wisconsin licensed pesticide applicator Tom Connell. Tom Connell lives on the north end of Round Lake and will be donating some of his services and time. We anticipate at least a 25% treatment savings cost over prior years, assuming variables are constant. He will also be able to treat the milfoil on the best day available because he is local and not coming from out of town. Conditions such as wind and waves reduce treatment effectiveness. Post treatment monitoring will also be more efficient. Connell & Maki will make the most out of available RLPOA resources.

Tom Connell and Kristy Maki did a milfoil survey on Round & Little Round August 28, 2013. They primarily concentrated on areas that are known to have had milfoil in recent years. Unfortunately they found significantly more milfoil than we anticipated, and our total treatment costs will be higher than expected, even considering discounted treatment services. This is why we need more milfoil donations now.

Survey results are available on www.roundthelake.com. The most significant area of infestation is around Leder &

Schoolhouse Bays where about 11.5 acres of milfoil is present. Little Round, Hinton & Richardson Bay still have significant milfoil. The total milfoil infested area is estimated to be about 22 acres in approximately 35+ separate locations. Spot treatments will be specifically targeted around the lake. As of 4/26/2013 we are not sure what is going to be treated in Little Round. The Round Lake maps below show dots for the GPS coordinates of milfoil locations noted by Maki/Connell 8/28/2012.

Unfortunately this is a never ending battle and your association needs financial help to continue this effort. Thank you in advance for your support.

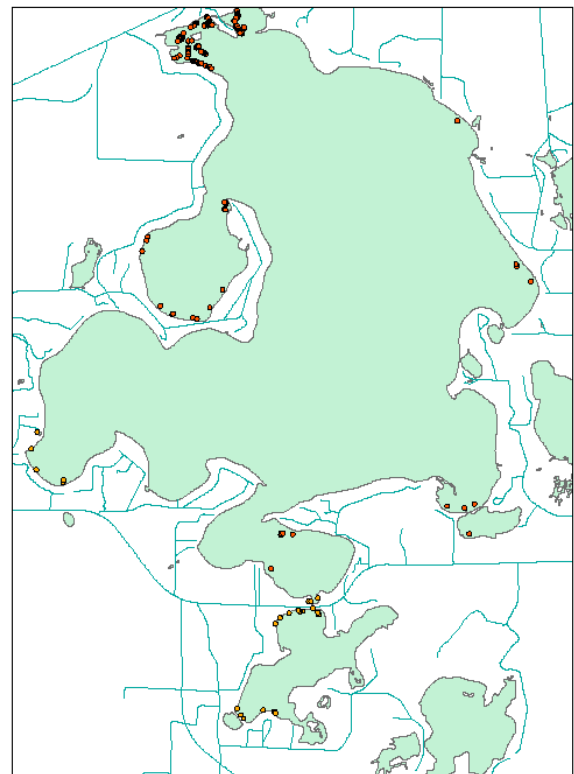
We still need shoreline volunteers to report milfoil and other invasive species. You can be confident these are reported to the professionals that are helping us with this effort. If interested in becoming a shoreline volunteer contact us.

Send your donations to RLPOA; PO Box 1070; Hayward, WI 54843. Donations may be tax deductible.

Tom Kintzinger AIS Co-Coordinator
tk25@roundthelake.com

Dan Kollodge AIS Co-Coordinator
KollodgeRLPOA(at)comcast.net

Fall EWM Surveys on Round and Little Round Lakes 2012



April 2013 RLPOA Treasurer Report—Tom Kintzinger

As of April 21, 2013 RLPOA has about \$35,000 total cash available at local banks.

In addition we are anticipating a \$10,000 AIS 2012 grant reimbursement from WDNR. This is not guaranteed but there is a high probability that we will obtain this.

A second \$2,000 WDNR grant reimbursement is likely concerning the water level “experiment” last year at Carlson Dam.

Consequently at this time we are about \$47,000 in the positive, contingent on above noted pending grant reimbursements.

Your association has no debt or significant outstanding liabilities. All bills are paid within 30 days of receipt by accountant. Our next major expense will be late spring 2013 milfoil treatment. No planned major water level expenses.

The largest annual expense RLPOA has is treating milfoil. This year we have learned that we have the largest amount of potentially treatable milfoil in our history. Costs can vary for this between \$750 to \$2,000 per acre. We are planning to treat about 22 acres this year. Consequently donations are needed and may be tax deductible. We probably cannot afford to treat all of the milfoil like we would want so this will depend on future donations. I.e. treating all of the acres with the best chemical may not be financially possible.

We also have about several thousand dollars/year of additional miscellaneous expenses including insurance, mailings/printing/postage, government filings, legal, accounting, membership dues, social etc.

We would like to keep a basic minimum amount of available funds/operating capital at no lower than \$15,000 to \$20,000.

No new grants were approved this year and thus:

WE NEED YOUR DONATIONS.

RLPOA is a non profit 501 c (3) corporation and qualified to receive tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts. Please get the advice of your own accountant.

We would like to thank CE CE Accounting for donating her excellent day to day accounting services.

The last complete independent “certified” audit was by Anderson Hager & Moe CPA 6/23/2008.

Anderson Hager & Moe CPA does an annual 501 (c) 3 Exempt Organization filing for RLPOA with the IRS and State of WI. Last filing was February 2013.

Tom Kintzinger, Treasurer RLPOA

RLPOA Calendar 2013

April 20, 8:00 AM – Board of Directors Meeting
May 1 Spring Newsletter.

June 8, 8:00 AM – Board of Directors Meeting
June 8, 9:00 AM General Membership meeting
Place TBD

July 4, Parade of Boats, Richardson Bay
July 13, 12 PM -Association Annual Picnic
Original Famous Dave’s Convention Center

September 7 8:00 AM – Board of Directors Meeting
Oct. 1 Fall Newsletter.

October 5 8:00 AM - Board of Directors Meeting
Place TBD

October 5 9:00 AM - General Membership Meeting

CECE'S BOOKKEEPING & TAX SERVICE
 “YOUR HOURS ARE MY HOURS”

Cece Genrich, Owner
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 Hayward, WI 54843

Highway B East 8 1/2 Miles to Haskins Rd.,
 turn right, go 6/10 Mile to a
 cedar & brick house on Little Round Lake.

715-634-4428

The Round Lake Property Owners Association wishes to take this opportunity to thank **CECE'S BOOKKEEPING & TAX SERVICE** for volunteering her time and staff providing bookkeeping & accounting services to the association for the past several years. We thank you!

2013 FISHING REPORT (NOT)

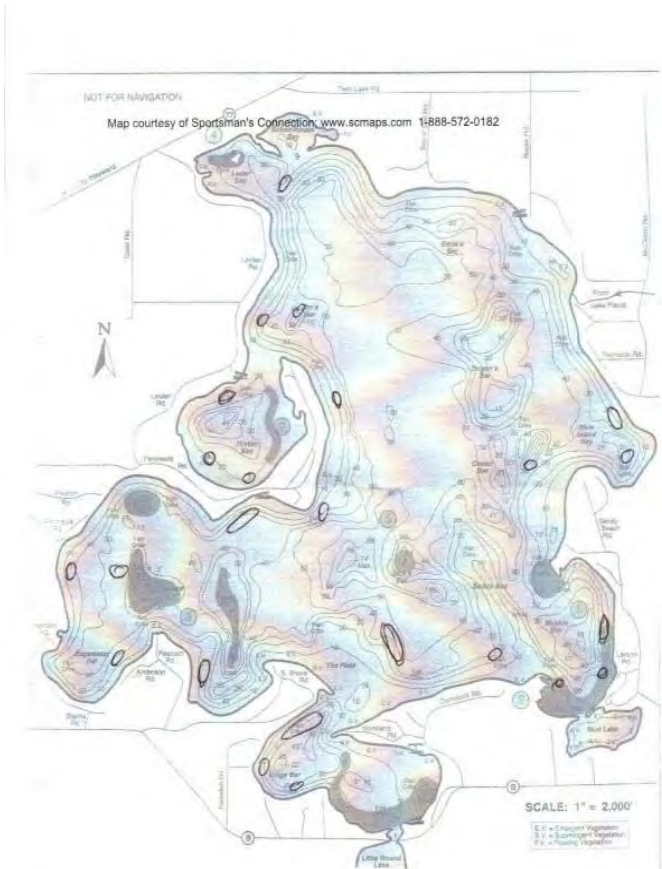
Courtesy of Tom Kintzinger

It is clear as of this writing that the ice will not be out for the fishing opener May 3, 2013 except minimal strip of water around edge in part of the lakes. The marina reports as of April 30 that water opened up at their boat launching ramp almost to the little island. So fishing enthusiasts can practice putting their boats in anyway. That's a start. As of April 30, 2012 Both Little Round & Big Round Lakes are still covered with ice. There is a very thin strip of water around edge of part of the lakes; mainly Little Round and Richardson Bay south facing. This strip of water is at most 10 or 20 feet and could change depending on wind. Since Friday April 26 warm weather has prevailed but starting 5/1/13 it becomes colder again, further delaying ice departure. So there is not going to be anything like a normal fishing opener on Round Lake this year. Normally spearfishing if any has already happened.

According to the Round Lake Marina the latest remembered "ice out" on Round Lake was May 10, 1998. The Marina staff are poised to go into action. They report that they have over 100 dock/lift jobs on Round Lake to do once ice goes out, to enable resident fishermen and boating enthusiasts alike. Will the abnormally late spring affect the return of our loons to Round Lake this year? Doubtful, as there are reports of loons over by Lovejoy but none so far on Round & Little Round. They may be fishing before the rest of us. The Hayward Lakes Chapter of Muskies Inc. stocked 1300 muskies averaging 10 to 12 inches long in Round Lake on Sept. 28, 2012. Hopefully most of them are still around and growing.

The beautiful underwater fish pictures (small mouth bass) in this newsletter were donated to RLPOA by Roger Peterson. These pictures were taken while diving in Round Lake, proving the fishing opportunity once the ice leaves. The Round Lake map below identifies the general areas where the most recent fish cribs have been placed

(black circles). This information had been lost and just recently found by Geraldo Rivera in a locked vault somewhere up by the abandoned Placid Diversion Canal. So don't tell anyone. Tom Kintzinger



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on Round Lake
J & D
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Water Safety by Jack Gardner

I hope when you receive this, the snow will be gone and we will all be thinking of fishing and water sports. In line with that thought, the buoys will be in by Memorial Day weekend. I can use some help, so please Email me with your telephone number.

There were new pier registration rules enacted some time ago. Because of the public feedback the new rules were suspended. However one change that was made, is that there it is now permitted a loading platform of 200 square feet. Listed below are some general guide lines on what you can do.

All existing piers and wharves initially placed in the water by April, 2012 do not need authorization from the DNR.

Most new piers and wharves will be exempt if they comply with the specific dimensions and requirements described in the DNR pier planner. You can get a copy from the local DNR office.

The total of all watercraft docked at a pier including boats on a boat lift or hoist is limited to 2 boat slips for the first 50 feet of shoreline frontage and no more than 1 boat slip for each additional 50 feet of frontage. In addition to the 2 boat slip allowance an owner can secure up to 2 personal watercraft for the first 50 feet of shoreline and 1 additional PWC for each additional 50 feet of shoreline.



Six feet is the maximum width allowed for any portion of A PIER OR WHARF. This width allows safe loading of gear and passengers. Although six feet is the maximum width allowed, the pier may have an area wider than six feet as a loading platform. The surface area of the platform must not exceed 200 square feet.

A pier may extend out to the 3 foot water depth, or adequate depth for mooring a boat or using a boat lift or boat hoist. That depth is as measured at summer low water levels.



Polystyrene floats must be covered or contained to resist gas, oil and abrasion. Metal or plastic drums must be free of any product residue and be corrosion resistant.

Mooring buoys can be placed in your riparian zone of interest if within 150 feet of the OHWM (Ordinary High Water Mark) without a DNR permit.

Swimming rafts may be placed within 200 feet of shore. No permit is needed for a swimming raft, or water trampoline, as long as the size is not greater than 200 square feet and does not exceed 38 inches in height. In all cases the raft or trampoline must be confined to your riparian zone of interest, and may not interfere with public rights in the water way.

The DNR Pier Planner also has diagrams on how you can determine your riparian rights if you have a curved shoreline. The writer has done his best to paraphrase the planner accurately. I would encourage all to get a copy from the local office.

The DNR has informed us that Sue Miller is retiring. The new warden will be Rick Peters moving from the Merrill WI office. He is presently selling his home and will be in Hayward as soon as possible.

Be careful out there, and enjoy our lake.



Membership Report

Potential Membership:..... 635
 Paid Members for 2013 265
 Paid Members as of 12/31/2012: 279
 Record year of 2007:..... 405

NOTE:

The numeral after your name on the address label is the year thru which you are currently paid — i.e. '12 means paid thru 2012, and you have not yet paid for 2013. If there is no numeral behind your name it means you have **NEVER** paid since we have been keeping records. Please consider supporting the RLPOA.

WHY JOIN? We need your support to protect your lakes for future generations:

1. Water Quality—clean and safe for all.
2. Invasive Species eradication.
3. Water level concerns.
4. Fishing quality.
5. Property values.
6. If you use the lake(s), you should be concerned.

RLPOA Board of Directors

Tom Wolf President
 Jim Purdin Vice President
 Chair, Water Level Committee
 Dan Kollodge Secretary
 Co-chair Water Quality
 Tom Kintzinger Treasurer
 Co-chair Water Quality
 Jack Gardner Chair Water Safety
 Alan Reinemann Chair Fish Committee
 Bob Sosnowski Chair Membership
 Bill Cadogan
 Bruce McMillen

We have numerous opportunities to be involved in the work of the Association to protect and enhance our lake. Please let any board member know if you can help. You are the primary resource we have to maintain our lake quality.

Round Lake Property Owners Association Inc. Membership Application

I am interested in helping one of the following committees:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government Awareness | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Newsletter |

2013 Membership Dues: \$35 (Due Feb. 1 of each year)

Enclosed are my dues of \$35 for calendar year 2013

Enclosed is my additional contribution of \$_____ for the Invasive Species fund.

Total Enclosed: \$_____

Make checks payable to RLPOA

Please mail to:

Round Lake Property Owners
 Association
 P.O. Box 1070
 Hayward WI 54843

Name

Address

Phone

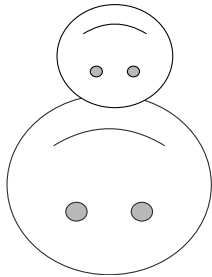
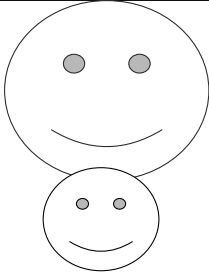
Email (required for newsletter)



Round Lake Property Owners Association
 P.O. Box 1070
 Hayward, WI 54843-4048

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RLPOA
 Concerned citizens for
 Big and Little Round Lakes



RLPOA
 Concerned citizens for
 Big and Little Round Lakes

Round Lake Property Owners Association
50th Anniversary Picnic July. 13, 2013
12:00 noon
The Original Famous Dave's
Convention Center
9971 N Grand Pines Lane
Please support your lake association
and the quality of your lake.
Please see reservation insert in this mailing.

Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant Resolution

Resolution # July 31, 2013

RESOLUTION OF Round Lake Property Owners Association

County of Sawyer

WHEREAS, Round and Little Round Lake are an important resource used by the public for recreation and enjoyment of natural beauty; and

WHEREAS, public use and enjoyment of Round and Little Round Lake are best served by protection of Round and Little Round Lake from infestation of aquatic invasive species; and

WHEREAS, we recognize the need to provide information or education about aquatic invasive species; and

WHEREAS, we are qualified to carry out the responsibilities of an aquatic invasive species control project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Round Lake Property Owners Association requests grant funding and assistance available from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under the "Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant Program" and hereby authorizes the Daniel Kollodge to act on behalf of the Round Lake Property Owners Association to:

- submit an application to the State of Wisconsin for financial aid for aquatic invasive species control purposes;
- sign documents;
- take necessary action to undertake, direct, and complete an approved aquatic invasive species control grant; and
- submit reimbursement claims along with necessary supporting documentation within six months of project completion date.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Round Lake Property Owners Association will meet the obligations of the aquatic invasive species control project including timely publication of the results and meet the financial obligations of an aquatic invasive species grant, including the prompt payment of our 50% commitment to aquatic invasive species control project costs.

Adopted this day 31 of July, 2013.

By a vote of: 7 in favor 0 against 2 abstain

BY: Daniel Kollodge Secretary/Clerk of
Round Lake Property Owners Association

NOTE: Management Unit as defined in s. 281.68, Wisconsin Statutes, or defined in s. 281.70, Wisconsin Statutes, are counties, cities, towns, villages, town sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, qualified lake associations, qualified river management organizations, nonprofit conservation organizations, or other local governmental units established for the purpose of lake management or river management.

The **management unit's representative** must be indicated by naming a position or a person who is either an official or employee of the management unit. By naming a position instead of a specific person, a new resolution does not have to be submitted to the DNR if there is turnover in the position. A contracted consultant to the sponsor cannot be the authorized representative.