

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Control Grant Application

Form 8700-307 (12/11)

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	
17	51	

Section II: Applicant Information

Applicant Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission			Type of Eligible Applicants		
Waterbody Name Blackhawk Lake			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Gov't Unit
Project County/Township/Section/Range Iowa County; T6N R2E Section 5 & 8			<input type="checkbox"/> City	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Dist.	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofit Org.
Authorized Representative Named by Resolution Dan Welsh			<input type="checkbox"/> Village	<input type="checkbox"/> Dist.	<input type="checkbox"/> College, School, etc.
Authorized Representative Title Manager, Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area			<input type="checkbox"/> Town	<input type="checkbox"/> Assoc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal
Address 2025 CTH BH			Project Contact Name Dan Welsh		
City Highland			Project Contact Title Manager, Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area		
State WI			Address 2025 CTH BH		
ZIP Code 53543			City Highland		
Daytime Phone (area code) (608) 623-2707			State WI		
Evening Phone (area code)			ZIP Code 53543		
E-mail Address bhlake@mhtc.net			Daytime Phone (area code) (608) 623-2707		
E-mail Address bhlake@mhtc.net			Evening Phone (area code)		

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# <i>1239400</i>	Adequate Public Access <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Environmental Grants Specialist Approval / Date <i>Sandy Chancellor 8/14/13</i>	
Eligible Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Eligible Applicant <input checked="" 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 (12/11)

Page 2 of 3

Section III: Project Information

Project Title Blackhawk Lake Eurasian Watermilfoil Education, Prevention, and Planning	Proposed Ending Date 12/31/16
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Other Management Units	Letter of Support	Other Management Units	Letter of Support
1. Iowa County Land Conservation Dept	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ✓	4.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Highland School District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ✓	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. State of Wisconsin DNR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ✓	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section IV: Public Access

Number of Public Vehicle Trailer Parking Spaces Available at Public Access Sites:	30
Number of Public Access Sites including Boat Launches and Walk-ins:	4

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		640.00	
2. Consulting services	9,000.00		
3. Purchased services--printing and mailing			
4. Other purchased services (specify):			
5. Plant material			
6. Supplies (specify)	990.00		
7. Depreciation on equipment			
8. Hourly equipment use charges		2,700.00	
9. State Lab of Hygiene (SLOH) Costs			
10. Non-SLOH Lab Costs			
11. Other (specify)			
12. Subtotals (sum each column)	9,990.00	3,340.00	
13. Total Project Cost Estimate (sum of column 1 plus sum of column 2)	13,330.00		
14. State Share Requested (up to 75% of total costs may be requested)	9,997.50		

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

Use of Federal funding as match: (check box below if applicable)

We are using or planning to apply for Federal funds to be used as match.

If known, indicate source of funding:

**Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Control
Grant Application**

Form 8700-307 (12/11)

Page 3 of 3

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 and page 20 of the guidelines)
- 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:

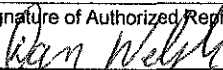
- 1. APM Permit application

E. Established Infestation Control Projects:

- 1. Management Plan
- 2. APM Permit application

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 Dan Welsh	Title of Authorized Representative Manager, Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area
Signature of Authorized Representative 	Date Signed 7/25/2013

Blackhawk Lake, Iowa County, Wisconsin

Aquatic Invasive Species Education, Prevention & Planning Grant Application

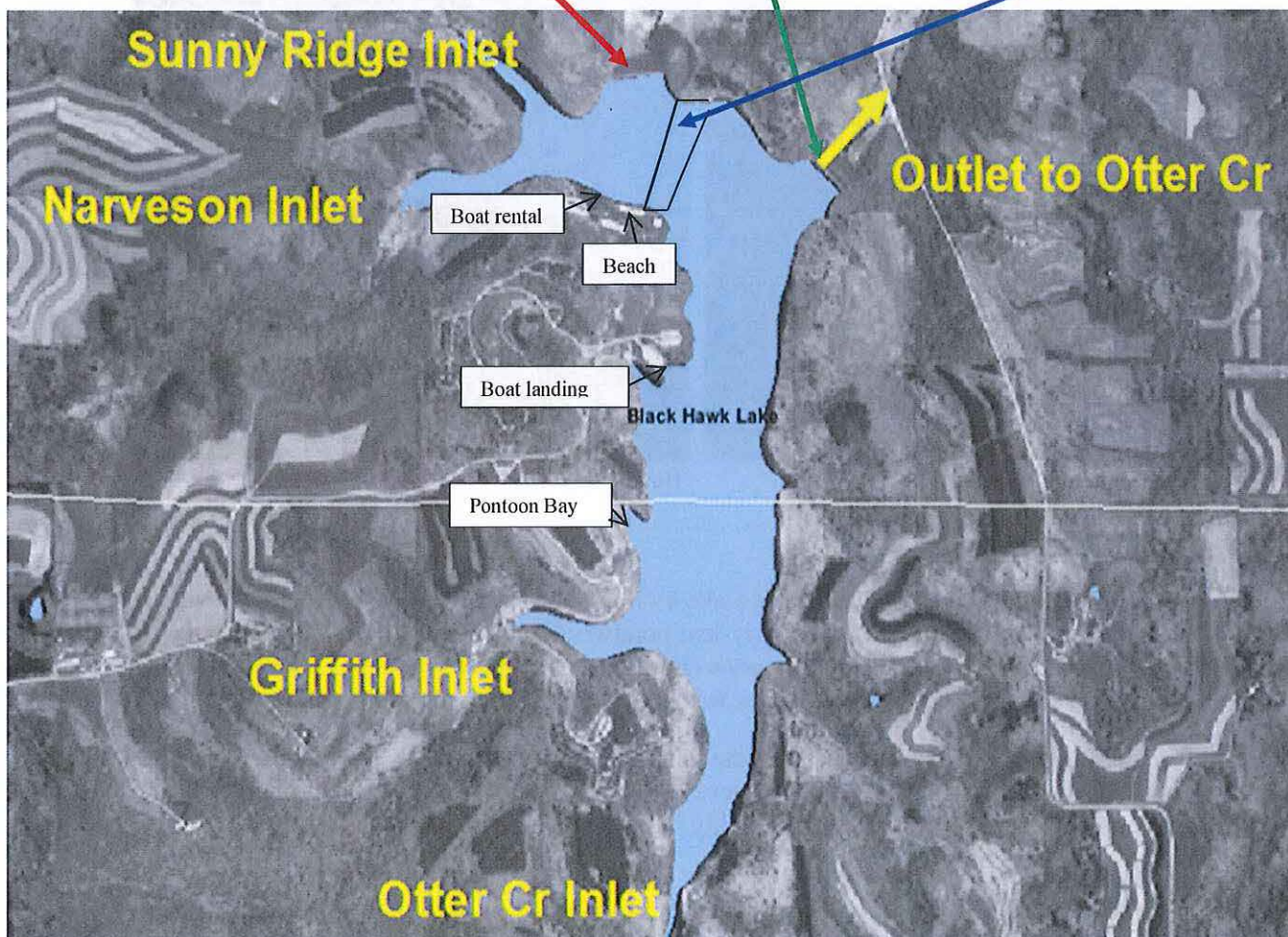
July, 2013

Description of Project Area

Blackhawk Lake is a 220-acre impoundment located in Iowa County, Wisconsin (Fig. 1). Construction of the impoundment was completed in 1971. The management of Blackhawk Lake is a partnership of the Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission, Iowa County, the Iowa County Land and Water Conservation Department, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The dam is owned by Iowa County and is operated by Iowa County Land Conservation Department. The entire lake shoreline is publicly owned and accessible to the public.

The Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission (CHRC – a Commission of Iowa Co. government) oversees a 600-acre recreation area associated with the lake, including 500 feet of sand beach and a beach house, 150 campsites, picnic and playground areas, a public boat landing, boat rentals, concessions, ski and hiking trails, and a nature center. There are 4 major developed access sites in the park, and the entire shoreline in the park has walk-in access. The boat landing has 30 boat trailer parking spaces. There are 90 car parking spaces at the access sites, and 35 pontoon mooring sites on the lake shoreline in the park. The Recreation Area serves >100,000 visitors per year.

Fig. 1. Blackhawk L inlets, left (dry) dam, right dam outlet to Otter Ck, sand ridge spawning area and developed public access sites.



The physical characteristics of Blackhawk Lake are summarized in Table 1. The popularity of Blackhawk Lake as a recreation destination is due to its natural scenic beauty, very good water quality (usually exceptionally clear in spring, with Secchi disk transparency of 20 – 30 feet), easy boating navigation except in shallow areas with abundant aquatic plants (2006 Blackhawk L user survey) and outstanding, balanced fishery (personal communication, Gene Van Dyck, 2013). The entire lake is designated as Slow-No-Wake.

Table 1. Blackhawk L, Iowa Co., WI
Physical Characteristics

Area	220 acres
Maximum Depth	45 feet
Mean Depth	14.8 feet
Volume	3260 acre-feet
Littoral Area	80 acres/36%
Max. Depth Plants	15 feet
Flushing Rate	2.1 times/year
Residence Time	0.48 year
Watershed Area	9780 acres
Discharge	60% bottom 40% surface



Public boat launch w/AIS signs



Aerial of boat landing, beach, and boat rental areas



Beach

Invasives in Blackhawk Lake

Visual and rake surveys of the littoral area of Blackhawk Lake by WDNR South-Central Region aquatic invasives staff in 2004 and 2005 found invasive *Potamogeton crispus* (curly-leaf pondweed) and *Cipangopaludina chinensis* (Chinese mystery snails), but did not find any *Myriophyllum spicatum* (Eurasian watermilfoil - EWM). Blackhawk Lake was one of the last remaining lakes in south-central Wisconsin that was not infested with EWM at that time.

A point-intercept Aquatic Plant Survey (APS) was conducted in June, 2006 as part of WDNR Phase I and Phase II Lake Planning grants to assess lake and watershed quality and develop a comprehensive management plan for the lake. A total of 21 species were observed in the lake. The Floristic Quality Index (FQI) was 22.7, which was above average for the region (20.9) and state (22.2).

Three small colonies of the non-native, invasive Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum* or EWM) were observed in Blackhawk Lake during the June 2006 APS. Two of the colonies were on the NNE side near the sand ridge near the left dam and the other was near the SSW pontoon mooring bay. (Fig. 2 -4).

Discovery of EWM was of great concern, because the assets that make Blackhawk Lake a desirable recreation destination can be greatly degraded by EWM. EWM threatens native aquatic plant communities and forms thick underwater beds of tangled stems and vast mats of vegetation on the water's surface. These dense beds cause loss of plant diversity, degrade water quality, and reduce desirable habitat for fish, invertebrates, and wildlife. They also hinder boating, swimming, and fishing.

Fig. 2. Blackhawk L, areas of pioneer EWM infestation, 2006.



NNE side of lake, right side of photo (to right of left dam)

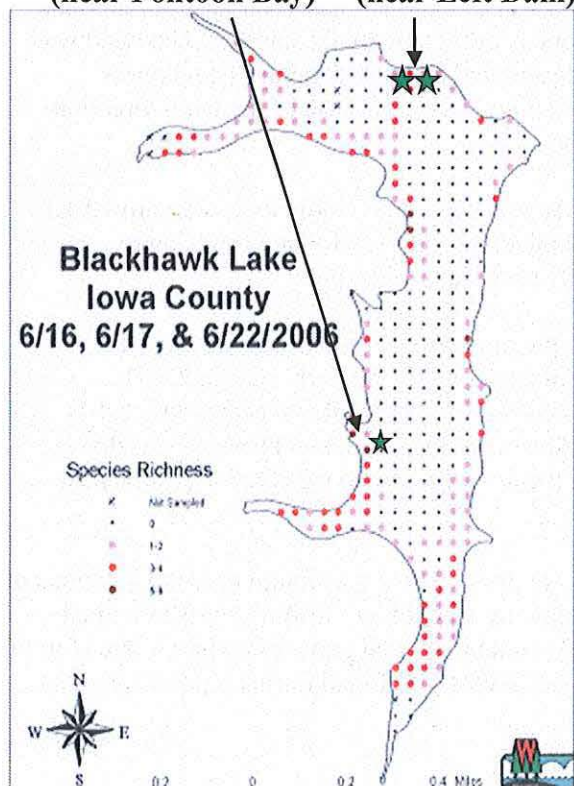


SSW side of lake, Pontoon Bay

Fig. 3. Blackhawk L aquatic plant survey, June 2006

Fig. 4. EWM colony in Blackhawk L, June 2006
(photo by UHI)

**Eurasian watermilfoil visual discovery
(near Pontoon Bay) (near Left Dam)**



Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) Grant

The Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission applied for and received a Wisconsin DNR Early Detection/Rapid Response grant (AIRR-018-07) in 2006 to address the pioneer EWM infestation. The purpose of the grant was to GPS locate and map the extent of the EWM infestation, develop an Aquatic Plant Management (APM) Plan for EWM control and prevention, implement the APM plan, perform follow-up monitoring, and conduct information/education activities.

The goals of the grant were to:

- Geo-locate and map pioneer infestations of EWM and perform follow-up monitoring to determine effectiveness of aquatic plant management.
- Prevent further introduction and spread of EWM.
- Control pioneer populations of EWM.
- Maintain a diverse native community of aquatic plants to serve as collective competition against further invasion of EWM.
- Control EWM in a manner so it does not degrade mesotrophic water quality or reduce lake clarity.
- Protect fish spawning areas and maintain a productive fishery.
- Maintain natural scenic beauty, lake aesthetics, and recreational opportunities.
- Interface with management planning under lake planning grant.
- Undertake educational activities to prevent the spread of EWM and other invasives.
- Monitor to track effects on water quality and the spread of invasives.

Underwater Habitat Investigations (UHI) was hired to develop and implement the APM Plan from 2006 – 2007. DFS Conservation Consulting continued the work from 2008 – 2012.

EWM Surveys, Treatment , and Results under the EDRR grant

The final report for the EDRR grant (Sefton and Sefton, 2013) details the work through 2012 to control the EWM in Blackhawk Lake. A summary of the project follows.

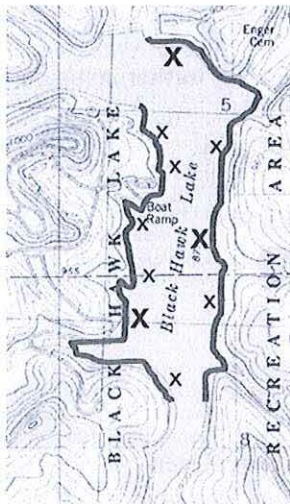
On June 24, 2006, the two beds of EWM on the NNE side of the lake were uprooted and/or cut at the root crown below the sediment surface by a SCUBA diver from UHI. Abundant *Ceratophyllum demersum* (coontail) on the bottom made uprooting difficult. The uprooted plants were collected in nets by volunteers as they came to the surface. The wind was blowing toward the NNE shoreline, and fragments that drifted in were collected to the extent feasible. The pioneer infestation on the SSW side of the lake near the pontoon mooring bay was not addressed because of the wind direction that would bring fragments out into the lake and the lack of volunteer support.

A follow-up visual and rake survey of the shoreline performed by UHI in August 2006 noted more extensive growth of EWM (about 3 acres altogether) in various locations around the lake. UHI developed an APM Plan proposing to mechanically remove and/or chemically treat the EWM in early spring 2007 according to the plan.

By spring 2007, the EWM had spread further around the lake (Fig. 5). At the time, EWM growth was advanced compared to most other species in the clear water, including the dominant plant coontail. An early season 2,4-D application was recommended and an Aquatic Plant Management permit received from WDNR. In May 2007, 2,4-D granular herbicide (Navigate) was applied on larger colonies of EWM, and an experimental manual harvest was done. This helped to reduce the EWM in the areas of highest density. However, it was still found in scattered locations post-treatment.

No EWM was found in 2008 when the water was turbid from spring rains. In 2009, EWM was found near the locations of the pioneer infestations (Fig 6). Colonies were manually harvested as feasible by snorkeling. In June 2010, abundant EWM was found in 5 acres on the sand ridge spawning area (Fig 7). 2,4-D granular applied at near maximum rates (up to 195 lbs/acre) effectively controlled the EWM infestation. Only one colony of EWM was found during a point-intercept APS in 2011, and none in 2012 nor through midsummer 2013.

**Fig 5. EWM 2007
Blackhawk L.**



**Fig 6 . EWM 2009
Blackhawk L.**



**Fig 7 . EWM 2010
Blackhawk L.**



EDRR Grant Recommendations

The final EDRR grant report concluded that monitoring and rapid response to pioneer infestations of EWM with manual removal and herbicides effectively controlled its spread in Blackhawk L. Competition from abundant curly-leaf pondweed and lush native vegetation in the spring inhibited its growth. Weather affecting water clarity also affected EWM distribution and abundance.

The following recommendations were made regarding the future prevention and control of EWM in Blackhawk L

- The Commission and Blackhawk L Recreation Area staff should continue diligent monitoring of EWM and be prepared to rapidly respond to discovery of any infestation. Manual removal by rake, scuba divers, or snorkelers and/or treatment with herbicides should be used to prevent spread of the EWM if found.
- Like any other maintenance required for upkeep of the park, maintenance of the lake is required to make it a desirable place to visit and an economic asset. The lake is the major focus and draw for the recreation area and EWM can substantially impair lake quality and usability. Therefore, it is very important that the Commission budget funds annually toward the prevention and control of EWM.
- The Commission should apply for a DNR AIS Education, Prevention and Planning grant to continue monitoring, education, and prevention. The grant would pay 75% of the costs, with in-kind match allowed.
- The Commission should consider applying for a DNR Clean Boats/Clean Waters grant for watercraft inspections/education at the boat landing. The grant would pay 75% up to \$4,000, with in-kind match allowed.
- The Commission should also pursue opportunities to educate the public and school groups about EWM and other factors that affect lake quality and engage them in activities to help protect the lake. Some of these activities might include sponsoring workshops and training volunteers to identify EWM and serve as first responders in notifying of infestations and helping with EWM removal. Educating and involving the Friends of Blackhawk Lake could also provide support for this.

AIS Education, Prevention, and Protection (EPP) Project for Blackhawk Lake

Goals

The goals of the AIS EPP grant for Blackhawk Lake are to:

- Prevent further introduction and spread of EWM.
- Control any existing populations of EWM.
- Maintain a diverse native community of aquatic plants to serve as collective competition against further invasion of EWM.
- Control EWM in a manner so it does not degrade mesotrophic water quality or reduce lake clarity.
- Protect fish spawning areas and maintain a productive fishery.
- Maintain the natural scenic beauty, aesthetics, and recreational opportunities at Blackhawk Lake.

Objectives

These goals will be accomplished by conducting the following activities:

- Preparing and updating the APM plan for EWM prevention and control
- Monitoring, geo-locating and mapping of EWM
- Training staff and volunteers to perform AIS and water quality monitoring
- Performing follow-up monitoring/assessment to determine the effectiveness of aquatic plant management
- Developing and implementing educational programs to prevent the spread of EWM and other invasives
- Conducting a Clean Boats, Clean Waters watercraft inspection program.

Plan of Work

The work is proposed to occur over a 3 year period from 1/1/14 – 12/31/16. The following activities will be carried out annually. The project is proposed to be coordinated and implemented by DFS Conservation Consulting, who coordinated implementation and reporting on the EDRR grant. The detailed budget for the project is found in Table 2.

1. Monitoring (4/1 – 9/30 annually):

- Perform visual and rake surveys of the littoral area twice per month from May – Aug, augmented by visual surveys by snorkelers or scuba divers as possible. Purchase rakes, a GPS unit and aqua scope for surveys.
- Use DNR AIS monitoring protocols found in <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/CLMN/publications.asp>
- GPS locate and map the distribution of any EWM found.
- Conduct a point-intercept APS in June 2014 using the grid established by WDNR Science Services. A3
- Assess water quality and report using established Citizen Lake Monitoring protocols. A2
- Train staff and volunteers to perform EWM and water quality monitoring and manual removal methods. A2
- Direct/coordinate their work.
- Prepare maps of plant/EWM distribution and report findings. A3

no hem vol. established there already?

2. Developing and implementing APM plan (4/1 – 9/30 annually)

- Update APM plan based on EDRR grant and recent research findings and monitoring results.
- Coordinate APM plan implementation *Need to follow guidance if we help fund it; requires public meetings + notice, input from partners.*

11

3. Watercraft inspection and education program (Memorial Day & July 4 weekends annually)

- Train staff/volunteers on Clean Boats, Clean Waters
- Conduct watercraft inspections and educational activities following protocols in DNR's Clean Boats, Clean Waters Program
- Enter data into statewide database

11

11

12

4. Educational activities (1/1 – 12/31 annually)

- Erect and maintain AIS educational kiosk at boat landing
- Maintain new AIS boat landing signs. Display solar panel AIS prevention sign as available
- Conduct workshops for schools or other groups, including AIS identification and prevention steps and water quality monitoring
- Make invasive species information/educational materials in available in a prominent place in the Office/Nature Center, at the kiosk, and in other areas as appropriate

1

5. Project coordination, partnerships, and reporting (1/1 – 12/31 annually)

- Coordinate and direct project activities
- Develop partnerships and coordinate activities with the Highland School District and other schools or clubs, Iowa County Conservation Dept. and Cooperative Extension, WDNR's Aquatic Invasive Species, Science Services, and Fisheries staff, fishing and recreational groups, businesses, and bait dealers.
- Help develop a Friends of Blackhawk Lake group to help with protection, prevention, and education.
- Prepare progress, annual and final reports, including maps and data summaries. Provide copies in both paper and electronic format.
- Share results through presentations, news articles, posters, publications, and potentially at the Wisconsin Lakes Convention, the North American Lake Management Society International Symposium, or other appropriate venues.

Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant Resolution

Resolution # _____

RESOLUTION OF *Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission*

County of Iowa

WHEREAS, *Blackhawk Lake* is an important resource used by the public for recreation and enjoyment of natural beauty; and

WHEREAS, public use and enjoyment of *Blackhawk Lake* is best served by protection of *Blackhawk 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 *Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission* 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 *Park Manager* to act on behalf of *Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission* to:

- Submit an application to the State of Wisconsin for the 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 *Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission* 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 25% commitment to aquatic invasive species control project costs.

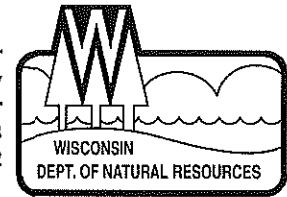
Adopted this 19 day of June, 2013

By a vote of: 8 in favor; 0 against; 0 abstain 2 absent

BY: Tom Jenko Secretary/Clerk of
Blackhawk Lake Rec. Area

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Dodgeville Service Center
1500 N. Johns St
Dodgeville WI 53533-2116

Scott Walker, Governor
Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Mark Aquino, Regional Director
Telephone 608-935-3368
FAX 608-935-9652
TTY Access via relay - 711



July 25, 2013

Dan Welsh
Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission
Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area
2025 CTH BH
Highland, WI 53543

SUBJECT: Support for WDNR AIS Education/Prevention/Planning grant application

Dear Mr. Welsh,


This letter is to support the Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission's application for a WDNR Aquatic Invasive Species Education/Prevention/Planning grant for Eurasian watermilfoil at Blackhawk Lake.

Blackhawk Lake currently has an outstanding, balanced fishery. Eurasian watermilfoil is a threat to the fishery, water quality, and recreation values of Blackhawk Lake, since it can out-compete the native aquatic plants and form thick underwater beds of tangled stems and vast mats of vegetation on the water surface. These dense beds can reduce desirable habitat for fish and hinder fishing and other recreational activities.

We are happy to partner with the Commission and Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area in managing the fishery and protecting the quality and usability of Blackhawk Lake.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, feel free to contact me at 608/935-1936, e-mail at gene.vandyck@wisconsin.gov, or the letterhead address.

Sincerely,


Gene Van Dyck
Fisheries Manager, Dodgeville



Highland School District

P.O. Box 2850
1030 Cardinal Drive
Highland, WI 53543-2850

Phone (608) 929-4525

Fax (608) 929-4527

July 29, 2013

Dan Welsh
Cobb – Highland Recreation Commission
Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area
2025 CTH BH
Highland, WI 53543

Dear Mr. Welsh,

As a teacher at Highland Community School, I am writing this letter in support of the Cobb – Highland Recreation Commission's application for Eurasian Watermilfoil Education, Prevention and Planning Grant from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Our Highland students are very at home at the Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area. Not only do many of our students spend recreational time there, they also recognize it as a classroom beyond our traditional school walls. It is a prime area for environmental exploration and investigation. Through our studies there, our students have not only gained an appreciation and respect for the area, but also have developed an understanding of the need for long term health for our Wisconsin lakes and wetlands.

Blackhawk Recreational Area is a precious gift in which we need to preserve; our students want to be part of it. Highland Community School is happy to partner with the Commission to help protect and preserve this important recreational, economic, and educational asset for our area.

Feel free to contact me with questions or if you need additional information at 608 929-4686 or email me at jtess@highland.k12.wi.us.

Sincerely,

Julie A. Tess
Highland Community Middle School



**Iowa County
Land Conservation Department**

138 S. IOWA STREET, SUITE 3
DODGEVILLE, WI 53533-1543
PHONE: (608) 935-2791 ext. 3

July 25, 2013

Dan Welsh
Cobb-Highland Recreation Commission
Blackhawk Lake Recreation Area
2025 CTH BH
Highland, WI 53543

Dear Mr. Welsh,

Please know that the Iowa County Land Conservation Department/Land Conservation Committee strongly supports the Cobb-Highland Commission's application for a WDNR Aquatic Invasive Species Education/Prevention/Planning grant for Eurasian watermilfoil at Blackhawk Lake.

As a conservation partner, we are happy with Blackhawk Lake's efforts and dedication to continue to manage a great public fishery's as an important basis for tourism and economic development.

Sincerely,

Jim McCaulley
County Conservationist
Iowa County Land Conservation Department