

Surface Water Grant Application

Form 8700-284 (R 8/10/20)

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Notice: Use of this form is required by the Department of Natural Resources for any application filed pursuant to ch. NR 193, Wis. Adm. Code. Personal Information collected on this form, will be used for administrative purpose and may be provided to requesters to the extent required by Wisconsin's Public Records Laws [\[ss.19.31-19.39 Wis. Stats.\]](#) **To be considered, applications must either be submitted electronically or postmarked by November 1st.** The preferred method of application submittal is via email to DNRSurfaceWaterGrants@wisconsin.gov, using the **Submit by Email** button on this form.

Section 1: Ecosystem Type

Pre-application

This project primarily focuses on (select one):

☒ Lakes ☐ Rivers ☐ Wetlands ☐ AIS

This project also benefits (select all that apply):

☐ Lakes ☐ Rivers ☐ Wetlands ☒ AIS

Section 2a: Application Type (check one)

Pre-application

Education and Planning Grants:

- ☐ Surface Water Education
☐ Surface Water Planning
☐ Comprehensive Planning for Lakes & Watersheds

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Control Grants:

- ☐ AIS Prevention
☒ Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Control
 ☐ Large Scale ☒ Small Scale
☐ Early Detection & Response

Note: For Clean Boats, Clean Waters Grants use [Form 8700-337](#)

Surface Water Management Grants:

- ☐ Healthy Lakes & Rivers
☐ Surface Water Restoration
☐ Management Plan Implementation
☐ Ordinance Development
☐ Fee Simple Land Easement & Acquisition
☐ Wetland Restoration Incentive

Cooperative Programs:

- ☐ Lake Monitoring & Protection Network
☐ County Lake Grant

Section 2b: Applicant Information

Pre-application

Project Title

Eurasian Watermilfoil Management in Round & L. Round Lakes

Applicant Name (Organization)

Round Lake Property Owners Association

Organization Type

Lake Association

Organization Address--Where to Send Check

PO Box 1070

City

Hayward

State

WI

ZIP Code

54843

Authorized Representative (AR) Name

David Rutt

AR Title

Chair, AIS Committee

AR Phone Number (include area code)

Ext.

AR E-mail Address

Contact Representative (CR) Name (if different from AR)

Sara Hatleli

CR Title

Consultant

CR Phone Number (include area code)

Ext.

CR E-mail Address

Has your organization been approved as an eligible applicant?

- ☐ Not applicable. (ex. Counties, Local Units of Government, Lake Districts, Town Sanitary Districts, Tribes, or Accredited universities.)
☐ No. Submit [Form 8700-380](#) and required supporting documentation to your [Environmental Grants Specialist](#) 6 months prior to the grant application deadline. Your organization must be deemed eligible prior to the grant application deadline.
☒ Yes

Pre-application Submitted to:

Wisconsin DNR Staff Name(s)

Scott VanEgeren

Date

09/02/2020

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Section 3: Project Information (if applicable)

Pre-application Scoping Meeting

Wisconsin DNR Staff Name(s)	Date
Scott VanEgeren	10/15/2020
Tyler Mesalk	10/15/2020

Project Location

Waterbody Name(s)	Waterbody ID(s) (WBIC)	Proposed Start Date	Proposed End Date
Round Lake	2395600	March 15 2021	December 31 2022
Little Round Lake	2395500	(Start Date) (Year)	(End Date) (Year)

☐ Project to be implemented on state land☐ Regional project serving multiple waterbodies

County(ies)

Sawyer

State Senate District No.(s)	State Assembly District No.(s)	Latitude (North, 4 to 7 decimal places)	Longitude (West, 4 to 7 decimal places)
87	29	46.0020335	-91.3497753

Laboratory Analysis

Does this project include Laboratory sample analysis? ☐ Yes ☒ NoIf yes, then complete [Form 8700-360](#) and indicate the lab service provider:☐ State Lab of Hygiene☐ Other Program-Approved Lab: _____☐ Other: _____

If the lab you intended to use is not available within the dropdown list, you must contact biologist prior to the application deadline to discuss if feasible.

Management Plan(s)

Name of Plan	Publication Year
Aquatic Plant Management Plan for Round & Little Round Lakes	2020

Projects must implement a management plan recommendation.

Management Plan Implementation and AIS Population Management

Date of Eligibility Determination	WDNR Staff
10/20/2020	Scott VanEgeren

Projects must be determined to be eligible by department staff.

Exception: Purple loosestrife biocontrol projects do not need to be recommended in a management plan or determined to be eligible by the department.

Permitting

Are state, local and/or federal permits required for this project? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Permit Name	Agency	Status (i.e., to be submitted, submitted, approved)	Agency Contact
Chemical Aquatic Plant Control	WI DNR	to be submitted	Tyler Mesalk
Mechanical Aquatic Plant Control	WI DNR	to be submitted	Tyler Mesalk

Section 4: External Financial Support

List organizations (e.g., school, town, county, nonprofit organization, etc.) other than the applicant that are providing financial support in the project. Identify the type of financial support (cash, volunteer hours, equipment, etc) and attach a copy of the organizations letter of financial commitment. Do not list Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources funds or resources.

Organization Name	Type of Support	Amount of Support

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Section 5. Project Budget Pre-application

Part A. Provide a detailed budget of eligible costs including all wages, services, supplies and equipment necessary to accomplish the project. List each item, the activities it is related to in Section 8 of the application, the budget category it best fits, number of units (e.g. hours, plants, square feet, days, miles) and unit cost. Note whether the item is related to administration of the project. See guidance for more information.

Item Description	Activity in Section 8 (ex. 1.a.)	Budget Category	Cash or Donation/ Match	Unit	# of Units	Unit Cost	Subtotal	Admin. Cost?
1. AIS Education Event 2021 \$650 (Goal 1a). Mileage \$200.		Consultants/Contractual	cash	hours		\$ 850.000	\$ 850.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. RLPOA Website Administration (Goal 1b)		Other	donation	hours	10	\$ 12.000	\$ 120.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Volunteer AIS Monitoring (Goal 2b & 3a)		Other	donation	hours	10	\$ 12.000	\$ 120.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. EWM Surveys 2021. Cost is lower than the DNR Flat Rate. 500 sample points & delineate 40 EWM beds. 35 hours @ \$90/hour = \$3,150. Lodging \$600. Mileage \$200. (Goal 3b)		Consultants/Contractual	cash	hours		\$ 3,950.000	\$ 3,950.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. 2021 EWM Analysis, Maps, & Report (Goal 3b)		Consultants/Contractual	cash	hours	30	\$ 50.000	\$ 1,500.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. EWM Management Meeting Jan 2022 (Goal 3b)		Consultants/Contractual	cash	hours	15	\$ 50.000	\$ 750.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. 2021 Hybrid milfoil genetic analysis of 5 EWM beds, 3 stems per bed = 15 samples @ \$50/sample. Cost of 2-day shipping \$40. Consultant prep samples \$50.		Consultants/Contractual	cash			\$ 840.000	\$ 840.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Herbicide treatment of 3 acres of EWM in Round Lake based on results of 2020 survey . \$2500/acre DASH for 1 day in Little Round Lake \$2500. Use of turbidity curtain to capture EWM fragments \$1000.		Consultants/Contractual	cash			\$ 7,500.000	\$ 7,500.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
							Subtotal \$	19,130.00
							Total Project Cost Estimate \$	19,130.00
							Administration \$	
State Share Requested cannot exceed Cash Cost Subtotal							Eligible State Share \$	14,347.50
							Grant Award Request \$	14,347.50

Part B – Cost Estimate Summary. Summary of all costs from Part A.

Cost Category	A. Cash Costs	B. Donated Value
1. Personnel	\$	\$
2. Employee Benefits	\$	\$
3. Travel	\$	\$
4. Equipment	\$	\$
5. Supplies & Operating Expenses	\$	\$
6. Consultant/Contractual	\$ 18,890.00	\$
7. Construction	\$	\$
8. Other (ex. Acquisition)	\$	\$ 240.00
Subtotals	\$ 18,890.00	\$ 240.00
Total Project Cost Estimate	\$ 19,130.00	
Administration	\$	
Grant Award Request	\$ 14,347.50	
Grantee Share	\$ 4,782.50	

Grantee Share Percent: 25%

Part C – Cost Containment Methods. A grantee must implement cost containment measures if the cost of a project expense exceeds \$2,500. Note: cost-containment procedures do not apply to fee simple or conservation easement land acquisition; cost will be determined by appraisal approved by the department.

Budget Items > \$2,500	Cost-Containment Methods
4 - EWM Surveys pre-post and EWM Monitoring	Alternative Measures/Other
8 - Herbicide treatment	Alternative Measures/Other
9 - DASH & turbidity curtain	Alternative Measures/Other

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Section 6: Attachments (check all that are included)

- ☒ Authorizing resolution (required).
- ☐ Letters of financial support specifying cash or donated value.
- ☒ Map of project location, public access, public land and other use and access features (required).
- ☐ Surface Water Grant Project Lab Costs, [Form 8700-360](#) (required).

Section 7: Certification

David J. Rutt

Signature of Authorized Representative

11/02/2020

Date Signed

NOTE: Section 8 has a 10 page limit. Additional pages will not be considered.

Section 8: Project Description

Pre-application

Are you applying for funding to control an aquatic invasive species?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Description of Extent of Aquatic Invasive Species and Strategy for Control

Name of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Proposed to Control

Eurasian Watermilfoil in Round Lake

Year AIS First Verified in waterbody: _____

Name of Waterbody to be Managed (if your grant application contains multiple waterbodies)

Round, first verified in 1993

The following information will be used to rank your grant. Fill out as many questions as possible for the first year of proposed control. A separate worksheet should be filled out for each species and lake that will be controlled as part of this grant proposal. **Use the Add Species button below to begin a new worksheet if you are including multiple species or lakes as part of your grant application.**

Approximate number of years this species has been actively managed: 25

Information on the proposed project:

Expected first year of management under the proposed project: 2021

Number of acres of AIS to be controlled (as part of the proposed project) : 3.00 % of population managed: 65 %

Total number of waterbody acres to be managed: 3,294.00

Population status:

Number of acres of this AIS from most recent bed mapping survey: 4.65

Littoral % frequency of occurrence of this AIS from most recent point-intercept (PI) survey: 2.89 Survey Date: 08/20/2019

Date of the Most Recent Bed Mapping Survey: 08/29/2020 Survey Date: 08/29/2020

Control Technique: Chemical Season(s) and Year(s): Spring 2021 Acres Targeted: 3.00

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Description of Extent of Aquatic Invasive Species and Strategy for Control

Name of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Proposed to Control

Eurasian Watermilfoil in Little Round Lake

Year AIS First Verified in waterbody: _____

Name of Waterbody to be Managed (*if your grant application contains multiple waterbodies*)

Little Round Lake, first verified in 1994

The following information will be used to rank your grant. Fill out as many questions as possible for the first year of proposed control. A separate worksheet should be filled out for each species and lake that will be controlled as part of this grant proposal. **Use the Add Species button below to begin a new worksheet if you are including multiple species or lakes as part of your grant application.**

Approximate number of years this species has been actively managed: 20

Information on the proposed project:

Expected first year of management under the proposed project: 2021

Number of acres of AIS to be controlled
(as part of the proposed project) : 0.04 % of population managed: 13 %

Total number of waterbody acres to be managed: 0.04

Population status:

Number of acres of this AIS from most recent bed mapping survey: 0.34

Littoral % frequency of occurrence of this AIS from most recent point-intercept (PI) survey: 5.27 Survey Date: 07/21/2019

Date of the Most Recent Bed Mapping Survey: 09/04/2020 Survey Date: 09/04/2020

Control Technique: Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting Season(s) and Year(s): Summer 2021 Acres Targeted: 0.04

A. Brief Project Summary (2-3 sentences)

Provide a short description of the overarching goals of the project and/or work that will be completed during the grant period. This may be used in program promotional materials if the grant is awarded.

The overall goals of this project are to conduct outreach and education pertaining to AIS and EWM management, continue annual volunteer and contracted surveying to track EWM size, location, density and to plan for future EWM management activities, and actively manage EWM in the lakes to keep total estimated surface area under 5 acres in Round Lake and execute another DASH trial in Little Round Lake.

B. Project Area and Public Access/Use

Describe where the project is located, including information on the waterbody or community served. For projects addressing waterbodies or watersheds, include physical characteristics like size, depth, hydrological type and land use. Describe public use and access features. For AIS projects, also briefly describe how the site and project will address priorities for AIS prevention.

Round Lake is a seepage lake located in Sawyer County, WI with a surface area of 3294 acres. The maximum depth is 74 ft, the mean depth is 33 ft, and the mean Secchi value is 22 ft. Connected by a navigable channel to the south is Little Round Lake, also considered a seepage lake with a surface area of 179 ac., max depth of 38 ft, meant depth of 12 ft, and mean Secchi value of 18 ft. The Round Lake Property Owners Association (RLPOA) serves both lakes. The lakes are situated approx. 7 miles east of the Hayward in the Towns of Hayward and Round Lake. There are 4 public boat landings and a public beach owned by the Town of Hayward in southern Hinton Bay of Round Lake and three resorts (Fig. 1). There is one resort on western Little Round Lake and approx. 1 mile along the southern shore is tribal land managed by Lac Courte Orrielles. Round Lake is identified as an Outstanding Resource Water and both lakes are considered Priority Navigable Waterways due to natural recruitment and stocking of walleye. An aquatic plant survey in 2019 revealed Round Lake to have high FQI of 41, high diversity with 40 native species (3 high C-value sp., 1 special concern), sparse vegetation on a whole-lake scale but locally abundant in some bays, and max rooting at 23ft. Little Round Lake has abundant aquatic plant growth, very high FQI of 48, very high diversity with 64 native species (11 high C-value sp. of 9 or 10 and 6 special concern), & max rooting at 26ft. EWM and flowering rush are found in Round Lake, although flowering rush has not presented navigation impairment concerns. RLPOA continues its participation in CBCW. As a premier lake with high transient boat traffic, this project allow for continued outreach, EWM surveys, and EWM control to help prevent the spread to other lakes by keeping EWM occurrence low and awareness high. Furthermore, continued CBCW effort funded through a separate CBCW grant help prevent the introduction of new AIS in the lakes.

C. Problem Statement

Provide a clear and concise description of the problem that this project will address. What is the purpose of the project?

This project will address three goals; 1) Use outreach and education on EWM ID and management efforts. 2) Continue volunteer EWM monitoring and contracted pre-post treatment surveys to gauge efficacy of EWM control & guide future efforts. 3) Reduce EWM from the 2020 survey in order to maintain low levels of EWM in the lake (<5 ac). The following is only a list of relevant EWM mgmt since 2017 (see APMP pgs 39-45 for more). RLPOA funded 5 days of DASH in Aug 2017 costing \$11,500 (no state funds). RLPOA funded an EWM bed survey in July 2017 at \$2,000 (no state funds). In July 2018, there was an estimated 26 ac. of EWM in Round Lake. Grant assistance helped fund DASH in 2018 with 10 days using 2 DASH barges at 5.3 ac. Whole-bay herbicide treatment in Richardson's Bay (6/19) addressed 18 ac. of EWM (delineated in 2018) with promising post-treatment results of very sparse EWM detected 8/19 and only 0.5 ac. 8/20. DASH was planned in Hinton Bay in 2019 but a pre-DASH survey in 6/19 revealed 9.5 acres of EWM in that bay alone (see 2019 report pgs 8-9). Working in communication with Scott VanEgeren the RLPOA decided this was too much EWM to be effectively controlled using DASH, hence no DASH was used in 2019 or 2020. Two years (2017-18) of DASH in Hinton Bay among other locations with increased EWM in 2019 left residents highly skeptical of DASH as an effective technique for EWM control and extremely concerned about observed fragmentation of EWM during DASH operations. Mechanical harvesters have been considered but are concerning due to fragmentation in a huge system with patchy and localized EWM occurrence. The remaining mode of EWM control since 2019 has been herbicide. Round Lake EWM has declined from 26 ac. in 2018, 15 ac. in 2019, and now 4.7 ac. in 2020 (See Table 1). Using herbicide to control 3 ac of EWM will help keep EWM levels low. All mgmt since 2018 has been accompanied by a robust surveying and planning effort to guide management based on survey results.

D. Project Description and Timeline**1. Goals and Objectives**

The first goal pertains to outreach and education. 1. The RLPOA will hold 1 education event with an aim to host 40 Round/Little Round Lake residents, ideally during the second quarter of 2021. The event will focus on benefits of healthy aquatic plant communities, EWM identification & look a-likes with live plants, preventing spread and introduction of new AIS, EWM management plans for 2021, and the importance of shoreland buffers for water quality and the Healthy Lakes program. 2. The RLPOA will continue to use the Round Lakes website and social media for education by posting EWM reports and updates. These goals align directly with objectives 1a & 1b (pg 54) & 5b (pg 60) in the APMP.

1.a. Activity

Preparation for AIS education event, Qtr 1-2, 2021 - RLPOA will reserve a location and promote the event on their website, through membership email, and on Facebook. This will help achieve the goal of 40 attendants. RLPOA will continue its relationship with Aquatic Plant & Habitat Services (APHS) in preparation for the event. APHS will prepare approx. 1 hour of instruction/information pertaining to AIS, specifically EWM, and will have live specimens for instruction. Shoreland buffers will also be discussed at this event to promote the Healthy Lakes program. APHS and RLPOA will work in close contact on planning the event. Implementation of AIS education event Qtr 2, 2021 - RLPOA and APHS will execute the event with details laid out in a Prof. Service Agmnt. The volunteer RLPOA webmaster will post EWM reports and Healthy Lakes program information before the education event. Sharing additional AIS information will be an ongoing effort during the project with no specific timeline.

Method and Data Collected

The event will be advertised and promoted by the RLPOA to draw in at least 40 participants. If deemed safe by the WI & Sawyer Co. Health Depts. the event may be held indoors. If indoors is not possible, an outdoor meeting location site will be explored. Any information presented or publications about the Healthy Lakes program will come directly from the official Healthy Lakes website. Since this is an education event, no data collection is planned.

Deliverable and Outcomes

The outcome will be a more informed lake community and opportunities to recruit landowners for Healthy Lakes native plantings. Those who attend will receive information on AIS identification and steps to prevent the spread of EWM in the lake, other AIS found in nearby lakes (especially curly-leaf pondweed and zebra mussels), and EWM management activities planned for 2021.

2. Goals and Objectives

The RLPOA will continue its EWM surveying program that began in 2018 and closely aligns with APMP objective 3b. This program involves hiring a consultant to complete annual EWM surveys, analysis, map creation, and annual reports that can then be used to plan for EWM management the following year. In addition, the RLPOA will prevent the establishment of new AIS and track the spread of EWM through volunteer AIS monitoring, which is listed in the APMP objective 2b. The EWM surveying program will also include EWM genetic testing to detect hybrid subspecies. This will occur in 2021 at 5 EWM beds (4 in Round Lake, 1 in Little Round Lake) with 3 samples per bed in accordance with protocols from Montana State University. Also included is a planning meeting with DNR, RLPOA, LCO, and Sawyer County to plan for EWM control efforts in 2022 based on results from the 2021 survey.

2.a. Activity

Complete annual EWM surveys in late summer (quarter 2-3, 2021) to track the effectiveness of EWM control measures and document EWM locations, bed sizes, density, average depth, and sub point-intercept data within beds where appropriate to help determine effective control measures going forward. An annual report (qtr 4, 2021) will complement the existing annual reports created since 2018. Furthermore, a planning meeting in quarter 1 of 2022 will help plan for future EWM management based on survey results from 2021.

Method and Data Collected

Methods will follow the draft DNR protocol for measuring pre-post EWM. EWM beds will be delineated and a 20-meter sub-pi grid will be available at the same time of bed delineation for raking at sample points within the bed. This approach allows for maximum efficiency in quantitative data collection because survey technicians need not visit the same location twice (once to delineate then process, map and make sub-PI map, second visit to take rake samples using the sub-PI map). Data collected at each littoral survey point will include total rake fullness, rake fullness of each species on the rake, species not on the rake but within 6 feet of the survey point, sediment type, and depth. In addition, each bed will be qualitatively assessed for density and EWM height (at, near, or below the lake surface).

Deliverable and Outcomes

EWM location, size, density, average depth, and sub point-intercept data will be compiled into an annual report available for making decisions related to EWM control the following year(s). The sub point-intercept data will be entered into a spreadsheet and provided to the DNR for the statewide database. EWM beds will be prioritized for future management based on their surface area (ac.), average depth, density of EWM, and EWM height (canopied, near the surface, or well below the lake surface). The planning meeting during quarter 1 of 2022 will use results from the 2021 EWM survey to plan for management in 2022 using quantitative data and past results to guide effective control.

2.b. Activity

Volunteer EWM monitoring is closely aligned with the formal EWM surveys. The RLPOA has a seasoned group of volunteers that have been tracking EWM for several years. These volunteers capture coordinates of new EWM locations and relay this information for formal surveying in late summer. Another component of EWM monitoring includes lake residents using their smartphones to capture EWM coordinates and submit those coordinates to the RLPOA for verification and formal survey. This mode of capturing EWM sightings is promoted at RLPOA meetings and will also be shared at the education event listed in Goal 1. Volunteer monitoring will happen throughout quarters 2 & 3 of 2021.

Method and Data Collected

Volunteers and lake users will provide new EWM locations to the consultant each year before surveys occur. These areas will be visited to verify EWM identification, document location, size, density, average depth, and perform a sub point-intercept survey if the bed is large enough (generally >0.05ac).

Deliverable and Outcomes

The result is a more comprehensive understanding of EWM locations lake-wide because volunteers and lake-users are reporting their findings for follow-up. This approach also allows for the formal, contracted EWM survey to be done more efficiently and ultimately saves resources when surveying and managing a lake of 3300 acres within 20 miles of shoreline.

2.c. Activity

During the EWM survey in 2021 (late qtr 2 or early qtr 3), the consultant will collect, prepare, and mail samples to Dr. Ryan Thum, Dept. of Plant Sciences and Plant Pathology at Montana State University in Bozeman.

Method and Data Collected

Methods for collection, preparation, and shipping EWM samples will follow those provided by Dr. Thum (attached). This will occur in 2021 at 5 EWM beds (4 in Round Lake, 1 in Little Round Lake) with 3 samples per bed. Montana State University is entrusted with methods for genetic analysis by the WDNR. We reached out to him based on recommendation by Michelle Nault.

Deliverable and Outcomes

Once the EWM samples are received by the lab, the results are available within 2 weeks and will also provide important information for EWM management.

3. Goals and Objectives

Control existing aquatic invasive species to minimize navigation impairment. Purple loosestrife was observed in 2014 in Little Round Lake, but not documented during the 2020 surveys in either lake. Flowering rush was found at one location in southern Musky Bay of Round Lake in 2019 & 2020 but is mixed with native emergent vegetation and not cause for concern. Eurasian watermilfoil continues to be the main concern in Round Lake. Integrated pest management (IPM) employs information about EWM's life cycle and its negative effects in combination with available control methods to determine the most economical means with minimal hazard to people, property, and environment. The RLPOA realizes that, unfortunately, complete eradication of EWM is not a realistic goal. The RLPOA is prioritizing EWM control based on factors listed in Figure 28 (see APMP, pg58). Chemical treatment has had success since EWM was discovered in Round Lake in 1993 and first treated in 1994 and has proven to be the most effective treatment in controlling the spread of EWM as well as the most economical option (the most expensive chemical treatment year for Round Lakes was \$32,600 in 2019, a significant portion used to successfully treat Richardson Bay. The largest non-chemical treatment was DASH in 2018 at a cost of 41,200). Even so, the RLPOA is willing to use DASH again on a trial basis in one small area of Little Round Lake.

3.a. Activity

Based on 2020 EWM survey results, the following beds will be targeted for herbicide treatment in 2021. A20, B20, C20, D20, & S19 located in or near Blue Island Bay (Map 8). G20 located in Fisherman's Bay (Map 3). U20 & T20 along the southwest shore of the large peninsula (Map 2). X20 in Richardson's Bay (Map 4). This activity will occur in quarter 2 of 2021.

Method and Data Collected

The RLPOA will work with the DNR, herbicide applicator and the consultant to decide appropriate herbicide types based on EWM bed characteristics. The RLPOA is interested in helping test and track effectiveness of ProcellaCOR if there are areas deemed appropriate for its use. A licensed herbicide applicator will be hired to treat these areas in accordance with herbicide labels. The RLPOA has a long-standing working relationship with NEC, Inc. which understands the various EWM locations and Round Lake treatment history.

Deliverable and Outcomes

With ongoing rigorous surveying to guide herbicide treatment, the occurrence of EWM will remain low in Round Lake with greater manageability and more cost-effectiveness in keeping the EWM at low levels.

3.b. Activity

EWM will be removed from a small area in Little Round Lake using DASH on a trial basis for one day in summer 2021 (quarter 2-3). The specific area for removal will be decided for certain depending on EWM conditions in 2021. If EWM conditions do not change considerably, EE20 (Map 5) is a favorable area that is small enough for DASH to be effective and should provide EWM control for 3 seasons.

Method and Data Collected

DASH contractors will be hired to remove EWM from the designated area in Little Round Lake in accordance with the DASH permit language. RLPOA will communicate the significant importance of capturing EWM fragments by using a turbidity curtain in order to avoid outcomes similar to Hinton Bay (see "Problem Statement"). The area will be surveyed after DASH occurs during late summer EWM surveys listed in Goal 2a.

Deliverable and Outcomes

Ideally, EWM will be controlled and the escape of fragments from the treatment area will be minimized. If DASH is successful, it can be considered again going forward as another tool for EWM management. As it stands now, many RLPOA members have reasonable concerns about the effectiveness of DASH and its high cost based on events in Hinton Bay 2017-2019.

E. Complementary Management

Describe how the project complements other management efforts. Is the project actively engaged with efforts connected to but different from the grantees own? Consider connections to County Land and Water Resources Management Plans, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation plans, 9 key element plans or other prevention or implementation efforts.

This project closely aligns with the Aquatic Plant Management Plan recently adopted by the RLPOA in summer 2020 and approved by Scott VanEgeren in fall 2020. The goals in this project were taken directly from that approved APMP and the criteria on Figure 28 of that plan were employed to prioritize which areas should be targeted for control.

F. External Support

Describe collaboration with other organizations that will be providing financial or other support along with the expected benefits of collaboration. Document support with letters and submit with this application. Be sure to highlight support from partners that are critical to implementation.

This project is relatively short-term (essentially 1 year of activities). As such, the RLPOA is able to provide financial match to help fund activities herein. Also provided as match, volunteer AIS monitors will contribute time as partial match to the project.

G. Appropriateness and Need

Provide reasoning for why the project is appropriate and necessary. Include information on how the project was scaled and scoped to effectively address the management challenge. Make a case for why the work is unique and necessary, especially when there is any duplication of work occurring less than 5 years ago.

This project will allow continued surveying of EWM in Round and Little Round Lakes. Such work is necessary to better understand effective EWM control techniques in these lakes. For example, DASH was used to control EWM in 2017 and 2018. The RLPOA was eager to have this method of EWM control available at that time. Lake residents, especially in Hinton Bay, became concerned that DASH caused increased occurrence of EWM in 2017-2019. Lake residents observed fragmentation of EWM caused by DASH even though volunteers were netting fragmented EWM from their kayaks. There remains strong opposition to DASH in Hinton Bay because residents observed significant EWM increase after DASH was employed, ultimately leading property owners and the RLPOA to conclude that DASH made EWM "worse". As a result, DASH was not used in 2019 or 2020 and herbicide was used in its place. RLPOA also understands that with rapid herbicide dissipation in small-scale treatments, there is concern over effectiveness of this method. However, RLPOA believes this to be the most effective means of keeping EWM managed and at non-impairment levels. That is why this project includes another year of surveying to delineate new EWM beds and take rake samples at 500 points at old and new beds managed in some way since 2018. Furthermore, the RLPOA is interested in the use of ProcellaCOR (PCOR) and would like to closely track efficacy and impacts to native species. A PCOR treatment trial at 1.25 ac 8' deep in 2020 at bed M19 (see 2019 report pg 9) yielded promising results with no EWM detected in late Aug. 2020 (Map 1, 2018-2020). This project is unique and necessary because it allows for continued rigorous surveys of areas that have been treated since 2018 as well as ongoing control. Furthermore, this project displays a good faith effort on RLPOA's part to give DASH another try as an integrated pest management tool.

H. Likelihood of Success

Describe a history of meeting or exceeding past grant or contract performance and accountability standards. For organizations that lack a performance history, provide evidence of organization capacity, volunteer commitment or other attribute that demonstrates an ability to successfully complete projects.

The RLPOA has received, and greatly appreciates, grant funding through this program. In all past instances, accountability standards have been met or exceeded. Two examples of meeting standards are included in this grant application in the form of the 2019 EWM Survey Report and APMP, both of which were part of grant ACEI20318 and have been accepted/approved by the DNR.

I. Other

The RLPOA has significant financial investment in this project at 25% of cash cost or \$4,780 in 2021. This project builds on successful past interventions to successively reduce EWM in Richardson's Bay. Herbicide treatment was effective in reducing EWM from 18 acres in July 2018 down to 0 acres in August 2019. This project includes treatment of a 0.4-acre area (X20) in Richardson's Bay as a way of small-scale EWM control to build on the large-scale EWM control in 2019. With 3 public boat landings, Round Lake exceeds access standards in NR 1.91. Little Round Lake is accessible by motorized and non-motorized watercraft from Round Lake through a navigable channel between the two lakes.