

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LAKE MANAGEMENT PLANNING GRANT PROGRAM

Application Materials

*Van Vliet Lake
Harvesting Plan Development Project*

Prepared for the

**Van Vliet Lake
Association**

February 1, 2013

Onterra, LLC
Lake Management Planning

815 Prosper Road, De Pere, WI 54115 Voice: 920.338.8860 Fax: 920.338.8865 www.onterra-eco.com

INTRODUCTION

Van Vliet Lake, Vilas County, is a 230-acre spring lake with a maximum depth of 20 feet and a mean depth of 9 feet. The lake is connected to Averill and Presque Isle Lakes, which eventually drain in to the Presque Isle River.

The Van Vliet Lake Association (VVLA) was formed in 1995 after an initial organizational meeting in September, 1994. From the bylaws: *“The purpose of the Association is to preserve and protect Van Vliet Lake and its surroundings, and to enhance the water quality, fishery, boating safety, and aesthetic values of Van Vliet Lake as a public recreational facility for today and for future generations.”* Water quality, algae blooms, excess aquatic plant life, shoreline development, septic system impact on the lake, and fishing quality are among the issues the VVLA has been interested in studying.

Since its formation in 1995, the VVLA has had numerous studies completed on the lake examining the above mentioned aspects. In 2004 the VVLA obtained a Lake Management Planning Grant which was overseen by Blue Water Science of St. Paul, MN. The resulting Van Vliet Lake Management Plan was adopted in 2005. In 2008 the Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee (Van Vliet Lake has representatives on this committee known as PITLC) obtained a lake study grant for several lakes including Van Vliet with the purpose of creating an Aquatic Plant Management Plan for each lake. This study was completed by Northern Environmental, now Bonestroo, Inc. of Waupun, WI. In 2012 the PITLC obtained a grant that included Van Vliet Lake to update the point intercept plant studies for those APMP’s and that work is scheduled for the summer of 2013. The point-intercept studies will be completed by Whitewater Associates of Amasa, MI.

Though only a moderately sized lake, Van Vliet Lake holds much public access opportunity. A trail system, consisting of loops from 0.5 miles to 3.2 miles, meanders through old growth hardwood-hemlock forests that are located on 400 acres and 1.5 miles of undeveloped shoreline along Van Vliet Lake. One public access exists on Van Vliet Lake, with eight car-trailer spots and additional off site road parking on Vera Rd. A resort property, Alpine Resort, is also located on Van Vliet Lake and portions of the lake are bordered by the Northern Highland State Forest. Additionally, two public access locations are located on Presque Isle Lake, one at Presque Isle Wilderness Park and also one off of Cty Rd. P. The lake is utilized for three fishing tournaments: The Presque Isle Chamber of Commerce Walleye Tournament in mid-May, the Muskie Classic (Presque Isle, Boulder Junction, Manitowish Waters) in early September and the Bob Ellis Classic Row Trolling Tournament on Presque Isle chain in October. As defined by NR 1.91, the lake has more than the minimum public boating access.

Van Vliet Lake is classified as a spring lake by the WDNR, meaning that it has no inlet but does contain an outlet. This lake forms the headwaters of the pristine Presque Isle River which is classified as an Area of Special Natural Resource Interest (ASNRI). The Wisconsin National Heritage Inventory (NHI) confirms spring lakes in this Township/Range as a rare or uncommon feature (S3 status) and also an ASNRI waterbody type.

The primary goal of this project, as discussed below, is to investigate what are reported to be excessive native aquatic plants in the Van Vliet ecosystem and develop a nuisance control

strategy for these species. The VVLA realizes that developing a plan such as this requires extensive studies of the aquatic plant community, and a strategy that approaches the excessive plant issue in a way that is both realistic and ecologically sound. Ultimately, this project has been designed to assess the aquatic plant communities in Van Vliet Lake and create a mechanical harvesting plan, if appropriate, which would aim to improve navigability and recreational opportunity on the lake.

The group is very active in management and protection of the lake, as demonstrated through activities such as:

- Multiple grant-funded lake studies (explained above)
- Citizens Lake Monitoring Network volunteering (2002 – present)
- Clean Boats Clean Waters volunteering (2009 – present)
- Hosting professionals to present many educational seminars including plant identification programs, boating rules/safety presentations, shoreland stewardship program presentations, AIS threats, creel survey and fisheries of the Presque Isle Chain and area loon research.
- Becoming the first lake association in Wisconsin to adopt a boat-landing (2002).
- Actively being involved in the Friends of the Van Vliet Hemlocks, which strives to preserve a ecologically unique parcel of hemlocks, which covers about 1.5 miles of undeveloped shoreline along Averill and Van Vliet Lakes.
- Funding and displaying a map at the public access point which indicates the Town of Presque Isle ordinance requiring no wake within 200 feet of shoreline.

PROJECT GOALS

The scope of work described outlines a project and study design that looks at the lake from more of an ecosystem perspective than managing its plants or water quality alone. The scope outlines assessments of the lake's plants, watershed, shoreline condition, and water quality. It also describes the integration of available fisheries information, past aquatic plant and water quality assessments, and an intensive stakeholder participation component. The study components would provide the baseline data required to assess the lake ecosystem's condition, while the stakeholder participation portion would shed light on the expectations and needs of the lake users. The combination of these components and communications with WDNR specialists would allow a long-term and implementable plan to be created for Van Vliet Lake.

The work required to develop the plan would rely on partnerships between the WDNR, the VVLA, and local municipalities as applicable.

Overall, the scope of work outlined in the following phase scopes would provide the VVLA with the following information:

- A map identifying and locating important plant communities (emergent, submergent, floating-leaf) within the lake and a listing of the dominant species within those communities.
- If applicable, an accurate map and descriptive assessment of the distribution of nuisance submergent aquatic plant species in the lake.

- A map and resulting analysis of the bio-volume of aquatic plants located within the littoral zone of the lake.
- An assessment of the shoreline condition, complete with map.
- A map indicating the location of coarse woody habitat in the lake.
- If deemed appropriate following discussions with WDNR experts, an anonymous written survey which would solicit opinions from VVLA members and other riparian property owners on lake-related issues.
- Analysis of aquatic plant management alternatives.
- The funding sources available to assist in the implementation of the pertinent management and protection options that are outlined in the lake management plan.

PROJECT SCOPE

Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholder participation is a very important element in any environmental planning exercise. It is important not only from the perspective of informing participants and stakeholders about the project, but also from the standpoint of enhancing their understanding of natural ecosystems and their value to a healthy environment. If participants do not understand the value of the natural ecosystem, they will not strive to protect or enhance it.

This component of the management planning effort is intended to create an exchange of information between Onterra and the lake stakeholders, including those that own property on the lake and those that enjoy the lake through its public access. The exchange of information would flow bidirectionally between the lake stakeholders and the ecologists/planners. The ecologists/planners would provide information and guidance to help stakeholders understand the ecosystem more fully and to prepare them for the development of realistic goals and objectives concerning the management of their lake. The stakeholders would provide information pertaining to their use of the lake and their management expectations. In the end, this information would be combined to create a long-term and implementable lake management plan.

This component, as described below, would also help the ecologists/planners develop a better understanding of specific sociological needs within the district. For instance, if communication were lacking between the district board and its general membership a goal would be included within the management plan with specific actions addressing the deficiency. The need for specific or general educational initiatives would also be brought to light during this process so they too could be addressed within the management plan.

Stakeholder Survey

During previous studies, a two-question survey was sent to riparian property owners soliciting information about aquatic plant mechanical harvesting and willingness to contribute financially. This survey was not anonymous. The results of this survey may be useful; however, should additional information be required from riparian owners during the course of this project, a new, anonymous stakeholder survey may be created to provide this information. The survey design

would be completed by Onterra staff, with guidance and approval by WDNR social scientists. It would be the responsibility of the Planning Committee to prepare the survey mailing and collect and summarize the results. Onterra would lead the interpretation of the results. Below is an outline of these activities:

1. Onterra distributes template survey to planning committee
2. Planning committee develops additional questions and options to be included within the survey
3. Onterra updates survey and submits to WDNR for approval
4. WDNR approved survey is provided to planning committee
5. Planning committee prints survey, stuffs surveys in envelopes, and mails out surveys to distribution list they develop
6. Onterra provides customized Excel spreadsheet to the planning committee
7. Completed surveys are returned to planning committee and they tally results in provided electronic format
8. Excel spreadsheet of entered data is emailed to Onterra for analysis

Planning Meeting

Following the completion of data analysis, a meeting between the ecologists/planners and a sub-committee (Planning Committee) of the VVLA would be conducted to facilitate the following:

- An in-depth knowledge of the conditions and ecological process within Van Vliet Lake among the Planning Committee members.
- An understanding of suitable management alternatives for the lake and their possible outcomes.
- The development of realistic goals for the management of the lake.
- The creation of an *Implementation Plan* containing specific management actions that would guide the VVLA in meeting their management goals, particularly regarding control of native aquatic plants.

This meeting would include a detailed presentation of the study results followed by the creation of goals to base the implementation plan upon. The end-product of these meetings would be the Implementation Plan which would be included in the report for the lake. The final task of the Planning Committee would be to review the draft management plan/report and provide comments before it is finalized and presented to the district board of directors and general membership.

Special Note on Meeting Schedule

Because the planning meetings involve a smaller group of people, we suggest that these meetings be held during a weekday afternoon or evening, preferably Monday – Thursday. Often, these meetings are held on a Thursday afternoon at a residence or other location on or near the lake.

Shoreland Condition Assessment

Using a GPS data collector with sub-meter accuracy, the immediate shoreline of Van Vliet Lake would be surveyed and classified based upon its potential to negatively impact the system due to

shoreline development and other anthropogenic impacts. Examples of these negative impacts include shoreland areas that are maintained in an unnatural manner and impervious surfaces.

The resulting map would delineate the lake's shoreline, from the water's edge to approximately 35-foot shoreward, into one of five categories ranging from "Urbanized" to "Natural/Undeveloped". Ultimately, the information would be used to prioritize areas for restoration and protection that would likely have a benefit to the Van Vliet Lake ecosystem.

During the shoreland condition survey, all incidences of course woody habitat extending at least 5 feet into the lake, in water depths exceeding 1 foot, and with trunk diameters exceeding 2 inches would be mapped and described based upon size and complexity. This type of structure is important habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms; therefore, this information would be useful in determining whether the lake management plan should include the enhancement of woody structure in the lake.

Aquatic Plant Surveys

Aquatic plants are very important because they are the foundation of the lake ecosystem; therefore a complete and accurate assessment of the aquatic plant community is vital in every lake management project. In order to fully assess the aquatic plants, several different types of surveys would be performed: an aquatic plant community mapping survey, a nuisance submergent species mapping survey and an acoustic mapping survey.

Overall, these surveys would serve to provide an accurate characterization of the lake's macrophyte community, and provide a complete understanding of nuisance aquatic plant conditions on the lake. It would indicate what species were present and where they were located, and what navigation or recreational problems exist. It would also help to determine where and what types of aquatic plant control, protection, and enhancement methods would be appropriate for the lake.

Native and Exotic Plant Community Mapping

The aquatic vegetation community types within the lake (e.g., emergent, submergent, and floating-leaved vegetation) would be mapped using the GPS technology described above, and would be based on dominant species (e.g., soft-stem bulrush, common arrowhead, large-leaf pondweed, etc.). In other words, the primary mapping unit would be the community type, but a secondary classification based on dominant species would be included on the vegetation maps. The final map would show the location of each vegetation type in the lake in relation to the lake's bathymetry. It is these communities that respond the quickest to ecological changes in the lake and the survey would provide a baseline understanding of the relative locations of these communities.

Furthermore, maps would indicate the areas of the lake inhabited by exotic/invasive species such as pale-yellow iris, giant reed grass, and purple loosestrife if these species are located.

Nuisance Submergent Species Mapping

A meander survey of the lake's littoral zone would be completed to map nuisance levels of submergent aquatic plants. Areas found to contain high levels of biomass, primarily those areas

containing plants that have reached the surface, would be mapped with sub-meter GPS technology. Within each area mapped, the species of concern would be noted for display on the map.

Acoustic Mapping

Using technologies developed by a Minnesota-based company, a survey of the lake would be completed that would result in a map indicating the bio-volumes of aquatic plants throughout the littoral zone. This information would be valuable in further documenting not only existing, but also potential areas of nuisance plants.

PROJECT DELIVERABLES

The final product for this project would be a single report that would include the methodologies and results of the tasks described above; a discussion concerning those results as they apply to the current health, rehabilitation, and protection of Van Vliet Lake and the full-color maps described in the Project Scope. Management, protection, enhancement alternatives and recommendations would be presented along with continued public education issues. Furthermore, recommendations for remedial actions and further study options (if needed) would be included expressly for Van Vliet Lake and its drainage basin; including possible funding sources and an indication as to how Onterra could assist the VVLA in obtaining the funding required for future projects.

Upon finalization of the report and acceptance by the WDNR, 5 hard copies of the management plan would be provided to the VVLA. In addition, the VVLA, WDNR, and county would receive two copies of the report, data, and maps on CD-ROM in Adobe's Portable Document Format (PDF).

TENTATIVE PROJECT SCHEDULE

Table 2 provides an approximate timeline for completion of the tasks. The schedule needs to be flexible to accommodate for weather, scheduling conflicts, etc., but it provides a general indication of the dates for completing the proposed components. The meeting times would be very flexible.

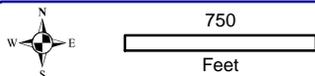
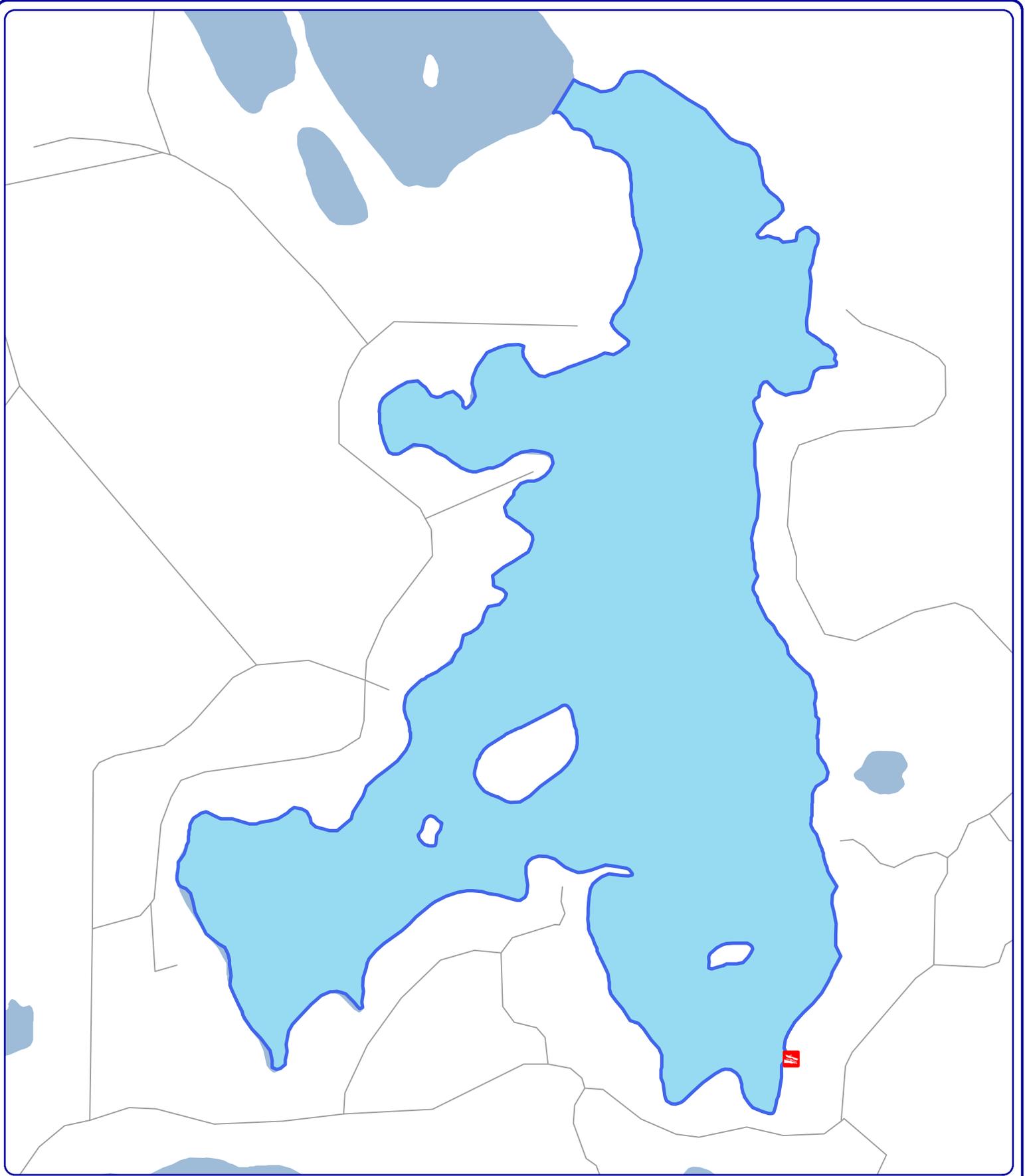
Table 2. Approximate Project Schedule for 2013 – 2014.

VOLUNTEER EFFORTS

Task/Item	Quantity	Cost/ Unit	In-kind Match
Planning Comm. – Stakeholder Survey	4 peop. x 6 hours = 24 hrs	\$12.00	\$288.00
Planning Comm. – Plan Development	8 peop. x 6 hours = 48 hrs	\$12.00	\$576.00
VVLA Grant Project Administration	2 peop. x 12 hours = 24 hrs	\$12.00	\$288.00
Total Estimated In-kind Match			\$1,152.00

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

Van Vliet Lake Harvesting Development Plan	Cash Cost	Donated Value
Consulting Fees		
Project Administration & Communications	\$640.00	
Aquatic Plant Community Mapping	\$1,090.00	
Nuisance Submergent Species Mapping	\$955.00	
Acoustic Mapping	\$1,065.00	
Stakeholder Survey Development	\$425.00	
Shoreland Condition Assessment	\$1,050.00	
Planning Meeting with VVLA	\$960.00	
Results Report and Harvest Plan Development	\$800.00	
Travel Costs	\$805.00	
Volunteer & In-kind Match Opportunities		
Planning Comm. – Stakeholder Survey		\$288.00
Planning Comm. – Plan Development		\$576.00
VVLA Grant Project Administration		\$288.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	\$7,790.00	\$1,152.00
Project Total	\$8,942.00	
State Share Requested (67%)	\$5,991.14	



Onterra LLC
 Lake Management Planning
 815 Prosper Road
 De Pere, WI 54115
 920.338.8860
 www.onterra-eco.com

Sources:
 Roads and Hydro: WDNR
 Map Date: January 17, 2012
 Filename: Map1_VanVliet_Location.mxd



Project Location in Wisconsin

Legend

-  Van Vliet Lake ~230 Acres
WDNR Definition
-  Public Access

Map 1
Van Vliet Lake
 Vilas County
Project Location & Lake Boundaries

**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Grant Project
Resolution**

**RESOLUTION OF
Van Vliet Lake Association, Inc.
Vilas County, Wisconsin**

WHEREAS Van Vliet Lake, Vilas County, is an important resource used by the public for recreation and enjoyment of natural beauty; and

WHEREAS we recognize that a well-planned and holistic lake management project will better the lake now and for future users, and

WHEREAS we recognize the need for responsible and holistic long-range planning to better manage the lake, its watershed, and its use; and

WHEREAS we are qualified to carry out the responsibilities of the planning project

IT IS, THEREFORE, RESOLVED THAT:

Van Vliet Lake Association, Inc. requests the funds and assistance available from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under and

HEREBY AUTHORIZES **Jeff Burke** to act on behalf of **Van Vliet Lake Association, Inc.** to: submit an application to the State of Wisconsin for financial aid for monitoring, planning and education purposes; sign documents; and take necessary action to undertake, direct, and complete an approved grant.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT **Van Vliet Lake Association, Inc.** will meet the obligations of the planning project including timely publication of the results and meet the financial obligations under this grant including the prompt payment of our 33% commitment to project costs.

We understand the importance of a continuing management program for **Van Vliet Lake** and intend to proceed on that course.

Adopted this Fourth day of January, 2013

By an unanimous vote of the Board of Directors

BY: _____
Ronie Jacobsen, President
Van Vliet Lake Association, Inc.

Notice: Use of this form is required by the DNR for any application filed pursuant to ch. NR 190 or 191, Wis. Adm. Code. Personal information (PI data) 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 will be made accessible to requesters under Wisconsin's Open Records laws (s. 19.32 – 19.39, Wis. Stats.) and requirements.

Section I: Application Type

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake Management Planning Grant <i>Check one:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large-scale planning grant <input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale planning grant <i>Check one:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Lake education <input type="checkbox"/> Organizational development <input type="checkbox"/> Other study or assessment, or multiple-purpose project	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Management Protection Grant <i>Check one:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance development <input type="checkbox"/> Lake improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Lake classification <input type="checkbox"/> Land or easement acquisition
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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	
12	34	

Section II: Applicant Information

Applicant Van Vliet Lake Association			Type of Eligible Applicant		
Lake Name Van Vliet Lake		Size in Acres 131	<input type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Governmental Unit
Project County/Township/Section/Range Vilas/T43N/R06E/S21			<input type="checkbox"/> City	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary District	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Profit Conservation Organization
Authorized Representative Named by Resolution Jeff Burke			<input type="checkbox"/> Village	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake District	<input type="checkbox"/> School Districts (Planning)
Authorized Representative Title Treasurer			<input type="checkbox"/> Town	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lake Association	
Address 12099 Streator Rd			Project Contact Name Tim Hoyman		
City Presque Isle			Project Contact Title Aquatic Ecologist, Onterra, LLC		
State Wi			Address 815 Prosper Rd.		
ZIP Code 54557			City De Pere		State WI
Daytime Phone (area code) 715.686.2557			Daytime Phone (area code) 920.338.8860		ZIP Code 54115
Evening Phone (area code) 715.686.2557			Evening Phone (area code) 920.362.5698 (Cell)		
E-mail Address cte26875@centurytel.net			E-mail Address thoyman@onterra-eco.com		

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 (LC)	Lake 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
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

Lake Management Grant Application

Form 8700-283 (R 12/11)

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Section III: Project Information

Project Title Van Vliet Harvesting Plan Development Project	Proposed Ending Date December 31, 2014
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Other Management Units Around Lake	Letter of Support	Other Management Units Around Lake	Letter of Support
1. Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Vilas County Land and Water Conservation Dept.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Town of Presque Isle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Vilas County Lakes and Rivers Assoc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section IV: Lake Access

Number of Public Vehicle Trailer Parking Spaces Available at Public Access Sites: 8 (Van Vliet)

Number of Public Access Sites on Lake Including Boat Launches and Walk-ins: 1 (Van Vliet Lake) and 2 (Presque Isle Lake)

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			
2. Consulting services	7,790.00		
3. Purchased services			
4. Other purchased services (specify):			
5. Plant material			
6. Supplies (specify)			
7. Depreciation on equipment			
8. Hourly equipment use charges			
9. State Lab of Hygiene (SLOH) Costs			
10. Non-SLOH Lab Costs			
11. Land or easement acquisition value			
12. Associated acquisition costs			
13. Other (specify) Volunteer Efforts		1,152.00	
14. Subtotals (sum each column)	7,790.00	1,152.00	
15. Total Project Cost Estimate (sum of column 1 plus sum of column 2)	8,942.00		
16. State Share Requested (calculate based on State share listed below)	5,991.14		

Subject to the following maximum grant amounts:

- Large-scale lake planning projects--up to \$25,000 – 67% State share
- Small-scale lake planning projects--up to \$3,000 – 67% State share
- Lake classification and regulation or ordinance development projects--up to \$50,000 – 75% State share
- Lake protection projects (other than lake classification and regulation or ordinance development projects)--up to \$200,000 – 75% State share

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:

Section VI: Attachments (check all that are included)

A. For all applicants:

- 1. Authorizing resolution
- 2. Letters of support
- 3. Map of project location and boundaries
- 4. Lake map with public access sites identified (per Section IV of this application and page 33 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) or Non-profit Conservation Organizations (NCOs):

- 1. For first time applicant LMOs only: A completed Form 8700-226 (Lake Association Organizational Application)
- 2. For first time applicant NCOs 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. For land or easement acquisition projects: Detailed description of your organization's land management experience
- 7. Brochures, newsletters, annual reports or other information about your organization

C. Wetland Restoration Projects:

- 1. Deed, easement, or land control agreement
- 2. Preliminary engineering plans
- 3. Water regulatory permits
- 4. Map of project location and boundaries

D. Ordinance Development Projects:

- 1. Inventory of applicable existing ordinances
- 2. Description of resources each jurisdiction allocates to enforcement
- 3. Preliminary surveys

E. Lake Improvement Projects:

- 1. Engineering and design plans
- 2. Water regulatory permits
- 3. Map of project location and boundaries

Section VI: Attachments, continued

F. Land or easement acquisition projects:

- 1. DNR Form 1800-1 (Environmental Hazards Assessment Form)
- 2. Legal description of the property
- 3. Project location boundary map
- 4. Property or easement appraisal (if not previously submitted to the Department)
- 5. If escrow closing, the title insurance commitment
- 6. Evidence of compliance with Uniform Relocation Act requirements, if applicable
- 7. Agricultural Impact Statement, if applicable
- 8. Status of acquisition negotiations, including expected time frame for closing
- 9. A land management plan
 - a. Full description of property and conditions
 - b. Description of current and proposed uses of property and adjoining properties
 - c. Management requirements for property
 - d. If roads, piers or grading are proposed, a topographic survey with feature locations, and design cross sections

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 Jeff Burke	Title of Authorized Representative Treasurer
Signature of Authorized Representative	Date Signed



Vilas County Land & Water Conservation

330 Court Street • Eagle River, WI 54521

715-479-3747 • Fax: 715-479-3627 • www.vilasconservation.org

January 25, 2013

Mr. Kevin Gauthier, Sr.
Lakes Management Coordinator
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Rhinelanders Service Center
107 Sutliff Avenue
Rhinelanders, WI / 54501

Dear Kevin,

This letter is to express support for the large scale lake management planning grant application being submitted by the Van Vliet Lake Association. Vilas County has over 1,320 lakes, which cover roughly 17 percent of the counties total surface area. Van Vliet Lake is an important part of the Vilas County lake heritage, both for its ecological values (including the Van Vliet Hemlocks) and long history of human use. The members of the Van Vliet Lake Association (VVLA) take an active role in the management of Van Vliet Lake. They are passionate and energetic in their pursuit of a healthy lake. In the past decade they developed a Lake Management Plan in 2004, and an Aquatic Plant Management Plan in 2008 as part of a larger Presque Isle Town Lakes Committee grant. In 2013 they will have the APM Plan point-intercept studies updated. The VVLA has an active Citizen Lake Monitoring program, and a Clean Boats Clean Waters and adopt-a-boat-landing volunteer programs. In addition they host many educational seminars for the membership.

One reason for the passion and energy of Van Vliet Lake residents is a concern about the abundant, and at times over-abundant, aquatic vegetation in parts of the lake. This abundance sometimes limits the use of the lake by lake users. The VVLA is submitting a grant proposal to specifically map aquatic plant communities in the lake and compile these data with the planned 2013 point-intercept data. Additional surveys of the shoreland and in-lake coarse woody habitat will complete a picture of the ecological condition of Van Vliet Lake. The goal is to develop a proposal for a specific course of action to manage nuisance aquatic plants as part of a responsible lake management plan.

The Vilas County Land and Water Conservation Department supports this project proposal and will provide assistance to the Van Vliet Lake Association as needed throughout the project planning and implementation phases. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Mariquita Sheehan
Vilas County Conservation Specialist