

# The Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission



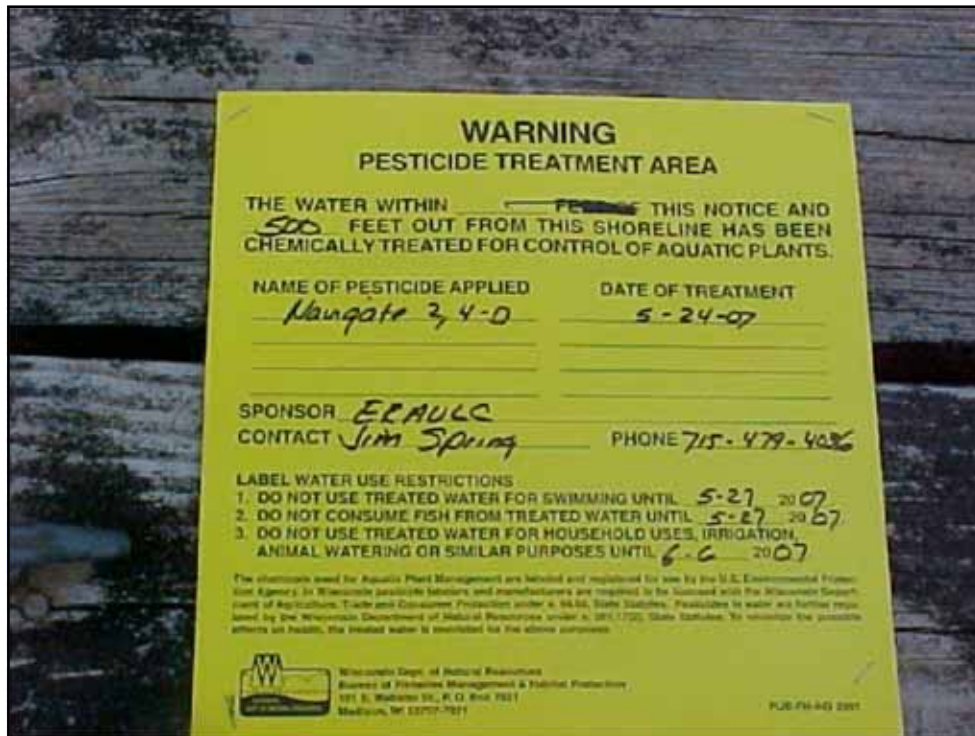
**Presented by:**

Steve Favorite: Chairman of the Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission

Matthew Wagner: Vilas County Lakes Conservation Specialist



In 2004, many residents along the shorelines of the Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes, part of the largest freshwater lake chain in the world, had become increasingly aware that the Eurasian Water Milfoil within the lake needed serious attention.



Individual lake associations within the chain conducted chemical treatment programs as finances allowed. It was recognized that these individual EWM control efforts were advantageous, but only in the short term.

The "Chain" is Only as Strong as  
it's Weakest Link

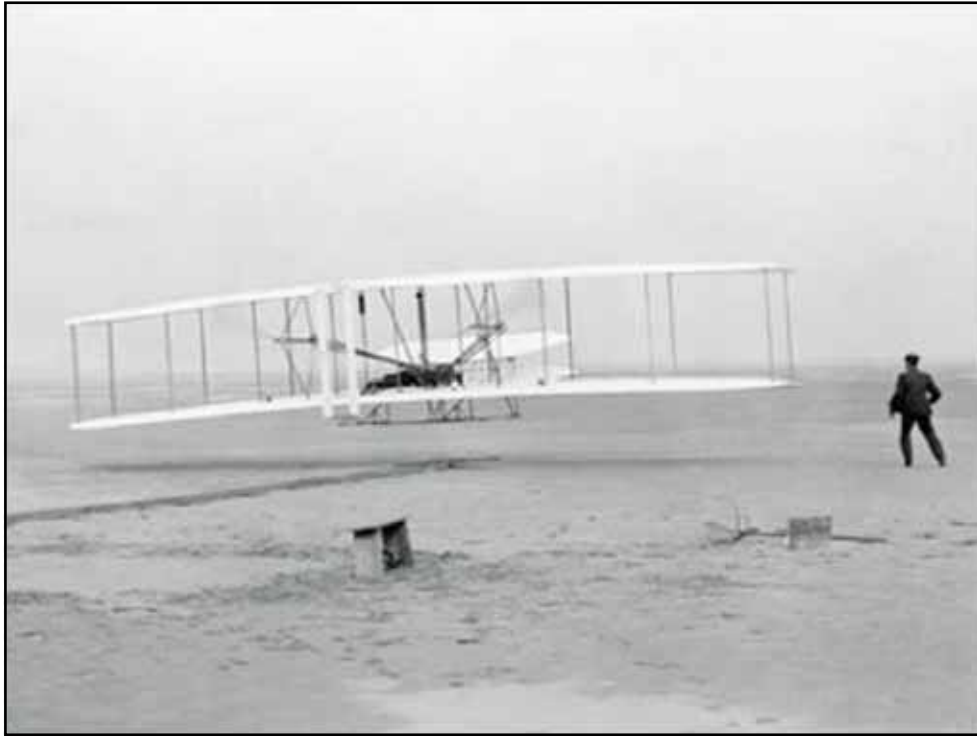


In order for future chemical treatments to be truly effective, it was thought necessary to view the chain as one continuous and whole water body and not as a series of individual lakes to be managed separately. In this session, we hope to show you how the Unified Lake Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission faced these challenges, and today enjoys a successful EWM management program this is equitable to all, setting future standards to work cooperatively at the community level.



This presentation has been created to try to explain three main points and therefore has been broken into three main parts:

#1: The history of the chain of lakes



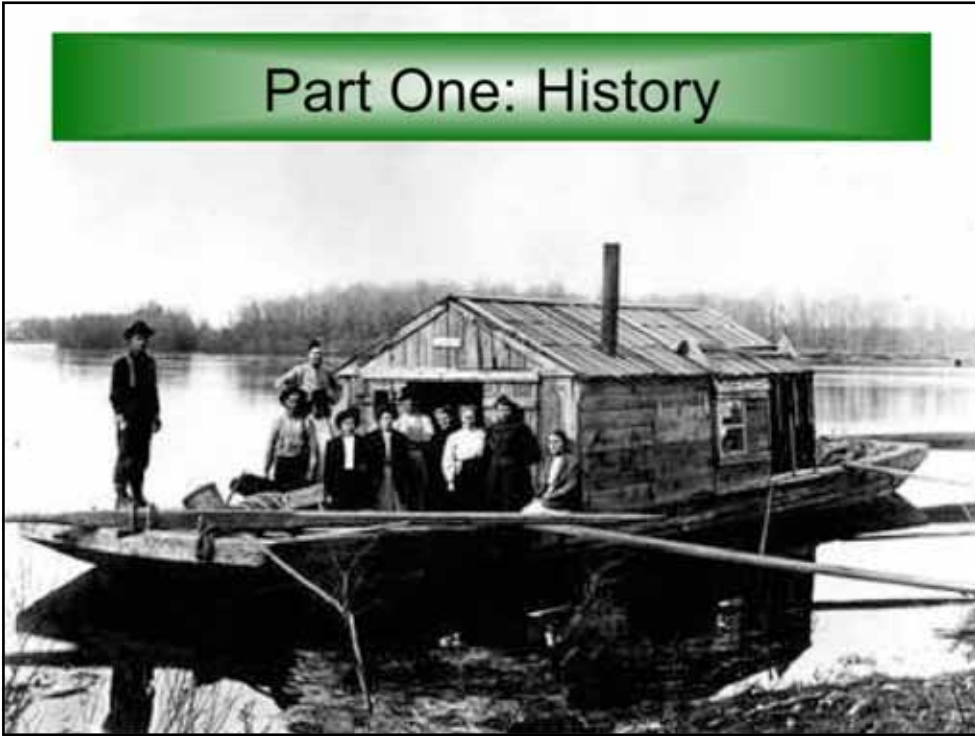
#2: The early obstacles that the commission had to overcome so that it could take off



And #3: Successes of an organization that is leading the way.



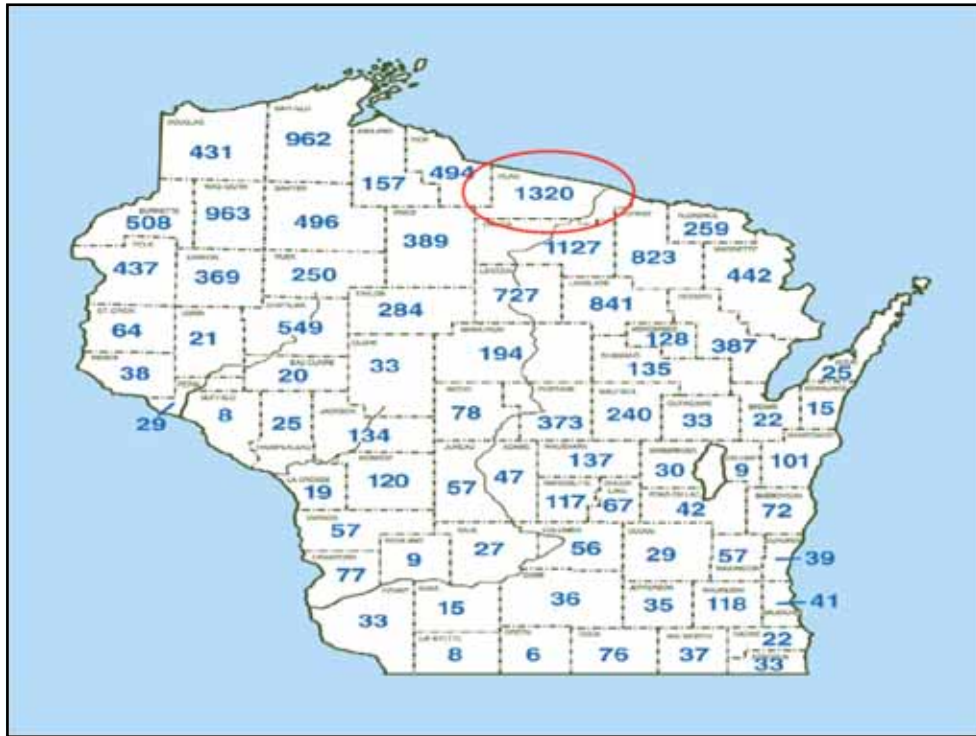
## Part One: History







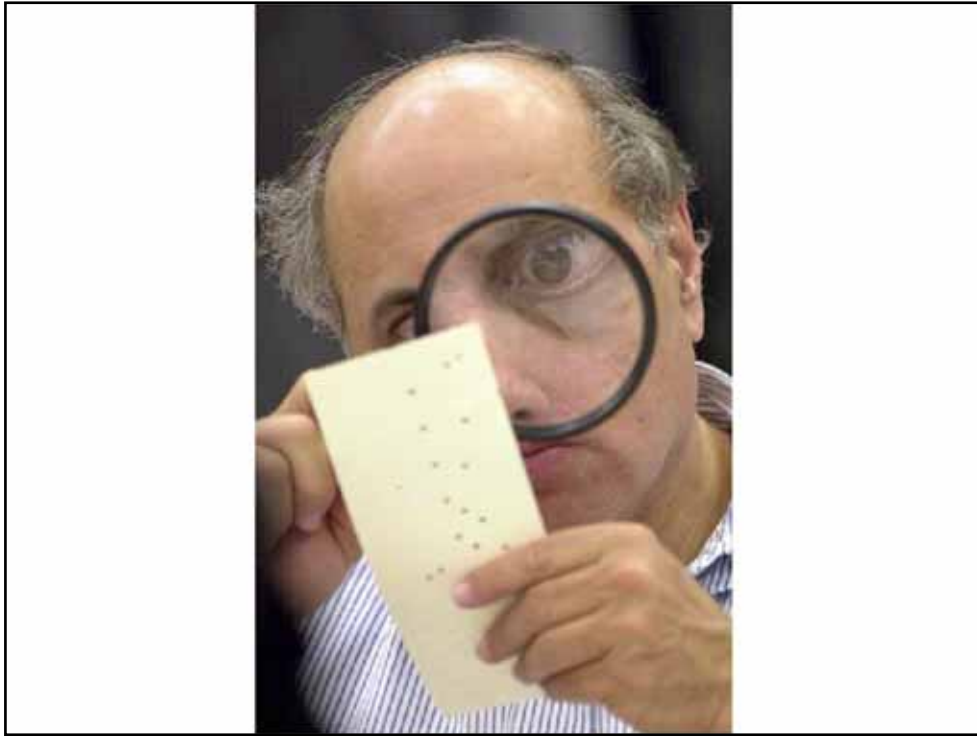
Eagle River is located in Vilas County, which is in the northern portion of the State of Wisconsin.



Vilas County has by far the most lakes of any county in the State of Wisconsin. The Eagle River Chain is only a small percentage of Vilas County's 1320 lakes.



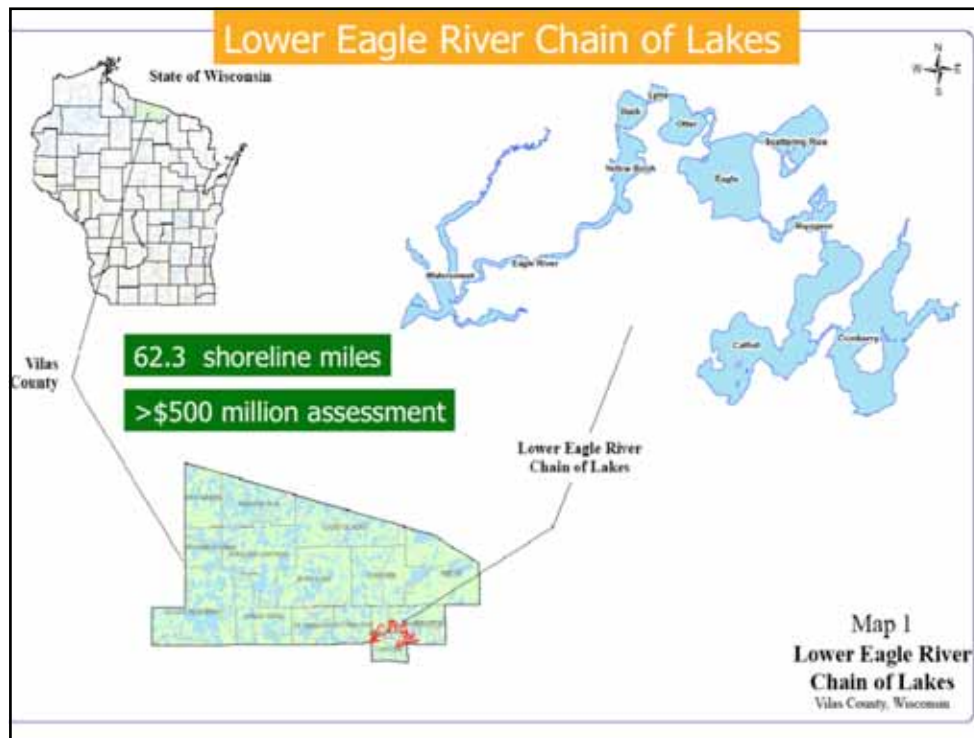
For simple purposes we will say that the Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission chain monitors and assumes responsibility for EWM treatment from the Vilas & Oneida County border in the east to where the Wisconsin River crosses under HWY 70 west of town. Around the year 2000 people living on the Eagle River chain of lakes started noticing a new aquatic plant growing near their homes. The plant seemed to be increasing.



After close examination, it was discovered that this plant was EWM.



And that was were the real fun began.



The Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes in Vilas County, Wisconsin, is composed of 10 lake basins and parts of two river sections, comprising over 62 miles of shoreline and over 3500 acres of surface water. Over 1400 riparian property owners own real estate on the chain and they pay taxes on over \$500 million worth of property





Furthermore, the chain is now, and has been, an integral part of Vilas County's \$250 million tourist trade. Since 2001, various lake groups have recognized the problems caused by Eurasian Water Milfoil on the Eagle River Chain of Lakes.





Understanding that the degradation of the Eagle River Chain would be disastrous for the local and county economies, which for many generations have revolved around tourism dollars created by the large concentration of waterbodies. In 2005, the Town of Washington successfully applied for multiple Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Management Planning Grants to fund the development of Aquatic Plant Management plans for each of the projects lakes. Four municipalities, including the Towns of Washington, Lincoln, and Cloverland, along with the City of Eagle River, partnered to fund the completion of the plans.



During the planning project, it was realized that the Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes must be viewed as **one system** if aquatic invasive species were to be effectively managed. In 2006, after public discussion, the parties involved agreed to form a public/private partnership out of which a joint powers agreement was made.



And thus, the Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission was born



The Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lake Commission is a unique partnership and the first of its kind in the State of Wisconsin.



The ULERCLC understands the importance of the Eagle River Chain, not only in terms of local and state economies, but also its importance in the lives of people from the area and well beyond

## Part Two: Obstacles



## Why Form a Commission?

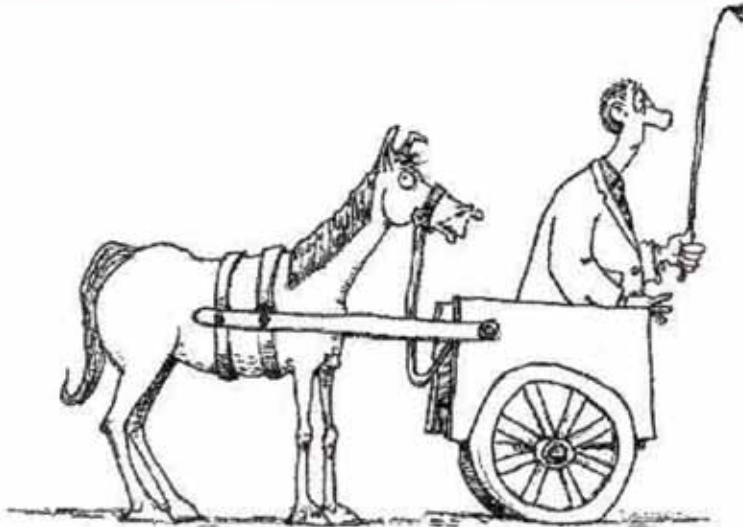
- EWM is present
- DNR recognizes as a “chain-wide” problem and will not approve grants without chain-wide cooperation.
- Tension over chemical treatment
- Mixed efforts on lake-wide basis: Lack of
  - Financial commitment
  - Leadership
  - Volunteers
  - Education on EWM





One of the earliest obstacles to overcome was the fact that at the time of the discovery of the EWM, only two  
only 2 of the 11 lakes on the Eagle River chain had lake associations. The two lake associations (Yellow Birch and Catfish) moved forward with trying to procure grant money to treat the EWM.

## Cart in Front of the Horse Syndrome



But you see, they got the cart in front of the horse because the DNR had no intention of continuing to give individual lake associations permits to chemically treat their own waterbodies. And this makes sense considering the fact that the DNR was offering grant monies to help treat the EWM. It was the DNR's opinion that the best use of taxpayers money would be to combat the entire problem, rather than just going at the treatments in a hit or miss fashion.



Now please remember that at this time the Commission had not yet been created, so there were a lot of separate entities out there, each of which thought that ***they knew the answer*** of how to combat the EWM. And just as every child in this photo is different, so were all of the differing entities, and although they all thought that they were doing what was right, one of them erred and hit...

## The Public Relations Nightmare



The panic button. Panic is an interesting thing because once you hit the panic button it is very hard to turn it off.



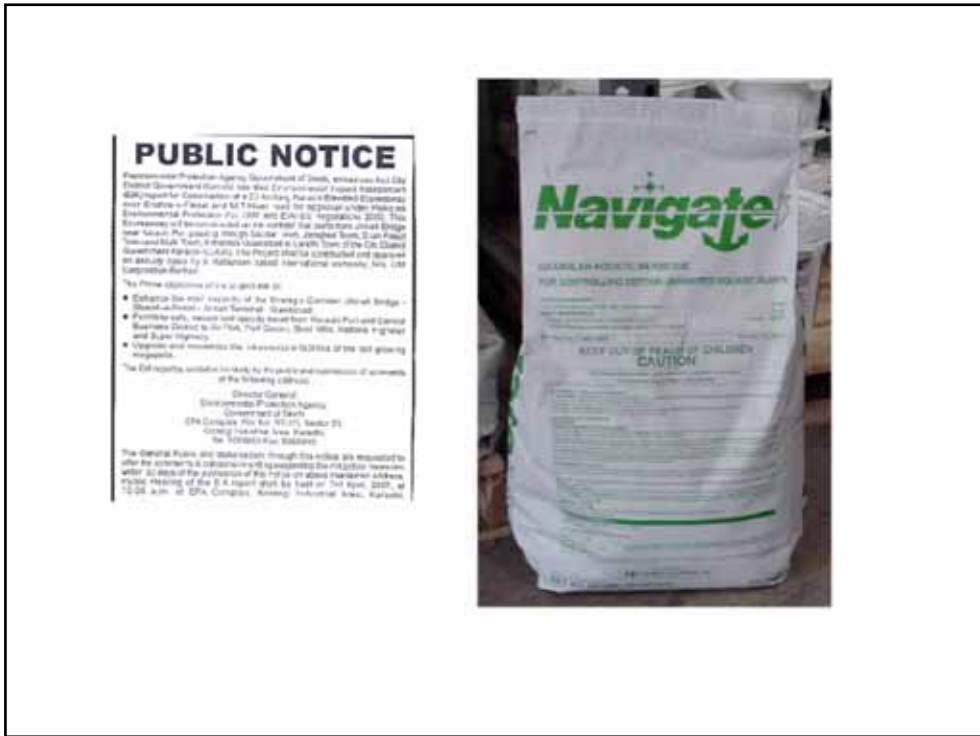
Telling people not to panic, even if the reasoning is rational, doesn't always work.

## Reasons to Panic

- Lower property values
- Less tourism equals less jobs
- Vilas County depends on its \$250 million annual tourist trade
  - Vilas County does not have a lot of industry
- Less tourism equals less tax revenue
- **These are all good reasons to panic!**







In order to chemically treat surface water in the great State of Wisconsin, it is required that a public notice be published in the paper stating where, when, how, and with what you plan to treat.



But if you read the label of Navigate 2,4D herbicide, the first warning you see is:





According to DNR statues if a project receives more than 3 objections from the public, then there has to be a public meeting on the situation. It is at these public meetings that the DNR tells everybody that they aren't going to give anymore permits for application unless the entire chain is organized and in agreement.



Well now you have a situation where neighbors are pitted against neighbors, not only on the disagreement on the usage of chemicals, but also on the whole notion that now there has to be 9 new aquatic plant management plans created.



So the residents of Yellow Birch and Catfish Lakes are ripping their hair out because now not only will the DNR not allow them to treat their lake on an individual basis, but they have to wait at least two years before they can treat, because it will take one year for the lake associations that don't even exist yet to become a QLA, but then and only then can they start the APM plan, and those usually take an entire summer.





One of the earliest obstacles to overcome was the fact that at the time of the discovery of the EWM, only two  
only 2 of the 11 lakes on the Eagle River chain had lake associations. The two lake associations (Yellow Birch and Catfish) moved forward with trying to procure grant money to treat the EWM.

## Obstacles: Forming Nine New Qualified Lake Associations



The very first step was to educate thousands of people that didn't know what EWM even was.



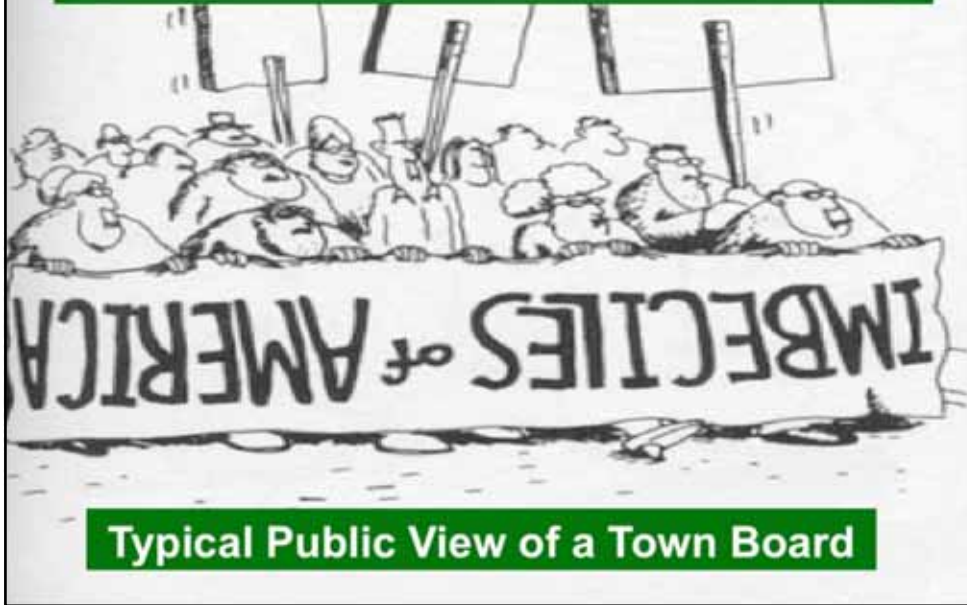


The very first step was to educate thousands of people that didn't know what EWM even was.



And since the formation of the lake associations was a product of combating EWM, then of course there had to be education on what 2,4D was too. And it's not just the mere formation of 9 new lake associations...it's educating thousands of people on why they should care enough to even try to form a lake association.

**Obstacle: Town Boards**



**Typical Public View of a Town Board**







## But the Town Officials are Hearing This From Their Constituents

- Why should we spend tax money to rid the Eagle River Chain of EWM for all of those rich waterfront owners?
  - The tax is levied on all of the residents of:
    - » The City of Eagle River
    - » The Town of Washington
    - » The Town of Lincoln
    - » The Town of Cloverland















## Assumptions

- All hinges on grant funding.

## Working with Elected Officials

1. EWM decreases property values.
2. EWM will decrease tourism.
3. Both result in less tax revenue.
  - a) Schools, road maintenance, and public services are funded by tax revenue.
  - b) Spend little bit now or lots later
  - c) Improving roads in a declining economy?

## Fear of the Unknown





## Fear of the Unknown











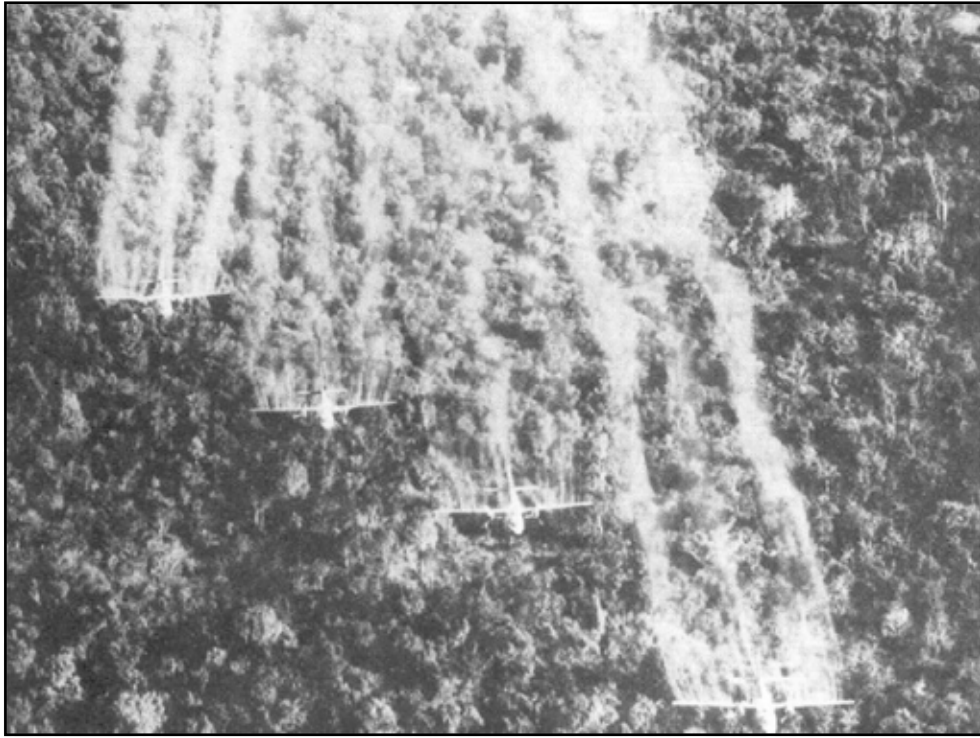


FIRST FISH 8:25 '60



Don't throw the baby out with the bathwater!!













## Part Three: Successes



## Commission Goals


- Effectively treat Eurasian Water Milfoil population
- Equally distribute money & workload
- Encourage individual Chain lakes to get formally organized
- Educate lake residents about AIS & lake management
- Encourage research of AIS Treatment Methodology
- Educate residents about comprehensive lake management



## Goal: Equitable Funding Strategy

### LAKE DATA

	Cloverland		Cty Eagle River		Lincoln		Washington		Total Perimete Miles
	Miles	%	Miles	%	Miles	%	Miles	%	
<i>Catfish Lake</i>					8.54	71%	3.56	29%	12.10
<i>Cranberry Lake*</i>					0.67	8%	8.15	92%	8.82
<i>Duck Lake</i>					1.26	70%	0.54	30%	1.80
<i>Eagle Lake</i>					3.06	55%	2.54	45%	5.60
<i>Eagle River</i>			3.07	48%	3.38	52%			6.45
<i>Lynx Lake</i>					0.30	18%	1.35	82%	1.65
<i>Otter Lake</i>					2.40	68%	1.15	32%	3.55
<i>Scattering Rice Lake</i>							4.37	100%	4.37
<i>Voyageur Lake</i>							5.33	100%	5.33
<i>Watersmeet Lake</i>	1.75	20%			7.19	80%			8.94
<i>Yellow Birch Lake</i>			0.18	5%	3.55	95%			3.73
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>2.81%</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>5.21%</b>	<b>30.35</b>	<b>48.68%</b>	<b>26.99</b>	<b>43.29%</b>	<b>62.34</b>



## Goal: Qualified Lake Associations

1. Cranberry Lake
2. Voyageur Lake
3. Lynx Lake
4. Otter Lake
5. Eagle River
6. Watersmeet
7. Scattering Rice Lake
8. Duck Lake
9. Eagle Lake

## Goal: AIS & Lake Management Education

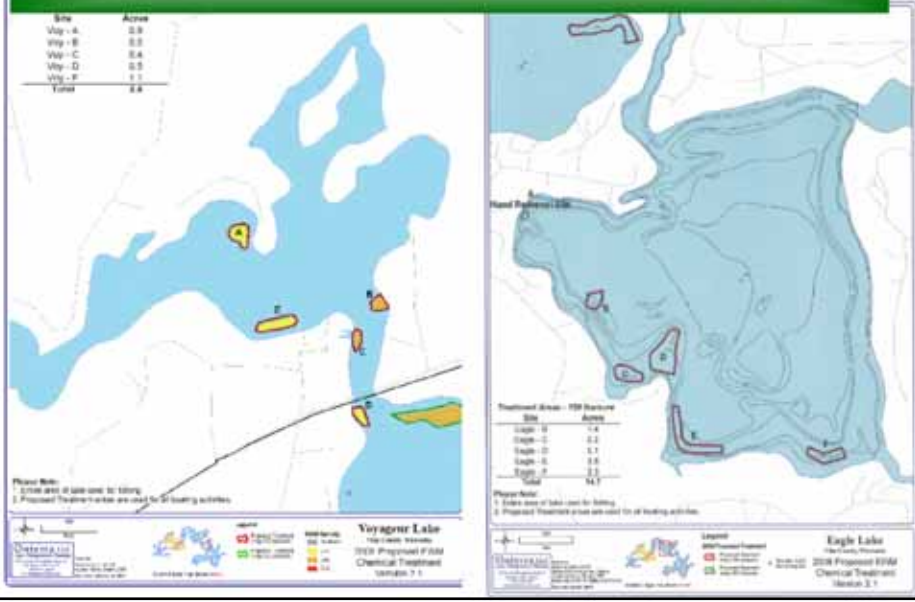
- Commission has helped educate thousands of people.
  - Educating lake associations by attending meetings
  - Television
  - Newspaper Articles
  - Radio

## Encourage Research of AIS Treatment Methodology

- Close relationship between the Commission, the Vilas County Land & Water Conservation Department, and the Wisconsin DNR



# Consultant Management Surveys

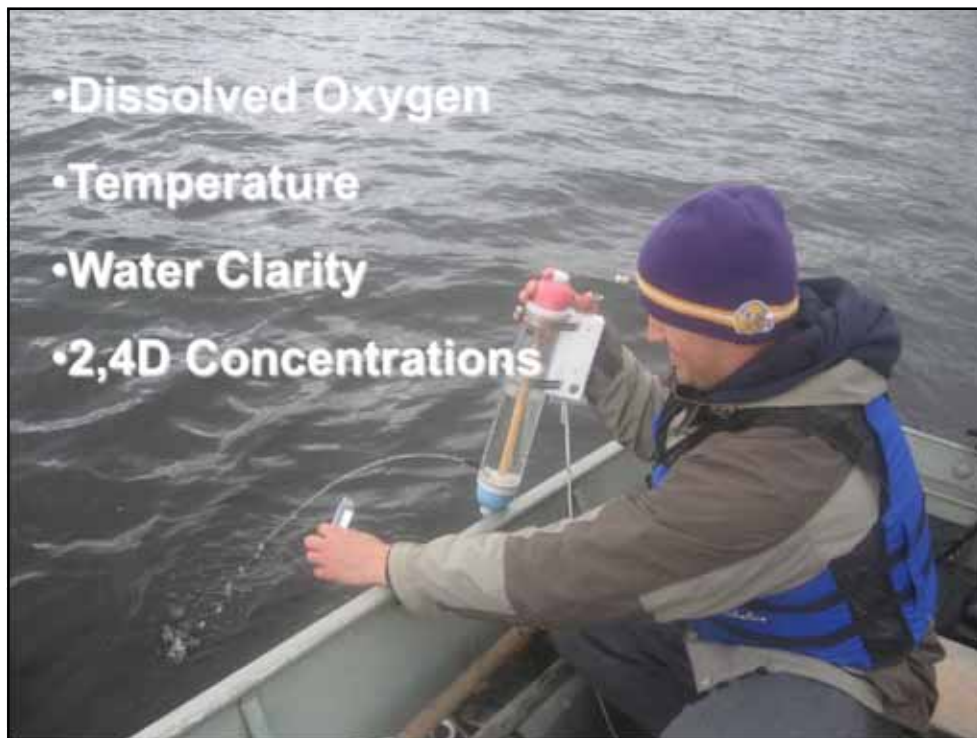


## 2,4D Residual Monitoring Project



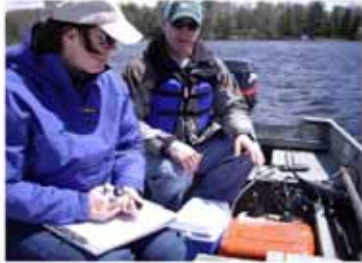
**Brian Bailey: UWSP Student and Project Partner**

To ease the concerns of 2,4D usage, the Commission drafted a the grant application for the 2,4D Residual Monitoring Project

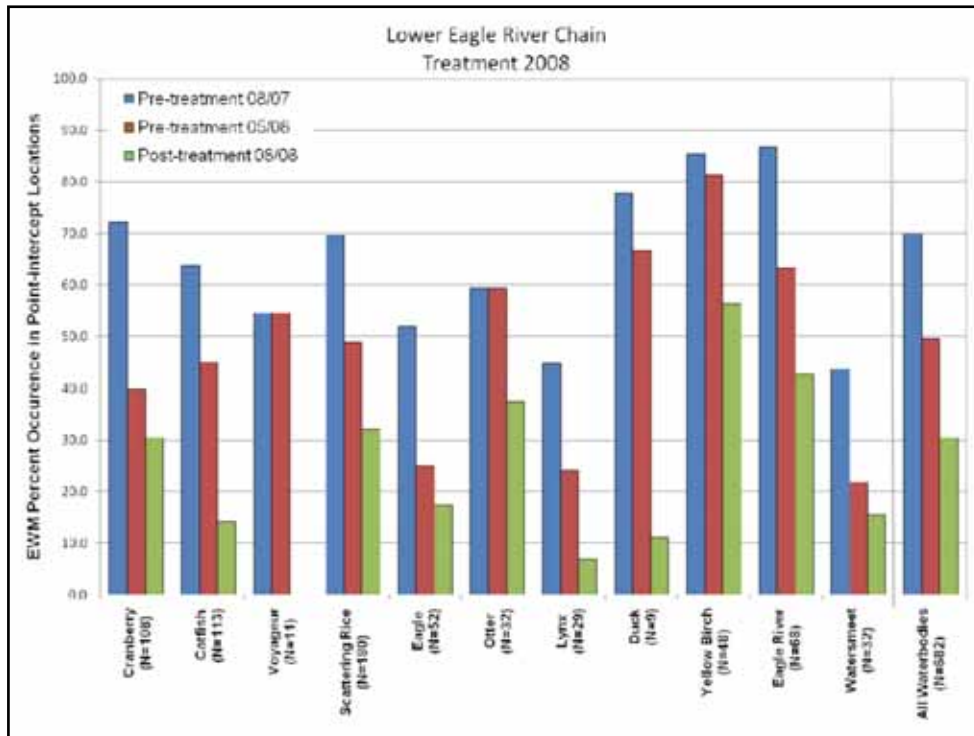


Water samples were taken to measure Dissolved Oxygen, Temperature, Water Clarity, and 2,4D Concentrations before and after the herbicide application. Soil substrate samples were also taken after the treatment occurred.

Sites sampled day 0, 1, 4, 7, 14, 21,  
28 post-application



Sites were monitored on the day of the treatment, one day after treatment, 4 days after treatment, 7 days after treatment, and 14, 21, 28 days after treatment.



EWM densities and occurrences were dropped by 50% after the 2008 2,4D applications

## Goal: Educate Residents About Comprehensive Lake Management

- All 11 lakes in the Eagle River Chain now have Aquatic Plant Management Plans.

## Working Together With Town Boards

- Representatives from each municipality plus 2 representatives from each lake helped us move forward and create APM Plans
- The Towns of Washington, Cloverland, Lincoln, and the City of Eagle River have all passed resolutions to monetarily support the commission and EWM management.
- Joint Powers Agreement



# Commission Authority & the Joint Powers Agreement

**JOINT INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF CLOVERLAND, LINCOLN, WASHINGTON,  
AND THE CITY OF EAGLE RIVER**

THIS AGREEMENT entered into this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2007 by and between the Towns of Cloverland, Lincoln, Washington and the City of Eagle River; and

WHEREAS Section 66.0301 of the Wisconsin Statutes allows towns and cities to enter into intergovernmental cooperation agreements for the purpose of joint management of matters of common interest within their respective jurisdictions;

WHEREAS all shorelines of the Vilas County portion of the Eagle River Chain of Lakes, including all individual water bodies and interconnecting portions of the Eagle River and the Wisconsin River constituting the Eagle River Chain of Lakes to the Otter Rapids Dam, hereafter referred to as the Chain, are within the boundaries of the municipalities described above and which are participating in this agreement; and

WHEREAS the economic value of the Chain is well known to each municipality; and

WHEREAS Eurasian watermilfoil, hereinafter referred to as (EWM), an aquatic invasive species, hereinafter referred to as (AIS), has become established in varying degrees throughout the Chain; and

WHEREAS infestations of EWM and other AIS on the Chain can be best managed, both environmentally and economically, by regarding the Chain as one continuous body of water; and

WHEREAS the monetary costs of managing the EWM infestation will be significant and recognizing that funding support from outside these municipalities is limited;

NOW, THEREFORE it is agreed by the governing bodies of each of these municipalities and there is hereby created, pursuant to Section 66.0301 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the United Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, for the purpose of managing Eurasian watermilfoil and other aquatic invasive species that are or may be charged in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

- The Commission shall attempt to develop a long range plan for managing aquatic invasive species throughout the Chain in accordance with whatever guidelines are developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
- The Commission shall annually identify and develop a budget to determine the projected costs to fund the recommended management plan for each lake in each municipality and sponsoring Lake Association. Each municipalities' share of the costs of any management plan for a lake located within its corporate boundaries shall be defined pursuant to the shared funding formula which is determined by avarative miles, as exhibited in attachment "A", a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof as though fully set forth herein. The Commission will determine the cost share of each municipality in advance of the budget process that each municipality must adhere to.
- The Commission shall attempt to seek additional sources of funding to support the goals and functions of the Commission.
- The Commission shall seek authorization from the participating municipal governments to this agreement in order to apply for other grants, which may provide funding and also to sponsor grants which may fund programs to prevent the further spread of, or to manage existing infestations of aquatic invasive species on the Chain. The Commission shall attempt to coordinate and engage community volunteers in joint efforts to raise awareness of AIS and collectively destroy the existence of AIS everywhere in the Chain.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2007 by the Cloverland Town Board  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman, Town of Cloverland  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk, Town of Cloverland

\_\_\_\_\_ 2007 by the Lincoln Town Board  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman, Town of Lincoln  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk, Town of Lincoln

\_\_\_\_\_ 2007 by the Washington Town Board  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman, Town of Washington  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk, Town of Washington

\_\_\_\_\_ by the Eagle River City Council  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Mayor, City of Eagle River  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk, City of Eagle River

\_\_\_\_\_ shall appoint one member of \_\_\_\_\_

What is a Joint Powers Agreement?

How did we get it to pass through all the Municipalities?

What roles did municipalities need to take to pass the agreement?

## Commission Operations – Business Actions

Resolution No. 2607, \_\_\_\_\_

RE: Grant support for Aquatic Invasive Species Management Project

RESOLUTION OF THE (TOWN) (CITY) OF \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name)

County of Vilas

Public meetings held monthly

Commission actions depend on  
input from citizen lake reps

Each municipality takes action

**WHEREAS**, the Towns of Clevedon, Lincoln, Wadswagon and the City of Eagle River have created the Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission, pursuant to Section 66.0301 of the Wisconsin Statutes for the purpose of coordinating aquatic invasive species awareness, prevention and management efforts on the Chain; and

**WHEREAS**, the Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes is an important resource used by the public for recreation and enjoyment of natural beauty; and

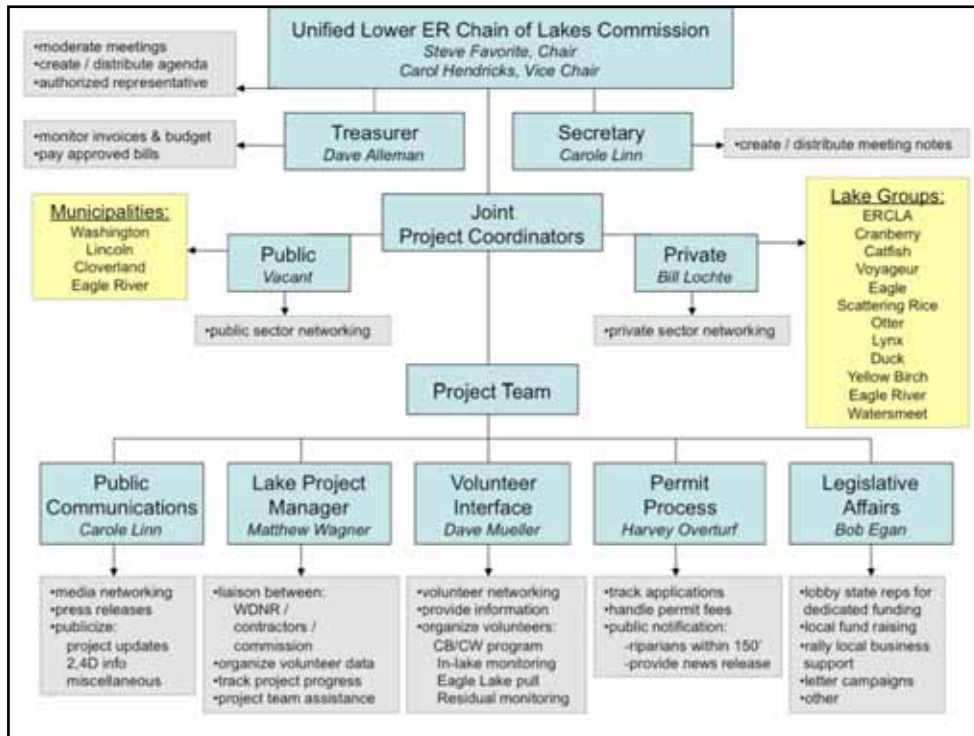
**WHEREAS**, a study and examination of the Chain of Lakes will lead to better understanding and will promote the public health, comfort, convenience, necessity and public welfare; and

**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 Aquatic Invasive Species District.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the (TOWN) (CITY) OF \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name) requests the funds and assistance available from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under the "Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grant Program" and hereby authorizes Stephen J. Favore, Chairman to act on behalf of the Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission to: submit an application to the State of Wisconsin for financial aid for aquatic invasive species grant purposes; sign documents; and take necessary action to undertake, direct, and complete an approved grant.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the (TOWN) (CITY) OF \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name) will meet the obligations of the planning project including timely publication of the results and meet the financial obligations under this grant shown on Attachment A, the table reflecting the "Funding Share" between the 4 municipalities and lake associations' commitment to planning project costs. We understand the importance of a continuing management program for the Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes and intend to proceed on that course.



Commission Operations – Workload Distribution

## Moving Forward

- Continue to work with DNR to obtain funding to treat EWM
- Continue to study the effects of 2,4D in Chain of Lakes ecosystem
- Continue partnership with lake associations
- Focus on long range management goals
- Continue "can do" attitude of cooperation

## The End: Thank You

- Any questions?
- For more information contact Matthew Wagner at 715-479-3721.



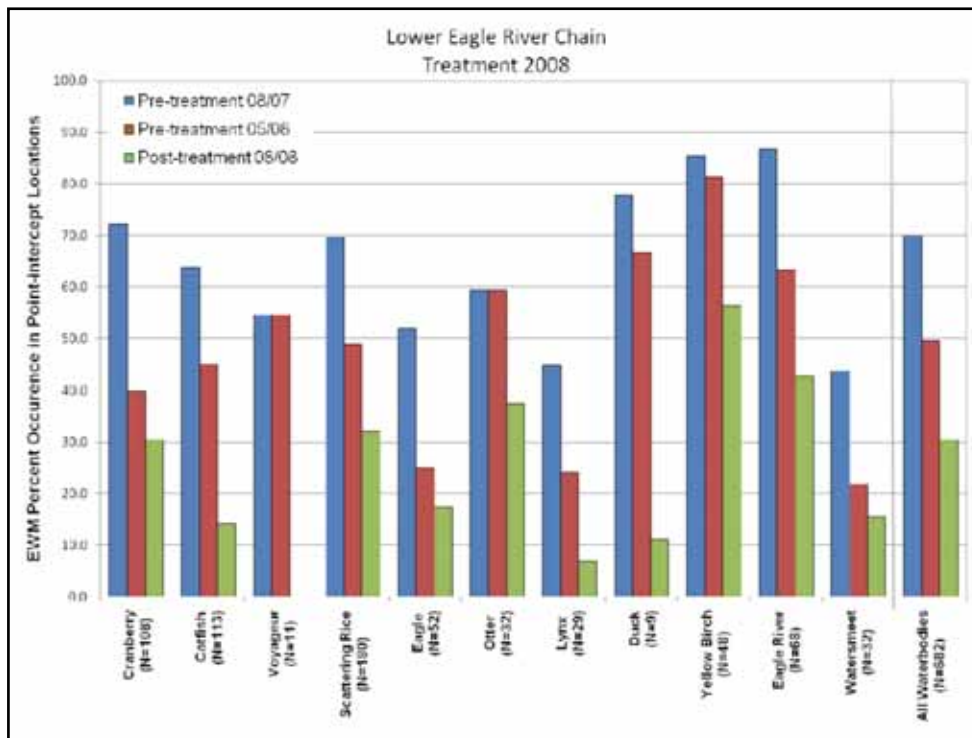


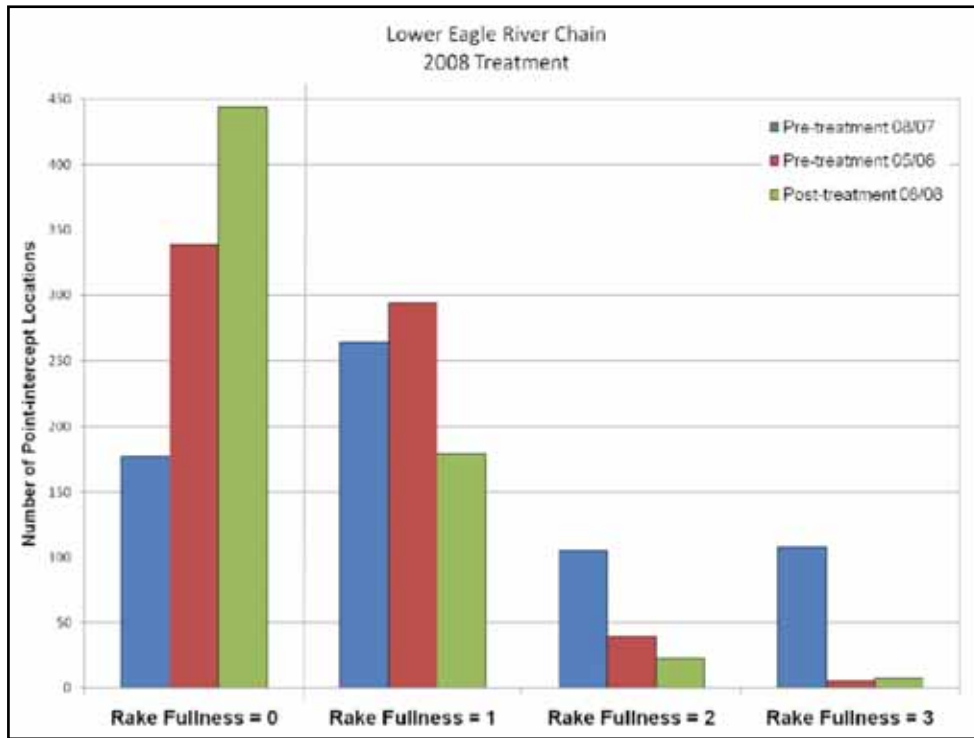




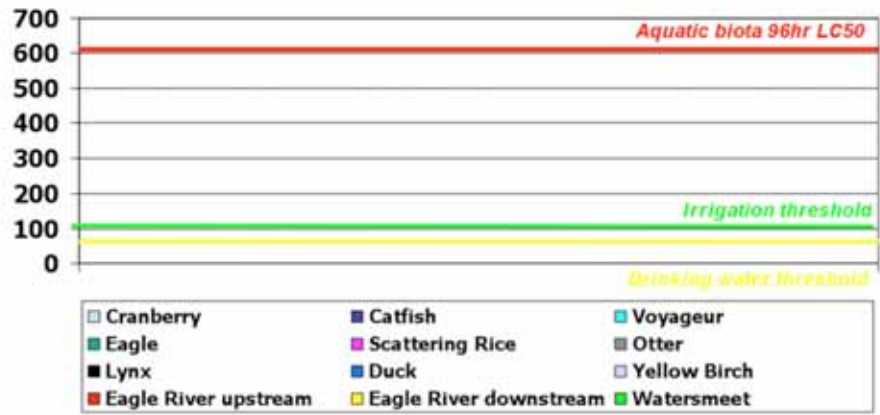




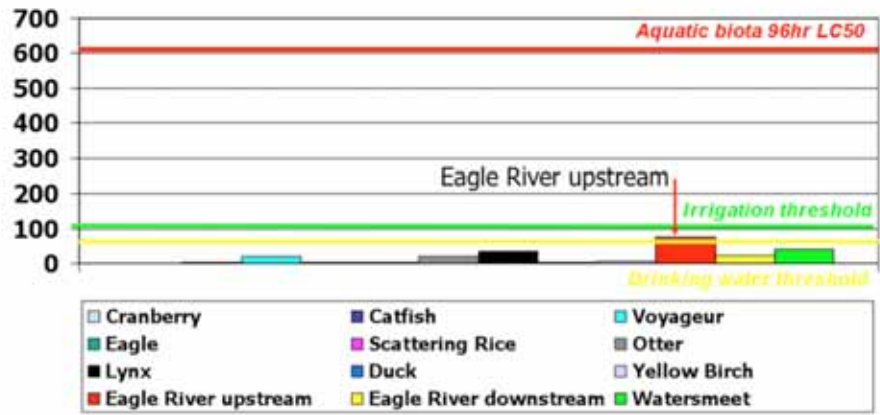




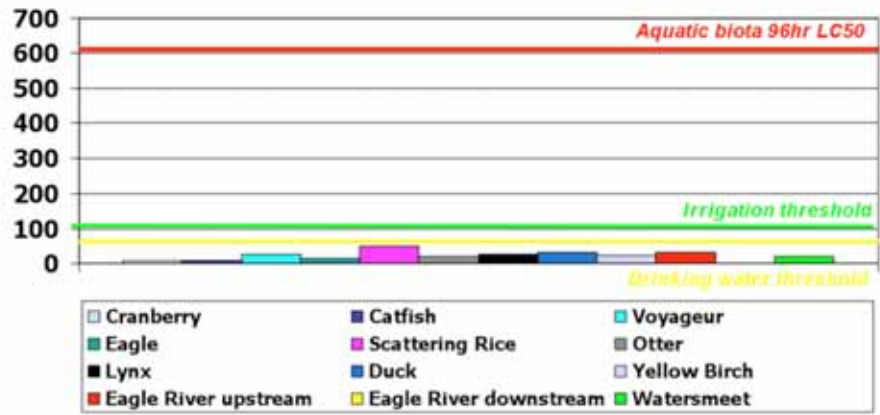
# Mid-Basin Sample Pre-Application



# Mid-Basin Sample Day 1

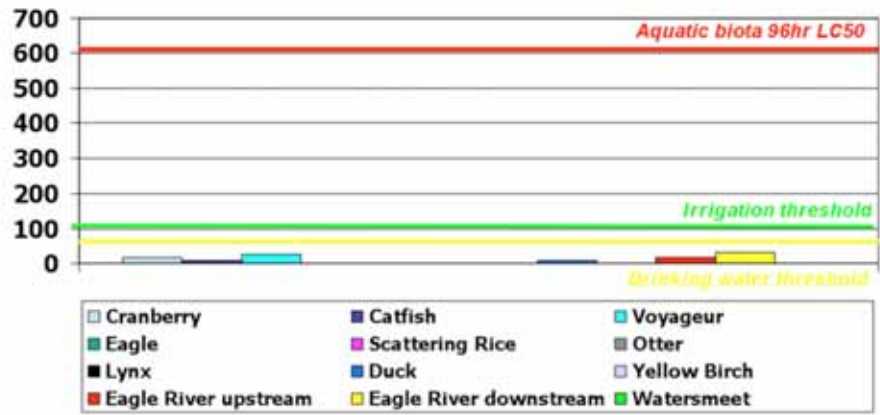


# Mid-Basin Sample Day 7

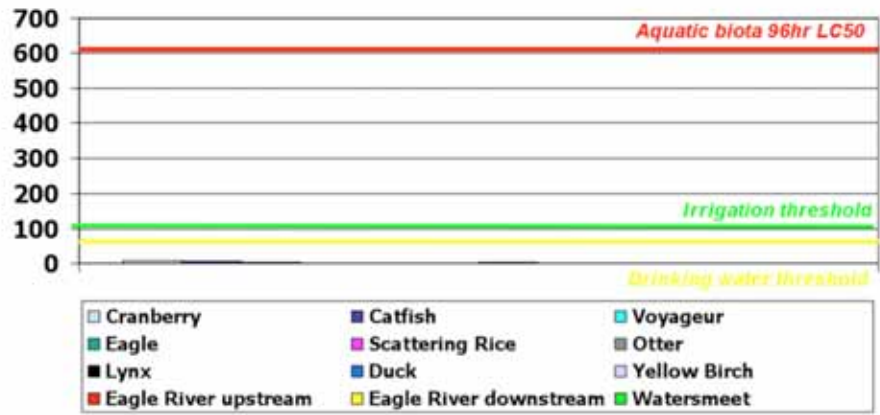




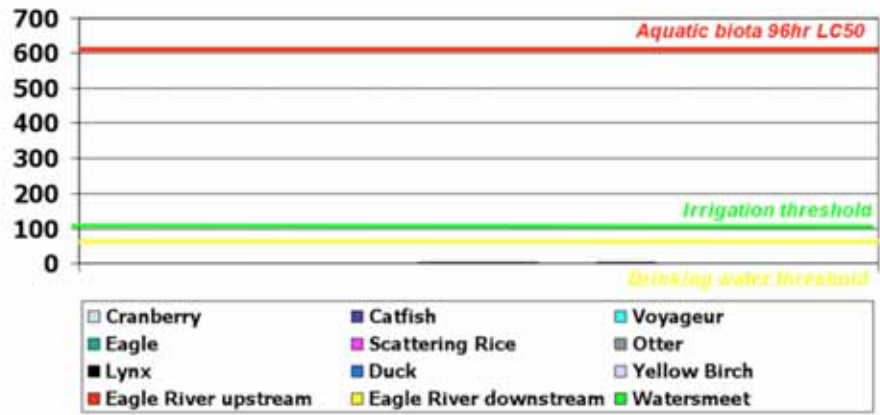
# Mid-Basin Sample Day 14



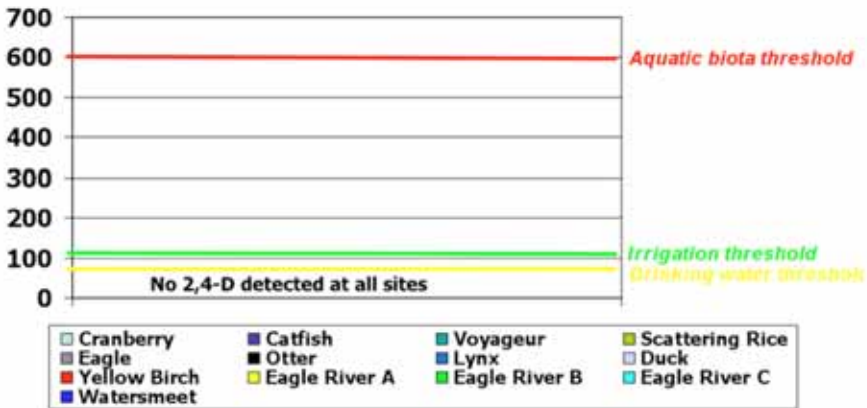
# Mid-Basin Sample Day 21



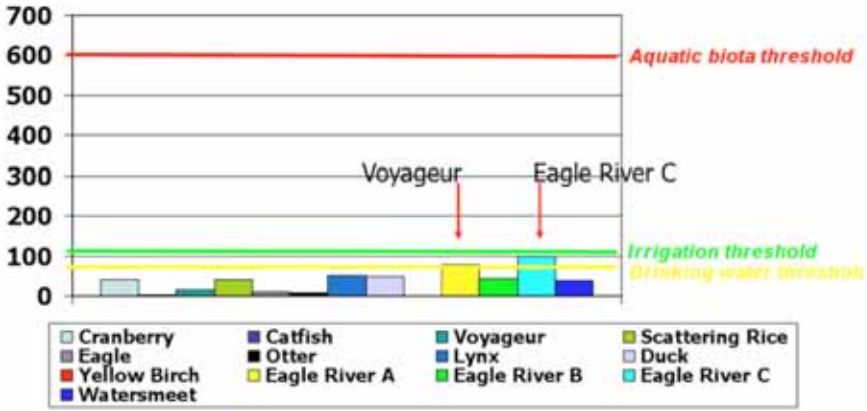
# Mid-Basin Sample Day 28



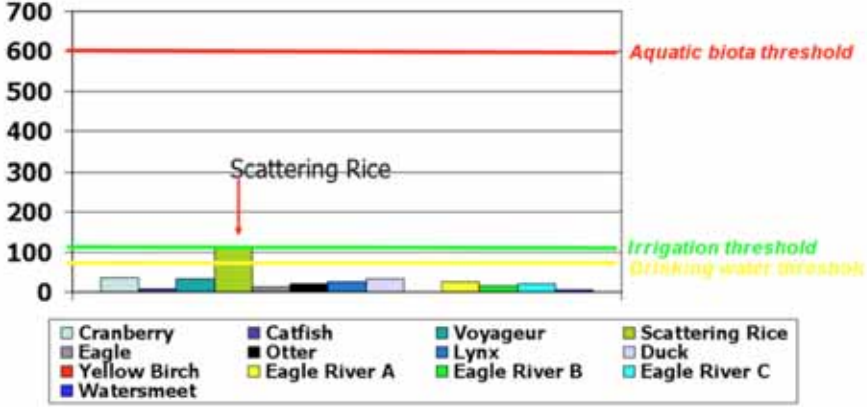
# Treatment Area Baseline Pre-application



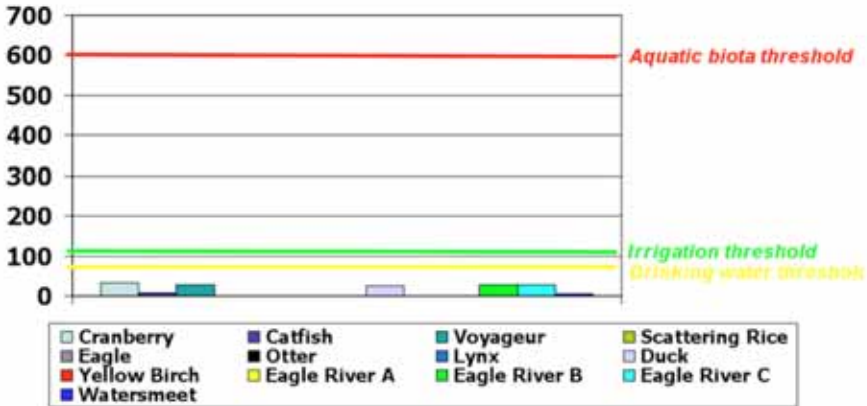
# Treatment Area Baseline Day 1



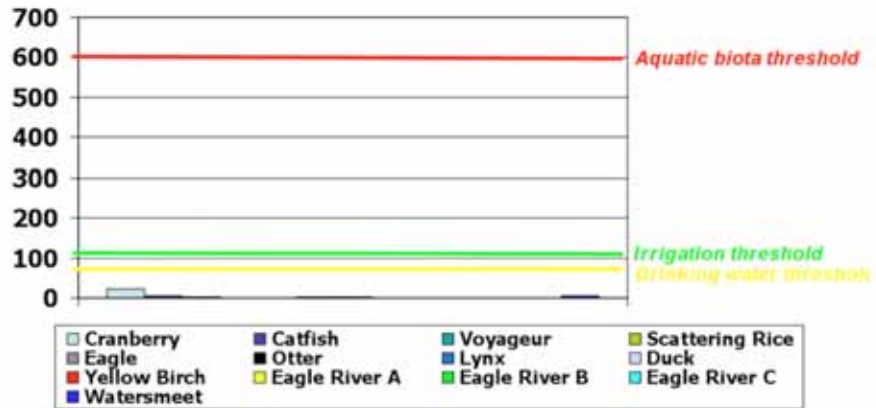
# Treatment Area Baseline Day 7



# Treatment Area Baseline Day 14

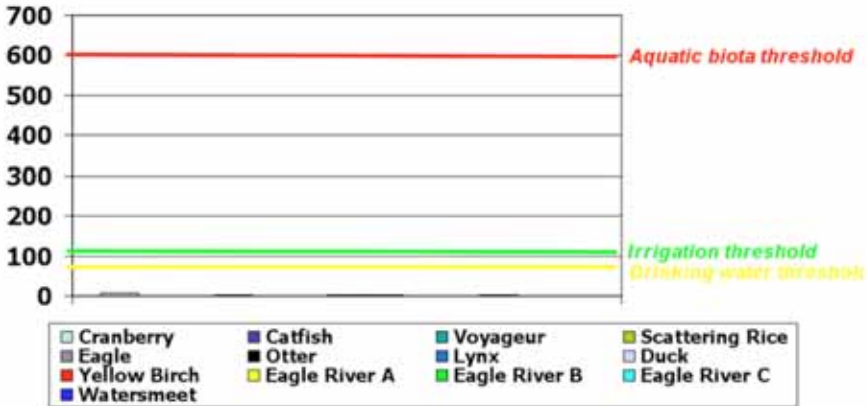


# Treatment Area Baseline Day 21

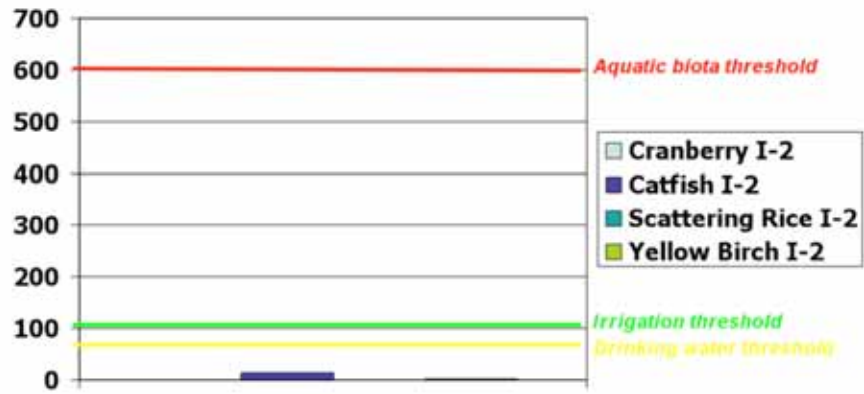




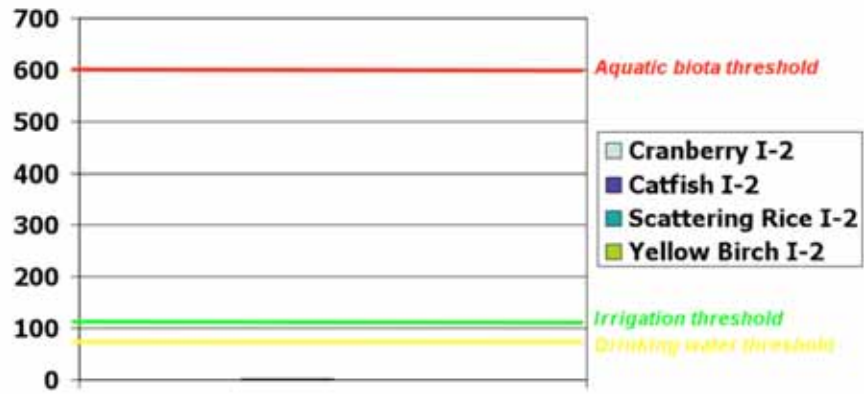
# Treatment Area Baseline Day 28



# Intensive Monitoring Centerpoint Day 21



# Intensive Monitoring Centerpoint Day 28



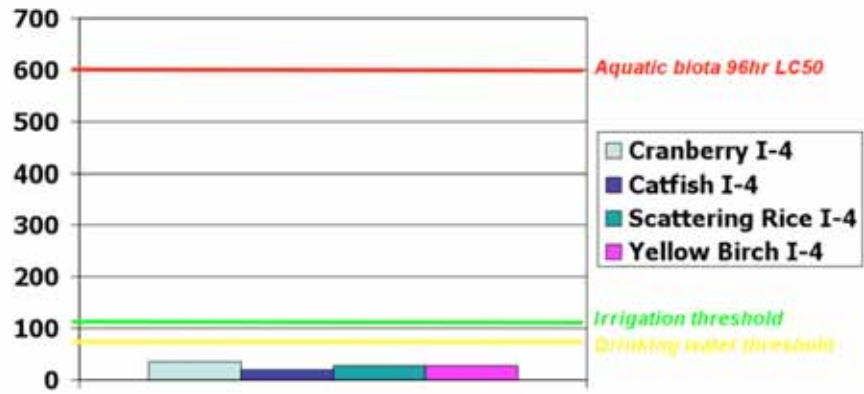
# Results

Water Samples Collected Outside  
of EWM Treatment Beds

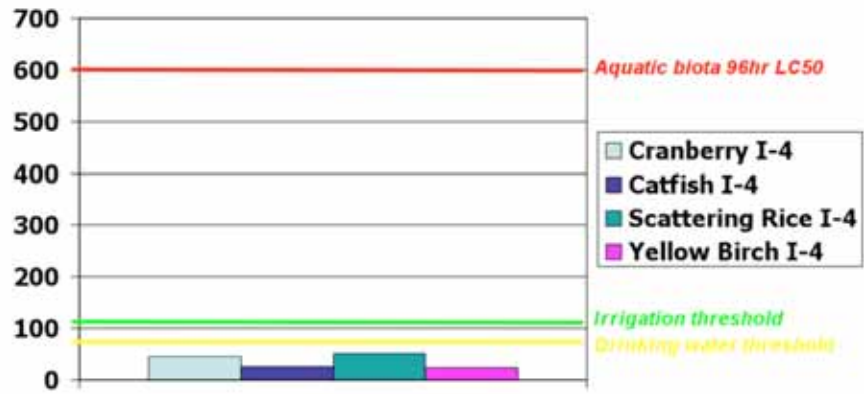
# Intensive Monitoring Site 4 (50 feet outside of treatment bed) Pre-application



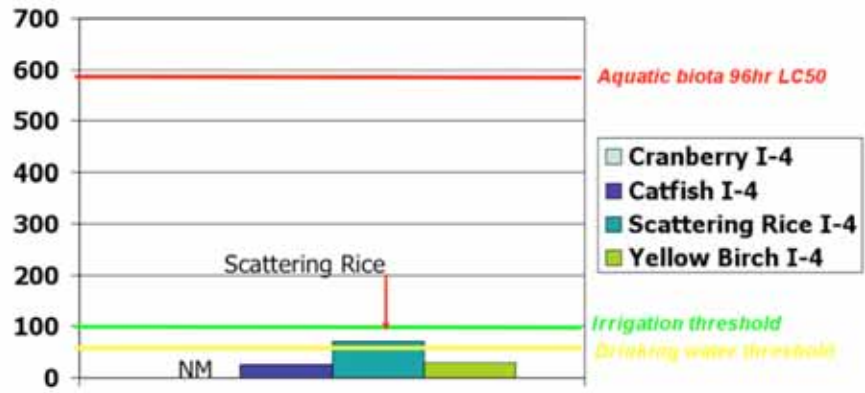
# Intensive Monitoring Site 4 Day 1



# Intensive Monitoring Site 4 Day 4

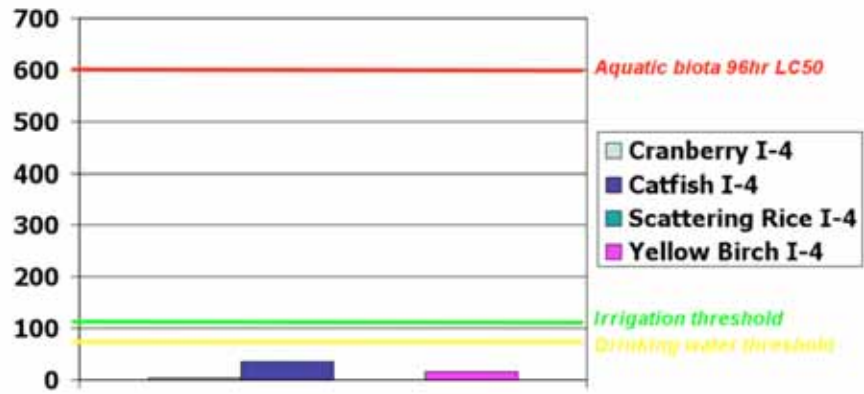


# Intensive Monitoring Site 4 Day 7

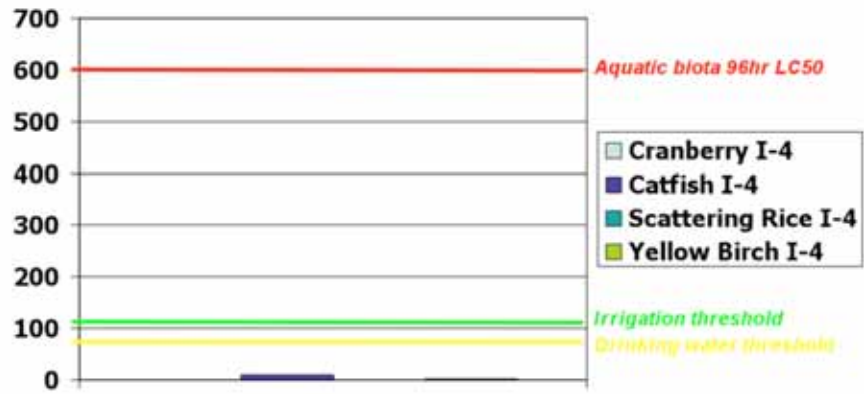




# Intensive Monitoring Site 4 Day 14



# Intensive Monitoring Site 4 Day 21



# Intensive Monitoring Site 4 Day 28





## The Creation of the Commission

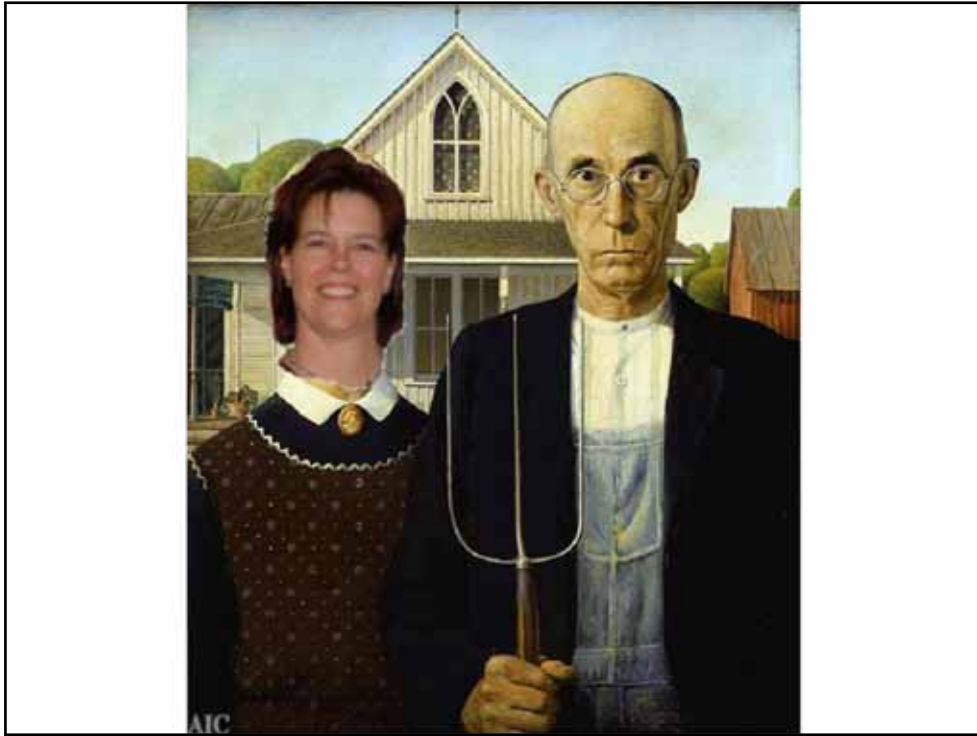
- The formation of the Commission did not happen overnight.
- The Commission was not seen as a necessity by many parties.
- As time went by, many people seemed to understand that nothing would be accomplished without cooperative leadership on a community level.
- There were many compromises along the way.
- Although the chain is made of 11 "separate" waterbodies, all lake organizations must work together to get the desired results.



At the same time as everything else that I have been talking about was happening she was



Meeting with representatives from each municipality; plus 2 representatives from each lake to decide what to do and to try to create an Aquatic Plant Management Plan Having all of the pertinent town boards sign town resolutions.



Performing all of the grant administration, pounding the pavement at town meetings to harness the town's share of the financing... while still in the process of creating nine new lake associations,





With bylaws



Trying to build a can do spirit by having all of the Town of Washington, Cloverland, Lincoln, and the City of Eagle River pass resolutions to monetarily support the commission and EWM management.



She brokered the joint powers agreements through all of the townships. Which made it possible for an organized group of people to work together to pound the pavement at town meetings to harness the town's share of the financing...



And in the timeframe of one year, all but one of the nine lakes had become Qualified Lake Associations And through the creation of nine Qualified Lake Associations, we now had a mechanism in which to finance projects And a network for education and a volunteer base. And it was at this time that the Unified Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes Commission actually formed. And allowed the 2,4D residual monitoring study to march forward.

## Accomplishments

- Formation of the Commission
- Joint Powers Agreement
- Public/Private Partnership
- Equitable way for municipalities to split costs
- Creation of nine new Qualified Lake Associations with bylaws
- Secured grants from WDNR for \$200,000.<sup>00</sup>
- Mapped EWM along entire Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes
- Thousands of people educated about EWM, 2,4D, importance of lake associations, & the power of the people in local government.
- Calmed tensions of the use of 2,4D Navigate herbicide by conducting the 2,4D Residual Monitoring Study
  - 50% reduction in EWM, found 2,4D dissipated rapidly in water column, and was always within EPA standards





# WI Stat § 66.0301

## Four Local Municipalities & 11 Volunteer Lake Reps

STATUTE (S) 1995-01-01 PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, CH. 229, § 229.11  
NW 23.142 (Ch. App. 1997)

### SUBCHAPTER III

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

**66.0301 Intergovernmental cooperation.** (1) (a) Except as provided in pars. (b) and (c), in this section, "municipality" means the state or any department or agency thereof, or any city, village, town, county, school district, public library system, public island lake protection and rehabilitation district, sanitary district, farm drainage district, metropolitan sewerage district, sewer utility district, solid waste management system created under s. 59.70 (2), local exposition district created under subch. II of ch. 229, local professional baseball park district created under subch. III of ch. 229, local professional football stadium district created under subch. IV of ch. 229, a local cultural arts district created under subch. V of ch. 229, long-term care district under s. 46.2893, water utility district, mosquito control district, municipal electric company, county or city transit commission, commission created by contract under this section, taxation district, regional planning commission, or city-county health department.

NOTE: Par. (a) is shown as altered by 1 act of the 2007 Wisconsin legislature and is merged by the legislative reference process under s. 13.92 (2) b.

road is to be located.

(b) (a) Any 2 municipalities whose boundaries are adjacent at any point may enter into a written agreement determining all or a portion of the common boundary of the municipalities. An agreement under this subchapter includes only the provisions authorized under this section, s. 66.0305, and one or more of the following:

1. That specified boundary lines apply on the date of the agreement.
2. That specified boundary line changes shall occur on the term of the agreement and the approximate dates changes shall occur.
3. That specified boundary line changes may occur on the term of the agreement and the approximate dates changes may occur.
4. That a required boundary line change under subch. II of ch. 229, a local professional baseball park district created under subch. III of ch. 229, a local professional football stadium district created under subch. IV of ch. 229, a local cultural arts district created under subch. V of ch. 229, long-term care district under s. 46.2893, water utility district, mosquito control district, municipal electric company, county or city transit commission, commission created by contract under this section, taxation district, regional planning commission, or city-county health department.
5. That specified boundary lines may not be changed after the term of the agreement.

(b) The maximum term of an agreement under this section is 10 years. When an agreement expires, all provisions of the agreement remain in effect until subsequently changed.

Text from the 2005-06 Wis. Stats. database updated by the *Revisor of Statutes*. Only printed statutes are certified in (2) stats. Statutory changes effective prior to 4-2-00 are printed as if currently in effect. Statutory changes effective 4-2-00 are designated by NOTES. Report errors at (800) 266-3561, FAX 264-6948, <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rs>

# Commission Authority & the Joint Powers Agreement

**JOINT INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF CLOVERLAND, LINCOLN, WASHINGTON,  
AND THE CITY OF EAGLE RIVER**

THIS AGREEMENT entered into this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2007 by and between the Towns of Cloverland, Lincoln, Washington and the City of Eagle River; and

WHEREAS Section 66.0301 of the Wisconsin Statutes allows towns and cities to enter into intergovernmental cooperation agreements for the purpose of joint management of matters of common interest within their respective jurisdictions;

WHEREAS all shorelines of the Vilas County portion of the Eagle River Chain of Lakes, including all individual water bodies and interconnecting portions of the Eagle River and the Wisconsin River constituting the Eagle River Chain of Lakes to the Otter Rapids Dam, hereafter referred to as the Chain, are within the boundaries of the municipalities described above and which are participating in this agreement; and

WHEREAS the economic value of the Chain is well known to each municipality; and

WHEREAS Eurasian watermilfoil, hereinafter referred to as (EWM), an aquatic invasive species, hereinafter referred to as (AIS), has become established in varying degrees throughout the Chain; and

WHEREAS infestations of EWM and other AIS on the Chain can be best managed, both environmentally and economically, by regarding the Chain as one continuous body of water; and

WHEREAS the monetary costs of managing the EWM infestation will be significant and recognizing that funding support from outside these municipalities is limited;

NOW, THEREFORE it is agreed by the governing bodies of each of these municipalities and there is hereby created, pursuant to Section 66.0301 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the United Lower Eagle River Chain of Lakes hereinafter referred to as the Commission, for the purpose of managing Eurasian watermilfoil and other aquatic invasive species that be charged in accordance with the following:

- The Commission shall attempt to develop a long range plan for managing aquatic invasive species throughout the Chain in accordance with whatever guidelines are developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
- The Commission shall annually identify and develop a budget to determine the projected costs to fund the recommended management plan for each lake in each municipality and sponsoring Lake Association. Each municipalities' share of the costs of any management plan for a lake located within its corporate boundaries shall be defined pursuant to the shared funding formula which is determined by shoreline miles, as exhibited in attachment "A", a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof as though fully set forth herein. The Commission will determine the cost share of each municipality in advance of the budget process that each municipality must adhere to.
- The Commission shall attempt to seek additional sources of funding to support the goals and functions of the Commission.
- The Commission shall seek authorization from the participating municipal governments to this agreement in order to apply for other grants, which may provide funding and also to sponsor grants which may fund programs to prevent the further spread of, or to manage existing infestations of aquatic invasive species on the Chain. The Commission shall attempt to coordinate and engage community volunteers in joint efforts to raise awareness of AIS and collectively destroy the existence of AIS everywhere in the Chain.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2007 by the Cloverland Town Board  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman, Town of Cloverland  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk, Town of Cloverland

\_\_\_\_\_ 2007 by the Lincoln Town Board  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman, Town of Lincoln  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk, Town of Lincoln

\_\_\_\_\_ 2007 by the Washington Town Board  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Chairman, Town of Washington  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk, Town of Washington

\_\_\_\_\_ by the Eagle River City Council  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Mayor, City of Eagle River  
 \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk, City of Eagle River

\_\_\_\_\_ shall appoint one member of \_\_\_\_\_

What is a Joint Powers Agreement?

How did we get it to pass through all the Municipalities?

What roles did municipalities need to take to pass the agreement?



