

**2023**

**SPRING LAKE  
LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Annual Meeting

- Agenda

Lake Management Plan

- General Provisions
- Community-Based Activities & Events
- County Services
  - Lake Management & Supplemental Programs
- Current Fiscal Year
  - Planned Treatments & Funding
  - Recommendations
- Next Fiscal Year
  - Projected Treatments & Funding
- Exhibits
  - Agenda & Notes Prior Year
  - Financial Summary
  - Historic Reports/Data
  - Roles & Responsibilities

# SPRING LAKE ANNUAL MEETING

Date /Time/ Location:	Wednesday, January 25, 2023 /9:00 am - 9:45 am/ ZOOM-Virtual
Community Liaisons:	John Bandy, Dan Copeland, Jay & Rhonda Fraxedas, Mel Shubert, Bill & Bobbi Vogel
Liaisons Present:	John Bandy, Dan Copeland, Monte Mohr, Bill & Bobbi Vogel, Alan Boyko
Seminole County:	Thomas Calhoun, Tony Cintron, Daniel Barber, Chad Day, Michael Eason, Tameka Morton, Michelle Rosa-Munger, Lynda Reaves
City of Altamonte Springs:	

## General Topics & Updates

### Lake Management Program

- Welcome
- Shoreline Protection Ordinance Status
  - Approved in April 2021
- Lake Status Nutrients/Habitat Scores [Bioassessment Indices - Refer to Exhibit C]
  - TSI scored 42 in Good category
  - LVI remains in Healthy category
  - LVI/BioBase data on Watershed Atlas website:  
<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/shared/ecology.asp?wbodyid=7659&wbodyatlas=lake>
- Treatment Plans - Current & Proposed [Refer to Lake Management Plan]
  - Monitor Hydrilla and treat as necessary (early detection and rapid response); trouble areas at inlets
    - Treating routinely at inflows for Hydrilla
  - Bladderwort spot treatments
  - 42 Grass Carp stocked in December 2022
- General Recommendations for Lake Community [Refer to Lake Management Plan]
  - Remove sediment from inflows (Spring Hills)
  - Increase native aquatic plantings in areas devoid of vegetation
  - Promote “welcome packages” to new lakefront homeowners – John Bandy needs some
  - Hold community meeting
- 2023 Shoreline Planting Event – Tentative Dates
  - To be coordinated via Tony Cintron
  - Plants to be funded by MSBU contingency funds
- Other
  - Grass Carp Barrier
  - Email addresses for routine communications and important announcements
  - Alum treatment
    - Permitting required
    - Look at cost for feasibility study with ERD
    - Schedule meeting with liaisons presenting project cost
  - County to provide quotes on sediment removal around inflows

### MSBU Program & Resource Management Department

- Financial Summary [Refer to Exhibit B]
- John Bandy recommends reducing assessment by \$50

# SPRING LAKE LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Scope of Public Lake Management Services**

The scope of public lake management services funded by non-ad-valorem assessment includes those services associated with managing aquatic plant communities as deemed beneficial and/or critical to restoring, developing and/or maintaining conditions that enhance the water quality and over-all health of the waterbody; with emphasis on providing public services for public purposes which by definition of public are limited to the waterbody and respective shoreline when/where noxious and/or invasive exotic vegetation could/would threaten or impede the waterbody.

### **Governing documents**

- Seminole County Ordinance 07-9
- Interlocal Agreement with Altamonte Springs – Authorizing Assessment Levy [01-27-2007]
- FWC Triploid Grass Carp Permit

### **Methods for Aquatic Weed Control as authorized via County Ordinance**

- Chemical (herbicides)
- Biological (sterile triploid grass carp fish [TGC])
- Mechanical (harvesting, cutting, etc.)
- Physical (hand removal)

### **Targeted Invasive/Exotic Aquatic Vegetation**

- Cattails, pennywort, wild taro, filamentous algae, eelgrass, primrose willow, torpedo grass, bladderwort and hydrilla

### **Frequency of Aquatic Vegetation Management Treatment (herbicides)**

Treatment services are performed at the direction of the Seminole County LMP as per the Spring Lake Management Plan reviewed at the annual planning session with the expectation that the Seminole County LMP may alter anticipated treatments as merited per changing/evolving conditions noted during site inspections. Eelgrass corridor treatments are scheduled for the spring and fall of each year and are based upon merited conditions and favorable water elevation conditions.

### **Herbicide Treatments - Service Provider**

- As determined by Seminole County

### **Funding**

Financial management of the MSBU fund is provided by the Seminole County MSBU Program. Financial plans developed by the MSBU Program include eligible expense funding requests submitted by the Lake Management Program and other cost and revenue components typical to MSBU funds. Financial information inclusive of prior year actual outcome, current year working budget and next year budget proposal data is reported annually. Assessment levy is subject to Board approval and the standard procedures associated with non-ad valorem assessment. The financial plans may be adjusted by the County as merited per changing/evolving essential services as directed by the County and per financial planning considerations. The governing ordinance does not include assessment restrictions specific to annual adjustment amounts and/or assessment cap.

### **Seminole County Employees**

Information for contacting the employees of Lake Management and the MSBU program:

**Lake Management** – Thomas Calhoun ([tcalhoun@seminolecountyfl.gov](mailto:tcalhoun@seminolecountyfl.gov)), Tony Cintron ([acintron@seminolecountyfl.gov](mailto:acintron@seminolecountyfl.gov)), Daniel Barber ([dbarber02@seminolecountyfl.gov](mailto:dbarber02@seminolecountyfl.gov)), Chad Day ([cday02@seminolecountyfl.gov](mailto:cday02@seminolecountyfl.gov))

**MSBU** – Michael Eason ([meason@seminolecountyfl.gov](mailto:meason@seminolecountyfl.gov)), Tameka Morton ([tmorton@seminolecountyfl.gov](mailto:tmorton@seminolecountyfl.gov)), Michelle Rosa-Munger ([mrosamunger@seminolecountyfl.gov](mailto:mrosamunger@seminolecountyfl.gov))

## **Lake Liaisons**

Designated property owners provide community representation at annual planning sessions with the County and serve voluntarily as the key point of contact for community inquiries and concerns. The liaisons for Spring Lake are: Mel Shubert ([melstarpon@aol.com](mailto:melstarpon@aol.com)), Monte Mohr ([monte@realtyonemusiccity.com](mailto:monte@realtyonemusiccity.com)), Dan Copeland ([dcopeland@ribelin.com](mailto:dcopeland@ribelin.com)), Jay and Rhonda Fraxedas ([jjfraxedas@gmail.com](mailto:jjfraxedas@gmail.com)), Alan Boyko(), Bill and Bobbi Vogel ([b2vogel@gmail.com](mailto:b2vogel@gmail.com)).

## **COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES & EVENTS**

LMP continues to recommend/encourage future resident-based volunteers involving native plantings along the shoreline. The intention of such an event is to transplant existing in-lake plants to various key areas in need along the shoreline. It is especially important that as aquatic invasive plants (such as torpedo grass) are being treated, native aquatic plants should be established within these areas. This also provides habitat for fish and wildlife, helps impede invasive exotics from re-establishing and reduces sedimentation into the lake due to erosion of the shoreline. All of these best lake management practices are essential to providing a more environmentally stable lake for generations to come. The key to success in lake management projects is dependent on strong participation of the Spring Lake community.

Continued recommendations for community initiatives are as follows:

- 1) Plant a healthy shoreline with native emergent plants;
- 2) Establishing a formal Lake Association holding at least one annual meeting with topics relevant to your lake;
- 3) Establish a backyard berm and swale system where applicable;
- 4) Continue to increase educational outreach programs i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops (planting days), Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN), Lake Management Video mail-outs, and reduction of residential pollution such as grass clippings, Contact us at 407-665-5542 for assistance;
- 5) Fertilize wisely by using phosphorous free and slow-release nitrogen-based fertilizers only. Visit [www.seminolecountyfl.gov/fertilizer](http://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/fertilizer) for more information; and
- 6) Provide content for the Seminole County Water Atlas Lake Management Webpage for your lake (such as newsletters and photos).

***Important to Note:*** When herbicides are applied along the shoreline to invasive plants (such as torpedo grass), overspray onto adjacent desirable vegetation may occur. In order to avoid damage to desired vegetation, manual (by hand) removal (by property owner) of the undesirable species from among the desirable species along the shoreline is advised. If the invasive plants are removed by this method, spraying the area can be reduced, thereby offering greater protection to the desirable species. The physical removal of dead/decaying aquatic plant material will reduce the volume of decomposing vegetation on the lake bottom (muck layer) and will increase the success of the efforts to limit the re-growth of the invasive plants. The presence of submerged aquatic vegetation (“SAV” such as hydrilla) should be communicated to your lake liaison for their reporting to the County so appropriate treatment of SAV can be provided.

## **COUNTY SERVICES – Lake Management & Supplemental Programs**

LMP provides continued evaluation of the aquatic plant species, such as hydrilla, and provides community updates on the status of treatments and waterbody bioassessments. In addition, LMP offers free aquatic plant material (as available) for sponsored restoration events and local community volunteers coordinated through the county’s Seminole Education and Restoration Volunteer (SERV) Program. While the MSBU assessment includes a nominal charge for administering the MSBU, the amount charged does not cover all the expenses incurred by the County on behalf of the waterfront property owners. Spring Lake is monitored by LMP to assess the aquatic plant growth. Many of the services provided by the LMP are made available to support community riparian stewardship without additional charges being assigned to the MSBU budget.

## **CURRENT FISCAL YEAR – Planned Treatment & Funding**

### **Primary Aquatic Plant Management Expectations**

Hydrilla growth in Spring Lake has likelihood to increase, however, the timing and extent of hydrilla re-growth is affected by multiple natural and environmental factors that cannot be controlled or predicted with certainty. While extensive growth of hydrilla is possible at any point in time; it is anticipated that routine spot treatments of hydrilla with herbicides and continuous biological control pressures from the triploid grass carp fish will be sufficient to manage hydrilla re-growth during the current FY. The anticipation of spot treatments for the current fiscal year takes into consideration the historic trend of hydrilla management required at Spring Lake, as well as current conditions observed at lake and dominant presence of eelgrass providing competition. As with any lake with a history of hydrilla infestation, long-term planning to include financial preparation for whole lake treatment is advised.

Primary expectations are as follows:

- 1) Monitor hydrilla (re-growth from tuber production\*)
- 2) Conduct spot treatments of hydrilla if required and access corridors for eelgrass
- 3) Treat other invasive aquatic plants – herbicides
- 4) Conduct Alum treatment per recommendation documented in Nutrient Study

\*LMP will continue to closely monitor and gauge hydrilla in Spring Lake. This invasive exotic's re-growth is sparsely present in both shallow and deep water, mostly on the western side of the lake. Even though this re-growth is minimal, it is LMP's objective to keep the re-growth in check.

### **Funding Expectations**

*Refer to current fiscal year data provided in Exhibit B.*

## **NEXT FISCAL YEAR – Projected Treatment & Funding**

### **Primary Aquatic Plant Management Expectations**

The projected treatment plans for the next fiscal year remain consistent with the plans and expectations noted for the current fiscal year. Primary expectations are as follows:

- 1) Continued monitoring of hydrilla (re-growth from tuber production)
- 2) Conduct spot treatments of hydrilla and access corridors for eelgrass if required
- 3) Continued treatment of other invasive aquatic plants
- 4) Future grass carp stockings as needed

### **Funding Expectations**

*Refer to next fiscal year data provided in Exhibit B.*

## **Exhibits**

**A** – Agenda & Notes from Prior Year Planning Session

**B** – Financial Summary

**C** – Historic Reports/Data

**D** – Roles & Responsibilities

# SPRING LAKE

## ANNUAL MEETING NOTES PRIOR YEAR

Date /Time/ Location:	Monday, February 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2022 /9:00 am - 9:28 am/ ZOOM-Virtual
Community Liaisons:	John Bandy, Dan Copeland, Jay & Rhonda Fraxedas, Brian Pelski, Mel Shubert, Bill & Bobbi Vogel
Liaisons Present:	Bill Vogel
Seminole County:	Daniel Barber, Thomas Calhoun, Tony Cintron, Michael Eason, Tameka Morton, Lynda Reaves
City of Altamonte Springs:	

### General Topics & Updates

#### Lake Management Program

- Welcome
- Shoreline Protection Ordinance Status
  - Approved in April 2021
- Lake Status Nutrients/Habitat Scores [Bioassessment Indices - Refer to Exhibit C]
  - TSI in Good category
  - LVI in Healthy category
  - LVI/BioBase data on Watershed Atlas website:  
<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/shared/ecology.asp?wbodyid=7659&wbodyatlas=lake>
  - Alum treatment review
    - Alum treatment concluded in December 2020 and was dosed at rate to sequester Phosphorus for up to 10 years. At 8-year mark we will do lab testing and budget for new Alum treatment 10 years out. Percolation of ground water and sub-aquifer sources from far away in the watershed identified as sources of phosphorus and other nutrients in the lake
- Treatment Plans - Current & Proposed [Refer to Lake Management Plan]
  - Monitor hydrilla and treat as necessary (early detection and rapid response); trouble areas at inlets
    - Treating routinely at inflows for hydrilla
    - Bladderwort spot treatments
  - Evaluate grass carp fish effects and adjust stocking rate as necessary
- General Recommendations for Lake Community [Refer to Lake Management Plan]
  - Increase native aquatic plantings in areas devoid of vegetation
  - Promote “welcome packages” to new lakefront homeowners
  - Educate community on the Shoreline Protection Ordinance
- 2022 Shoreline Planting Event – Tentative Dates Available
  - To be coordinated via Tony Cintron – Tony will send email with available dates to liaisons
  - Plants to be funded by MSBU contingency funds
- Other
  - TGC Fish Barrier
    - Stocking on hold while we monitor expansion of native SAV
  - Email addresses for routine communications and important announcements
  - Nutrient Abatement/Water Quality Projects/Wymore Rd drainage status
  - Bill said several Orange County lakes have alum machines and he is interested in one for Spring Lake to treat water that comes from Lake Destiny before it comes in. Thomas said nutrient study did not recommend this type of treatment system due to seepage coming in. The recommendation is for in-lake treatment. New structures have been done at Lake Destiny and Spring Hills. New small study would have to be done to see where nutrients are coming from. Bill is concerned about water coming in off interstate with new drainage and new subdivision by Adult Toy Store draining to lake. Bill wants us to look at having an alum plant at those in-flows, so the water is treated first before coming into lake.
  - Bill said there was some talk about cleaning out clutter at the out-flow into Wekiva, it gets blocked. Thomas says we have contractor that cleans barrier monthly now to keep it from clogging

#### MSBU Program & Resource Management Department

- Financial Summary [Refer to Exhibit B]

**Exhibit B - Financial Summary**

**MSBU FUND: SPRING (LAKE)**

	Tax Year	2021	2022	2023
	Assessment	\$ 375	\$ 375	\$ 375
	Fiscal Year	FY21-22	FY22-23	FY23-24
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
Beginning Fund Balance	\$	149,874	\$ 171,079	\$ 187,089
Assessment Revenue	\$	27,465	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000
Other (Interest)	\$	523	\$ 700	\$ 700
Other - Per Ordinance Cost Share	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
Other - Per Interlocal Agreement	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
Other	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
MSBU Program Fund Advance	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL Revenue</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>177,862</b>	<b>\$ 198,779</b>	<b>\$ 214,789</b>
<b>Expenditure &amp; Reserves</b>		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
Application Fee Recoupment	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
MSBU Program Administrative Fee [7% Rev FY20-21]	\$	1,890	\$ 1,890	\$ 1,890
Other County Services (Service Entity)	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
Fund Advance Repayment	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
Contracted Services	\$	4,893	\$ 9,800	\$ 7,800
<i>AWC Services (via AAM)</i>	\$	4,693	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,000
<i>Chemicals (Non-AAM)</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<i>FAS/GEN Testing</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Shipping (Test Samples)</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<i>TGC Fish</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Fish Barrier Inspection/Minor Repair</i>	\$	200	\$ 2,800	\$ 2,800
<i>Fish Barrier Replace/Major Repair</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Nutrient Abatement (Product)</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Nutrient Abatement (Professional Services)</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<i>ERD Encumbrance Balance</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<i>Harvesting (and/or Cattails/Eelgrass)</i>	\$	-	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
<i>Other</i>	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total Expenditure &amp; Reserves</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>\$ 11,690</b>	<b>\$ 9,690</b>
<b>Reserve/Contingency<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>171,079</b>	<b>\$ 187,089</b>	<b>\$ 205,099</b>
<sup>1</sup> Note: These funds are secured (1) for maintaining rate stability as annual cost are known to fluctuate, (2) in preparation of planned or anticipated future expenses, (3) to provide response to emergency and/or urgent needs for which planning was not feasible. These funds are not intended for expenditures that could be planned and included in annual budget planning processes.				
LM Program Enhanced Services Cost	Pending development & confirmation			



## **Reserve/Contingency Funds**

The financial summary [Exhibit B] of the Annual Report was updated in 2019 to include additional information about contingency fund status. The MSBU Program has provided this additional information to improve transparency respective to the reason and intended purpose for these funds.

The primary purpose for establishing operating contingency funding is twofold – (1) To have funding on hand to accommodate unexpected essential aquatic weed control emergencies that cannot be reasonably foreseen, planned or identified in routine budget planning & forecasting and (2) To provide rate stability as costs for ongoing services often vary from year to year. By establishing contingency and reserve funds, such funding may be allocated temporarily from these funds to operating expenditures to avoid periodic spikes in assessment.

Contingency funds are developed by financial management planning decisions and by default when actual expenditures are less than budgeted expenses. Although reserve/contingency funds are not expected to be expended in any given year, these values are included under expenditures because they are “on hold” for future needs and are classified by accounting practices as expenditures.

In the financial summary (Exhibit B) the total dollars in reserve/contingency are identified in the expenditure section on a single line (darker shading). The total dollars in contingency are calculated by subtracting the other expenditures (typically “contracted services” and “administrative fee”) from the total revenue. Contingency funds may be used as deemed essential to meeting emergency needs of the waterbody; however, the overall intention of use is as per the noted sub-categories.

When a negative value is displayed in the sub-category labeled “operating contingency”, it is an indication that the other subcategories reflect targeted sub-category values that have not been fully developed. For the other sub-categories to be fully developed, the “operating contingency” sub-category must be zero or a positive value.

The sub-category labeled “Reserve: Other” is included for improved transparency as use of these funds is on hold for purposes that are subject to Board confirmation and subsequent evaluation of ordinance provisions (potentially ordinance amendment) before these funds can be budgeted and utilized for the proposed purposes.

## Exhibit C - Historic Reports/Data

Additional information for Spring Lake can be found on the County's Water Atlas website at:

<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/lake/waterquality.asp?wbodyid=7659&wbodyatlas=lake>  
<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/resourceprogram.aspx?aid=15&wbodyid=7659>

### Spring Lake Water Quality Report: How Does My Lake Rank?

**42 GOOD**

The Trophic State Index (TSI) is a classification system designed to "rate" individual lakes, ponds and reservoirs based on the amount of biological productivity occurring in the water. Using the index, one can gain a quick idea about how productive a lake is by its assigned TSI number. A "Good" quality lake is one that meets all lake use criteria (swimmable, fishable, and supports healthy habitat).

A TSI score of 60 or above is considered impaired (or polluted) lake. Continued reduction of TP sources (personal pollution, run-off, landscaping practices, shoreline erosion) can help reduce phosphorous in your lake that is abundantly available, potentially creating algae blooms.

### Lake Vegetation Index Bioassessment (LVI): How Does My Lake Rank?

**53 Healthy**

The Lake Vegetation Index is a rapid bioassessment tool created by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to assess the biological condition of aquatic plant communities in Florida lakes. The most recent assessment for Spring Lake (sampled on August 2, 2022) scored a **53 Healthy**, which is in the Healthy category. This is a slight decrease from the previous year's score **58 Healthy**, due to a reduction in dominant native taxa.

Aquatic life use category	LVI Range	Description
Category 1 "exceptional"	78-100	Nearly every macrophyte present is a species native to Florida, invasive taxa typically not found. About 30% of taxa present are identified as sensitive to disturbance and most taxa have C of C values >5.
Category 2 "healthy"	43-77	About 85% of macrophyte taxa are native to Florida; invasive taxa present. Sensitive taxa have declined to about 15% and C of C values average about 5.
Category 3 "impaired"	0-42	About 70% of macrophyte taxa are native to Florida. Invasive taxa may represent up to 1/3 of total taxa. Less than 10% of the taxa are sensitive and C of C values of most taxa are <4.

# Spring Lake

## Trend Report

2022



**TSI Score: 42**  
(Trophic State Index)  
**Good**

**LCI Score: 38**  
(Lake Condition Index)  
**Good**

**LVI Score: 53**  
(Lake Vegetation Index)  
**Healthy**

**FDEP Status**  
(Florida Dept of Environmental Protection)  
**Not Impaired**

**TMDL Status**  
(Total Maximum Daily Load)  
**TMDL Complete for  
Nutrients**

**BMAP**  
(Basin Management Action Plan)  
**Wekiva**

**Spring Priority Focus Area**  
**Yes**

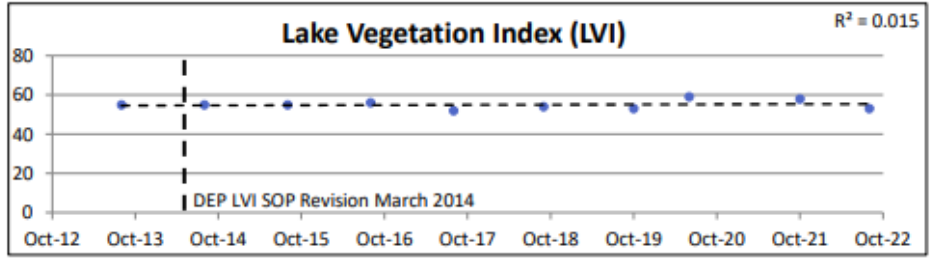
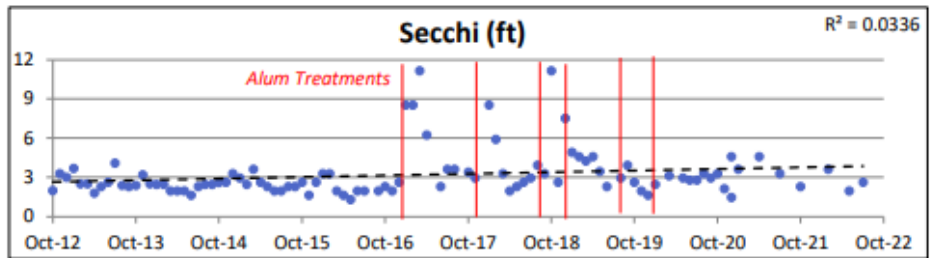
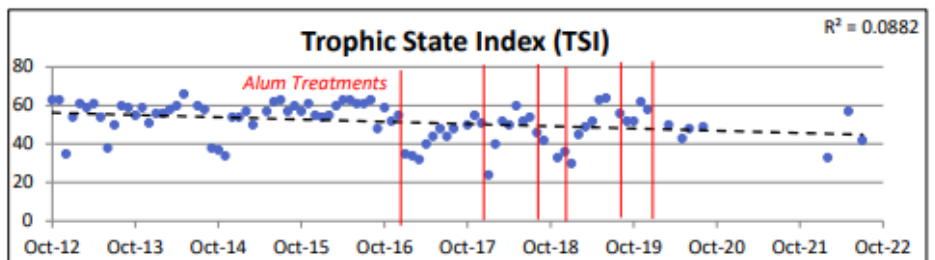
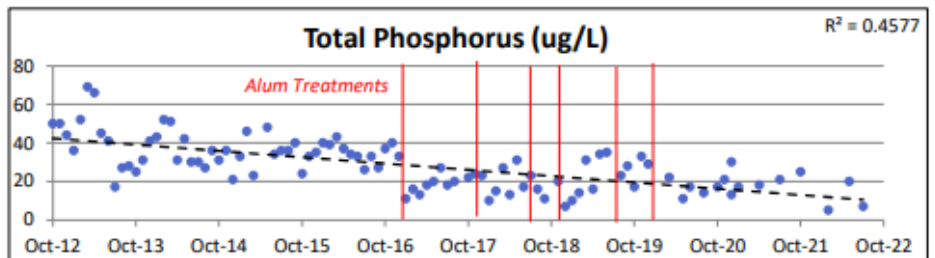
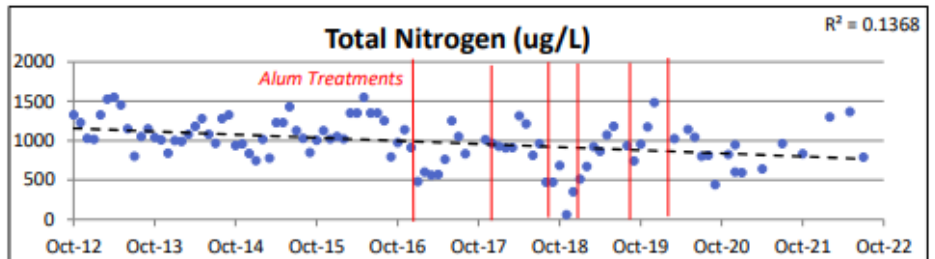
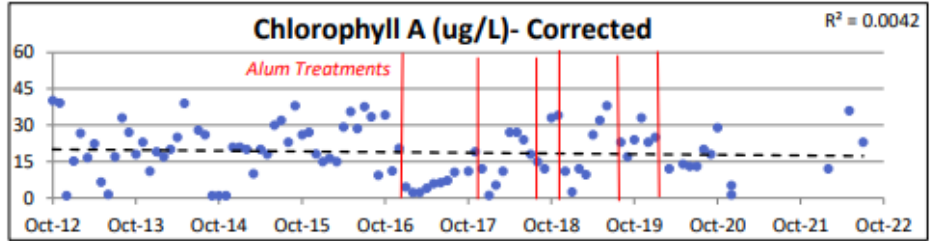
Little Wekiva Watershed  
84 acres

Lat 28° 39' 00" N  
Lon 81° 23' 45" W

WBID 2987A

For more information please visit:

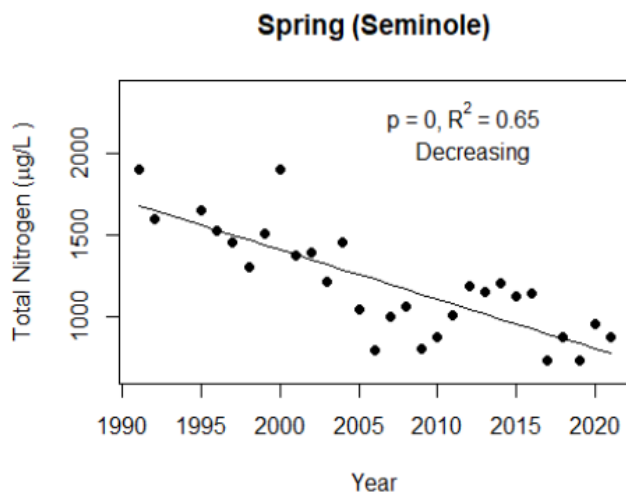
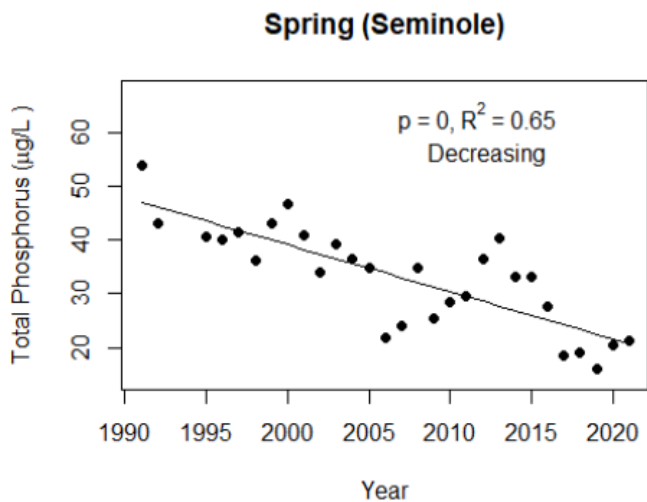
[seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/](http://seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/)



## Florida LAKEWATCH Data:

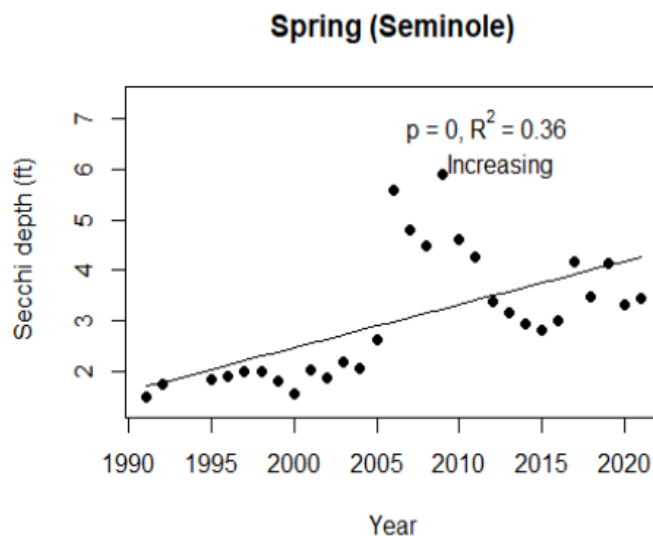
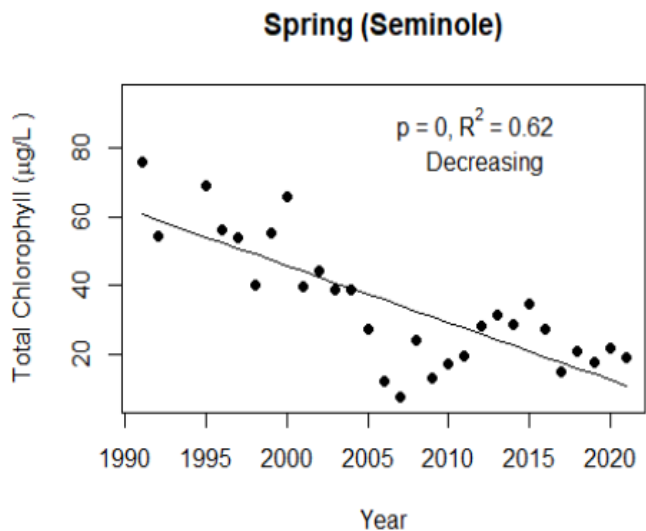
### Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen

Trend plots of annual average total phosphorus and annual average total nitrogen versus year. The R<sup>2</sup> value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R<sup>2</sup> the stronger the relation) and the p value indicates if the relation is significant (p < 0.05 is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.



### Total Chlorophyll and Secchi Depth

Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R<sup>2</sup> value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R<sup>2</sup> the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant (p < 0.05 is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.



## Exhibit D

### ROLES & RESPONSIBILITY

#### General Outline

#### COUNTY

##### *Seminole County will*

- ✓ Govern the MSBU
- ✓ Provide financial management of MSBU fund and assessment levy
- ✓ Ensure activities conducted with assessment funding align with the scope of services documented in the governing ordinance
- ✓ Ensure the lake is monitored and services are appropriately rendered
- ✓ Maintain decision-making authority relative to public services and will defer to best lake management practices when making such decisions
- ✓ Provide an ongoing lake management plan based on the defined service scope, permitting, conditions at the lake, funding parameters, and best lake management practices. The Lake Management Plan will be developed and maintained by the Lake Management Program with liaison participation
- ✓ Initiate and manage service contracts, monitor results, and communicate updates on a routine basis
- ✓ Conduct annual meetings that offer opportunity for liaison discussion as to prior, current, and future action plans
- ✓ Encourage liaisons and assist with educational outreach efforts to protect the health and water quality of the waterbody

#### LIAISONS

##### *Liaisons will*

- ✓ Encourage communitywide awareness and participation relative to environmental stewardship recommendations and opportunities
- ✓ Provide communitywide communication and assist the County in the distribution of relevant lake information
- ✓ Attend annual lake management and budget planning sessions conducted by the County
- ✓ Serve as representatives of the community on lake issues; representing the respective lake community as a whole
- ✓ Monitor lake conditions and provide feedback to the County as to observations