

**STEEL LAKE  
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
2015 Final Report**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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The City of Federal Way acknowledges the significant contribution provided by each Steel Lake Advisory Committee (SLAC) member who volunteered their time during 2015. The Committee includes the following people:

- Lake Residents: Tom Dezutter (Chair), Margaret Reyhner (Co-Chair), John Pearson and Mark Sabol
- Representation for Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department: John Hutton
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: Derek Hacker

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The *Steel Lake Management District 2015 Final Report* details the efforts achieved in conformance with Ordinance No. 13-744 renewing Steel Lake Management District (LMD) Number 1 which became official January 2014. This report summarizes the lake management goals undertaken in the second year of the ten year LMD.

## INTRODUCTION

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The Steel Lake community has had a long history of lake management and partnership with both King County and the City of Federal Way. Steel Lake residents and city staff collaborated in 2003 to form Lake Management District Number One for Steel Lake (City Ordinance 03-452). The ten-year LMD was developed to generate revenue for ongoing management of aquatic vegetation, water quality education and related projects in Steel Lake. The inaugural LMD expired at the end of 2013.

Through 2012 and into 2013, the Steel Lake Advisory Committee discussed, formulated, approved, and finalized a scope of work for a renewal of the LMD. A comprehensive process was followed per the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 35.21.403, that established the LMD, including the protocols for financing the LMD improvements and maintenance of a lake. RCW 36.61 also describes the set of activities permitted to be undertaken by an LMD: (1) The control or removal of aquatic plants and vegetation; (2) water quality; (3) the control of water levels; (4) storm water diversion and treatment; (5) agricultural waste control; (6) studying lake water quality problems and solutions; (7) cleaning and maintaining ditches and streams entering or leaving the lake; and (8) the related administrative, engineering, legal, and operational costs, including the costs of creating the lake management district.

The process to establish a renewed ten-year LMD for Steel Lake included:

- A petition signed by 37 Steel Lake property owners.
- Two public hearings.
- One public vote: (60/62 voted yes).
- Eight City Council actions: two Ordinances and three Resolutions, and.
- Four published public notices.

The renewed Steel Lake Management District Number 1 (City Ordinance 13-744) allows for the implementation of all activities granted by RCW 36.61.020. A set of management goals to be implemented over the LMD's ten-year period (2014-2023) established in the *2014-2023 Steel Lake Management District Plan* (SLMDP) include:

1. Management of non-native aquatic plants and vegetation
2. Preservation of native vegetation and aquatic habitat
3. Management of hazardous algae blooms
4. Water quality monitoring
5. Maintenance of the lake outlet channel

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6. Management of Canada geese
  7. Community Education and Public Involvement

## **THE AQUATIC WEED PROBLEM**

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Noxious freshwater aquatic weeds are plants that are not native to the State of Washington. They are generally of limited distribution, invasive, and pose a serious threat to our state's waterbodies (including Steel Lake) if left unchecked. Because noxious plants have few natural controls in their new habitat, they spread rapidly, out-compete and effectively destroy native plant and animal habitats. This can lead to a degradation of recreational opportunities. In addition, the presence of noxious freshwater weeds may lower values of lakefront properties (Ecology, 2014).

The Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board classifies noxious weeds based on each species' stage of invasion. This classification system is designed to: (1) prevent small infestations from becoming large infestations; (2) contain already established infestations to regions of the state where they occur, and, (3) prevent their movement to un-infested areas of Washington. The following three major noxious weed classifications are listed according to the seriousness of the threats posed to the state:

**Class A Weeds:** Non-native species with a limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority. Eradication is required by law.

**Class B Weeds:** Non-native species presently limited to portions of the state. Species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet wide-spread. Preventing new infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.

**Class C Weeds:** Non-native weeds found in Washington. Many of these species are widespread in the state. Long-term programs of suppression and control are a County option, depending upon local threats and the feasibility of control in local areas.

## **NPDES AQUATIC PLANT & ALGAE PERMIT**

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In 2015, coverage for Steel Lake continued under the state of Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Waste Discharge General Permit (permit) for the management of aquatic plants and algae. Permit issuance complies with state law and maintains the state's ability to regulate the use of herbicides in aquatic settings. Beginning March 18, 2011, the five-year NPDES permit (issued under the authority of RCW 90.48) has been implemented by the City's aquatic plant management contractor AquaTechnex, LLC. The permit governs activities such as: aquatic herbicide applications, residential postings/notifications, annual reporting, and records retention. The permit expires on March 18, 2016.

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## **AQUATIC WEED MANAGEMENT CONTRACT**

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In 2015, AquaTechnex operated under the fourth year of a four-year Professional Services Agreement with the City of Federal Way. The scope of the agreement includes: systematic aquatic plant surveys, implementation of control methods to target aquatic plants (diver hand pulling, hand cutting/raking, diver installation of bottom barriers, diver dredging, removal of floating water lily islands, treatment with Ecology-approved aquatic herbicides), post control surveys, mapping, reports, and attending meetings as required.

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## **2015 AQUATIC WEED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

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### **Systematic Survey – Noxious Plants**

The first survey of Steel Lake occurred on June 11th. There are several aspects of the survey and typically they are completed one at a time with a few trips around the lake. This allows the biologists and technicians to focus on each task separately and also increase their familiarity with the lake overall. The entire lake was surveyed by boat with the first pass of the lake taking the crew around the lake in the shallow, 6 feet deep or less area of the lake. This area is easily checked from the surface for milfoil and any other submerged noxious weed species which may have been introduced to the lake. With the history of milfoil being present in the lake, a good deal of time is spent visually scanning as much of the lake as possible. Once this initial pass is completed the plant community is sampled with a series of rake-tosses to collect samples of the plants at given depth ranges throughout the lake. Transects running perpendicular from the shore were traveled and at the 5, 10, 15, and 20 foot depth contour a rake-toss sample was made. The species collected on the rake as well as the relative density of the species at that point were recorded. Following the transect and plant community data collection, a diver equipped with SCUBA was towed around the lake to inspect additional areas. The diver is towed through approximately the 10-14 foot depth contour. This is due to the fact milfoil is rarely seen beyond that depth and because the visual survey cannot easily see clearly any plants growing beyond 10 feet deep. The diver also spends additional time surveying the swimming area to locate any plants growing there which may not have been seen from the boat due to access and water depth. The diver-tow portion of the survey was completed on June 12th.

The survey data is collected and stored with a Trimble GeoXT GPS receiver which is paired to a Toughbook laptop computer. This combination is able to collect a wide variety of data efficiently and accurately – down to less than one foot in most situations. This data is brought back to our offices where it is used to generate maps displaying the collected information. These maps are used to direct any control efforts as well as track the progress of treatments overall.

The fall survey took place on September 24th. The purpose of this survey was to have a look at the plant community in the fall and note the effects of the season's treatments. The protocol for the survey is the same in the fall as it was in the spring survey with the exception of the diver which was not used in the fall. At the time of the fall survey, Steel Lake was experiencing a major bloom of planktonic algae. The survey team noted that the bloom impacted water clarity to the point where the visual inspection of the lake was virtually impossible beyond a couple feet in many places around the lake.

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## 2015 CONTROL EFFORTS AND DISCUSSION

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There were no treatments made for the control of Fragrant Water Lily (FWL) - considered a Class C noxious weed – during the 2015 season. It was requested in 2014 that treatments be halted to assess any rebound potential. Because it is a Class C Noxious weed it is allowable to leave the plants untreated. There are very few locations on the lake where lilies are growing so the future spread of this plant is not expected to be very rapid. It will continue to be monitored and control recommendations will be made if we see them as necessary. There is always the option to resume treatments at any time in the future.

The Yellow-flag Iris (YFI) levels continue to decrease around the lake overall. Access and treatments have required the use of backpack sprayers primarily – which to us indicates that we are spraying less plants in areas we cannot use even a small boat. The plants that remain are small and sporadic around the lake. Continued treatment pressure is recommended and will continue to reduce the population to as near zero as possible.

No new Eurasian Milfoil plants were located at Steel Lake in 2015.

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## HERBICIDE TREATMENTS

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The NPDES General Permit covers all noxious and quarantine-list weed control activities that discharge herbicides directly into surface waters of the state of Washington. Persons conducting herbicide applications must be covered by the General Permit for control activities in lakes, and the applicator must also comply with all herbicide label instructions and public notice procedures.

### Glyphosate

Glyphosate (Rodeo) was used to treat YFI colonies on Steel Lake in 2015. Glyphosate is a systemic herbicide registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for aquatic applications.

With applications generally made in mid to late summer to maximize translocation of the herbicide down into the root system, glyphosate provides effective long-term control. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within two to four days; seven days or more on most perennial weeds; and thirty days or more on most woody plants. However, extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow the activity of this product and delay visual effects of control. Visible effects of glyphosate treatment includes gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant, which then advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

The advantages of glyphosate include:

- The product is a systemic herbicide which is effective in the removal of targeted plants with no impact to plants not treated.
- Application can be conducted in a spot-treatment or isolated area fashion.
- There are no water use restrictions.

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## WEED RAKES

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In 2015, the weed rake loan program continued to provide Steel Lake residents an opportunity to borrow rakes that are designed especially for the control of native aquatic vegetation. The rakes were used as necessary through the summer to maintain beneficial uses (fishing, boating and swimming) along private shorelines.

Weed rakes can only be used to the minimum extent necessary to maintain beneficial use of the shoreline (not to exceed the maximum length of ten linear feet), as specified in the WDFW Aquatic Plants and Fish pamphlet (publication #APF-1-98). Depending on the type of plant targeted, Steel Lake residents were able to control native aquatic plants using two different styles of rakes: a rake with a sharp cutting blade for submerged vegetation, and a rake with large tines for control of floating or slightly submerged plants.

SWM staff take care each growing season to ensure proper use of weed rakes. For instance, if milfoil is present, the action of the rake may fragment the noxious plant and allow it to uncontrollably spread throughout the lake. Because neither milfoil nor any other submersed noxious aquatic plants were detected during the initial 2015 survey, weed rakes were loaned out immediately to lake residents to control native aquatic plants when needed. The weed rake program was shut down for the season on September 15 pursuant to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Aquatic Plants and Fish pamphlet requirements.

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## NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITY

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The native plant community in Steel Lake has a level of diversity common for the lakes in this area, and it also shows a relative dominance of one species over all others. In this case it is *Najas* (*Najas flexilis*). This plant is native to Washington but has the ability to grow to nuisance levels in an urban lake environment like Steel Lake. The 2015 season was exceptionally long – starting early very early – and it also had very low rainfall amounts. During a requested check on the plant densities the biologists noted that the western end of the lake – normally devoid of any plants – had very dense growth of *Najas*. The plant heights were probably exaggerated by the lower water levels but the overall expansion may have been accelerated by the warm long summer.

The only floating-leaf plant species in Steel Lake is the native species Nuphar. Providing excellent habitat – this is an important plant species in the lake and it is hoped that it expands into other locations around the lake. The shading effect caused by the pads can help create a more diverse plant community through varying the light penetration and changing the use immediately underneath.

This was the second season where the native plant growth on Steel Lake reached a level where it began to interfere with the beneficial uses of the lake – access to the lake in several areas was restricted. In August, four areas were identified for treatment for controlling the native growth totaling 4.5 acres. The treatment areas were approved by the Board and the lake was treated on August 18th. Results were good and the areas will all be investigated closely in the upcoming season to monitor plant community shifts as well as if multiple season control is achieved.

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## BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

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Blue-Green algae (cyanobacteria) are common in freshwater lakes, and they frequently form dense populations (blooms) in eutrophic (nutrient rich) waters. The main factors that often determine the development of algae blooms are: light, temperature, pH, and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous).

Large blue-green blooms can pose a human health concern. Although most are non-toxic, some blue-green algae produce nerve or liver toxins. Toxicity is difficult to predict because a single species of algae can produce both toxic and non-toxic strains. Additionally, a bloom that tests non-toxic one day can turn toxic the next day. People may become ill after coming into contact with lake waters that are impacted with toxic blue-green algae. Humans may experience stomach pains, vomiting, diarrhea, and skin rashes; and nerve and liver damage have been observed following long-term exposure (such as drinking impacted water). Although pets and wildlife have died after exposure to toxic blue-green algae in Washington lakes, there have been no confirmed human deaths reported worldwide (Ecology, 2014).

The management of algal blooms occurring in Steel Lake includes: (1) a response to reports (early detection investigations and water quality sampling/analysis), (2) public notification, and, (3) data reporting. SWM staff issues information and alerts when blue-green algae is present. The alerts caution residents and users to the presence of toxic-producing algae, and recommends safe action for the prevention of exposure. When necessary, SWM staff collects samples and has them identified through the Department of Ecology Algae Control Program.

In 2015, there were three persistent blue-green algae blooms that SWM staff responded to:

Collect Date	Parameter	Toxin Conc. (µg/L)	MDL (µg/L)	Above State Guideline
10/05/2015	Microcystin	0.327	0.160	No
09/08/2015	Anatoxin-a	<MDL	0.010	No
09/08/2015	Microcystin	0.180	0.160	No
07/28/2015	Anatoxin-a	<MDL	0.010	No
07/28/2015	Microcystin	<MDL	0.160	No

\*Note: these blooms did not reach toxic levels  
*MDL=detection limit*

## WATER QUALITY MONITORING

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The King County Lake Stewardship Program Volunteer Monitoring Program for Steel Lake began in the 1980s and continued for several decades until budget cuts ended the program in 2005. Although the most recent data generated by this program (nine years prior to the date of this report)

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indicated that Steel Lake had been relatively low in primary productivity (borderline oligotrophic to mesotrophic) with very good water quality, a significant data gap exists between then and now.

The long-term objectives of the current Steel Lake Management District Water Quality Monitoring Program include: (1) continuation of the gathering of baseline data with the intent of assessing long-term trends; (2) defining seasonal and water column variability; (3) identifying potential problems, proposing possible management solutions when feasible, or pinpointing additional studies to be made; and (4) educating lake residents, lake users, and policy makers regarding lake water quality.

Monitoring this year began in mid-June, with samples collected from the surface and one meter above the bottom from the deepest part of the lake to define changes found in the vertical profiles of the parameters. A total of nine monitoring events took place over the summer months. These data will not be useful to assess water quality trends and the ecology of Steel Lake until several years-worth have been collected. Data are currently being posted on the King County Small Lakes Data website:

<http://green2.kingcounty.gov/SmallLakes/WQData.aspx>

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## CANADA GEESE MANAGEMENT

*The 2014-2023 Steel Lake Management District Plan* indicates that water quality concerns (i.e. toxic algae blooms) may be caused in-part on increasing populations of Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*) populating Steel Lake, and the feces (nutrients) they contribute to the water column.

LMD-sponsored efforts to reduce Canada geese populations has had limited positive effects. These include: 1) the posting of a “*Stop Feeding the Geese*” sign at the public swimming beach, and 2) implementation of lakeside homeowner waterfowl harassment and scare tactics (i.e. fences, streamers and Eagle Kites). Therefore, the SLAC approved entering into a Cooperative Service Agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Wildlife Services (WS) to provide comprehensive geese management services as requested.

In 2015, the Mayor signed an agreement with USDA allowing the LMD to move forward with geese management. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter meeting, the committee discussed the issue in detail and voted to: 1) Use lethal means of removing the geese currently on the lake, 2) Use gassing as the preferred method of control, and 3) Conduct a second round of control if there are 4 or more geese on the lake by July 15th. (The committee is sensitive to the public and avoided doing the roundup at the park, during the daytime, on a weekend, or on a holiday.) The first round of geese management was successful and the roundup was method was very effective. Four geese flew in later for a short visit on the lake but continued on. No complaints were received, in fact, one resident called to ask about the geese population and said that she was happy they were gone.

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## PUBLIC EDUCATION

Public involvement and public education for Steel Lake incorporates elements and concepts presented in the *2004 Integrated Vegetation Management Plan* (IAVMP) and the *2014-2023 Steel*

*Lake Management District Plan (SLMDP)*. Using these documents, the annual Work Plan outlines specific educational programs designed to help lake residents and lake users detect and prevent the spread of noxious aquatic plant species.

**STEEL LAKE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

The Steel Lake Advisory Committee (SLAC) sets lake management priorities and provides input on the implementation of the annual Work Plan. Resolution No. 13-649, passed by the City Council, created the Advisory Committee for Steel Lake LMD Number 1. The purpose of the SLAC is to provide for LMD property owner representation to the City Council.

Per Resolution No. 13-649, SLAC representation consists of:

- Four (4) representing single family and/or vacant properties; one (1) representing multifamily properties; Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (public boat launch property); and one (1) representing city Steel Lake Park property.

<b>Member</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Tom Dezutter	Committee Chair, Lake Resident
Margaret Reyhner	Committee Co-Chair, Lake Resident
John Pearson	Lake Resident
Mark Sabol	Lake Resident
John Hutton	Federal Way Parks and Recreation
Derek Hacker	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife

*Note: because of potential conflicts of interest, WDFW has chosen not to be a voting member of the committee. However, they have indicated that comment will be provided if concerns arise which they are interested in (i.e., issues with the public access property). Additionally, the SLAC seat set aside for multifamily (View at the Lake apartment complex) remained vacant in 2015.*

The following outline includes, but is not limited to, the responsibilities of the SLAC:

- Assists in the development of an annual lake management Work Plan and budget.
- Participates in evaluation of aquatic plant control activities and helps to recommend annual control strategies.
- Participates in other community involvement/education strategies efforts as needed.

The SLAC met five times in 2015. The following are brief topic abstracts from each SLAC meeting:

<b>February 9, 2015</b>
WDFW presentation

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Habitat discussion with WDFW
2014 Nuisance plant treatment
2014 Budget approval/2015 work plan approval
Geese management update
2015 Water quality monitoring program
<b>May 5, 2015</b>
Geese management
WDFW fish survey
Nuisance treatments
2015 Water quality monitoring program
Right of Entry
Draft Lakeview
<b>July 28, 2015</b>
Survey results/treatment schedule
AquaTechnex contract
Geese Management
Algae bloom
<b>August 13, 2015</b>
Plant Survey and treatment
Algae bloom
Postcard
Picnic
<b>November 4, 2015</b>
Farewell to Dan Smith
Contract Extension
Committee Recruitment
Annual Report

## **DEVELOPMENT OF 2014 WORK PLAN**

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The following is a brief outline of the 2015 Work Plan approved by the SLAC per Ordinance Number 13-649:

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**Task 1: Aquatic Vegetation Control and Treatment:** Identifies and describes the goals for effectively controlling and/or treating targeted noxious aquatic plant species. It also includes an estimate of all associated expenses necessary to accomplish the stated goals.

**Task 2: Public Education:** Describes all public involvement and public education elements designed to help inform lake residents and users about the impacts of noxious aquatic weeds and the presence of non-native species in Steel Lake. Items in Task 2 may include: community meetings (spring) and Plant ID Workshop (summer); quarterly newsletter (*The Lake View*); boater outreach program; printing and distribution of educational flyers and press releases; web site development; and development of an annual report.

**Task 3: Native Aquatic Plantings:** Describes the possibility of introducing native plantings when warranted by SLAC. Cost is based upon pricing provided in AquaTechnex 2015 contract.

**Task 4: Hazardous Algae Bloom Management:** Includes Harmful Algae Bloom (HAB) inspections and investigations conducted by SWM staff.

**Task 5: Water Quality Monitoring:** A comprehensive program to conduct water quality monitoring by SWM staff.

**Task 6: Lake Outlet Channel Maintenance:** Program to inspect and clean, as necessary, the lake outlet channel to reduce flooding potential.

**Task 7: Canada Geese Management:** Program to effectively manage Canada geese populations to reduce nutrient loading and public health risk.

**Task 8: SWM-Implemented LMD Efforts:** Reimbursement of SWM staff time to implement various LMD completed efforts in 2015.

## **PUBLIC EDUCATION**

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The Steel Lake public education program for 2015 involved a combination of the following: quarterly newsletter, public notices, and educational materials.

SWM staff issued the publication *The Lake View* to all Steel Lake property owners quarterly in 2015 via US Postal Service and through the city's email subscribe list. The newsletter (created jointly with the North Lake Advisory Committee), includes updates to lake residents concerning recent LMD activities, and education information regarding lake stewardship and noxious weed management. In 2015, an educational postcard about blue-green algae blooms was created and distributed to the entire Steel Lake watershed.

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## 2015 BUDGET REVIEW

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### Task 1, Aquatic Vegetation Control/Treatment

2015 Work Plan Goals/Scope	Actual Expenses	Estimated Expense
2015 Weed Permit Annual Fee (for 2016 coverage)	\$496	
Two systematic aquatic plant surveys performed per contract Scope of Work. Includes post control inspection.	\$1,648	
Milfoil herbicide treatment. Estimated 4 acres treatment at \$800/acre.	\$0	
Milfoil diver hand pulling. Estimated 3 hours at \$150/hr.	\$0	
Glyphosate treatment of yellow flag iris (YFI). Estimated at \$125/hr. and mobilization costs	\$1,200	
Advance resident notification per permit requirements.	\$985	
Native pondweed chemical control by contractor (biologist to determine if beneficial uses are impacted). Requires SLAC approval. Estimate 1 acre treatment (Diquat)	\$1,575	
Final Report per Scope of Work	\$0	
Contractor to attend SLAC meetings. Estimated one per year.	\$530	
<b>TASK 1 - Totals</b>	<b>\$6,434</b>	

### Task 2, Public Education

2015 Work Plan Goals/Scope	Actual Expenses	Estimated Expense
Refreshments for SLAC meetings	\$30	
LMD Public meeting/BBQ	\$0	
Quarterly newsletter	\$1,019	
Postcards	\$224	
Postage	\$269	
<b>TASK 2 – Totals</b>	<b>\$1,542</b>	

### Task 3, Native Aquatic Plantings

2015 Work Plan Goals/Scope	Actual Expense	Estimated Expense
Introduction of native plantings when warranted by SLAC. Cost is based upon pricing provided in AquaTechnex 2012 contract. Includes labor, mobilization, and materials. Estimate cost based on one time effort.	\$0	

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<b>Task 3 Totals</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
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**Task 4, Hazardous Algae Bloom Management**

<b>2015 Work Plan Goals/Scope</b>	<b>Actual Expense</b>	<b>Estimated Expense</b>
Hazardous Algae Bloom (HAB) inspections and investigations. Estimates based on two (2) blooms per year sampling, delivery, notifications, and follow-up. Estimate ten (10) SWM man hours at \$50/hour annually. Lab costs are covered through Ecology Freshwater Algae Control Program.	\$500	
<b>Task 4 Totals</b>	<b>\$500</b>	<b>\$500</b>

**Task 5, Water Quality Monitoring**

<b>2015 Work Plan Goals/Scope</b>	<b>Actual Expense</b>	<b>Estimated Expense</b>
Estimated \$5,600 annually for sample collection, delivery, and data management	\$4,265	
<b>Task 5 Totals</b>	<b>\$4,265</b>	<b>\$5,600</b>

**Task 6, Lake Outlet Channel Maintenance**

<b>2015 Work Plan Goals/Scope</b>	<b>Actual Expense</b>	<b>Estimated Expense</b>
Annually remove sediment in channel. Annually perform periodic maintenance (remove vegetation and trash). Annual hand work to define channel. Estimate 16 SWM man hours per year at \$30/hour	\$0	
<b>Task 6 Totals</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$480</b>

**Task 7, Canada Geese Management**

<b>2015 Work Plan Goals/Scope</b>	<b>Actual Expense</b>	<b>Estimated Expense</b>
Contract with USDA/Wildlife Services to implement annual Canada geese control activities (technical assistance, population monitoring, and population control)	\$1,721	
<b>Task 7 Totals</b>	<b>\$1,721</b>	<b>\$2,200</b>

**Task 8, SWM-implemented 2015LMD Efforts**

<b>2015 Work Plan Goals/Scope</b>	<b>Actual Expense</b>	<b>Estimated Expense</b>
SWM staff LMD efforts during 2015. (Adjusted for 2014 SWM staff time overage of \$1,885)		
<b>Task 8 Totals</b>	<b>\$615</b>	<b>\$615</b>

**2015 Steel LMD Budget Totals**

	<b>Actual Expense</b>
<b>2014 LMD Balance Carried Forward</b>	<b>\$15,843</b>
<b>2015 Assessments</b> <i>*Projected total assumes 100% collection.</i>	<b>\$11,237</b>
<b><i>TOTAL 2015 REVENUE</i></b>	<b>\$27,080</b>
<b>Task 1. Aquatic Vegetation Control/Treatment</b>	<b>\$6,434</b>
<b>TASK 2. Public Education</b>	<b>\$1,542</b>
<b>TASK 3. Native Plantings</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TASK 4. Hazardous Algae Bloom Management</b>	<b>\$500</b>
<b>TASK 5. Water Quality Monitoring</b>	<b>\$4,265</b>
<b>TASK 6. Lake Outlet Channel Maintenance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TASK 7. Canada Geese Management</b>	<b>\$1,721</b>
<b>TASK 8. SWM-implemented LMD Efforts</b>	<b>\$615</b>
<b><i>TOTAL 2015 EXPENSES</i></b>	<b>\$15,077</b>
<b>FINAL 2015 LMD FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$12,003</b>