

2019

**SPRING WOOD LAKE
LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Annual Meeting

- Agenda

Lake Management Plan

- General Provisions & Scope of Services
- Community-Based Activities & Events
- Current Fiscal Year
- Planned Treatments & Funding
- Next Fiscal Year
 - Projected Treatments & Funding
- Exhibits
 - Agenda & Notes (Prior Year)
 - Financial Summary
 - Historic Reports/Data
 - Roles & Responsibilities

SPRING WOOD LAKE: ANNUAL MEETING

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Date/Time/Location | : March 7, 2019 11:00am – 11:30am 200 W. County Home Rd – LMP office |
| Community Liaisons | : Larry Hanks |
| Liaisons Present | : Larry Hanks (via teleconference) , Mel Shubert, Brian Pelski, and Bill & Bobbi Vogel |
| Seminole County | : Thomas Calhoun, Joey Cordell, Gloria Eby, Kathy Moore and Joe Saucer |
| Altamonte Springs | : April Verpoorten (not present) |
| Atkins | : Joe Walters |

General Topics & Updates

Lake Management Program

- Welcome
- Fertilizer Ordinance- Passed on February 27, 2017 www.seminolecountyfl.gov/fertilizer
 - Restricted Months: no fertilizing June 1st- September 30th
 - Slow Release Nitrogen: at least 50%
 - Know How Much: www.seminolecountyfl.gov/calculator
 - Buffer Zone: 15 feet from all waterbodies
- Shoreline Protection Ordinance Status
 - FWC Rule change removes permit requirements on lakes smaller than 160 acres
 - Currently drafting County Shoreline Ordinance
- Lake Status Nutrients/Habitat Scores [Refer to Exhibit C: Bioassessment Indices]
 - LVI in Impaired category due to low sensitive and native plant types
 - LVI/BioBase data on Watershed Atlas website:
<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/shared/ecology.asp?wbodyid=7660&wbodyatlas=lake>
- Treatment Plans - Current & Proposed [Refer to Lake Management Plan]
 - Monitor hydrilla and treat as necessary (early detection-rapid response)
 - Evaluate grass carp fish effects and adjust stocking rate as necessary
 - **Maitland paying 50% of grass carp costs**
 - Southern Naiad treatment
- General recommendations for lake-community consideration [Refer to Lake Management Plan]
 - Increase native aquatic plantings in areas devoid of vegetation
 - Promote “welcome packages” to new lakefront homeowners
 - Lakewatch samples - no data
- 2019 Shoreline Planting Event- dates available
 - To be coordinated via Thomas Calhoun
 - **Dates to be forwarded to Thomas**
 - LVI sensitivity
- Other
 - TGC Fish Barrier discussion
 - Email Address for routine communications and important announcements
 - Nutrient Abatement/Wymore Rd drainage pipe status
 - **Destiny Springs Condo Association still not contributing to MSBU**
 - **Joe Walters with Atkins gave presentation on potential water quality projects**
- **Spring Valley Club and Spring Lake Hills discussed coordinating newsletter communications**
- **Mel/Brian provided update in Spring Valley Hills Infrastructure Team update and list of projects including the Wetland restoration plan**
- **Joe Walters with Atkins gave presentation on potential water quality projects within the watershed and Hillside development**
- **MSBU presented on ‘Right of Use’ assessments for HOA parcels within boundary as information and options**
- **LMP proposed consolidated meeting style for the waterways (Spring/Spring Wood Lake/Springwood Wty) for next year**
- **Liaison expressed maintaining assessments as is (\$300.00)**

MSBU Program

- Financial Status [Refer to Exhibit B]
- Annual Meeting 2019 – Spring Wood Lake

SPRING WOOD LAKE LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Scope of Public Aquatic Weed/Plant Control [AWC] Services

The scope of public aquatic weed control [AWC] 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 10-17
- FWC permit

Methods for Aquatic Weed Control as authorized via County Ordinance/Resolution

- Chemical (herbicides)
- Biological (sterile triploid grass carp fish [TGC])

Targeted Invasive/Exotic Aquatic Vegetation

- Hydrilla, southern naiad, alligatorweed, torpedo grass, primrose willow, water lily, pickerelweed, wild taro, cattail, barnyard grass, and salvinia.

Frequency of AWC Treatment

AWC services are performed at the direction of the Seminole County LMP as per the Spring Wood 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.

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.

Lake Liaisons

Designated property owners (or their designated representatives) 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 liaison for Spring Wood Lake is Larry Hanks (lhanksjr@gmail.com).

COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES & EVENTS

LMP recommends/encourages homeowners to coordinate a resident-based volunteer event involving native plantings along the shoreline of Spring Wood Lake. The intention of such an event is to plant beneficial native aquatic plants to key areas in need along the bank. It is especially important that as the aquatic invasive plants (such as torpedo grass) are being treated, native aquatic plants should be established within these areas. The presence of the recommended native plant species along the shoreline provides habitat for fish and wildlife, helps impede invasive exotics from re-establishing, and reduces erosion of the shoreline. All of these best management practices are essential to providing the conditions that promote an environmentally stable habitat to be enjoyed by generations to come. The key to success is dependent on strong participation of the Spring Wood Lake community. Continued recommendations for community initiatives are as follows:

- 1) Work together with other lakefront owners. Have *at least* one annual lake association meeting, invite guest speakers (such as county or state biologists) and discuss lake specific issues, especially nutrients/lake management recommendations. Continue to increase native aquatic plantings along shoreline (such as pickerelweed, duck potato, and canna).
- 2) Increase educational outreach programs, i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops (planting days), Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN), Lake Management Video mail-outs, and reduction of personal pollution by decreasing fertilizer usage; using only phosphorous free and slow-releasing nitrogen based fertilizers; keeping a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants; keeping grass clippings out of your lake and storm drains leading to the lake. All these activities aid in protecting your waterbody! Contact Seminole County Lake Management Program (407) 665-2439 for free educational programs available.
- 3) Consider increasing street sweeping services during times of peak leaf fall to ensure that this debris does not enter your waterways. Leaf debris contains phosphorous that can negatively impact your waterbody.
- 4) Spring Wood Lake is in need of a LAKEWATCH Volunteer to take monthly samples that is invaluable data for your lake.
- 5) Share what YOU know with your neighbors! Encourage fellow residents to keep a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants, and to keep grass clippings out of the storm drains that lead to the lake. All of these activities aid in protecting your waterbody! Please share newsletter with any new residents or those not currently on our email list.

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 Wood 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 Wood Lake has the likelihood to continue; 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 fiscal year. The anticipation of spot treatments for the current fiscal year takes into consideration the historic trend of hydrilla management required at Spring Wood Lake, as well as current conditions observed at the lake. 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) Aquatic herbicide maintenance for non-native vegetation along with hydrilla treatment (as needed)
- 2) Maintain access corridor/open for access
- 3) Monitor hydrilla, other submersed aquatic plants, and grass carp fish effects
- 4) Grass carp stocking per FWC permit amendment

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 aquatic herbicide maintenance for non-native vegetation along with hydrilla treatment (as needed)
- 2) Continue to keep access corridor maintained and open for access
- 3) Continued monitoring of hydrilla, other submersed aquatic plants, and grass carp fish effects
- 4) Future grass carp stockings if deemed necessary and authorized by permit

Funding Expectations

Refer to next fiscal year data provided in Exhibit B.

Exhibits

A – Agenda & Notes (Prior Year)

B – Financial Summary

C – Historic Reports/Data

D – Roles and Responsibilities

Exhibit A – Agenda & Notes (Prior Year)

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Date, Time & Location | : February 28, 2018, 1:00 p.m., 200 W. County Home Rd – LMP office |
| Community Liaisons | : Larry Hanks |
| Community Liaisons Present: | Mel Shubert and Brian Pelski |
| Seminole County | : Edward Bass, Thomas Calhoun, Joey Cordell, Gloria Eby, Kim Ornberg, Kathy Moore and Joe Saucer |
| Altamonte Springs | : April Verpoorten (No attendance) |

General Topics & Updates [Meeting Notes provided by respective Programs]

Lake Management Program

- Welcome
- Fertilizer Ordinance- Passed on February 27, 2017. www.seminolecountyfl.gov/fertilizer.
 - Fertilizer containing nitrogen or phosphorous cannot be applied to turf during the restricted season from June 1st – September 30th. Fertilizers containing Iron, Manganese and other "micronutrients" also referred to as "summer blends" can be applied during the restricted.
 - Fertilizer containing nitrogen that is used during the **non**-restricted season (October 1st – May 31st) must contain *at least* 50% or more slow release nitrogen. This slow release nitrogen content will increase to 65%, three (3) years after adoption of the Fertilizer Ordinance, to allow time for educational outreach to residents and retailers.
 - Fertilizer containing phosphorus cannot be applied to turf or plants unless a state certified soil or tissue test verifies that there is a phosphorus deficiency.
 - Use of deflector shields is required when applying fertilizer with a broadcast or rotary spreader.
 - No fertilizer may be applied within fifteen (15) feet of any pond, lake, stream, canal, or other waterbody, including wetlands.
- Shoreline Protection Ordinance Status
 - Awaiting FWC Rule changes
- Lake Status Nutrients/Habitat Scores [Refer to Exhibit C: Bioassessment Indices]
 - LVI in Impaired category due to reduction in sensitive and native plant types
 - LVI/BioBase data on Watershed Atlas website:
<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/shared/ecology.asp?wbodyid=7660&wbodyatlas=lake>
- Treatment Plans - Current & Proposed [Refer to Lake Management Plan]
 - Monitor hydrilla and treat as necessary (early detection-rapid response)
 - Evaluate grass carp fish effects and adjust stocking rate as necessary
- General recommendations for lake-community consideration [Refer to Lake Management Plan]
 - Increase native aquatic plantings in areas devoid of vegetation
 - Promote “welcome packages” to new lakefront homeowners
 - Lakewatch samples - no data
- 2018 Shoreline Planting Event- dates available
 - To be coordinated via Thomas Calhoun
- Other
 - TGC Fish Barrier
 - Email Address for routine communications and important announcements; Email list to be sent for verification
 - Nutrient Abatement
 - Brian Pelski represented Springwood Lake in Larry Hanks absence
 - Discussed adding reports to Springlakehills.org
 - Liaisons wished to keep assessment at same levels
 - Discussed LVI and replanting sensitive plant taxa
 - Discussed Wymore expansion with emphasis on phase 2 of project

MSBU Program

- Condo Association Financial Support (City of Altamonte Springs) – declined participation
- Financial Summary [Refer to Exhibit B]
 - Opportunity to reduce assessment; LM Program & Liaisons requested no rate reduction
- Anticipating Administrative Fee increase FY19-20; tax year 2019
- Tentative date for next annual meeting: February 1, 2019 10:00AM

Exhibit B - Financial Summary

January 2019

| Tax Year | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Assessment | \$300.00 | \$300.00 | \$300.00 |
| Fiscal Year | FY17-18 | FY18-19 | FY19-20 |
| REVENUE | | | |
| | Actual | Working Budget | Proposed Budget |
| Beginning Fund Balance | \$ 26,398 | \$ 31,954 | \$ 31,478 |
| Assessment | \$ 7,049 | \$ 5,184 | \$ 5,184 |
| Other | \$ 463 | \$ 200 | \$ 200 |
| MSBU Program Fund Advance | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| TOTAL | \$ 33,910 | \$ 37,338 | \$ 36,862 |
| Cost Sharing | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Lake Management Program | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| TOTAL | \$ 33,910 | \$ 37,338 | \$ 36,862 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| | Actual | Working Budget | Proposed Budget |
| County Administrative Fee | \$ 1,075 | \$ 1,235 | \$ 1,235 |
| Fund Advance Repayment | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Contracted Services | \$ 881 | \$ 4,625 | \$ 4,500 |
| <i>Routine Services</i> | \$ 591 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 |
| <i>Hydrilla</i> | \$ 289 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 2,000 |
| <i>TGC Fish - Cost Share</i> | \$ - | \$ 125 | \$ - |
| <i>Fish Barrier Services</i> | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| <i>Fish Barrier Replace/Repair</i> | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| <i>Nutrient Abatement (NAV)</i> | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| <i>Harvesting</i> | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| <i>Other - Algae</i> | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Reserve/Contingency | \$ 31,954 | \$ 31,478 | \$ 31,127 |
| <i>Operating Contingency</i> | \$ 31,954 | \$ 2,478 | \$ 2,127 |
| <i>Reserve: Hydrilla (Whole Lake)</i> | \$ - | \$ 8,000 | \$ 8,000 |
| <i>Reserve: Barrier Replace/Repair</i> | \$ - | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 |
| <i>Reserve: Admin Code & Ord Amnd</i> | \$ - | \$ 20,000 | \$ 20,000 |
| TOTAL | \$ 33,910 | \$ 37,338 | \$ 36,862 |
| Cost Sharing | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Lake Management Program | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| TOTAL | \$ 33,910 | \$ 37,338 | \$ 36,862 |
| Fund Advance BB Payment (Principal) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Fund Advance EB | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| MSBU Program Administration Cost | \$ 1,071 | \$ 16,571 | |
| LM Program Administration Cost | \$ 11,500 | | |
| Restoration Event Cost | \$ 4,000 | | |

Exhibit C - Historic Reports/Data

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

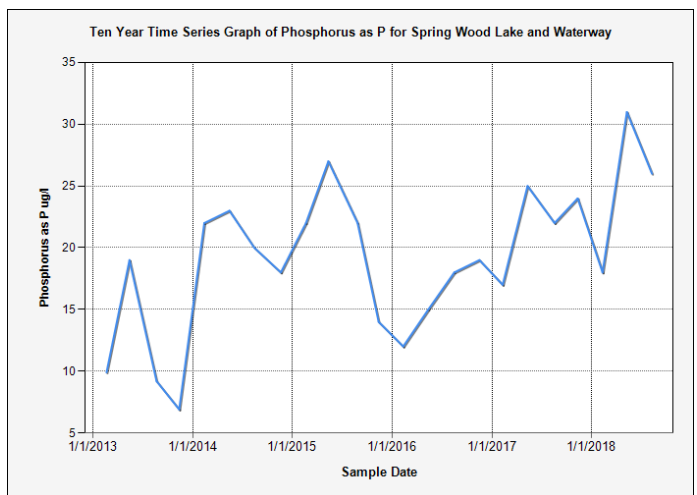
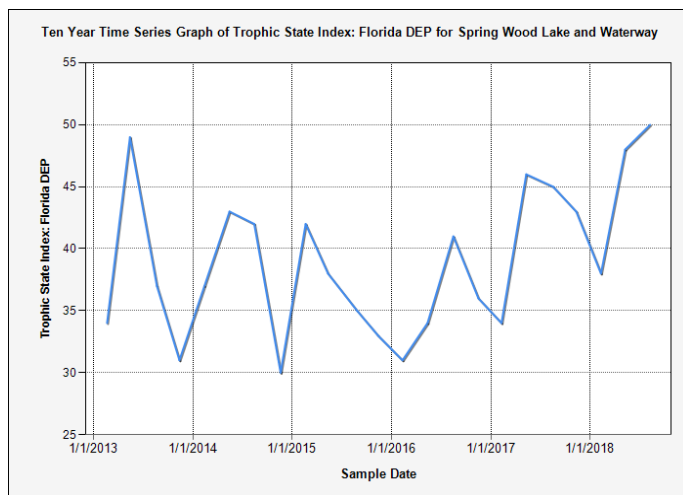
<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/lake/waterquality.asp?wbodyid=7660&wbodyatlas=lake>

<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/resourceprogram.aspx?aid=15&wbodyid=7660>

Spring Wood Lake Water Quality Report: How Does My Lake Rank? **TSI SCORE: 50 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).

The two graphs below indicates nutrient levels (measured by TSI and/or Total Phosphorous [TP]) for your lake. 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? **42 Impaired**

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 LVI bioassessment for Spring Wood Lake (sampled on September 4, 2018) scored a **42** which is in the **Impaired**. This is an increase from the previous score of **38, Impaired**.

| 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. |

Exhibit D – Roles & Responsibilities

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