

Small Lakes Management Program –2004 Status (January-December 2003)

FTE's 4

Lake/Program	Action	Status
<i>Beaver Lake</i>	Management plan and inlet streams monitoring	The 2 nd Beaver Lake Management District was reformed in 2002 and monitoring activities under the new LMD began in late 2002, following interim monitoring. Monitoring efforts continued in 2003. King County is acting as technical lead for the city of Sammamish under an ILA to accomplish the monitoring activities.
<i>Cottage Lake</i>	Management plan	Plan completed in 1996. Some discussion of a lake management district formation occurred to fund prioritized management plan recommendations, but no action has yet been taken. Small Lakes program staff monitored inlet streams for fecal coliform levels and other water quality parameters in fall of 2003. Monitoring will continue through spring of 2004.
<i>Lake Desire</i>	Management plan	Plan completed in 1995. King County completed an agreement with a land developer in the watershed to fund construction of an in-lake aeration system. Because community support was absent, the funds were used to restore a headwater wetland (LCR14) in 2002. Monitoring of restoration effectiveness will occur in 2003-2004.
<i>Lake Killarney</i>	IAVMP	Plan was completed 3/97. The Lake Killarney Improvement Association continues to manage weed problems on an as-needed basis. The association contacted King County in 2003 to discuss an update to the 1997 IAVMP prior to weed treatment in the summer of 2004.
<i>Lake Lucerne/Pipe Lake</i>	<i>Hydrilla</i> eradication	Year 9 eradication activities managed by King County were completed in 2003. The Cities of Maple Valley and Covington became implementing jurisdictions effective 9/97. The cities extended their agreement with King County for ongoing monitoring, management, and restoration activities until <i>Hydrilla</i> is eradicated. King County has taken over the task of herbicide applications, but continues to hire consultants for the SCUBA surveys to locate and map <i>Hydrilla</i> . The project will be considered complete when <i>Hydrilla</i> is not found in the lake for three years in a row.
<i>Lake Sawyer</i>	Management plan	Final plan was completed in July 2000, but

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		further plan implementation responsibilities have shifted to Black Diamond, the local jurisdiction.
<i>Spring Lake</i>	IAVMP and Noxious aquatic weed control work.	The plan to eradicate 4 different noxious weeds from the lake was completed late in 2002, and Washington Ecology has funded the application for help with implementation. 2003 was the first season of noxious aquatic weed control. A consultant performed the herbicide applications and King County monitored the lake and assessed effectiveness. Weed control efforts will continue in 2004.
<i>Lake Twelve</i>	IAVMP	Milfoil eradication was completed in 1996. Water lily control was completed in summer 1998. Divers surveyed and pulled new milfoil plants in the summer of 1999. The King County Regional Milfoil Plan identifies Lake Twelve as heavily re-infested with milfoil as of the summer of 2001. No new strategies for control have been investigated.
<i>Lake Wilderness</i>	IAVMP	Integrated aquatic plant management plan was completed 5/97 by King County. The City of Maple Valley became the implementing jurisdiction effective 9/97. The Lake Wilderness Implementation Committee received grant funding and completed forming a LMD in 1998 to implement the 10-year management plan. The City of Maple Valley continues to be the lead agency for plan implementation, but has asked King County to provide technical advice under a Technical Services Agreement for evaluating and updating the plan and providing un-biased third-party supervision over weed survey and control work.

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County-Wide Aquatic Plant Management	Test aquatic plant control techniques	Crary Weedroller project was completed 12/96.
	Survey for aquatic plants and development of long-term management strategies	Aquatic Plant Mapping project was completed 12/96. Recommendations included the development of a noxious weed identification and volunteer monitoring program.
	Noxious Aquatic Weed Identification and Training Program	Identification materials were completed and 15 lakes were surveyed by volunteers during the two-year weed survey program completed in 6/2000. The KC Noxious Weeds Board contracted with the County to conduct an aerial survey mapping project of 5 lakes that had not been inventoried to date for aquatic plants, completed 12/99. Identification cards created as part of the volunteer program are currently being used to train new volunteers for milfoil patrols on lakes throughout the county
	Regional Milfoil Management Plan	Diver surveys for milfoil infestations were carried out on 38 lakes in King County. Potential directions for programs on lakes with milfoil infestations are evaluated and various management strategies are assessed in the report published late in 2002.
Lake Stewardship	Public Involvement and Education	Ongoing--Lake Stewardship video 'Lakeside Living' was completed in 1998. Website for the small lakes program developed and maintained regularly. Two public workshops in 2003: aquatic plant identification, and shoreline regulations.
	Technical assistance	Ongoing upon request from citizens, agencies and jurisdictions
	Volunteer monitoring	Ongoing—volunteers for 53 lakes participated in the monitoring program during 2003. The 1998 Lake Monitoring Report was completed in October 1999. The 1999 report was completed in March 2001. The 2000 report was issued March 2002, and the 2001 report was issued December 2002. The 2002 report was issued December 2003.
	Trend Analysis Report	A comprehensive look at trends in water quality over time in the small lakes monitored in King County included a statistically significant trend analysis of long term data for 23 lakes and a qualitative assessment for 28 lakes with shorter records. The report was published November 2001.