

LAKE LAWRENCE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (LLMD) BUDGET & WORK PLAN FOR 2025/26

BUDGET CODE: 1740

General Comments:

On 18 July 2024, the Lake Lawrence Management District (LLMD) Steering Committee (SC) voted unanimously to approve this budget and work plan to be forwarded to the County.

The SC sent out ballot sheets in January 2023 for LLMD members to vote on rate increases for 2024/25. The vote was tallied on 8 March 2023 at the first quarterly LLMD meeting. The members voted to increase rates by 3% each year. It is expected that a 3% increase for 2026 will be approved by the SC in March 2025 for the 2026 budget.

The estimated budget for the planning period of 2025/26 is below. The fund balance at the beginning of 2025 is estimated at \$380,000.

1. REVENUE FOR 2025 AND 2026

Revenue related to Operating Assessments includes a 3% increase each year.

2025 Budget	\$118,450
2026 Budget	\$122,000

Washington State Department of Ecology Grant for Cyanobacteria Management Plan (CMP): The WA State Department of Ecology awarded the LLMD a \$50,000 grant for the CMP. Because the LLMD is unsure of the timing of the grant funding \$25,000 has been included in each year (2025/26) budget.

2025 Budget	\$25,000
2026 Budget	\$25,000

2. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (541000):

a. **Weed Program:** The goal in aquatic weed management is to:

- Reduce/eradicate non-native noxious and invasive aquatic vegetation,
- Reduce/prevent future introduction of non-native noxious and invasive aquatic vegetation,
- Maintain native aquatic habitat at a level that allows safe recreational activity and access to the lake for everyone.

Eradication of all aquatic habitat is not a goal. The SC weed committee tours the lake on a monthly basis from April through August with the primary purpose of determining what aquatic, floating, and terrestrial weeds are growing where and at what density. The LLMD SC survey team may request a contractor to conduct a Bio Base and/or weed survey at the beginning of each aquatic weed growing season (normally May/June) to establish treatment polygons and provide treatment recommendation. The LLMD has formalized the process for documenting this information so that corrective action can be taken in only those areas the SC and contractor agree are at actionable level. The weed tours in the late summer and fall provide data to help in the prediction of weed densities and potential action areas for the next year and to evaluate the effectiveness of any treatment performed. Many of the weeds being addressed are annual. Therefore, the goal is to disrupt the seed production in the spring to reduce the plant growth in the following years. Early treatment action is best before weed growth reaches a level 4 density when using Sonar or Galleon SC. Using this method can reduce the amount and frequency of herbicide use and has been demonstrated effective since the first use of chemicals in 2008. There are two types of vegetation that the

LLMD manages. Non-Native Invasive & Noxious Weeds (aquatic, floating and terrestrial) and Native Aquatic Vegetation. Both are discussed below:

1) **Non-Native Invasive & Noxious Weeds** (aquatic, floating and terrestrial): We have identified seven at Lake Lawrence. White Fragrant Water Lily, Curly Pondweed, Yellow Flag Iris, Knotweed, Narrow-Leaf Cattail, Parrot Feather and Purple Loosestrife.

a) White Fragrant Water Lily: This plant with its white or purple flowers spreads from the roots/tubers as well as through seeding from the flowers. The SC has been working on eradication of this non-native invasive floating weed since 1988 when it covered over 88 acres of the 330-acre lake. This has been a lengthy process due to the nature of the plant. There are currently only a few small patches of this plant left in the lake. YouTube Videos were produced and posted on the Lake Lawrence YouTube Channel at: <https://youtu.be/ms-MfnAhCI8> to show shoreline residents and community managers how they can hand pull and remove these plants when they are found. Weed committee volunteers hand pull individual plants when they are found during weed surveys. When large patches are identified treatment is scheduled. The LLMD routinely budgets annually for treatment but determines treatment only after the July survey.

2025 Budget: \$2,500

2026 Budget: \$2,500

b) Curly Pondweed: First identified in 2016 at the public boat launch by the county aquatic resource specialist. This plant is a perennial and as such grows from seed/turion (defined as a wintering bud that becomes detached and remains dormant on the bottom of the lake) release in late spring and germinating in the fall. Curly also spreads from fragmentation so mowing these weeds is not recommended as it could spread the weed to areas of the lake where it is currently not found. The use of an approved herbicide (Galleon SC) to address this weed in early spring when it is starting to grow and prior to turion production is the best course of action to significantly reduce future growth and spread. Curly Pondweed was first treated in 2018, 19 and 20 with Aquathol, however Aquathol is a contact herbicide and did not kill the seed (turion) or root system allowing the plant to return every year. As a result, Curly Pondweed spread around the lake and has infested 50% of the lake's shoreline. In 2023 Galleon SC was approved by the County for use. Galleon SC is a systemic herbicide that will kill the root system and turion seeds. The seed bed for Curly Pondweed is several years so it will take several applications over several years to fully eradicate this invasive species. Galleon SC was used for the first time in 2024 and money has been allocated in 2025 and 2026 to deal with this invasive species. Any left-over funds will be used to control nuisance vegetation.

2025 Budget: \$70,000

2026 Budget: \$70,000

c) Yellow Flag Iris (YFI): First identified in 2004 during the Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan (IAVMP) development. This plant spreads by seed and tuber growth. No action was taken until 2013 when County Noxious Weed Staff conducted an assessment and mapped the locations of the plant. In 2014 residents and volunteers were asked to clip and remove seed pods. It was quickly obvious that mechanical removal of this Noxious Non-Native plant was not feasible and was dangerous. In 2015 this plant was added to the County Noxious Weed list as a Class C Noxious Weed and identified for eradication. It has been on the State Noxious Weed list since 2002. In 2015 the first chemical treatment was done. Annual treatment has continued since using state grants and some LLMD funding. As of 2022 YFI has been reduced by approximately 75%. Efforts will continue annually until this plant is eradicated. County Noxious Weed will continue to apply for state grants and the LLMD SC will allocate \$1,500 a year toward this effort. In 2023 the county

requested an additional \$1,000, which the SC approved bringing LLMD contributions to \$2,500 for the year. The County will continue to seek grants to pay for the majority of YFI work and volunteer support will be provided by the LLMD to collect permission letters, include the treatment in an annual Treatment Notification Card sent to all shoreline residents and assist with picking up notices after treatment to help control costs for the program. In 2023 a survey of the lake was completed by the County Aquatic Resource Specialist (ARS) to determine the density of YFI after 9 years of treatment. The ARS found that YFI around the residential and community park shorelines had been eradicated to the point where chemical treatment was not necessary. Control of YFI in those areas could be done by shoreline residents and community managers with minimal effort. A six-minute YouTube video was produced to show residents how they could do that safely. That video can be found at <https://youtu.be/wk5AVYtrWhA> . A second video was produced over a year's period showing the life cycle of YFI: <https://youtu.be/sKAuoXdqXGU> . Yet another video as produced showing the dangers of YFI: https://youtu.be/spE_BfHvSG4 .

2025	Budget	\$1,500
2026	Budget	\$1,500

- d) Knotweed: First identified in 2019 this weed is classified as a Class B Non-Native Invasive species by both the state and county. County Noxious Weed has treated this weed each year beginning in 2019 as part of their ongoing program to eradicate knotweed on our county lakes and rivers. Treatment normally takes place in July-September depending on department personnel schedules. LLMD volunteers have assisted in identifying locations where this plant is growing and assisting in coordinating access of Noxious Weed personnel to these locations when requested. Since 2022 there have been no reported sightings of Knotweed on Lake Lawrence.
 - e) Narrow Leaf Cattail: First identified in 2020 during a lake survey, it is a non-Native Invasive species not yet classified by either the county or state because it is considered a rare plant for the area. Department of Ecology Aquatic Biologist Jennifer Parsons confirmed the identification and recommended immediate eradication. The County ARS was notified and requested a contractor treating Fragrant Water Lily at the time also treat this plant, which was done. No additional plants have been identified since. Survey personnel continue to look for this plant.
 - f) Parrot Feather: First identified in 2013 by the county ARS on the canal behind "Goat Island". It is a Class B Non-Native invasive species designated for control by both the county and state. It was treated by County Noxious Weed personnel that year and has not been seen since. Survey personnel continue to look for this plant.
 - g) Purple Loosestrife: First identified in 2012 by County Noxious Weed personnel in several locations on the shoreline and off roads around the lake. This is a Class B Non-Native Invasive species designated for control by both the county and state. County Noxious Weed personnel treated various locations each year until 2022. In 2023 several plants were identified along the Lake Lawrence Community Club shoreline and dug up by LLMD SC volunteers. This weed may have been controlled; however, lake survey volunteers continue to monitor and report new plants to County Noxious Weed personnel. A YouTube video was produced to show residents how to identify and remove Purple Loosestrife should they find it on their property: <https://youtu.be/43eu1t8D-qc> .
- 2) **Native Aquatic Vegetation:** These weeds are normally not aggressive and are beneficial to the lake. The LLMD takes action to control this vegetation when it gets out of control and causes safety concerns or impairs access to the lake. Typically, these are large, small and narrow leaf pondweeds, Elodea and Water Nymph. Elodea and Water Nymph typically grow on the bottom one foot of the lake and are usually not an issue on most lakes. However, on Lake Lawrence, with its extremely high nutrient level it can quickly and frequently grows out of control extending to the surface and laying over on top of the

water in huge mats of vegetation that prevent any type of boat recreation, swimming, fishing, etc. The LLMD committee has purchased weed rakes for residents to rake the weeds out of the water from around their docks and community swim areas. A YouTube video was produced to show residents how to use these rakes and how to make their own at very little cost <https://youtu.be/681criKJtig> . The biomass from this can be measured in tons. Large and small leaf pondweed are usually controlled when treating Curly Pondweed. Elodea, Narrow Leaf and Water Nymph are not. Any left-over funds after treating for invasive species like Curly Pondweed can be used to treat for nuisance aquatic vegetation which may include aquatic weed harvesting.

2025	Budget	\$0
2026	Budget	\$0

b. **Cyanobacteria and Algae Management:** Nutrients accumulating in the lake from the watershed and the sediment in the lake are the primary drivers of increasing algae problems. One key nutrient influencing growth is Phosphorus. This nutrient comes from various sources. In a study completed in December 1991 by Kramer, Chin & Mayo (KCM) Inc., Seattle, WA in association with Hart Crowser, Herrera Environmental Consultants Water Environmental Services, Inc. Aquatic Research, Inc. pages ES-2-ES-3 determined that phosphorus in Lake Lawrence came from the following sources:

- In-Lake sediments 83%
- Overland flow & Precipitation 7% (lawn fertilizers, herbicides, roof downspouts, road runoff, Pet/waterfowl waste, etc.) – This is the part the LLMD can influence through education.
- Ground Water Inputs 10% (aquifer/springs in the lake bottom)

The SC continues to research and obtain information from other lakes on methods they are using to reduce or eliminate toxic algae blooms by stabilizing phosphorus in lake sediment and the water column. There are several lakes in our area utilizing different techniques and some exploring new ones. Like most lakes in Western Washington Lake Lawrence has experienced serious toxic algae blooms with the most serious occurring in 2020. In 2022 we had one bloom that lasted three weeks and another in 2023 that lasted two weeks. Besides toxic algae there are two other types of algae in our lake. The first is filamentous algae. While it will be impacted by reduced phosphorus availability, it is more impacted by nitrogen which can come from your septic tanks, decaying plants (aquatic weeds that grow, die and grow again the next year), lawn fertilizers, pet and waterfowl waste. The second type is two macroalgae species. One is Chara or stonewort, and the other is Nutella. These macro-algae species are often confused with aquatic plants as they can grow quite large and will often grow alongside plants in the near shore sediment. At this time, we will not be acting on these two types of algae except to monitor their locations and growth patterns in the lake.

Algae will be an ongoing issue as we continue having warmer weather, and significant phosphorus additions from our groundwater springs and near shore water runoff from yards and upland properties during stormwater introduction. Lake Lawrence has no stormwater outfalls that we are aware of, but several culverts that run under Lindsay Road, Topaz Drive, 153rd Ave and Lawrence Lake Road. These culverts allow water to run underground in some locations surfacing at the lake shoreline or short of the lake and then runs across the ground to the lake. There is currently no stormwater catch basins to collect pollutants except at the new public boat launch which has a drain system across the bottom of the boat launch and drains into a catch basin before it flows into the lake. Volunteers monitor this catch basin and have reported clogging/overflow to the Department of Fish & Wildlife. Volunteers have also removed/blown debris off the grating to help prevent clogging.

Since 2009 the Thurston County Environmental Health Office has tested water quality in ten lakes throughout the county to include Lake Lawrence between the months of April and October each year. The data from those tests can be found on the Lake Lawrence Website under the Water Quality & Testing section at: <https://www.lakelawrencelakemanagementdistrict.com> . This testing and monitoring will continue.

In 2023 the LLMD SC applied for and received a \$50,000 Grant from WA State Department of Ecology to conduct a Cyanobacteria Management Plan (CMP). That pays for about half of what the study will cost. Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc., Seattle, WA was awarded the contract for the study that will run from 1 July 2024 through 1 June 2026. There will be two public meetings and several SC meetings with Herrera consultants during this time. LLMD members will be informed of the dates/times/location for these meetings via the LLMD Website. The water quality study portion will be conducted between 1 October 2024 and 30 October 2025. The results of the study will inform the LLMD on where the nutrients that produce the Toxic Algae are coming from, the percent of nutrients coming from those sources and what the LLMD can reasonably do to reduce the nutrient load to Lake Lawrence and prevent or reduce the instances of toxic algae blooms in the lake. It will also identify how the LLMD, if funds are available, can reduce the turbidity (greenish/brownish looking water) of the lake water. Based on other lakes in the area these efforts are not cheap and the LLMD current budget of \$120,000 a year will not be sufficient. The SC is researching means to raise the needed funds. Grants will be explored but are rare and do not come close to providing the funds needed. LLMD rate increases over an extended time will be needed to reduce toxic algae glooms and reduce the greenish/brownish color of the waterbody. LLMD members will be briefed on this during regularly scheduled LLMD meetings, the LLMD annual meetings in September of 2025 and 2026 and during HOA meetings each year. Costs for toxic algae/phosphorus mitigation run from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per application and require repeat (annual/bi-annual applications and continuous monitoring. Without funds to continue monitoring protocols and the ability to apply repeat applications initial mitigation costs would be wasteful.

Cyanobacteria Management Plan Study Costs

2025	Budget	\$60,000
2026	Budget	\$60,000

Cyanobacteria/Algae Treatment Costs

2025	Budget	\$0
	(study concludes June 2026)	
2026	Budget	\$350,000
	(expect first treatment late summer/early fall 2026 based on study findings).	

- c. **Nutrient Testing Program:** Learning more about the nutrients and toxins entering the lake is important in developing most of the work plan.
 - 1) **Thurston County Department of Health:** The Department of Health performs testing each year on ten of the larger lakes in Thurston County. They perform testing in two locations on Lake Lawrence. They test the two deepest locations – one in the main lake (East Basin) and one in the little lake (West Basin), both at the surface and just of the bottom once a month from April – October. They test for phosphorus, nitrogen, temperature and depth visibility. This is at no cost to the LLMD as this is a countywide initiative. In 2023 the SC produced a YouTube video on how this testing is done <https://youtu.be/uXQcB2fdt3E> .
 - 2) **LLMD Nutrient Testing:** Long Lake purchased their own testing equipment in 2021 to do monthly testing year-round. This equipment allows them to take water samples and send the sample to a lab for testing and analysis. The lab work alone costs approximately \$540 each time. In April 2024 Lake Lawrence produced a YouTube video of this process <https://youtu.be/9htLXBKqmRU> . This video also shows the type and cost of

equipment needed to conduct the testing. Once the CMP is completed and the LLMD implements recommendations to mitigate toxic algae/phosphorus in the lake testing will need to be done either by a contractor or the LLMD SC. The expected costs would be:

2025 Budget \$0 (Study not completed)

2026 Budget \$12,000

(Initial equipment & testing 1st year) if testing is done by LLMD SC volunteers.

Amount is for testing equipment/mailling costs if actual sampling/mailling done by volunteers. The cost to do just the testing in subsequent years would be approximately \$5,000 per year.

\$15,000

(If a contractor is hired to perform all testing. If that is done the LLMD would not need to purchase equipment).

- d. **Lake Water Level Monitoring:** In September 2018 LLMD volunteers coordinated with the University of Washington (UW) and University of North Carolina (UNC) to have two water measuring gauges installed on Lake Lawrence. This program, Lake Observations by Citizen Scientists & Satellites (LOCSS), is funded by NASA and managed by Tennessee Tech, UW and UNC. The LLMD SC assisted in locating and installing two gauges, one in each basin (East and West). The gauges are monitored by volunteers by reporting gauge readings every two weeks by logging onto the LOCSS website and noting the gauge readings. In 2019, after noting the success of this project the Lake Lawrence LLMD notified county staff and recommended the county engage LOCSS to have gauges installed on other Thurston County lakes. In 2021 LOCSS sent the equipment to Kevin Hansen, Water Planning, CPED, Thurston County for installation of gauges in nine County lakes. The two gauges monitored by SC volunteers have been invaluable in determining the variations in lake levels that inform our contractors on current lake water levels to best calculate water volume for more accurate treatment. There is no cost for this program except volunteer time.

2025 Budget \$0

2026 Budget \$0

- e. **Advertising (541009):** Cost for advertising RFP's and Public Hearings in Olympian.

2025 Budget \$600

(notice in paper for Public Hearing on Resolution of Intention to form LLMD & RFP for weed treatment)

2026 Budget \$1,100

(notice in paper for Public Hearing on Objections to Rates & Charges & RFP for Cyanobacteria treatment and RFP for weed treatment)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (541000) RECAP:

ITEM	2025	2026
White Fragrant Water Lilly Treatment 2.a.1)a)	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Yellow Flag Iris Treatment 2.a.1)c)	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
Aquatic Weed Treatment 2.a.1)b)	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000
Cyanobacteria Management Plan 2.b.Study	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Cyanobacteria/Algae Treatment 2.b.	\$ -	\$ 350,000
Nutrient Testing Program 2.c.	\$ -	\$ 15,000
Advertising (541009) 2.e.	\$ 600	\$ 1,100
TOTALS:	\$134,600	\$500,100

3. COUNTY ADMINISTRATION RATE (Unknown line item #): As of 1 January 2024, LLMD will be charged an administrative rate of approximately 5% of their revenue to be recalculated based on use of county assets at the end of each year (will show up in 13th month budget report). There will be no costs for interfund FTE which cost the LLMD approximately \$30,000 a year.

- 2025 Budget ~\$6,000
(based on 5% of estimated revenue of \$118,450)
- 2026 Budget ~\$6,100
(based on 5% of estimated revenue of \$122,000) Could potentially be higher given LLMD Renewal in 2026.

4. MISCELLANEOUS (54900):

- a. Education: One of the goals of the SC is to educate the members on programs including some of the science of lake management. In 2023 the SC began producing YouTube videos to inform and educate our members on a variety of subject. As of July 2025, over sixty videos have been produced with over 18,000 views. See the YouTube Channel at: <https://www.youtube.com/@lakelawrence> . In 2022 the LLMD installed a drop box on a main street in the center of the community for members to provide suggestions, drop off mail/ballots/etc. The LLMD schedules and hosts quest speakers at annual meetings in conjunction with a BBQ to encourage members to come and participate. The SC is an advocate for its members, and as such will inform its members of issues that arise during the year. In addition, the SC provides information on shoreline and septic system management, yard and pet management and other topics as appropriate that impact safety and water quality.
- b. Annual Member Meeting: The SC holds an annual member meeting traditionally in September. The purpose is to update the years' work plan and what is planned for the next year. An education segment from one of our local experts provides information on a variety of subjects from septic system maintenance to rain gardens, roof and gutter maintenance, lawn care, etc.

- 2025 Budget \$1,500
- 2026 Budget \$1,500

- c. Website: The SC built a website in 2023 and consistently updates it. One can subscribe at <https://www.lakelawrencelakemanagementdistrict.com> to get automatic updates when new information is posted. The website's purpose is to provide educational material, historical data, meeting notes, budgets, lake survey data, lake treatment notifications/data, etc. The goal is to include as many studies, data and links to helpful websites and information as possible to educate and inform members. The only cost is for

the website and domain name. In December 2023 the website and domain name were purchased for three years at a cost of \$369.70. There will be no budget costs for this until December 2026.

5. SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES (531000):

a. Office Supplies: Copy paper, copier ink, envelopes, stamps, miscellaneous.

2025	Budget	\$125
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2026	Budget	\$125
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b. Tools & Equipment (535000):

2025	Budget	\$300
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2026	Budget	\$300
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c. U.S. Post Office Box (cost was \$166.00 for 2024):

2025	Budget	\$175
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2026	Budget	\$175
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6. COMMUNICATIONS (542000):

a. Annual Education Postcards & CMP Public Meeting Notices (677 each)

2025	Budget	\$500
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2026	Budget	\$500
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b. Weed Treatment Notification Cards (174 each)

2025	Budget	\$600
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2026	Budget	\$600
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c. LLMD Meeting Room Rental (LLCC lower Lodge \$20 per meeting)

2025	Budget	\$160
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2026	Budget	\$160
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7. LLMD RENEWAL EXPENSES: Cost for LLMD Renewal not included in other budget items (i.e., sending out voting documents with resolution, etc.)

2025	Budget	\$1,000
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2026	Budget	\$3,000
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BUDGET RECAP:

ITEM	2025	2026	NOTES
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (541000)			
Aquatic Vegetation Treatment	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	
White Fragrant Water Lily Treatment	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	
Yellow Flag Iris Treatment	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	
Cyanobacteria Management Plan	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	
Cyanobacteria/Algae Treatment	\$ 0	\$ 350,000	
Nutrient Testing	\$ 0	\$ 15,000	
Advertising (541009)	\$ 600	\$ 1,100	
SUB TOTAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICE:	\$ 134,600	\$ 500,100	
COUNTY ADMINISTRATION (Unknown Line #)	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,100	@ 5%, potentially higher given LLMD renewal
MISCELLANEOUS (549000)			
Education	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Annual Member Meeting	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	
Website	\$ 0	\$ 500	
SUPPLIES (531000)			
Office Supplies	\$ 125	\$ 125	
Tools & Equipment	\$ 300	\$ 300	
U.S. Post Office Box	\$ 175	\$ 175	
COMMUNICATIONS (542000)			
Annual Education Postcards	\$ 500	\$ 500	
Weed Treatment Notification Postcards	\$ 600	\$ 600	
Meeting Room Rental	\$ 160	\$ 160	
LLMD RENEWAL EXPENSES (Unknown Line #)	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000	
TOTALS:	\$ 144,960	\$ 513,060	

Lake Lawrence Lake Management District 2025-2026 Budget & Work Plan was approved by the Steering Committee on 18 July 2024.

Barry Halverson 
 Co-Chair
 Lake Lawrence Lake Management District

Enclosure:

1. Budget Spreadsheet

Lake Lawrence Management District
2025-2026 Proposed Budget

	1740 Object #	2025 Proposed Budget	2026 Proposed Budget	
REVENUE				
Operating Assessment Charges		118,450	122,000	
Interfund Costs Reimbursed		6,200	-	
Interfund Costs		(6,200)	-	
Algae Grant, Dept of Ecology		25,000	25,000	Grant of \$50,000. Unsure of funding date, admin fees included in CMP Study expenses
TOTAL REVENUE		143,450	147,000	
EXPENSES				
Professional Services				
White Fragrant Water Lily Treatment		2,500	2,500	
Yellow Flag Iris Treatment		1,500	1,500	
Aquatic Weed Treatment		70,000	70,000	
Cyanobacteria Management Plan Study		60,000	60,000	NEW - percontract \$35,878 QAPP and Monitoring completed 10/31/2025, \$42,360 CMP Development completed 6/30/2026, \$7,987 Stakeholder Engagement completed 6/30/2026, \$7,062 Project mgmt completed 6/30/2026, Total \$93,287, Plus 26% for overages and add'l requirements ~24K and Grant admin fee of 5% of \$50,000 grant = 2,500.
Cyanobacteria/Algae Treatment		-	350,000	
Nutrient Testing		-	15,000	
Advertising	541009	600	1,100	
Total Professional Services	541000	134,600	500,100	
County Administrative Rate at 5%		6,000	6,100	
Miscellaneous				
Annual Member Meeting & Picnic		1,500	1,500	
Website & technology		-	500	
Total Miscellaneous	549000	1,500	2,000	
Supplies and Operating Expenses				
Office Supplies		125	125	
Tools & Equipment		300	300	
U S Post Office Box		175	175	
Total Supplies & Operating Expenses	531000	600	600	
Communication Expense				
Annual Education Postcards		500	500	
Weed Treatment Notifications Cards		600	600	
Meeting Room Rental (LLCC)		160	160	
Total Communication Expense	542000	1,260	1,260	
LMD Renewal Expenses		1,000	3,000	
TOTAL EXPENSES		144,960	513,060	
NET (Revenue-Expenses)		(1,510)	(366,060)	
Estimated Beginning Fund Balance		380,100	378,590	
Ending Fund Balance		378,590	12,530	