

# Conesus Lake

## CHAPTER 6 IMPLEMENTATION

As outlined in Chapter 5, a number of aggressive measures are needed to bring about improvements to the quality of Conesus Lake and its watershed. These specific recommendations were developed over a three-year collaborative planning process designed to include the community. To ensure that the many stakeholders were heard during the planning process, an institutional framework was adopted to include elected officials, technical experts, agricultural producers, agency representatives, and the concerned public. An institutional framework will also be required to guide the implementation phase into the future; a detailed discussion of this institutional framework is the subject of Chapter 6.

### 6.1 *Ongoing Implementation*

During the collaborative process of identifying measures needed to protect and restore Conesus Lake, several important areas for immediate action were brought forward. The Planning Department and other participating agencies developed a philosophy of “ongoing implementation,” whereby immediate actions were taken to improve the quality of the lake and watershed. Highlights of these efforts and ongoing programs are summarized below.

- A prime example of the success of ongoing implementation is the Model Erosion and Sediment Control Law developed by the Livingston County Planning Department in response to public concerns. The Planning Department researched and drafted a model law (Appendix 4) and worked with municipal boards within the watershed to foster its adoption. As of March 2003 the status of this effort is as follows:
  - **Town of Geneseo** -- adopted the Town of Geneseo Erosion and Sediment Control Law on April 14, 2002. This law was based on the model Erosion and Sediment Control Law developed by the Planning Department.
  - **Town and Village of Livonia** -- have erosion and sediment control regulations in their zoning law consistent with the provisions of the model Erosion and Sediment Control Law. The effort to promote adoption of uniform sediment and erosion control measures has raised public and agency awareness of erosion as an important water quality issue, and the Town Planning Boards, Village Planning Boards, Code Enforcement Officers, and contractors are taking it into consideration during the development process.
  - **Town of Conesus** -- adopted the Town of Conesus Erosion and Sediment Control Law on November 19, 2002. This law was based on the model Erosion and Sediment Control Law developed by the Planning Department.
  - **Town of Groveland** -- adopted the Town of Groveland Erosion and Sediment Control Law on March 13, 2003. This law was based on the model Erosion and Sediment Control Law developed by the Planning Department.
  - **Town of Sparta** --- Has consulted with the Conesus Lake Watershed Inspector to discuss the law. Also an informational meeting with the Town Board and the Livingston County Planning Department was held on November 12, 2002.
  - **Town of Springwater** – No action to date.
- The Town of Conesus received a one million dollar grant from New York State’s Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act to construct a sewage collection system serving the Hamlet of Conesus, where septic systems are failing. Wastewater will flow to the Conesus Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant at Lakeville for treatment.
- The Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA) received a \$90,000 grant from the Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act to construct a sewer in the Town of Livonia that will prevent sanitary sewer overflows from Camp Run and other areas into Conesus Lake.

- Since 2000, annual monitoring efforts within the Conesus Lake watershed have been coordinated through the actions of the CLWMP Planning Committee. Meetings were held in early 2000, 2001 and 2002 to bring together researchers from SUNY Geneseo and SUNY Brockport, the Conesus Lake Watershed Inspector, representatives of the Livingston County Planning Department, and staff of EcoLogic LLC (technical consultant to the CLWMP Planning Committee). Details of monitoring efforts are discussed and coordinated at these annual meetings to ensure that resources are targeted to areas and issues of greatest priority.
- The Conesus Lake Aquatic Weeds Strategy (CLAWS) program, funded through the Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance, has directed New York State Environmental Protection Funds to controlling nonpoint sources of pollution within the Conesus Lake watershed. The CLAWS program has been in place in Livingston County for over 14 years, and has directed over \$500,000 towards monitoring efforts to define priority areas and implementation efforts to reduce nonpoint source pollution, particularly sediment.
- Data and information developed as part of the Watershed Management Plan have been used to support grant applications for outside funding. Identification of funding opportunities and preparation of grant proposals is an ongoing commitment.
  - A request for matching funds to restore targeted areas of eroding streambanks and roadbanks within the watershed was submitted to the New York State Department of State under the Environmental Protection Fund.
  - The CLWMP Planning and Policy Committees provided support to Professor Joseph Makarewicz of SUNY Brockport in his successful effort to obtain USDA funding for implementing agricultural best management practices within the Conesus Lake watershed.
  - The CLWMP Planning and Policy Committees provided support to the Town of Livonia in its application for listing by the NYSDEC Open Space Advisory Committee. Funding was requested from New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation for acquisition of a 6.14-acre parcel of land adjacent to the existing town park – Vitale Park.
- The Livingston County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) has been working with local farmers to implement the AEM whole farm planning program. By the end of 2002, 112 of the watershed's 250 farms had completed Tier 1 (self-assessment). Of these 112 farms, 50 have environmental issues requiring additional evaluation and will progress to Tier 2. The SWCD has assisted 32 of these producers with completing the Tier 2 technical worksheet; this step is designed to provide the basis for developing specific management plans. In addition, the SWCD has been working with the two farms in the Conesus Lake watershed that are currently subject to CAFO regulations.
- The Conesus Lake Watershed Inspection Program, which is part of the Livingston County Department of Health, is responsible for enforcing the Watershed Rules and Regulations. This program has had a number of notable successes in recent years working with the agricultural community, developers, and code enforcement officers to reduce nonpoint source pollution of the lake and streams. The Conesus Lake Watershed Inspection Program focuses on complaint investigation and non-point source pollution related issues. The Watershed Inspector and other staff of the Livingston County Department of Health make presentations to high school students, civic groups, and town and village boards to improve awareness of watershed issues. The Watershed Inspector tests the lake water at public beaches during the summer recreational season to determine if bacteria levels meet the standards for swimming safety.
- The Conesus Lake Association has produced an informational booklet directed at shoreline residents that describes effective dockside measures to control nuisance weeds.
- The CLWMP Policy Committee sent a letter addressed to the New York State Legislature urging them to adopt strong regulatory controls focused on preventing the spread of exotic species. This serious issue transcends the boundaries and potential actions of an individual watershed planning area. A coordinated regional approach is essential. The State is urged to direct the Department of Environmental Conservation and Office of Parks,

Recreation, and Historic Preservation to develop and promulgate effective policies to reduce the risk of exotic species introduction into New York's inland waterways.

- Public education and outreach to increase awareness of watershed issues has been an ongoing commitment during development of the Watershed Management Plan. The Conesus Lake Association has been a major partner in these efforts, which have resulted in brochures, fact sheets, and public forums on water quality protection issues. The Conesus Lake Watershed Lecture Series has brought experts in the areas of limnology, shoreline vegetation, fisheries, and other relevant topics to the watershed.
- The CLWMP Planning Committee has been working with local municipalities to prepare for compliance with the federal Phase 2 Stormwater Regulations, which will become effective in March 2003. Training materials have been purchased and will be distributed to watershed municipalities.

## *6.2 Implementation Framework*

Implementing the recommendations of the Conesus Lake Watershed Management Plan requires a high level of commitment at all levels. An institutional framework for implementation is needed to identify clear lines of leadership and accountability, focus on funding opportunities, and keep stakeholders informed of progress.

Alternative structures for implementation were a focus of extensive discussions by the CLWMP Planning and Policy Committees. Lessons from other watershed management efforts were reviewed, and factors unique to Conesus Lake were considered. Watershed planning efforts are underway throughout New York and, in fact, throughout the world. The Conesus Lake watershed planning effort has been able to draw on insights and lessons learned from other communities. According to the EPA's Watershed Academy, successful watershed management programs share six key attributes:

1. Support partnering of multiple agencies and interest groups.
2. Use sound science to define causes of water quality impairment, sources of pollution, and potential effectiveness of control actions.
3. Take well planned actions, document and communicate results.
4. Remain flexible to new developments.
5. Recognize that the cycle of identifying and solving problems is continuous.
6. Adopt multi-disciplinary approaches.

The Planning and Policy Committees evaluated four specific options for implementing the CLWMP recommendations:

- The first alternative considered was the formation of a Watershed Council, modeled on the implementation framework in place for the Canandaigua Lake watershed. The Council would be comprised of the chief elected officials (or designated representatives) of the watershed municipalities and the communities served by Conesus Lake water. Costs of implementing (and managing) the recommended actions would be borne by the Council members and grants, and possibly supplemented by funding derived from a special benefit district. Local costs would be allocated based on a funding formula that considers factors such as population, watershed area, shoreline miles, volume of water withdrawals, and the assessed value of shoreline and watershed properties. Stakeholders could serve as members of advisory committees. This alternative requires strong community support, as each of the Municipal Boards would have to agree to an equitable funding formula, and sign an inter-municipal agreement.
- Second, consideration was given to creating a Watershed District. This would be a new entity; members of the district would include residents within the watershed and those households supplied with water drawn from Conesus Lake. Formation of a Watershed District would require a process of formal delineation and mapping, petitioning, and voting. The District could generate a funding stream through direct assessment of its members. Stakeholders could serve as members of advisory committees. This alternative, while potentially very effective, carries a high risk that sufficient support would not be mobilized and an effective implementation structure would not be formed.

- The third alternative would rely on the Livingston County Water Quality Coordinating Committee (WQCC) for implementation. Counties in New York have developed WQCCs to advance the efforts of NYSDEC and other agencies related to identifying and controlling nonpoint sources of pollution. This alternative was not selected, as the WQCC priorities and actions are county-wide, not specifically focused on the Conesus Lake watershed.
- Finally, a “status quo” alternative was considered. Under this alternative, technical elements of the Watershed Management Plan would be carried out by the agencies and organizations that are currently members of the Planning Committee. Policy oversight would be provided by the elected officials of watershed municipalities, Villages of Avon and Geneseo (water suppliers), and Livingston County. This framework would likely be the easiest to implement, as it is essentially a continuation of the structure in place for developing the Watershed Management Plan. However, it might not provide sufficient momentum to drive the changes in agency actions and priorities needed to carry out the plan recommendations.

### 6.3 *Conesus Lake Watershed Council*

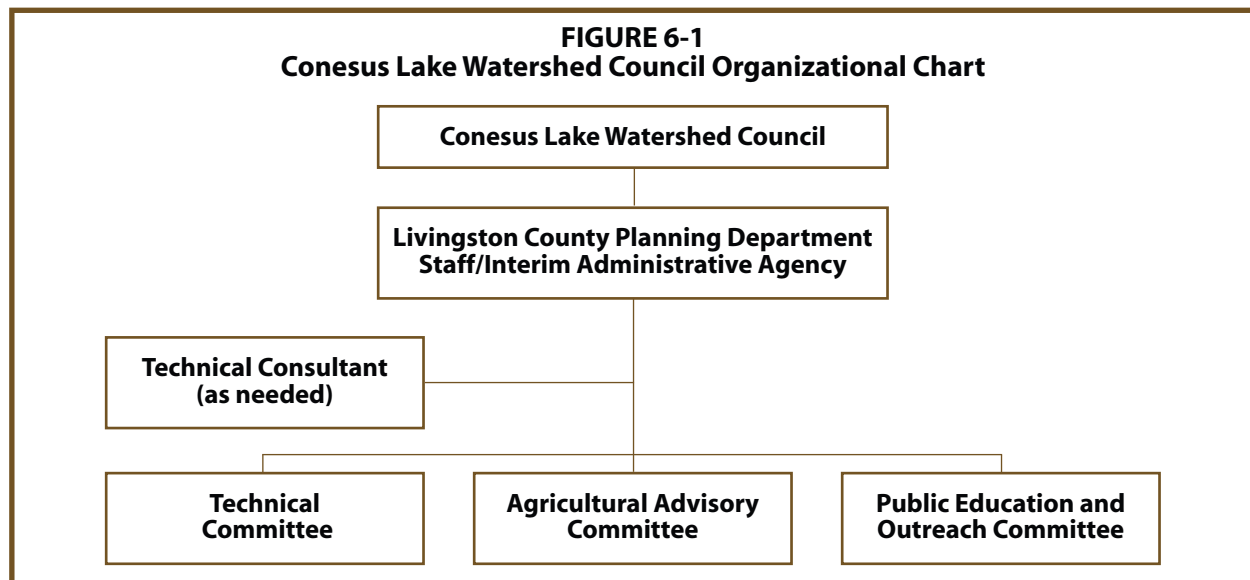
After careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages associated with each of the four alternatives outlined above, the creation of a Watershed Council was chosen as the best option for implementing the recommendations in the Plan. The Council will be structured so that decisions are made by elected officials. Challenges associated with lake restoration and protection will continue to have a high profile in the community.

Several important steps remain before the Watershed Council is created. The Council must formalize its membership and organizational structure, including the number, focus, and membership of committees needed to carry out the CLWMP recommendations. A conceptual organizational chart is included as Figure 6-1. The Council must also determine an equitable funding formula to support its operations and memorialize these important decisions in an Intermunicipal Agreement signed by all parties. Finally, the Council must decide how it will be staffed. These issues were discussed at the series of Policy Committee meetings between June and September 2002 dedicated to reviewing the draft CLWMP recommendations.

#### 6.3.1 COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Three standing committees will be created to support the Watershed Council.

- A Technical Committee will advise the Council on technical issues related to defining priority actions and identifying funding opportunities. Membership will be similar to that of the CLWMP Planning Committee: key staff from federal, state, and county agencies involved with water quality and nonpoint source pollution issues.



- An Agricultural Advisory Committee will help track the many issues and recommendations affecting the farming community. Members of the Agricultural Advisory Committee will include active producers throughout the watershed, with balanced representation by municipality, along with representatives of the agricultural support agencies.
- A Public Education and Outreach Committee will be tasked with carrying out the many recommendations related to communicating issues and progress to the watershed community. Membership will include volunteers from the Conesus Lake Association, the farming community, and interested public.

### **6.3.2 FUNDING FORMULA**

In a unanimous decision, the CLWMP Policy Committee agreed that the funding formula will be a weighted fee assessed to members based on six factors: water withdrawal, shoreline miles, percent of land area in the watershed, population in the watershed, assessed value of shoreline properties, and assessed value of properties within watershed boundaries. While the Policy Committee agreed on the six factors to be included in the weighting formula, a final decision on the relative importance assigned to each of the factors has not been reached. A weighted formula is one where the factors included are not given the same importance. For example, some factors might be assigned a 50% weight and others only 10%. Negotiating this funding formula will be crucial for the language of the Intermunicipal Agreement between members of the Watershed Council.

Some of the recommended actions, particularly those related to the in-lake measures (category G measures such as harvesting and shoreline cleanup), will primarily benefit shoreline property owners. A special benefit district may be an appropriate mechanism to fund these actions. Creation of a special benefit district would require a process of formal delineation and mapping, petitioning, and voting.

### **6.3.3 STAFFING**

Ideally, the Watershed Council would be staffed by a Watershed Manager, dedicated to implementing the CLWMP recommendations. This model best meets the recommendations of the EPA Watershed Academy regarding the need for well-defined leadership and accountability. The Watershed Manager would need strong technical and communication skills; this individual would report to the Watershed Council and be supported in day-to-day activities by one of the existing County agencies. A core responsibility of the Watershed Manager would be to identify outside funding sources to minimize costs to local government.

Discussions of staffing options focused on four alternatives: staffing with a full-time manager, staffing with a part-time manager, staffing with contract services (consultant), and relying on current staff to implement the recommendations. Because of current County budget uncertainties, the Policy Committee was reluctant to recommend creating a new staff position, either full or part time. Reliance on existing staff, possibly supplemented by consultant services, was viewed as an appropriate interim solution. However, the Policy Committee recognized the value of hiring a Watershed Manager and the position may be created in the future, depending on economic conditions.

The Livingston County Planning Department was identified as the interim leader of the implementation effort, supported with consultant assistance as funding allows. The Planning Department was viewed as the agency best suited for this interim assignment, and has agreed to assume this role for a one to two year period while the Watershed Council organizes and defines a long-term solution for staffing. The Planning Department has directed the development of the Watershed Management Plan and works very closely with local government on land use, environmental quality, and development issues. Moreover, the Planning Department has been successful in identifying and securing external funding and creating effective partnerships between other agencies, academic institutions, and the community.

## 6.4 *Annual Workplans*

The recommendations outlined in Chapter 5 encompass actions by multiple agencies over a time period that extends for five years and, in some cases, beyond. A key element for managing the program will be to create annual workplans for the Watershed Council, reflecting priority actions and availability of funds. These workplans will be reviewed and approved by the Watershed Council. An example of a multiple-year workplan is included as Table 6-1. Efforts will be directed first at the high priority items. Lower priority items may shift to later years, depending on availability of staffing and financial resources. This sample workplan is included to highlight the need for a high level of commitment and coordination by the may involved organizations, both public and private. Details of actions by organization needed to implement the CLWMP recommendations are summarized in the next section. *(A list of acronyms for the involved agencies is included at the end of the table.)*

## 6.5 *Sources of Funding*

Identifying sources of funding for the implementation of the CLWMP is one of the major steps in the process. Possible sources of funding have been suggested under each of the recommendations in the Plan. Many recommendations will be dependent upon grants (federal, state, or private) because of the high cost of the implementation process; it would not be possible to raise that amount of money locally. However, grants usually have lengthy application requirements and specific deadlines. Therefore, the Watershed Council must develop a strategy for identifying possible sources in a timely manner and completing the application process in an efficient way.

Other sources to be considered include:

- Municipal contribution
- Matching funds
- In-kind services
- Local fund raisers for small cost items
- Creation of a low-interest, revolving loan fund
- Creation of a Special Benefit District(s)

All of these options must be researched by the Watershed Council. Persistence in pursuing available funds and creative thinking to come up with funds where no specific grants exist will be a key role of the Watershed Council.

**TABLE 6-1  
Example Workplan**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Approx. Cost</b>	<b>Cost Basis</b>	<b>Agencies Involved (<i>Bold = Lead agency</i>)</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
<b>Development</b>				
A-1 Review and amend zoning regulations as needed	\$80,000 - \$100,000		<b>Municipalities</b> , LCPD, NYSDOS, G/FLRPC	Completed by Dec. 2004
A-2 Local sediment/erosion control laws	Agency staff time		<b>Municipalities</b> , LCPD, CLWI	Completed by Dec. 2003
A-3 Public education	\$1,500	per year	<b>PEOC</b> , CLA, CCE, CLWI	Annual event
<b>Agriculture</b>				
B-1 Financial support	Agency staff time		<b>SWCD, NRCS, Ag Comm</b> , FSA, CCE, STRC&D, USDA, LCPD	Initiate by 2003
B-2 AEM program: establish BMPs	\$50,000 - \$100,000	per farm	<b>SWCD, NRCS</b> , FSA, CCE	On-going
B-3 Removal of farm waste	Agency staff time		<b>GLOW</b> , AgComm, CCE	Initiate by June 2005
B-4 Public education	\$2,000	per year	<b>CCE</b> , PEOC, AgComm, CLWI, COC	Annual event
B-5 Ag producers for CLWMP	implementation	No additional cost	<b>WC</b> , LCPD	Initiate by June 2003
<b>Stormwater</b>				
C-1 Restore/stabilize streambanks	\$160,000 - \$528,000	per mile	<b>SWCD, Town &amp; County Highway Depts.</b> , CLWI, LCPD, USFS, USDA	Initiate 2004
C-2 Regional stormwater facilities	>>\$100,000	per facility	<b>NYSDEC</b> , Municipalities, LCPD, ACOE	Initiate studies by 2004
<b>Roadways</b>				
D-1 Erosion control practices training	\$1,200	per year	<b>NYSDOT</b> , LCPD G/FLRPC, NYSDEC, Municipalities, CLWI, County Hwy Dept.	Initiate April 2003
D-2 BMP establishment after road work	Agency staff time		<b>Town &amp; County Highway Depts, NYSDOT</b> , SWCD, CLWI	Initiate April 2003
D-3 Road ditch remediation	\$190,080	per mile	<b>NYSDOT, Town &amp; County Highway Depts.</b> SWCD, CLWI	Initiate April 2003
D-4 Computer controlled salt spreaders	\$1,200	per truck	<b>Town &amp; County Highway Depts</b> , NYSDOT	50% by Dec. 2005
D-5 Public education	\$1,500	per year	<b>PEOC</b> , Town & County Highway Depts. LCPD, CLWI	Annual event
<b>Recreation</b>				
E-1 Toilets on boats, pump-out station	<\$20,000		<b>LCDOH, LCWSA, NYSOPRHP, Municipalities</b> , LCPD, PEOC, CLA	Completed by Oct. 2005

**TABLE 6-1 (cont'd.)  
Example Workplan**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Approx. Cost</b>	<b>Cost Basis</b>	<b>Agencies Involved (<i>Bold = Lead agency</i>)</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
E-2 Public education	\$1,500	per year	<b>PEOC</b> , CLA, LC Sheriff's Office Navigation Patrol, FL-LOWPA, CLWI, USCGA	Annual event
E-3 Continued enforcement of personal watercraft laws	No additional cost		<b>LC Sheriff's Office Navigation Patrol</b> , CLA, Municipalities	On-going
E-4 Revise dock laws: provision of toilet facilities as requirement for Special Use Permits	Agency staff time		<b>Municipalities</b> , LCPD, LCDOH	Completed by Dec. 2004
E-5 Winterize public toilets	<\$20,000		<b>NYSOPRHP, Town of Geneseo</b> , LCPD, LCWSA	Completed by March 2005
E-6 Allow portable ice shelters	Agency staff time		<b>LCDOH</b> , CLA, PEOC, Municipalities	Completed by Oct. 2005
<b>Water/Wastewater</b>				
F-1 Update safe yield calculation and revise water supply permits (if needed)	Agency staff time		<b>NYSDEC</b> , ACOE, Villages of Avon and Geneseo	Completed by June 2005
F-2 Extend sewer system	Accrues to affected residents		<b>LCWSA, Municipalities</b> , LCPD, LCDOH, NYSDEC	Initiate design by Oct. 2003
F-3 Control sanitary sewer overflows	Site specific	per project	<b>LCWSA</b> , LCDOH, LCPD, NYSDEC	Completed by Oct. 2003
F-4 Inventory of septic/sanitary systems	\$8,000	per year	<b>LCDOH</b> , LCPD, local AI	Completed by Dec. 2005
<b>In-Lake</b>				
G-1 Investigate and report on effective measures to control spread of exotic organisms	\$400	per year	<b>WC and committees</b> , FL-LOWPA, NYSDEC, NYSOPRHP, CLA, AI	Initiate April 2003
G-2 Clean algae/weeds along shoreline	Accrues to participating shoreline owners (SBD)		<b>LCWSA, Municipalities</b> , CLA, GLOW, LCPD	Initiate by Oct. 2004
G-3 Alum treatment	\$15,000 / \$100,000	Pilot study / Application	<b>LCPD (w/consultant)</b> , <b>NYSDEC</b> , <b>AI</b> , LCDOH	Initiate studies by Oct. 2003
G-4 Walleye stocking	To be determined	Startup costs plus annual costs	<b>NYSDEC, AI, LCPD (w/consultant)</b> , LCWSA, CLA	Feasibility study and go/no-go decision by Sept. 2004
G-5 Aquatic moth/weevil	\$17,000 - \$25,000	for initial study and survey	<b>AI, LCPD (w/consultant)</b> , <b>NYSDEC</b> , CLA	Initiate studies 2004

**TABLE 6-1 (cont'd.)  
Example Workplan**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Approx. Cost</b>	<b>Cost Basis</b>	<b>Agencies Involved (<i>Bold = Lead agency</i>)</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
G-6 Suction aquatic weeds	\$200	per hour for approx. 500 sq. ft.	<b>Municipalities, LCWSA, LCPD,</b> CLA, NYSDEC	Initiate 2004
G-7 Aquatic weed harvesting (purchased equipment)	\$100,000 / \$100,000 (SBD)	per harvester/ annual operating costs	<b>LCWSA, Municipalities, LCPD,</b> CLA, GLOW, NYSDEC	Aquatic Plant Mgt Plan by June 2003
Aquatic weed harvesting (contracted out)	At least \$40,500 (SBD)	for 200 hours		
<b>Monitoring and Annual Reporting</b>				
H-1 Annual coordinated monitoring program	\$10,000	baseline budget	<b>WC, LCPD,</b> LCDOH, CLWI, AI, NYSDEC, SWCD, CLA	Ongoing (coordination began in 2000)
<b>Monitoring and Annual Reporting</b>				
H-2 Prepare annual Lake Report Card	No additional cost to WC	Annual	<b>WC, LCPD (w/ consultant),</b> CLA, LCDOH, CLWI, NYSDEC	First report in April 2004

ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
Ag Comm	Agricultural Committee	NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
AI	Academic Institutions		
CCE	Cornell Cooperative Extension	NYSDOS	New York State Department of State
CLA	Conesus Lake Association	NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
CLWI	Conesus Lake Watershed Inspector		
FL-LOWPA	Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance	NYSOPRHP	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
FSA	Farm Services Agency	PEOC	Public Education and Outreach Committee
G/FLRPC	Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council	SBD	Special Benefit District
		STRC&D	Seneca Trails Resource Conservation & Development Council
GLOW	Genesee-Livingston-Orleans-Wyoming Region Solid Waste Management Committee	SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
		USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
LCDOH	Livingston County Department of Health	USCGA	United States Coast Guard Auxiliary
LCPD	Livingston County Planning Department	USFS	United States Forest Service
LCWSA	Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority	WC	Watershed Council

### 6.6 Summary of Recommended Actions by Agency

Implementing the CLWMP recommendations will need to remain an important priority of the many agencies and organizations involved in natural resources management issues within the watershed. Actions are required by federal, state, county, and municipal governments, public agencies, interest groups, and watershed residents (Table 6-2). The following sections describe the responsibilities and programs of the complex matrix of agencies and groups involved in water resources management. Because the CLWMP is an evolving plan, additional programs and responsibilities are likely to be added to this list in the future. *(A list of acronyms for the agencies is included at the end of the table.)*

**TABLE 6-2  
Summary of Responsibilities by Agency**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Primary Responsibilities, as shown in Recommendation:</b>	<b>Support Responsibilities, as shown in Recommendation:</b>
ACOE	--	C-2 (regional stormwater), F-1 (safe yield)
Ag Comm	B-1 (ag financial)	B-3 (farm waste), B-4 (Ag outreach)
CCE	B-4 (Ag outreach)	A-3 (public ed), B-1 (ag financial), B-2 (whole farm planning), B-3 (farm waste)
CLA	--	A-3 (pub ed), E-1 (boat toilets and pumpout), E-2 (public ed), E-3 (enforce boating laws), E-6 (ice shelters), G-1 (exotics), G-2 (shoreline weed cleanup), G-4 (walleye stocking), G-5 (aquatic moth/weevil), G-6 (weed suction), G-7 (weed harvesting), H-1 (monitoring), H-2 (report card)
COC	--	B-4 (Ag outreach)
Conesus Lake Watershed Inspector	Continued enforcement of watershed rules and regulations	A-2 (sediment and erosion), A-3 (public ed), B-4 (Ag outreach), C-1 (streambank stabilization), D-1 (erosion control training), D-2 (road BMPs), D-3 (road ditch remediation), D-5 (road public ed), E-2 (recreation public ed), H-1 (monitoring), H-2 (report card)
FL-LOWPA	--	E-2 (recreation public ed), G-1 (exotics)
FSA	--	B-1 (ag financial), B-2 (whole farm planning)
G/FLRPC	--	A-1 (zoning), D-1 (erosion control training)
GLOW	B-3 (agricultural waste)	G-2 (shoreline weed cleanup), G-7 (weed harvesting)
Highway Depts.	C-1 (streambank stabilization), D-2 (road BMPs), D-3 (road ditch remediation), D-4 (salt spreaders)	D-5 (public outreach on roads and driving)
Livingston County Sheriff	E-3 (boating enforcement)	E-2 (public education on boating practices)
LCDOH	E-1 (boat toilets and pumpouts), E-6 (ice fishing shelters), F-4 (septic inventory)	E-4 (dock laws), F-2 (sewer system extension), F-3 (sewer overflows), G-3 (alum), H-1 (monitoring), H-2 (report card)
LCPD	Staff to Watershed Council, A-1 (zoning), G-3 (alum), G-4 (walleye stocking), G-5 (aquatic moth/weevil), G-6 (weed suction), G-7 (weed harvesting), H-1 (monitoring); H-2 (report card)	All
LCWSA	E-1 (boat toilets and pumpout station), F-2 (sewer system extension), F-3 (sewer overflows), G-2 (shoreline weed cleanup), G-7 (weed harvesting), G-6 (weed suction)	E-5 (winterize park facilities), G-4 (walleye stocking)
Municipalities	A-1 (zoning), A-2 (erosion control laws), E-1 ( boat toilets and pumpout station), E-4 (dock laws), E-5 (winterize park facilities, F-2 (sewer system extension), G-2 (shoreline weed cleanup), G-6 (weed suction), G-7 (weed harvesting)	All
NRCS	B-1 (ag financial), B-2 (whole farm planning)	--

**TABLE 6-2 (cont'd.)  
Summary of Responsibilities by Agency**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Primary Responsibilities as shown in Recommendation:</b>	<b>Support Responsibilities as shown in Recommendation:</b>
NYSDEC	C-2 (regional stormwater); F-1 (safe yield); G-3 (alum), G-4 (walleye stocking), G-5 (aquatic moth/weevil)	D-1 (erosion control training); F-2 (sewer system extension), F-3 (sewer overflows), G-1 (exotic species), G-6 (weed suction), G-7 (weed harvesting), H-1 (monitoring), H-2 (report card)
NYSDOS	--	A-1 (zoning)
NYSDOT	D-1 (erosion control training), D-2 (road BMPs), D-3 (ditch remediation)	D-4 (salt spreaders)
NYSOPRHP	E-1 (pumpout facility and boat toilets) E-5 (winterize park facilities)	G-1 (exotics)
Public Education and Outreach Committee	A-3 (development); B4 (agricultural outreach); D-5 (roads), E2 (recreation)	B-4 (ag outreach), E-1 (toilets on boats), E-6 (ice shelters)
STRC&D	--	B-1 (ag financial)
SUNY and other Academic Institutions	G-3 (alum), G-4 (walleye stocking), G-5 (aquatic moth/weevil)	F-4 (septic inventory), G-1 (exotics), H-1 (monitoring)
SWCD	B-1 (ag financial), B-2 (whole farm planning), C-1 (streambank stabilization)	D-2 (hydroseeding and other road BMPs); D-3 (road ditch remediation), H-1 (monitoring)
USDA	--	B-1 (ag financial), C-1 (streambank stabilization)
USFS	--	C-1 (streambank stabilization)
USCGA	--	E-2 (public education)
Watershed Council	Workplan development and oversight B-5 (Ag committee); G-1 (exotics), H-1 (monitoring), H-2 (report card)	All

ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers	LCWSA	Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority
Ag Comm	Agricultural Committee	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
CCE	Cornell Cooperative Extension	NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
CLA	Conesus Lake Association	NYSDOS	New York State Department of State
COC	Livingston County Chamber of Commerce	NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
FL-LOWPA	Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance	NYSOPRHP	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
FSA	Farm Services Agency	STRC&D	Seneca Trails Resource Conservation & Development Council
G/FLRPC	Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council	SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
GLOW	Genesee-Livingston-Orleans-Wyoming Region Solid Waste Management Committee	USCGA	United States Coast Guard Auxiliary
LCDOH	Livingston County Department of Health	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
LCPD	Livingston County Planning Department	USFS	United States Forest Service
		WC	Watershed Council

### 6.6.1 FEDERAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

The federal government will be involved in implementation of the CLWMP recommendations through technical contributions and as a source of non-local funding.

**United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)** is the federal agency responsible for developing and implementing policy for agriculture. USDA grant opportunities for implementing agricultural BMPs will be actively pursued.

- **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)** is part of the USDA. The NRCS is the federal agency with primary responsibility for implementing nonpoint source pollution programs. The following actions are requested:
  - Work with local agencies, particularly the Livingston County Soil and Water Conservation District, and local agricultural producers on selecting and implementing the recommendation for whole farm planning.
  - Serve as a gateway for access to federal funding (grants and matching funds) for agricultural BMPs.
  - Actively participate in the Agricultural Committee supporting the Watershed Council.
- **Resource Conservation & Development (RC&D) Councils** are a unique program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture providing technical assistance to rural areas for projects to develop and protect natural resources. The local Seneca Trails RC&D is requested to allocate staff time to consult funding databases and prepare grant applications to public and private sources to implement applicable CLWMP recommendations.

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** is the federal agency responsible for developing national policy and guidance to protect the quality of surface water and groundwater. In New York, EPA policy and guidance are implemented by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

- EPA is requested to direct federal funds for specific program elements related to water supply improvements. The lake's listing in June 2002 on the NYSDEC 303(d) list may provide additional justification for federal EPA funds to be directed to the Conesus Lake watershed to help control phosphorus inputs and proliferation of nuisance weeds and algae. Federal funds for nonpoint source pollution controls and the Clean Lakes Program are coordinated through NYSDEC.

**Army Corps of Engineers** (Region 8 - Buffalo) will be requested to provide technical review and direction with issues related to lake level and federal wetlands.

- Review the updated NYSDEC safe yield calculations for Conesus Lake and determine whether modifications to the rule curve for water level management are needed.
- Provide technical assistance with locating and permitting any regional stormwater control facility.

### 6.6.2 STATE AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

Adoption of a community based comprehensive watershed management plan meets a central requirement for accessing New York State funds for water quality improvement projects. Projects to control both point and nonpoint sources of pollution are funded through the Environmental Protection Fund, the Clean Water Clean Air Bond Act, and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. This plan has been created as a coordinated means to facilitate access to these funding opportunities.

Several agencies of New York State are directly affected by the CLWMP recommendations. Similar to the federal agency involvement, required actions include both technical and funding commitments.

**New York State Legislature**, the governing body of the State, is requested to take action on a regional issue that transcends the Conesus Lake watershed boundaries.

- Pass a state law aimed at implementing all possible controls on introductions of non-native aquatic species. Direct the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Pres-

ervation to develop and promulgate effective policy for controlling the spread of exotic organisms. Examples of these actions include, but are not limited to, restricting the use of live bait from uncertified sources, mandatory boat washing and inspection of boats traveling between lakes, etc.

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)** is part of many of the recommended actions. NYSDEC is requested to provide technical assistance in several key areas, to issue permits where necessary, and to support funding requests from state and federal sources.

- Identify sites and permitting requirements for regional stormwater control facilities.
- As directed by the New York State Legislature, promulgate and enforce effective policy and regulations regarding controls on nuisance species.
- Review and update the safe yield assessment and related water supply permits.
- If the revised safe yield analysis warrants, revise water supply permits for Villages of Avon and Geneseo.
- NYSDEC is an integral part of the recommendations for in-lake measures to control weeds and algae.
  - Fisheries scientists from the agency are requested to participate in a feasibility evaluation of alewife control through increased stocking of walleye fingerlings.
    - If justified, NYSDEC would be requested to allocate fingerlings and/or actively support development of a pond cooperator program to grow fry into fingerlings prior to stocking.
  - The recommendation for alum treatment of the lake's deepest waters will benefit from NYSDEC technical participation, input on permitting issues, and allocation of funds for this lake restoration technique.
  - NYSDEC scientists are requested to participate in an evaluation of the feasibility of using aquatic moths and/or weevils to control nuisance aquatic vegetation.
  - Other recommendations for which DEC assistance is requested are streambank stabilization, aquatic plant management plan development, and monitoring and assessment.
- Continued participation of NYSDEC Region 8 on the Technical Committee.
- Participate in an annual meeting to coordinate monitoring activities in the lake and watershed.
- Grants available for water quality improvements, such as those available through the Environmental Protection Fund and the Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act.

**New York State Department of State (NYSDOS)** provided major funding for preparation of the CLWMP through Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.

- Funding for implementing the major CLWMP recommendations will be directed to NYSDOS for access to the Environmental Protection Fund and other funding sources.
- In May 2002, Governor Pataki announced a matching grant for a project to develop local laws, particularly related to stormwater controls, for municipalities within the Conesus Lake watershed, among others. NYSDOS staff and/or their consultants will provide technical planning support to communities in their efforts to revise local laws. This focus on local laws will advance the specific (Category A) recommendations of the Watershed Management Plan that address limits to impervious cover, riparian setback requirements, designating and protecting critical environmental areas, and encouraging cluster development regulations with strict stormwater controls.

**New York State Department of Health** is responsible for reviewing, approving, and promulgating changes to watershed rules and regulations as part of the state sanitary code.

- The New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply Protection is requested to review and approve changes to the Watershed Rules and Regulations reflecting the CLWMP recommendations.

**New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP)** operates public facilities on Conesus Lake. The following activities are requested of this agency.

- Winterize toilet facilities at the state boat launch on East Lake Road.
- Participate in the planning effort to site, design, fund, and construct a pump-out facility for boats.
- Upon request by the Legislature, promulgate and enforce effective policy and regulations regarding controls on nuisance species

**New York State Department of Transportation** is responsible for maintaining a number of major roads in the watershed. The following CLWMP recommendations requiring implementation of best management practices for road construction and maintenance activities are directed to Highway Departments at the State, County, and Municipal levels.

- Schedule and coordinate best management practices (including, but not limited to, hydroseeding) to reduce sediment loss during road construction and maintenance activities.
- Assess specific roadbank segments that have been documented as needing restoration and include these in a phased workplan for implementation.
- Implement BMPs for highway deicing and maintenance that minimize discharge of contaminants to local waterways.
- Provide assistance in developing public education and outreach materials related to transportation issues (safe winter driving, importance of maintaining road ditches, etc).

#### **6.6.3 REGIONAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT**

There are several regional agencies that are directly affected by the CLWMP recommendations.

**Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (G/FLRPC)** provides technical support on water resources and planning issues throughout the Finger Lakes region.

- Training municipal personnel on issues such as compliance with storm water regulations can be effectively implemented in partnership with G/FLRPC.
- Continued participation on the Technical Committee advising the Watershed Council during the implementation phase.
- Management of the Department of State grant to provide technical planning support to communities in their effort to revise local laws and control nonpoint source pollution.

**The Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance (FL-LOWPA)** provides important services related to community-based watershed planning within the 23 New York counties that are part of the Lake Ontario drainage basin. This agency serves as an effective conduit for directing New York State funds to participating counties for implementing nonpoint source controls and water quality improvement projects (e.g., CLAWS Program).

- FL-LOWPA will continue to provide leadership on the regional issue of protecting inland lakes from invasive species.

**The Genesee-Livingston-Orleans-Wyoming Region Solid Waste Management Committee (GLOW)** is included in the Watershed Management Plan as a provider of technical expertise and services related to solid waste issues.

- GLOW will play a major role in the effort to develop programs to remove waste materials from farms, particularly plastics, waste oil, and obsolete pesticides.
- Identify disposal sites for weed and algae removal.

#### **6.6.4 LIVINGSTON COUNTY AGENCY INVOLVEMENT**

Controls on nonpoint sources of pollution are typically identified and implemented at the local level, and the CLWMP recommendations are no exception. Livingston County agencies have taken a lead role in efforts to restore and protect Conesus Lake. Actions of four County agencies are critical to successful implementation: Livingston County Planning Department, Livingston County Department of Health, the Livingston County Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority. These agencies will need to continue to devote significant staff time and resources to Conesus Lake watershed issues over the Plan's implementation phase.

Two other Livingston County agencies are the subject of specific recommendations; these agencies are the Livingston County Highway Department and the Livingston County Sheriff's Office Marine Patrol.

**Livingston County Planning Department (LCPD)** was designated by the CLWMP Policy Committee as interim leader of the implementation effort for a period of one to two years. With this designation comes responsibility for overall coordination of the recommendations. Specific responsibilities include:

- Support the organization of the Watershed Council.
- Draft the annual work plans for review and approval by the Council.
- Convene and support the activities of the three standing committees.
- Coordinate the activities of the multiple implementation partners.

The LCPD has primary responsibility for implementing specific recommendations of the plan:

- Modifications to local laws for controls on development activities.
- (With other agencies) Aquatic plant management plan, including formation of Special Benefit District, harvesting, and shoreline cleanup.
- Convening the annual meeting to coordinate lake and watershed monitoring.

A significant commitment will be required from the Planning Department to accomplish these assignments in addition to their ongoing commitments. The LCPD may elect to engage consultant services to assist with some of the implementation activities during their period of interim leadership.

**Livingston County Department of Health (LCDOH)** has been deeply involved in the efforts to develop the Watershed Management Plan and will need to continue this high level of participation during the implementation phase. Specific recommendations directed at LCDOH include:

- Revise the watershed rules and regulations to accommodate changes in boat toilets and ice fishing structures
- Develop a program to inventory individual on-site wastewater disposal systems in the watershed.
- Coordinate the actions and priorities of the Watershed Management Plan with the ongoing programs of the Watershed Inspection Program.
- Serve on the Technical Committee advising the Watershed Council.
- Review the proposal for alum application to ensure it adequately protects public health.
- Participate in the annual meeting to coordinate monitoring activities in the lake and watershed.
- Continue monitoring and assessing drinking water quality.

The Conesus Lake Watershed Inspection Program will continue to be an important mechanism for defining priority areas in need of controls to reduce transport of sediment, nutrients, and animal waste. This program will continue to focus on enforcement of the watershed rules and regulations as a means of protecting the purity and quality of the public water supply.

**Livingston County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD)** will play an important role during the implementation phase of CLWMP through their outreach and technical assistance to the agricultural community. This agency is also requested to provide leadership in identifying appropriate restoration techniques for priority roadbanks and streambanks.

- Identify producers and encourage their participation in the Whole Farm Planning/Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM) program.
- Provide technical support in identifying appropriate Best Management Practices for agricultural producers.
- Coordinate and schedule personnel and equipment with highway departments at the state, county, and municipal level in need of best management practices (including but not limited to hydroseeding) during roadway construction and maintenance.
- Serve on the Technical Committee and the Agricultural Committee advising the Watershed Council.
- Provide technical services to identify appropriate remedial techniques to restore and protect priority streambank areas.

**The Livingston County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA)** is responsible for water and sewer infrastructure projects. This agency has been an active participant in developing the Watershed Management Plan and will continue to be important in its implementation. Several important recommendations are directed at this agency.

- The Watershed Management Plan calls for expansion of the sewer area. The process of adding to the District will require strong leadership from LCWSA.
- Recommendations related to developing a boat pump-out station and winterizing toilet facilities will affect wastewater flows and loads to the Livingston County wastewater treatment plant and must be reviewed and approved by LCWSA.
- The potential for developing walleye rearing ponds at the wastewater treatment plant has been discussed at the conceptual level; additional detailed evaluation is needed to determine feasibility.

**Livingston County Highway Department** representatives participated in the Road System Issues Work Group. The following CLWMP recommendations requiring implementation of best management practices for road construction and maintenance activities are directed to Highway Departments at the State, County and Municipal levels.

- Schedule and coordinate best management practices (including but not limited to hydroseeding) to reduce sediment loss during road construction and maintenance activities.
- Assess specific roadbank segments that have been documented as needing restoration and include these in a phased workplan for implementation.
- Reduce the amount of winter deicing materials applied to watershed roads.
- Inventory vehicles used for application of winter deicing materials and make schedule and budget commitment to phasing in computer-controlled spreaders.
- Provide assistance in developing public education and outreach materials related to transportation issues (safe winter driving, importance of maintaining road ditches, etc).

**Livingston County Sheriff's Office Marine (Navigation) Patrol** is requested to continue enforcement of existing boat and personal watercraft laws. These laws address illegal waste discharges from vessels, excessive speed, and unsafe boating practices. A representative of the Sheriff's Office participated in the Recreational Use Issues Work Group.

### **6.6.5 MUNICIPAL INVOLVEMENT**

By adopting the Watershed Council framework, the municipalities within the Conesus Lake watershed are assuming leadership and ultimate accountability for implementing the Watershed Management Plan. In addition to this overall responsibility for implementation, several recommendations are targeted to specific municipalities.

**All Municipalities** (*Town of Geneseo, Town of Livonia, Town of Conesus, Town of Groveland, Town of Sparta, Town of Springwater\**, *Village of Livonia, Village of Geneseo, and Village of Avon*) are subject to several important recommendations in the Watershed Management Plan.

- Negotiate and sign an Intermunicipal Agreement to create and fund the Watershed Council
  - Determine equitable funding formula.
  - Formalize committee structure.
  - Develop and oversee annual workplans.
- Annual reporting of progress towards implementation of the CLWMP recommendations.
- Support the Watershed Inspection Program.

Watershed Municipalities (*Town of Geneseo, Town of Livonia, Village of Livonia, Town of Conesus, Town of Groveland, Town of Sparta, and Town of Springwater\**)

- Complete a detailed analysis of and revisions to local zoning and land use laws as needed to protect water resources against the effects of nonpoint source pollution. These issues include:
  - Limits to impervious cover.
  - Riparian setback requirements.
  - Designating and protecting critical environmental areas.
  - Encouraging cluster development regulations with strict stormwater controls.
  - Erosion and sediment controls during construction.
  - Requirements for sewers in existing and proposed district.
- Provide training and oversight of Highway Department personnel to ensure that the following recommendations are implemented:
  - Schedule and coordinate best management practices (including but not limited to hydroseeding) to reduce sediment loss during road construction and maintenance activities.
  - Assess specific roadbank segments that have been documented as needing restoration, and include these in a phased workplan for implementation.
  - Reduce the amount of winter deicing materials applied to watershed roads.
  - Inventory vehicles used for application of winter deicing materials and make schedule and budget commitment to phase-in computer-controlled spreaders.
- Support the activities of the Sheriff's Office Marine Patrol.

**Shoreline municipalities** (*Town of Geneseo, Town of Conesus, Town of Livonia and Town of Groveland*) are subject to an additional recommendation:

- Modify dock laws to add a requirement for 24-hour access to toilet facilities as part of a Special Use Permit.

**Town of Geneseo** is requested, in addition to the preceding recommendations, as follows:

- Winterize facilities at Long Point Park to permit year-round use of public toilets.

*\*Town of Springwater has not been an active participant in the Conesus Lake Watershed Management Planning process.*

- This watershed municipality is encouraged to join the Watershed Council.

#### 6.6.6 ACADEMIC INSTITUTION INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

Researchers from SUNY Brockport and SUNY Geneseo have been a valuable resource during development of the Watershed Management Plan and would continue to be a tremendous asset during the implementation phase. Specific recommendations requiring partnerships with the academic community include:

- Experimental programs for biological control of Eurasian watermilfoil using aquatic moths and/or weevils.
- Feasibility investigation of the effectiveness of enhanced walleye stocking as a lake restoration technique, followed by development of a cooperative program for walleye rearing ponds if the feasibility investigation indicates that the benefits justify the costs.
- Conduct the detailed in-lake water chemistry profiles and jar testing required to determine the feasibility and specific design parameters of alum application.
- Participate in an annual monitoring meeting to coordinate efforts in the Conesus Lake watershed.



*Weed beds can extend over large areas.*

PHOTO: PETER D'AIUTO; PILOT: JIM RAFFA

- Continued pursuit of grants and other funding opportunities to benefit Conesus Lake and the watershed.
- Participation on the Technical Committee to help insure that the priority actions will continue to be based on sound science.

#### 6.6.7 CONESUS LAKE ASSOCIATION

The Conesus Lake Association (CLA) has been a key participant in developing the Watershed Management Plan through its membership on the Planning Committee, the Public Education Subcommittee, the Policy Committee, and the Lake Management Issues Work Group. The CLA also developed a compendium of near shore aquatic weed and algae control techniques that could be used by shoreline property owners to improve the aesthetic and recreational quality of the nearshore area.

The active participation of the CLA in the planning process and their detailed reviews of draft reports have facilitated communication of the concerns of lakeshore residents. Two-way communication will be even more important during the implementation phase. The CLA is encouraged to consider renewing their participation in the Citizens Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP), which is now open to all Lake Associations by paying an enrollment fee to the New York State Federation of Lake Associations. The CLWMP recommendations look to the CLA for support with the following actions:

- Membership on the Technical Committee.
- Membership on the Public Education and Outreach Committee.
- Volunteer monitoring through CSLAP.
- Support with permitting and implementing in-lake measures.

### **6.6.8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Residents of the Conesus Lake watershed have been active participants during plan development and will continue to be an important voice during implementation. Members of the Watershed Council are elected officials dedicated to representing their constituents. The public can express their commitment to restore and protect Conesus Lake and its watershed by communicating their support for the implementation of the CLWMP recommendations to the Watershed Council. Ultimately, residents will bear the local share of implementing the recommendations; this highlights the importance of providing public information and outreach materials. Watershed residents and the interested public are encouraged to participate in voluntary implementation activities as they arise and to participate as members of the Public Education and Outreach Committee (PEOC).

The PEOC is charged with the production of public education materials in several areas: development, agriculture, roadway issues, and recreation. Some specific topics suggested are outlined below:

- Encourage planting and protection of streamside vegetation (A-3)
- Discourage use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers on shoreline properties (A-3)
- Erosion control and lake-friendly landscaping (A-3)
- Promote communication between the agricultural and non-agricultural communities (B-4)
- Recognize lake-friendly farming practices (B-4)
- Educate the non-farming public about environmental practices being carried out by agricultural producers in the watershed (B-4)
- Sensible winter driving (D-5)
- Why and when are road ditches cleaned (D-5)
- Need to keep yard debris and trash out of road ditches (D-5)
- Effect of boat speed on weeds (creates weed-chop) (E-2)
- Precautions to follow when discarding unused bait or transporting bait from one waterbody to another (exotic species introduction) (E-2)
- Need to clean and inspect boat (body, bilge, coolant system, etc.) and trailer when transporting from one waterbody to another (exotic species introduction) (E-2)
- Existing boat and personal watercraft laws (E-2)

This is not an exhaustive list. Other topics will be taken up by the PEOC as the need arises. Public input will help identify the needs of the watershed community.