

Below is a list of Frequently Asked Questions in regards to the Funding Committee's recommendation to the Board of Trustees.

Please send all questions to dredginfo@gmail.com. This FAQ will be updated every 7-10 days.

FUNDING QUESTIONS

1- What does sample ballot language look like?

1. DREDGING FUND.

- a. The Board of Trustees shall establish a Dredging Fund to provide for the dredging of the Association's lakes (Lorelei, Grunewald, and Fichtelberg). The Dredging Fund shall be funded by an annual Dredging Assessment paid by each voting membership. The amount of such annual Dredging Assessment will be .485% of the combined total appraised value of all of the Member's parcels within Lake Lorelei according to the Brown County Auditor's Office as of September 1, 2019. The minimum assessment shall be \$50 per year per voting membership per year. This Assessment will be due each year for a fixed period of five (5) years.
- b. Funds available in the Dredging Fund may only be used for subcontracts, materials, labor, supplies and equipment used for dredging the Association's lakes.
- c. The annual Dredging Assessment is payable in two equal payments. The first payment will be due November 1, 2019. Thereafter, payments will be due in semi-annual amounts on May 1 and November 1. The final payment will be due May 1, 2024.

2- Is the Assessment for a fixed period or does it go on forever?

- The Assessment is for a 5-year fixed period.
- The first payment will be due November 1, 2019.
- Thereafter, payments will be due in semi-annual amounts on May 1 and November 1.
- The final payment will be due May 1, 2024.

3- How is the Assessment amount calculated?

- The amount of annual Dredging Assessment will be .485% of the combined total appraised value of all of the Member's parcels within Lake Lorelei according to the Brown County Auditor's Office as of September 1, 2019.

4- What other methods of determining the Assessment amount were considered?

- Detail consideration was given to:
 - Flat amount per member
 - Flat amount per each lot
 - Flat amount per lot with contiguous lots
 - Separate rate for lakefront owners vs. non-lakefront owners
- In general, the above methods resulted in a very disproportionate assessment to the smaller valued owners and lot only owners.

5- Do we anticipate that the dredging project costs would be ultimately be recouped in property values?

- A vibrant lake and community add to the value of your property.
- It is likely that property values will decline if the problem persists. See "What impact does the failure of the Dredging Assessment have on my property values?"

6- Could/would the .00485 rate decrease much if lower limit \$\$ was set to \$200.00 (for example)

- Increasing the \$50 minimum rate to \$200 would have minimal impact on overall rate.
- Projected to only decrease rate from .00485 to .00475

7- How can I calculate my share of the Assessment?

- Using either your last tax assessment bill or go to the Brown County Auditors Property Search at <http://brownauditor.ddti.net/>
- Suggest you search using your name rather than address. The Auditors site has not been consistent on how they entered street address, so your address may not be found. Using your name will also show you all of the parcels you may own.
- Use the Valuation tab and locate your Total Appraised Value.
- Multiply your total Appraised Value times .00485 to determine your Annual Dredging Assessment

Sample calculation with home:

Parcel 1	Home - Total Appraised Value	\$ 145,000
Parcel 2	Next door lot - Total Appraised Value	\$ 10,000
Parcel 3	Additional lot - Total Appraised Value	\$ 10,000
	Total Appraised Value	\$ 165,000
	Multiple by Dredging Assessment Factor	0.00485
	Annual Dredging Assessment	<u>\$ 800</u>

Sample Calculation - lots only

Parcel 1	Lot A	\$ 7,500
Parcel 2	Lot B	\$ 7,500
	Total Appraised Value	\$ 15,000
	Multiple by Dredging Assessment Factor	0.00485
	Annual Dredging Assessment	<u>\$ 73</u>

Sample Calculation - lots only - minimum Assessment

Parcel 1	Lot A	\$ 1,500
Parcel 2	Lot B	\$ 1,500
	Total Appraised Value	\$ 3,000
	Multiple by Dredging Assessment Factor	0.00485
	Calculated Annual Dredging Assessment	\$ 15
	Minimum Required Annual Assessment	<u>\$ 50</u>

8- What impact does the failure of the Dredging Assessment have on my property values?

- Without attention the condition of our lake will continue to deteriorate. As water quality become worse, the reputation of Lake Lorelei would suffer and potential buyers may be less likely to purchase.
- The proposed assessment of 0.485% is equal to slightly less than 2.5% over the five-year period. If lakes deteriorate or potential buyers believe the problem has not been addressed, it is projected that your property value could decline substantially more than 2.5%.
- When a community like Lake Lorelei has either Home Owner Association financial difficulties or property issues (if the lake goes bad) the reputation of the entire community suffers, not just lake front owners.
- If you decide to sell with the dredging issue unresolved, you may be required to disclose the condition of the lake as part of the Property Disclosure documents when you list your home. Disclosure may require information about potential dredging assessments and problems with water quality and water depth. Such disclosure information would likely discourage potential buyers.

9- Have Grants or other outside Financial Aid been investigated?

- Yes, various possible sources have been reviewed.
- Federal and State funds are consumed by Lake Erie projects and St. Mary's Lake, both of which are public areas.
- Funds for a private lake like Lorelei are virtually non-existent. Brown County does not have foundations like Hamilton County that could be of some assistance.
- If a source of funds is located, often the approval process takes more than a year to get in the pipeline.
- We continue to look for options and will pursue if found. However, at this time we have not relied on any such grants in our funding forecasts. Should such funds materialize in the future, that would become part of the LLPOA overall dredging program.

10- If the condition of our lakes has been deteriorating for many years, why should we be the ones to bear the costs of clean-up?

- Yes, silt has been building up over the last 25 years, since the last dredging was done, and there has been no provision made to buildup funds needed for dredging.
- There is NO Federal or State programs that will fix OUR problem.
- There appears to be NO Grants or Foundations that will fix OUR problem.
- There is NO MAGIC MONEY THAT IS GOING TO APPEAR TO FIX OUR PROBLEM!
- Unfortunately, this is OUR problem and WE have to provide the solution for ourselves and future generations.

11- Why not just put the Road Fund on hold, increase that assessment by \$30 to a total of \$300 and use that to fund the project?

- The Road Assessment was voted on by the Members and would have to be voted on again to suspend or change its purpose.
- Maintenance of the roads would either have to be ignored or come from some other area of our LLPOA budget, source unknown.
- Based on the current dredging cost estimates roughly \$3,000,000 is needed over the 3-year dredging program, approximately \$1,000,000 for each phase.
- If the \$300 of Road Assessment went toward dredging, it would generate about \$210,000 per year from the approximately 700 members.
- If you pay as you go, it would be 5 years before the first phase could be started and 15 years before the project could be completed. (that unrealistically assumes that dredging costs would not rise over that period).

12- What is average property value at Lake Lorelei?

- Average value of lot-no house \$6,200
- Average house with lot \$210,000
- Average member – house and/or lot \$167,500

13- Is it possible to recover or get contribution back from our property taxes?

- No. We are a private lake community with the responsibility for maintaining our facilities (lakes)
- County governments do not offset such taxpayer's expenses against taxes.

14- Why are our lake fees so low, and why can't we increase that? How realistic is it to stay so low and not amortize over a longer period? What are the comparables?

\$50 minimum assessment for lots/owner who don't get a boat permit

\$300 minimum for any owner who gets a boat permit

\$300 might not be the right number, but you get the idea

- Lake Lorelei dues have always been less than lakes similar in size. For example (2017 Annual Budget):
- Lake Lakengren: \$1,405,739 (207 Acre Lake constructed in 1969)
- Hidden Valley Lake: \$2,299,000 (150 Acre Lake constructed in 1972)
- Lake Waynoka: \$1,690,000 (290 Acre Lake constructed in 190)
- Lake Lorelei: \$769,718 (3 lakes just over 200 Acre constructed in 1968)
- Certainly, dues can be increased by a vote of the membership. The challenge for the Dredging Committee since our work began is that we were given a set of Guiding Principles that we were to use before making a final recommendation:
 - 1) There must be a specific Scope of Work
 - 2) It isn't fair if everyone has to pay the same amount
 - 3) There is little support for a Permanent Improvement Assessment
 - 4) The Assessment should be limited to only dredging.
- Since this would be an Unsecured Loan, the term of funding had to be limited. The Committee explored ways to extend as long as possible, while minimizing interest and staying to the Guiding Principle of not having a Permanent Assessment. The Committee also believes that a long-term strategic plan will need to be created as soon as this fix occurs so this is not a problem 50 years from now.

15- Will the contractors have to be put up in motels?

- Housing, etc. is the responsibility of the contractors and is included in their bids
- Contractors have inquired if there might be property available for rent within our community

16- For raising money – how about increasing boat fees and new member fees for 3 to 5 years?

- The scope of work and cost to be completed is well beyond being funded by such techniques
- There are approximately 550 power boat stickers issued. To fund \$600,000 per year for dredging would be \$1,100 per boat increase over current levels.
- You need a guaranteed source of funds from an assessment to properly fund dredging cost and provide payback of interim loans. Boat fees generated could fluctuate (possibly downward) that would make repayment risky.
- Maintenance of the lake should be a community responsibility and not fall strictly on power boat owners
- New member fees are also subject to fluctuations with no guarantee of income
- Boat fees are determined by the BOT

Updated 5/18/19

Below is a list of Frequently Asked Questions in regards to the Dredging Committee's recommendation to the Board of Trustees.

Please send all questions to dredginfo@gmail.com. This FAQ will be updated every 7-10 days.

DREDGING QUESTIONS

1- Wasn't the lake dredged in the early 90's not 50 years ago?

- The lake was formed about 50 years ago.
- Part of the north inlet and Fichtelberg were hydraulically dredged in 1991-92 at a cost of about \$200,000. There was a special assessment at that time. Cost is low compared to now but how much did a new car cost 28 years ago?)
- Grunewald was drained and dredged in about 2011.

2- If dredging needs to continual thing, why don't we buy the equipment?

- There were concerns for up-front equipment costs – likely require an excavator with dredging barge, 2 or 3 transfer barges, push boat for barges, an unloading excavator and adequately sized dump truck
- Ongoing maintenance and repair of breakdowns for equipment (someone to do the maintenance)
- Most importantly, manpower. We would need an experienced excavator operator, push boat operator, unloading excavator operator, truck driver and supervision. The expertise needed to properly use dredge equipment on a seasonal basis based upon Lake Lorelei pay rates would be very difficult to find. (one southern Ohio dredging company declined to bid on our project for fear of not finding adequate personnel.)
- Our current limited maintenance department staff cannot accommodate a dredging project.

3- Why not just use a front-end loader and our maintenance dump truck and do it ourselves?

- The magnitude of the project is well beyond the capabilities of this approach.
- Assuming the front-end loader and dump truck are able to navigate the bottom muck without getting stuck, the quantities of silt is great.
- The estimated 106,000 cubic yards of silt on the bottom, expands by 20% when dug up resulting in 127,000 cubic yards of wet silt.
- It is estimated our truck hauls about 3 yards per load, resulting in 42,300 truckloads.
- If you could haul one load every 30 minutes, you need 21,150 hours of truck time.
- Assuming 5 days per week at 8 hours per day during the 3-month dredging season, when the valve is open, only allows for 480 hours available for dredging (assuming no weather delays).
- That means it would take 44 years to complete at this pace!
- In addition, dredging companies use trucks with tailgates that minimizes spillage when transporting to keep roads from being covered with mud. Our truck has a conventional tailgate.
- **This is a big job that needs a professional approach provided by an experienced dredging company.**

4- Will boat traffic or fishing be disrupted during dredging?

- Disruption should be insignificant.
- The mechanical dredging barge will occupy a small portion of a cove being dredged that will need to be avoided.
- The hydraulic dredging barge is about the size of a large pontoon with a floating discharge tube. The tube will need to be avoided, but in most cases, you will be able to navigate around it.
- Transport barges will move from the cove to the unloading site. Not much different than other boat traffic.

5- Why do we need to dredge now when the 2015 Long Range Facilities Planning Study forecast dredging was not needed until many years from now?

- That study included all facilities of LLPOA including building, lakes, equipment, etc.
- We cannot attest to the numbers presented or the methods used to generate those forecasts regarding the lakes, but they differ significantly from the current research.
- Those 2015 forecasts project that dredging would not be required for another 15 years or in 2034.
- Our estimates of silt have been based on sonar mapping along with manual probing conducted in conjunction with a dredging company.
- Our estimates of costs have been substantiated by the various bids received from dredging companies actually bidding for our specific project.
- The North Inlet and Fichtelberg were last dredged in 1991-92 removing about 63,500 cubic yards. That was about 24 years after the lake were established.
- Now, 26 years later, our estimates indicate about 68,000 cubic yards to be removed from the same areas.
- These areas, along with Grunewald and other coves, are in dire need of being cleaned at this time.

6- Why not dispose of dredge material below the dam?

- The Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources (ODNR) has many restrictions that basically exclude most of the area below the dam for disposal of the silt.
 - Nothing in spillway area.
 - Nothing in emergency spillway, which is the area above the concrete spillway and below the earthen embankments. This covers most of the area visible from the roadway.
 - Nothing against the base of the dam. The dam goes all the way to the bottom of the valley which excludes that area.
 - What is available – a very small section to the east but has a no easy access and land to the far southeast of LLPOA property but is heavily wooded. Cost to make these areas usable is cost prohibitive.

7- Will all this dredging impact fishing?

- Dredging is done in phases over 3 years, several months each season.
- In discussion with lake managers and dredgers, there is a little disruption in the immediate area of the cove being dredged. No reported impact of fishing.
- It is being considered that dredging would take place in the fall, so spawning is not disturbed.

8- Does dredge material that is removed smell?

- Three local lake communities that have dredged along with all of the dredging companies interviewed stated that there was virtually little or no odor.
- Talked with Waynoka resident who lives across the street from the dredging disposal site, says there is no problem.
- It was not an issue at any of the other lake communities.

9- What are geotextile dewatering bags and how do they work?

- The tubes are like a giant baggies.
- Dredged slurry is pumped into the bags by a tube connected to the dredger.
- The bags are made from a porous material that allows water to drain through the bag and is directed back into the lake.
- Once the material dries (usually within a year), the bags are opened and the dried material is distributed.

10- Can the dredged material be sold to recover some of our dredging costs?

- A number of landscaping, topsoil and waste disposal companies were contacted.
- There is not a market for the dried material as those contacted either were not interested or wanted a fee to remove the material. In addition to paying a disposal fee, LLPOA would be responsible for trucking costs.
- The dredge material will likely contain small sticks, stones and other debris. To make it readily usable as topsoil would require a cleaning and shredding process. This process would be an additional cost to LLPOA.
- Arrangements may be made for residents who want material for fill dirt on a self-serve basis.

11- Why not just cut back the amount of silt removed from the suggested 6' level to 4' level and save some money?

- Research indicates that sunlight basically penetrates to about 6', which promotes growth of vegetation. 4' would not help this sunlight factor to inhibit growth.
- One of the largest costs of dredging is the mobilization and set-up costs. Once the equipment is there, not to utilize it would not be cost effective.
- By using the 4' level, it is projected that about 15% less material would be removed and total project cost would be reduced by 8%.

12- Is Eifel Cove considered part of north cove and done next year?

- Eifel Cove (Cove D) is one of the main lake coves scheduled as part of Year 2.

13- Are there any modifications to the silt storage areas that are used to decrease risk of muck release in the event of flooding or other severe events?

- All sites will have silt fences around the perimeter.
- The sites for the mechanical dredging are in areas that are relatively flat and should not be susceptible to any such events.
- The main disposal site on Fichtelberg Plain will not be located in the spillway area. The silt will be contained in geotextile dewatering bags until the contents have dried and can be graded into the surrounding area.

14- Will all shoreline less than 6' be dredged? (e.g. smaller coves off of larger coves)

- The small coves within the main coves (Alphabet coves) are considered part of the larger cove and will be dredged within 5' of shoreline.
- Other small coves around the lake are not part of this dredging project.

15- Dumping lots just dump or level out?

- Initially, muck will be piled on lots, cannot be very high as liquefied nature. Once it dries, it will be spread or transported and restored.

16- I think Grunwald & Fichtelberg need to be done first as that is where we get the most muck replace or repair valves when we draw down draw these down. Why not?

- The proposal for these two lakes is to use hydraulic dredging and not drain lakes (valve).
- Draining the lakes would destroy all fish and would require restocking and years to recover fishing.
- Use of bottom based mechanical dredging on Fichtelberg is very questionable as there is an active inflow of water that can drastically raise with heavy rainfall.
- As far as order, the Fichtelberg Plain is to be used for storage of the hydraulic dredging bags. Phase one calls for the North Inlet bags to be done there and there is not enough room for Fichtelberg and North Inlet there at the same time. After first phase bags dry, they can be spread and new bags placed there for Fichtelberg.

17- How soon again would we have to dredge?

- Unknown but past experiences can give us an idea.
- The last major dredging was done 28 years ago.
- Repairs contemplated in Glady Run area of North Inlet should slow previous rates of silt.
- Fichtelberg and Grunewald are designed to collect silt and required periodic cleaning. It has been 28 years on Fichtelberg and about 8 years on Grunewald (much smaller and shallower).
- Other lake managers stated that much of the silt goes into the big lake during early years when there is a lot of construction occurring. With the buildout of our lake, construction levels will be down.

18- What will happen to our docks? Will they be able to settle?

- Dredgers will stay 5' away from docks and shoreline to avoid settling or collapse of riprap.
- Over the course of a year or so, silt close to the docks will settle back into deeper water.

19- What if we sell our house?

- The assessment is for a 5-year fixed period.
- If you sell within that time period, the obligation remains with the property for the unexpired term and would need to be disclosed as part of the sales documents.

20- What is the specific schedule for dredging, i.e., when will small lakes be dredged and then what is the sequence for coves?

- Phase 1 – 2020 – Hydraulic - North Inlet
- Phase 2 – 2021 – Mechanical - Coves, specific order not yet determined.
- Phase 3 – 2022 – Hydraulic – Grunewald, Fichtelberg

21- Who will administer this program i.e. board or committee?

- The Dredging Committee has recommended a paid employee of LLPOA be assigned.
- The BOT will make this determination.
- The Committee plans to remain involved in a consulting/oversight capacity during dredging.

22- Who are the contractors that have submitted proposals?

- Copies of the Request for Proposals (RFP) are on file at the lake office.

23- Do you have hard copies of the power point presentation?

- Copies are available on the Lake Lorelei Website.
- Community members can print copies from the website.

Updated 5/18/19

Below is a list of Frequently Asked Questions in regards to the issues related to the Shoreline and Water Quality Committee.

Please send all questions to dredginfo@gmail.com. This FAQ will be updated every 7-10 days.

Shoreline & Water Quality and other General Questions

5/18/19

1- Erosion repair - prior to dredge?

- The Shoreline erosion issues have been reviewed and worked on by volunteers for the past 3-4 years
- The Shoreline Committee was formed in 2017 as part of the Lakes Committee to focus on improving shoreline conditions to help minimize infiltration of silt
- Erosion issues need to be addressed on both LLPOA-owned properties and shoreline properties owned privately by members
- Two shoreline standards (a rip rap standard and vegetative recommendations) have been developed, written, approved and posted on the LL website for use by our members
- Shoreline Committee has set LLPOA property as their focus, inspected all of the coves and inlets, and developed a priority list of areas that should be addressed

2- Will shorelines to each cove area be prep work before dredging?

- A priority list of LLPOA property has been developed and approved by the BOT
- The past 3 years shoreline erosion inspections have been conducted—letters have been sent to members reminding them to repair their shorelines

3- Where will funding come from?

- Funding will come from the Reserve Fund

4- How to address upstream non source solution from farmers?

Can we work on negotiating with Farm that we pay for building silt pond and pay him for the land we maintain?

- State and Local Soil & Water Conservation Agencies are willing to work with Lake Lorelei and understand the problems associated with the watershed by encouraging local farmers to use best practice farming
- Lake Lorelei worked with a University of Cincinnati Capstone project that addressed this issue and developed data to demonstrate to local farmers the results of field runoff coming into Lake Lorelei—farmers were resistant to change
- Members of the Shoreline Committee, Water Quality Committee and Board of Trustees have met the Brown County Soil & Water to address this problem. Representatives have tried to talk directly to area farmers with little results.
- Legally we have been advised that the courts tend to side with the farmers and little comes out of legal actions.
- The Shoreline Committee, Water Quality and Roads are continuing to work on best practice erosion controls inside our property

5- What is in the plans to prep before dredging at Glady Run?

- Shoreline Committee has been working for 18 months on finding a solution to the Glady Run Cove inlet, one of our biggest influx of silt coming from the upper channels of the watershed
- Glady Run Cove was the focus of a University of Cincinnati Capstone project--where the engineering recommendations the study were sound--the cost of the recommendations were beyond LL's reach. However, some of UC's recommendations have been helpful and used, in part, in the development of the repair work to be done.
- The scope of work on Glady Run Cove will be completed this summer. The Request for Proposals is planned to be sent out to contractors in the fall of 2019.
- Funding will come from the Reserve Funds
- Currently the project is being developed, consisting of check dams upstream (to slow water velocity and provide places for silt to settle out prior to entering the lake) and an installation of a mix of different sizes of rip rap (to help divert water away from the mud wall to minimize further erosion at that location).
- Timeline for this project is Nov. 2019 thru the winter drawdown of 2020--before dredging begins.

**6- How much silt and other effects are the results of bad drainage around the lake?
Is bad drainage runoff a related area to address for lake water quality?**

- This is where the Roads Committee, Shoreline Committee and Water Quality all come together for a long range "Lake Maintenance Plan"
- Lake Lorelei will always experience runoff and drainage. Water will run towards the lake.
- Silt ponds (such as Grunewald and Fichtelberg) and check dams (like the one at Cove D) will need to be monitored and periodically cleaned out to remove the "settled" silt before it reaches the lake.
- Jeff McGee has mapped all the runoff that enters Lake Lorelei.
- After dredging--Lake Lorelei will have a new base line established so that we can monitor (through walkdowns and annual photograph comparisons at winter pool) where silt is beginning to build up. Plans can then be developed to address the issue so that we don't have another major dredging issue. This will be the future focus of the Roads Committees, Shoreline Committees and Water Quality
- After dredging Lake Lorelei will be much healthier. However, a Lake Maintenance Plan will need to be developed and implemented after the dredging effort to monitor where silt build up is occurring so that it can be addressed.

Updated 6/4/19

7- Has the Lake Sediment been tested for hazardous materials?

- We did no soil testing during the study. One Contractor, Dredgit Environmental, requested that we send them soil samples. We took some at various areas in the lake and sent them to Dredgit in sealed containers. They were mostly interested to determine type of material to be dredged since it affects how they perform hydraulic dredging. They verbally indicated to us that our material to be dredged is primarily silt with some organics and traces of sand and gravel.
- To have hazardous material in our lakes there has to be a hazardous material source. The Committee is not aware of a known of a hazardous material source at Lorelei or within our water shed. If someone knows of a hazardous material source coming into our lakes they should immediately contact Ohio EPA.
- No Contractors or Lake Managers ever brought up hazardous material in the recreational lakes like ours that they managed or dredged. In addition, none of the Companies contacted about purchasing our dredged material mentioned a requirement to test for hazardous materials before dumping at their dump sites.

- If someone feels that we should test for hazardous materials, there are many companies that do soil testing. Of course we would need to add this cost to the dredging effort and obtain appropriate funding.

8- Have algae levels been tested?

- There were no specific water tests completed within the scope of the work of the Dredging Committee.
- All questions about water should be sent directly to the Water Quality Committee.

9- How do issues at Lake Lorelei compare to St. Mary's or Cowan Lake?

- St. Mary's and Cowan Lake are examples of what happens when a lake is not properly maintained. *
- Each lake has different environmental issues that impacts what issues occur when it is neglected. Our goal with this project is to minimize the risks that could develop when a lake is neglected.

10- Is it possible that damage will occur to the roads?

- Based upon the information we have received from the Roads Committee and the possible contractors; the size of the trucks and the weight they will be carrying should not cause damage to our roads. They will all be similar in size and weight to construction trucks that currently use the roads.

11- Have bids been received?

- Bids have been received and are in the possession of the BOT.
- We are currently seeking additional clarification based upon information provided in the quotes.
- It is up to the Board to determine what is public at this point. The Committee has advised not making them public until all bid related questions have been answered.
- We assume all bids will be public before awarded.

12- Did an excavation company assist in the outline of the RFP?

- Sample RFP's were collected from other lake communities and possible contractors.
- By using previously written RFP's to develop our own RFP saved the expense of hiring an outside company.

13- Completing the project in stages?

- The 3-year timeline established minimizes financial impact and ensures all areas of the lake are completed in a timely manner.
- Adding more stages increases cost, delays completion and increases inconvenience

14- Who is responsible for the land restoration once all muck has been removed?

- It is the responsibility of the LLPOA to restore all areas.
- Restoration (including grading and seeding) is not viewed as a significant expense.

15- Will there be Silt Fences around disposal sites?

- Ohio Law requires that silt fences be around all areas that will be used for disposal.

16- The site prep work that the lake will provide are: Removing the pilings of cove H, the water fountain and electric at Grunwald, and tree and stump removal. How is this being funded?

- The items listed in this question will be the responsibility of the LLPOA to take care of within the use of current staffing and funds. The Committee was told this would not be a problem. As a result, we left them out of the Scope of Work in the RFP.