

# WATERWORKS

FEDERATION OF LAKE ASSOCIATIONS, Inc.

Winter 1994 Volume 10 Number 1

## When Cleaning the Cabin, Don't Soil the Environment

by C.B. Bylander

It was just another lazy afternoon at the cottage until the lake burst into flames. Then lazy it wasn't.

I remember the day well. My family was packing up and preparing for the trip home. Mom had swept the floors. Kay had done the dishes. Jim had lugged whatever needed to be lugged. And I had tucked the cane poles into the crawl space beneath the cabin. That was my job. Before long we'd all pile into a big 1950-something Plymouth. It had green fins and a push-button transmission on the dash.

As usual, Dad was tidying-up down at the lake. He had just lifted a Martin outboard motor from the transom of a small wooden boat. There wasn't much gas in the motor and what there was, Dad didn't want. So he tipped the motor and spilled it into the lake. It was only a cup or two, but enough to leave a colorful sheen around the dock.

I was one of four kids gathered at the foot of the dock. I watched as a boy from a nearby cabin struck a wooden match and pitched it into the water. Then he did it again. "Funny," he said. "I thought you could get gasoline on water to burn."

A second later, nothing was funny. A wall of flame had leaped from the lake. Fiery tongues licked hot and hard at the dock, boat and Dad. I remember the Martin landing with a

*continued on page 5*

## What Makes an Effective Fundraising Program?

by Susan Handley

There is a lot of truth in the old saying that "fundraising is really friend-raising." Fundraising is not a quick in-and-out proposition -- it requires the same cultivation and tending that friendships do. Unfortunately, though, most organizations approach their fundraising in much the same way one might look for a stand-in date for the prom: no long-term relationship anticipated.

### Don't Put All Your Eggs in One Basket

The one universal component in successful fundraising is a diversified program. Economic conditions and competition for limited dollars can hurt one potential source of funding while leaving others untouched. To be truly successful, an organization needs to combine special events with membership drives, foundation solicitations, corporate sponsorship, and special one-time campaigns.

### Case Statement

The first step in fundraising is writing the case statement. A case statement is a clear and concise (usually one to two pages) description of the organization, what it does, and what it is planning to do. It is

based on the organization's long-range plan and mission statement.

The case statement is not written in terms of what the organization is or will be, but in terms of the benefits to the environment that are resulting from the presence of the organization. It should answer the questions, Why should anyone give us money? What is unique about our program?

The case statement becomes the basis for grant applications, solicitation letters, and speeches. Be sure to have the draft of the case statement reviewed by people not involved with the organization.

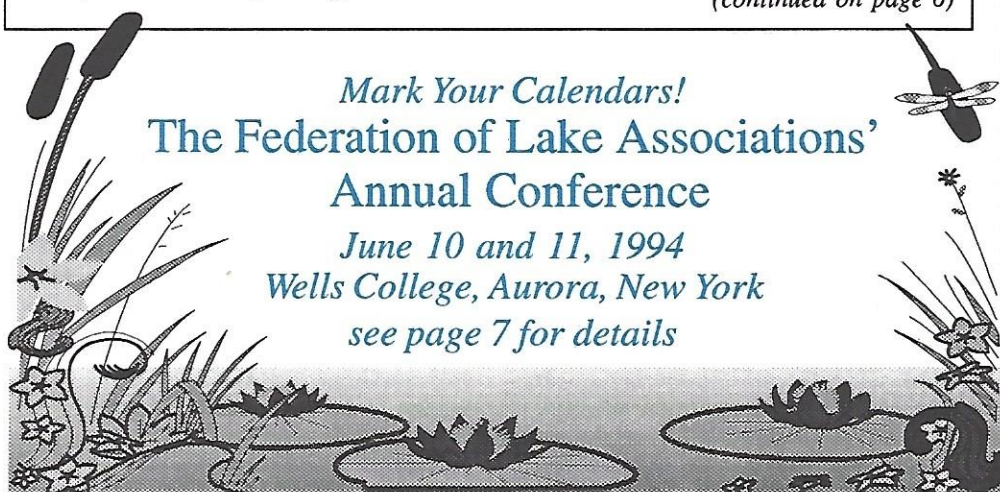
### Fundraising Plan

The fundraising plan identifies which sectors of the community you will target as potential donors, the amount you hope to raise from each sector, and the techniques you will use to approach the targets. Research into past donor patterns, amounts raised, and potential new sources of funding need to be incorporated into the plan.

*(continued on page 6)*

## Mark Your Calendars! The Federation of Lake Associations' Annual Conference

June 10 and 11, 1994  
Wells College, Aurora, New York  
*see page 7 for details*





## ON THE LOCAL SCENE

Ocean beaches, lighthouses and the Pine Barrens come to mind when one thinks of Long Island, but small fresh water habitats also abound.

Canaan Lake is a 26 acre lake on the south shore of mid-Suffolk County, about halfway between New York City and Montauk. It's a shallow lake that empties into the Great South Bay. Canaan Lake is one of two Long Island participants in the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP).

The watershed is highly developed, bounded by major highways. Building lots are generally small (1/4 acre). A significant number of homes are converted summer cottages; 30-40 years ago the area was a summer get-away for NYC residents. Despite the development, Canaan still has a lot of charm - there are few sidewalks, the dead-end streets ending at the lake keep speeding to a minimum, and the local deli serves as a great meeting place to catch up on neighborhood events.

Just as Canaan Lake provides a special habitat for its human residents, it's also home to a variety of animal residents and visitors, ranging from the ubiquitous Mallards, Mute Swans and Canadian Geese to Little Blue Herons, Wood Ducks and American Coots and Widgeons. There have been confirmed sightings of the State-threatened Osprey, Black Crowned Night Heron and the State-endangered Least Tern. The Southern Leopard Frog, a State Special Concern species, has also been identified in the area.

Because of the lake's size and depth, there are significant fluctuations in a number of sampling parameters. However, there is one observation that has remained constant and obvious to all residents - the tremendous weed growth. In the last few years it's gotten almost impossible to canoe across the lake after mid-July. The frustration of even the most die-hard fisherman has caused their numbers to drop significantly. Yes, it's milfoil; the specific type is being determined under the auspices of CSLAP.

## WHAT'S A SMALL LAKE TO DO?

EFFECTIVE PR  
IS ONE KEY TO SUCCESS  
FOR THE CANAAN LAKE  
RESTORATION ASSOCIATION

By Carol Dubin, President

Canaan Lake is a victim of non-point source pollution; development, road runoff and the undetermined impact of a now-closed landfill to the northwest. We're all aware of the difficulty of dealing with a multiple source situation.

Complicating the source issues even further is that Canaan Lake is in the midst of overlapping governmental jurisdictions. The community is within the local Town which has the responsibility for zoning and the landfill; the county owns half the lake bottom, a developer owns the other half as well as a 13 acre undeveloped parcel on the northwest perimeter; the major roads are county maintained, the local ones are maintained by the town; the state stocks the lake with trout...thus, each governmental entity has its own concerns, issues and requirements.

Although individual segments of each governmental entity have been responsive in conducting limited scope analyses and making general recommendations, it has been virtually impossible to develop a coordinated, comprehensive plan.

We've had several frustrating years of research, letters and meetings. The lack of leadership seems to be a direct result of individual governmental units lacking the responsibility for addressing lake remediation or the financial resources to pay for it. If we had the money, a plan could be developed...but we need to have a plan in order to raise funds...but no one can afford to spend their limited time to help develop a plan if it's not going to be funded...a frustrating conundrum!

Despite the frustrations of the past three years, we've made a number of small steps as we learned about the issues and the players:

- \* A new "weir" system has been installed by the town to control water levels;
- \* The few remaining undeveloped parcels have been upzoned to two acres;
- \* A database of water quality parameters has begun with several years of CSLAP sponsored data;
- \* Some independent testing was funded by a local firm;
- \* The county has conducted a septic system review and the town has conducted wildlife inspections.

Community activities served to develop some "name recognition" in the community and in local government circles:

- \* The Association's efforts to conduct "home-made" benthic barrier and hydoraking tests fostered a strong bond with our county Legislator who offered guidance, support and introductions to county and state officials;
- \* We sponsored an essay contest at the local elementary school and conducted classroom sessions about lake habitat and individual responsibility to the environment;
- \* Clean-ups and a road drain labeling program were conducted in conjunction with the local Scout Troops;
- \* We developed occasional newsletters for area residents.

We learned how to write rudimentary press releases, and all of these events received coverage from local newspapers and, in a thrilling moment, we were featured in the Sunday New York Times.

Despite all of our efforts, however, the association did not have the technical expertise or the data to make recommendations for remediation. We turned to a firm specializing in lake remediation to serve as a focal point and last year, we co-sponsored with the Long Island Water Commission a working session with town, county and state representatives.

*(continued on page 6)*



## FEDERATION NEWS

*From the President*

Dear Members,

Like almost everything else, the Federation is facing a deficit. However, unlike almost everything, the Federation is taking steps to restore a balanced budget. The finance committee recommended, and the board endorsed, a 25% reduction in administrative costs and eliminated the position of office secretary. We know that this move may mean a slight delay in responses to your needs, but the step was necessary to keep the Federation going.

Unfortunately, another difficult decision was to change the dues structure (dues have remained the same for over five years.) We know that many lake associations may find this difficult, but it is necessary to maintain all that your membership provides for you. Please take advantage of the Information Clearinghouse, the annual conference, information in "Waterworks", the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program, and other services offered by the Federation. Please continue your support of the Federation by sending in your dues as early as possible. Thank you!

Elaine Horstmyer, President

## Sponsor a New Member!

The Federation of Lake Associations is looking forward to new members and lake associations who will benefit from our many services. A special initiative has been developed to attract new members at NO COST to the new member. Existing members are encouraged to sponsor new members for only \$10.00 for a one year membership. Our hope is that the new members will renew their membership after being appraised of FOLA's quality services and significant purpose "To enhance and protect New York's freshwater lakes." If you are a current member and would like to sponsor a new member, simply send your name, the name and address of your sponsor, and a \$10.00 payment to the Federation of Lake Associations. If you are not a member and would like to become one, send us your name and address, along with a \$10.00 payment. The Federation looks forward to welcoming all new members.

## FOLA Receives Funding to Begin New Video Project

A \$5,000 grant has been awarded to the Federation of Lake Associations through the Rural New York Grant Program. This money will be used for the Federation's second instructional video that will teach lake communities about in-lake and tributary monitoring techniques. This project is funded in part by the Rural New York's Environmental Action Fund which is administered by the Open Space Institute with the support of the J.M. Kaplan Fund. The program's goal is to provide support for projects in the areas of land conservation, environmental advocacy, land use planning and historic preservation.

## It's Now Official!

The Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. is a chapter of the North American Lake Management Society. The Federation was accepted as a chapter representing New York State at the annual meeting of NALMS in December. Our membership voted to pursue chapter status at the Annual Meeting of the Federation, held at the Annual Conference last June.

As a chapter of NALMS, the Federation will be a part of a much larger network of lake managers, scientists, specialists, and individuals concerned with lakes and water quality. The Federation will have access to a broader clearinghouse of information and will have greater legislative insight at the national and state level.

Individuals and lake associations can still become members of NALMS on their own. This membership includes a subscription to LAKELINE, the quarterly magazine; as well as the annual journal of papers submitted for the NALMS symposium. For further information on NALMS membership, please contact NALMS at One Progress Blvd., Box 27, Alachua, FL 32615 or call (904) 462-2554.

## New England Conference

March 26 - 27, 1994 The 16th Annual New England Environmental Conference, "Reinventing Our New England Environmental Network." Co-sponsored by FOLA. 1700+ participants, world-class speakers, 200+ workshops, over 600 co-sponsors, 150+ exhibits. For more information contact Tufts University, Medford, MA (617) 627-3451, fax (617) 627-3401, attention Caroling Simmons, Conference Director.



## Storm Sewers The Rivers Beneath Our Feet

Where does the storm water go?

If you look in the street outside of your home or office and search the parking lots around town, you will probably find storm sewer inlets. Did you ever wonder where they go?

A common misconception about storm sewers is that they go to a waste water treatment plant. This is not always the case. Storm sewers often transport stormwater (rain and melting snow) directly to the nearest river, lake, stream, wetland or groundwater recharge basin.

Stormwater often contains pollutants found on streets and parking lots such as oil, antifreeze, gasoline,

soil, litter, pet wastes, fertilizers, pesticides, leaves and grass clippings. When these materials enter water, they can destroy wildlife habitats, cause beach closings and restrict shellfish harvesting.

With thousands of storm sewer inlets around town, stormwater is a major contributor to water pollution in urban areas. Although each storm sewer inlet contributes only a small number of pollutants, when added together, pollution concentrations often exceed the limits established for industries and wastewater treatment plants. If the pollutants entering each of these inlets can be reduced, so will the pollution in area waters.

### What Communities Can Do To Help:

- \* Adopt and enforce erosion and sediment control ordinances for construction sites.
- \* Require stormwater controls in all new developments.
- \* Install stormwater controls in existing areas where stormwater is very polluted.
- \* Increase street sweeping and clean out catch basins.
- \* Require yard wastes to be placed along the curb for collection rather than in the gutter.
- \* Promote recycling and household chemical disposal programs.

### What You Can Do To Help:

- \* Don't accumulate soil, leaves or grass clippings on your driveway, sidewalk or street. During the next rain, these materials will wash into the nearest storm sewer. Compost them instead.
- \* Don't dump automotive fluids, paints, pesticides or other materials down the storm sewer.
- \* Apply fertilizers and pesticides in recommended amounts based on results of a soil test.
- \* Sweep (don't wash) soil, leaves, fertilizer and grass clippings off paved areas.
- \* Minimize your use of de-icing materials.
- \* Dispose of pet wastes by burial.

### Controlling Stormwater Pollution *We Can All Help*

According to recent studies, polluted stormwater is a major cause of water pollution problems in New York State. One way we can help is by increasing the amount of water that soaks into the ground. This reduces the amount of water flowing into the street. Here's what you can do:

- \* Plant trees, shrubs or ground covers.
- \* Maintain your lawn with minimal use of chemicals.
- \* Redirect downspouts from paved areas to vegetated areas.
- \* Use a rain barrel to catch and store water for gardens.
- \* Install gravel trenches along driveways or patios.
- \* Use wooden planks, bricks or interlocking stones for walkways & patios.
- \* If building a new home, have the driveway and walkways graded so water flows onto lawn areas.

*reprinted, in part, from a NY Nonpoint Source Coordinating Committee brochure*



**CLEANING** (continued from page 1)

thud on the dock and Dad jumped through the flames like some sort of circus animal. For a while, blue flames swirled in the air. Then slowly the blaze surrendered. Moments later it disappeared altogether.

That incident happened more than 30 years ago, yet the memory still smolders in my mind. It heats up when I have to dispose of motor oil, paint, gasoline and the odd chemical. Often, I'd like to take the easy way out, but that's hard on the environment. Besides, the easy way out is often illegal these days and our lakes, streams and rivers have been bruised enough.

Years ago, people didn't give much thought about household hazardous waste. Now we must. It's time to reduce, reuse and recycle.

This spring, consider several things as you clean your cabin and wade through the junk in the garage.

First, the four household hazardous wastes of greatest concern are paints, solvents, pesticides and used motor oil. Paints, solvents and motor oil all contain toxic chemicals. Many pesticides are toxic in extremely small doses and can persist in the environment. Make sure you dispose of these items properly.

Second, many household products can be recycled, reused or safely disposed of at home. If you can't use up your left-over products, you may be able to give them to someone else to use. Friends, relatives, neighbors, community groups, churches and schools may be able to use your leftovers.

Third, remember that individual actions add up. When used motor oil is disposed of improperly, the toxic chemicals in the oil may contaminate lakes, streams and other sources of drinking water. Just one quart of oil can pollute thousands of gallons of water.

So, how should lakeshore owners handle household hazardous waste? Here's some advice from the experts at the Brainerd PCA Office:

**USED MOTOR OIL.** Used motor oil can be recycled. Most service stations take it. So do landfills. All places that sell used motor oil must take it or post the location of the nearest collection site. Once oil is collected, it is refined or used as an industrial fuel or lubricant. Don't mix oil with gas, anti-freeze, paint thinners or other products. It is illegal to dispose of used motor oil on the land or in the trash.

**HOUSEHOLD SOLVENTS.** Dumping a little leftover paint thinner in the trash may seem harmless, but it can pollute drinking water and pollute lakes and streams. Toxic chemicals may reach water supplies when solvents are dumped on the ground or poured down drains or storm sewers. Paint thinners, degreasers, spot removers, furniture refinishers and turpentine are all potentially polluting solvents.

The best way to get rid of leftover solvents is to use them up. If you can't use up your solvents, give them to someone who can. Solvents used to clean painting supplies can be cleaned and reused. Pour the dirty solvent into a glass jar, seal with a lid and store for at least a week, until the paint settles to the bottom. Carefully pour off the clean solvent for later use. When the leftover paint in the bottom of the jar is dry, throw it in the trash. Once paint hardens, it is stable and less likely to contaminate the water supply.

**PESTICIDES.** Pesticides are chemicals designed to kill weeds, rodents and insects and they can be extremely toxic, even in minute doses. When leftover pesticides are disposed of improperly - in the trash, on the ground or down the storm sewer drain - the toxic chemicals can contaminate lakes, streams and other sources of drinking water. The best way to dispose of leftover pesticides, unless they are unlabeled, banned or damaged, is to use them up or give them to someone else to use. Damaged pesticides include liquids that were previously frozen, and caked powders. Unfortunately, there is little a lakeshore owner can do with banned, unlabeled or damaged pesticides. These should be stored in a secure dry area until your community holds a collection day for household hazardous waste.

**PAINT.** Paints may contain toxic chemicals such as solvents and lead that can contaminate lakes, streams and groundwater when improperly disposed of. Trash collectors won't pick up cans of paint because liquid paint buried in a landfill or burned in an incinerator can create pollution problems.

Again, the best way to get rid of leftover paint is to use it up. If the paint can be stirred and spreads smoothly, it can still be used. Latex paint stays stable and usable for about 10 years and oil-based paint for 15 years, if properly stored. If you can't use up your leftover paint, give it to someone who can.

If you find a way to use up your leftover paint, you can dry latex paint for disposal. When the paint is hardened, it is more stable and safe to dispose of in the trash.

Oil-based paint cannot be dried out and must be stored until a household hazardous waste collection site is available.

The PCA recommends water-based or latex adhesives instead of solvent-based adhesives. Latex paint, if it doesn't contain mercury, is a better environmental choice than oil-based paint. When removing paint, use sandpaper, a scraper or a heat gun for small jobs. Commercial water-based strippers are available for larger jobs. Use paint or other water-sealing coatings rather than a wood preservative.

Thankfully, many people have changed their ways over the past 30 years. I know my Dad has. These days, he recycles aluminum, paper, glass and metal cans. He stores the stuff in the garage until the collector comes to fetch them. Then he starts all over again.

Yes, I learned much from my father and I've always loved him for that. His lesson on gas disposal was unexpected but enlightening nonetheless. In fact, it burned a memory into me that refuses to fade. Today, we are responsible for burning environmental images into the minds of our children and grandchildren. We should keep that in mind when we clean the cabin and pack up for home.

*Reprinted, in part, from  
"Focus 10,000" April 1993*



## FUNDRAISING (continued from page 1)

Once the potential donors have been identified, develop a "donor profile" for each target sector. For example, suppose you have decided that senior citizens would be a good target sector. Ask yourself, Where do senior citizens go in this community? What do they read? The profile will help you plan how to reach this particular sector.

For each target sector you should also ask yourself, What needs of the donor will be met by making a contribution to our organization? Yes, donors do have needs that they expect to meet with a contribution. It could be a need to do something for the environment, or a need to further a business objective. People donate because they want to, not because you think they should.

### Which Technique?

Next you need to choose the fundraising technique appropriate for your target audiences. All approaches incorporate the case statement and specific information from the donor profile. There are a myriad of possibilities, including face-to-face solicitation, phone-a-thons, direct mail, fee-based classes or workshops, membership drives, soliciting donations of money or services from local business, special events, income-earned or sales ventures, grant proposals to foundations and corporations, and "planned giving" solicitation (asking donors to mention your organization in a will or trust).

### How To Ask

There is an art to asking. A good approach is to focus on removing reasons for saying no instead of trying to talk people into saying yes. Remember that the first questions in someone's mind when asked to do something is, "What's in it for me?" The second question often is, "Can I trust that this person is telling the truth?" Design your presentation from the viewpoint of potential donors. Answer their unstated questions so that they will concentrate on what you are saying.

For a personal contribution, the face-to-face approach is the best. According to the Center for Management Systems, face-to-face solicitation will produce \$50 for every \$10 generated from a phone call and \$1 from direct mail. And it's best if the asking is done

by a person who would be seen as a peer by the potential donor. This means that the fundraiser needs to solicit the help of all types of people in the fundraising campaign. The fundraiser serves as the expert and sets up the logistics, but the asking is done by the peer.

Some other asking techniques to remember are:

- \* Ask on behalf of the environment, not in terms of your organization's needs.
- \* Don't apologize for asking. Your cause is deserving.
- \* Emphasize solutions, not problems.

### Don't Forget to Say Thank You

Perhaps the biggest mistake fund developers make is to ignore the etiquette and manners that make for good relationships with donors. It is astounding how many organizations do an inadequate job of giving appropriate thanks to donors. Although large corporations and foundations may seem impersonal, they do record and remember when thanks have been given.

The best way to encourage today's \$25 or \$50 donors to become next year's major donors is to treat them as major donors today. Ideally the thank-you process should start with an immediate note, preferably handwritten, from the head of the organization. Six months later, whether required or not, send a progress report, being sure to mention the difference the donor's contribution has made. This lets donors know that they are friends of the organization and are seen as partners, not just money sources.

Since maintaining personalized contacts with donors is so time-consuming, the fund developer should constantly seek ways to use board members, volunteers, and other supporters of the organization to help with this work.

A lack of attention to these "friend-raising" manners can hurt your chances not only for obtaining repeat funding from old donors but also for obtaining new sources of funding. Donors talk to each other, and no one can afford a negative reputation!

## Evaluation

The final step in the fundraising plan is evaluation. Answering the following questions will help you prepare next year's plan:

- \* Did we attain the dollar amounts listed in the plan?
- \* Did we reach our target donors?
- \* Which approaches worked? Which didn't?
- \* What were the main barriers to success?
- \* What were the "surprise" successes?

Competition for charitable funding is extremely keen, and it is increasing. But if you make a commitment to invest the time and resources to thoroughly plan, implement, evaluate, and adjust your fundraising program, fundraising will continue to be a successful effort resulting in increasing returns.

*Reprinted from "The Volunteer Monitor" Volume 5, Number 2. Susan M. Handley is the Public Involvement and Education Coordinator for U.S. EPA, Region 10, 1200 6th Avenue, WD 139, Seattle, WA 98101.*

## CANAAN LAKE (continued from pg 2)

Funding issues, however, continued to prevent real progress. Our New York State Senator then acted on our behalf to secure funding for the independent firm to conduct a lake assessment, to review all available data and to develop an outline for action. We hope to use that document as a springboard for additional funding and support from all of the involved governmental entities.

We're still a long way from making any major improvements, but we've learned that our eventual success will be contingent upon three strategies: do your homework, get name recognition, and recognize that goals will be achieved in little steps, not giant ones. Above all, the virtues of patience and perseverance are the key.



*Mark Your Calendars!*

## The Federation of Lake Associations' Annual Conference

1:00 PM Friday June 10th to  
4:00 PM Saturday, June 11th, 1994  
Wells College, Aurora, New York

This year's conference is designed to enhance discussions and to offer hands-on participation and learning.

The conference highlights include:

- \* hands-on workshops
- \* an exchange of innovative lake association projects at the Friday night discussion group
- \* presentation of the "Environmental Achievement" and Newsletter awards
- \* a Friday night wine and cheese party
- \* outdoor barbecue

### "Volunteer of the Year" Award

The Federation of Lake Associations is now accepting nominations for the Environmental Achievement Award. This award is designed to publicly recognize individuals, groups, schools, businesses, and municipalities or government agencies that worked on a program to improve the quality of surface water resources in New York State. Individuals will be recognized who are involved in projects that promote community action towards a healthy lake and watershed environment.

Nominations should be sent to the Federation office by June 3rd. Please submit the following information: name of nominee, address and phone number, description of the lake or watershed project/activity (who, what, when, how long, where, and why), and scope and effectiveness of the project. Any background or supporting materials, such as photos, newspaper articles, or other printed materials are optional.

### Newsletter Contest

FOLA's Newsletter Contest is designed to recognize lake associations that make an effort to inform, educate, involved, and entertain their members through a newsletter. Please take a moment to send your latest issue to the Federation, addressed to "Newsletter Contest." The newsletters will be judged on readability, content and interest. All submissions will be displayed at FOLA's June conference, at which time the winners will be announced. Entries must be received by June 3rd.

### Friday Night Open Forum

If your lake association has been involved in a special lake or watershed project, come share your experiences and ideas with other groups at the FOLA Conference Friday Night Open Forum. This forum provides an informal opportunity for groups to network with other associations and with FOLA's Scientific Advisory Board members. Please contact the FOLA office to secure a time (5 to 10 minutes) on the agenda.

## Milfoil Control Experiments Begin in Vermont

In 1993, two Vermont lakes received the first intentional introduction of the aquatic weevil, *Euhrychiopsis lecontei*, ever to occur in the United States. Approximately 5,000 weevils were released at three sites in order to evaluate their potential as a biological control for the nuisance aquatic plant, Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*.) For the weevils to be considered a successful biological control, they will have to significantly reduce the amount of milfoil at the introduction sites. The 1993 weevil introductions are part of a larger, five-year biological control research grant that the Vermont DEC received in 1990 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

It is still too early to tell whether the weevils can successfully control Eurasian watermilfoil through intentional introductions. However, there is some evidence to suggest that naturally occurring weevil populations may have played a role in spontaneous milfoil declines that have been observed in eight milfoil lakes in Vermont.

*reprinted in part from "Out of the Blue"  
fall/winter 1993-1994*

### Our Thanks To Coastal Environmental Services

#### Who Sponsored This Issue of Waterworks

Coastal Environmental Services, Inc. (Coastal) is a multi-discipline lake management consulting firm. Their staff includes limnologists, wetland scientists, fishery biologists and engineers with extensive experience in lake restoration. They have diagnosed lake problems and have formulated and implemented management plans throughout New York for private lake associations, as well as state, county and municipal government bodies. Coastal is engaged in aeration, dredging, stormwater and septic management, fish stocking, aquascaping and nutrient inactivation using alum. Inquiries can be made to Dr. Stephen Souza at (609) 987-0966.



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Waterworks is published four times a year. Individuals who wish to submit articles, calendar items, art work, or photography to Waterworks are welcome to contact the editor, Anne Saltman at 2175 Ten Eyck Avenue, Cazenovia, New York 13035 (315) 655-4760. Points of view expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federation of Lake Associations, nor does any mention of trade names and commercial products constitute endorsements of their use.

Products and Opportunities Available  
From the Federation of Lake Associations

DIET FOR A SMALL LAKE: A NEW YORKER'S GUIDE TO  
LAKE MANAGEMENT:

This 270 page book includes detailed instructions for preparing a lake management plan, complete descriptions of lake and watershed management alternatives, a comprehensive discussion of lake ecology, information about state and local laws relating to water resources, and methods of how to organize a lake community for action. It would serve as a valuable reference to any community interested in the protection and restoration of water resources.....\$22.00 (including p & h)

MANAGING LAKES THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: A video which highlights on-site interviews with homeowners who have implemented successful projects to restore or protect their lakes. Topics include how lake associations are formed, ways to prioritize lake issues, problem resolution, maintaining ties with local government, and educating the lake community. 28 minutes long.....\$15.00 (including p & h)

SPECIAL MAILINGS: Contact the FOLA office if you need a special mailing sent out to Federation members. Following a review by the FOLA Board, we will distribute your educational or promotional material to our members....cost to be determined.

EXTRA COPIES of *Waterworks*: Send us a note if you would like to receive extra copies of the newsletter for your lake association board members and other interested people in your community.....\$1.50

BACK ISSUES of *Waterworks*: A three-ring binder containing all the newsletters printed from 1988 to 1994 is available for \$10.00. Individual articles are available for \$.50 each. Add \$1.50 for postage on these items. An index of articles that have been printed in *Waterworks* since 1985 is available at no charge.

INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE: Contact the Federation office if you need information on water resource videos, water quality monitoring programs, reference publications, resource hot lines, information clearinghouses, watershed modeling computer programs, national water resource newsletters, computer "on-line" information services, consultants, lake and watershed management reports, ordinances, and more. This service is available to FOLA members at no-charge.

*Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.*  
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