WATERWORKS

NYSFOLA

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

January 1997

Annual Conference , May 2-4, 1997

The 14th annual NYSFOLA conference will be held May 2,3 and 4,1997 at White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. This year the conference is welcoming our partners in watershed management; The **County Water Quality Coordinating Committees**. These committees, since their establishment starting in 1990 have been heavily involved in a variety of water quality programs.

The committees structures and membership vary from county to county. In some counties, the committees are formed from the various agencies within the county that are involved in water quality management. These agencies include Department of Health, County Planning, Environmental Management Council, Water and Sewer Departments, Regional Planning Boards, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Soil and Water Conservation Districts and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Along with the Agency representatives, members of the other groups, including River Associations, Lake Associations, Sportsman's Clubs and Town representatives are on these committees. The committees are formed by the individual counties by a variety of authorization and share some level of professional support from one or more agencies. Clearly as these committees have evolved, the diversity of talented and hard working volunteers have increased.

Why are the WQCC's important to Lake Associations? In a word: connections. At the annual meeting of the Water Resources Board a series of workshop discussion groups met to evaluate problems in lake management (in this case a very big lake, Lake Ontario) and one of the top four problems was the lack of sufficient numbers of individuals with a common goal in order to cause changes to be made.

So what do connections, common vision and Lake Associations have to do with each other?

The WQCC are diverse, but unified around the idea that water is an important resource. The WQCC have the same vision that the Lake Associations have, therefore working together, the groups may develop sufficient numbers of individuals to cause changes. The WQCC has both agency personnel, and interested citizen members. A frequent problem for many of the small lakes is the lack of sufficient volunteers living at the lake on a year round basis. This makes staying informed on activities in the lake watershed more difficult. A lake association working with the WQCC will stay informed on changes in the watershed, have a receptive group interested in improved water quality management, and be among individuals that may have further contacts with town or county legislatures.

submitted by Dean Long, SAB

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Letter from the President:

Some of our lakes may be frozen but none are forgotten. The Scientific Advisory Board and Conference Committee have been hard at work on the May event. The CSLAP and other Committees are planning the activities for the coming year.

The Watershed Management Committee is preparing a brochure to introduce the new watershed management program which will start with six lakes and is expected to grow just as the CSLAP has. This is a Federation program, but professionals from DEC will train the Lake Managers.

For many years our focus on lake water quality has been predominately on sediment and nutrient runoff and aquatic vegetation. We tend to overlook the toxic chemical contamination of our ground and surface waters, and why the Department of Health advises that we not consume any fish from some waters, and a limited amount from others. For decades the words "toxic chemicals" like PCB'S and Dioxin have been almost synonymous with cancer. Scientists have found something just as frightening,-maybe more so.

Does your Board of Directors receive "WATERWORKS"??

The January issue of "Sierra Magazine" has a startling report on Toxic Chemicals in fish and predators who eat fish. This includes the human race. Theo Colborn, a researcher for the World Wildlife Fund, and other scientists, have found serious reproductive problems. These disruptions are appearing in the offspring of animals and people. The low levels of the chemicals in water are deceiving because the tissue of fish and animals contains concentrated amounts which are further multiplied as one goes up the food chain.

The magazine article was adapted from "Our Stolen Future" by Theo Colborn, Diane Dumanoski and John Peterson Myers. I cannot do justice to the subject in this format, but I recommend further reading on "Our Future".

Margaret J. Schaefer

Margaret J. Schaefer, President

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Program Works for Water Quality

Skaneateles Lake, the fourth largest of the Finger Lakes, has been a drinking water source for the City of Syracuse since intake pipes were installed in the 1890's. It is **one of six unfiltered water sources in the country** (including the New York City Watershed) that provide drinking water to major metropolitan areas.

Due to regulations from the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986, the City of Syracuse has been working to meet conditions imposed by the NYS Department of Health (NYSDOH) which, if met, allows the city to avoid building a filtration plant. Having met some of the initial conditions, the city was given a three-year filtration waiver in June 1996. Now the city must continue to foster a protection program to maintain the waiver.

The initial component of the comprehensive watershed protection program has been the Skaneateles Lake Watershed Agricultural Program (SLWAP). SLWAP is estimated to have an initial 10-year program cost of $10-17 million versus $40-50 million in building costs for a filtration plant. SLWAP team members work with farmers to develop individualized Whole Farm Plans, which include agricultural best management practices (BMPs) for farmers to follow. BMPs are designed to abate the amount of non-point source pollution entering the lake. The pollutants are, in order of priority set by the NYSDOH— pathogens, sediment, and nutrients.

SLWAP is a voluntary effort for farmers based on incentives and education as opposed to regulation. The program asks farmers to go beyond the normal conventions to reduce the risk of pathogen contamination and pollution from sediment and nutrients in a very short time period- by the year 2001. SLWAP officially began in October 1994, and so far has signed up 44 of approximately 60 farms in the watershed to participate in a whole farm planning program. The number of farms participating account for almost 90 percent or the agricultural acres around the lake.

All the participating farmers have filled out a questionnaire, which enrolls them in the program, as well as worksheets which determine the extent of water quality concerns on their farms. As of this writing, nine whole farm plans have been approved by the farmers' respective Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Of those nine, seven whole farms have been implemented and are in the operational phase, and two are slated for implementation in Spring 1997. Concurrently, the SLWAP team is working to complete 3 more whole farm plans for approval in the coming months. The work being done by the SLWAP team has so far been in accordance with a program timeline dictated by the NYSDOH. The plan for 1997 is to produce an additional 14 "Whole farm plans" and implement 10 plans.

SLWAP has also applied for and received grant monies from the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Environmental Trust Fund to help offset implementation costs normally incurred by the City of Syracuse, the primary program funding source.

For more information, contact:-
Suzanne M. Hopkins, Public Information
Skaneateles Lake Watershed Agri. Program
2571 Rt. 121, Suite 3, LaFayette, NY 13084
Phone 315-677-4630, fax 315-677-4628

Travel the Internet with us!!!
For all the computer buffs it is now possible to contact the NYSFOLA Office by E-Mail. We try to check the mail box every evening for messages or questions that you have. We can be reached at ;-
fola@epix.net or check-out the NYSFOLA homepage at;-
http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/nys_lakes
NALMS can be reached at;- http://www.nalms.org

Canaan Lake Restoration Association-

Canaan Lake was featured in "Waterworks" in 1994. The closing lines were " We're a long way from making any major improvements". The patience and perserverance have paid off, and the lessons we've learned may help your Lake as well.

Canaan Lake is a 26 acre lake on Long Island, and we still have a lot of charm- there are few sidewalks,the dead-end streets keep vehicle speed to a minimum and the Deli serves as a great meeting place.

It's a shallow lake, a trait that causes significant fluctuation in many parameters but one- the weed growth(Milfoil). It's almost impossible to canoe across the lake after mid-July.

Canaan is a victim of non-point pollution, the result of an era of using water bodies as the road run-off destination. Complicating the source issue is that Canaan Lake is in the midst of overlapping governmental jurisdictions and each has its own concerns, issues and requirements. None, however, wanted to lead on the Lake remediation issue.

You think your Association has problems? The answers are never easy! Canaan Lake fishes for solutions.

The Association installed new "weirs" to manage water level, rezoned property, participated in CSLAP,and reviewed the septic systems and conducted a wildlife survey. We also worked to develop name recognition in the community, Homemade Benthic Barrier and Hydroraking were tested, Essay contests were sponsored at the local Elementary school, the Scout troop conducted clean-ups and a drain labeling project, and newsletters were occasionally printed for the residents.

In 1995 we turned to a firm specializing in lake remediation for professional guidance. All of the remediation options were reviewed for appropriateness, cost, implementation issues, etc. Stocking with grass carp was the hands down "winner".

Armed with professional recommendation, we contacted our Local, County and State officials for feedback. We did receive positive feedback and tacit approval from everyone.

A few months later, all we needed were the NYSDEC permits. This we did ourselves ...with the benefit of an afternoon's education in the permit process at the DEC offices here on Long Island.

While waiting for the permits, we developed an "Adopt-a-Fish" program to pay for the stocking. It was a true grassroots endeavor in which the local elementary school played a significant role.

We also began researching grass carp sources. On the list of approved Hatcheries was Northeastern Biologists, Inc. in Dutchess County, NY. It was the nearest to Long Island and the price was within our extremely limited budget. Best yet, the fish came with a one month warranty!

Finally, all of the pieces came together - the permit arrived, there was just enough money to pay for the stocking, and although it was already August, the hatchery and the NYSDEC assured us that with such an unusually cool summer the late stocking date would not pose a problem.

Our task will probably never be over. We need to monitor the weed growth over the next few years, test the water and determine the impact of the stocking. Simultaneously, we need to assure government purchase of the last undeveloped parcels along the lake shore. We also need to begin working on remediating the non-point source pollution that is the cause of the lake's woes.

Lessons learned? Never take "no" for an answer. Always suggest options. Don't hesitate to obtain professional advice. Be reasonable. Do your homework, be knowledgeable. Always follow-up. Always give thanks and "atta boys" whenever and wherever they're due. Be enthusiastic, no matter how frustrated. Above all, don't lose heart.

Carol Dubin, President
Canaan Lake Restoration Association.
516-475-6211 (fax)

"WATERWORKS" would appreciate information on your Lake Association. I plan to have a page set aside each issue for a different Association. Let's make your's next! Forward your write-up to the office by mail, fax, E-mail or pony express, but start now. Pictures can be included.

Thank you, Editor

Ask Dr. Lake

This issue's Dr. Lake is a mixed bag of questions from our readership.

Dr. Lake, what exactly is the difference between the terms "lake", "pond" and "reservoir"?

In simple terms, a lake is large and a pond is small. A lake is a natural waterbody and a reservoir is manmade. Unlike other states, there are no simple legal definitions describing the three terms. New York State Rules and Regulations contain information which classifies all waters as to their best use, such as potable water, contact recreation and fish propagation. Each water that is classified as "the waters of the State" has a unique index number. The "ponded waters" (lakes, ponds and reservoirs) are designated with the letter "P" and a number. For example Dear Lake might be "LH-1-13-45-P345". The "LH" would tell you that Dear Lake is in the Lower Hudson drainage. The next three numbers would allow you to trace Dear Lake's location up the network of tributaries and subtributaries of the Hudson River and the last number would tell you that Dear Lake is ponded water number 345.

Why does New York State use this complicated numbering system?

Since there are many lakes with the same lake (for example Lily Pond or Beaver Lake), the indexing system reduces the possibility of confusing lakes with similar names. Also, sometimes a lake might have a local name which is not the same as its official name.

Official name? Who assigns the official name to lakes ponds and reservoirs?

The federal water resources agency, the United States Geological Survey (USGS), assigns these names and the names of other geographic features as part of its effort to produce topographic maps ("USGS quadrangles") for the entire country.

When you said a lake is big and a pond is small, what did you mean?

As I said, the split is arbitrary. I think of something with a surface area of ten acres or less as being a pond, but some waterbodies that are smaller than this are officially designated as a lake. Ponds tend to be much shallower than lakes and also tend to have relatively constant temperatures from surface to bottom. The split between a lake and reservoir is not so simple either. Some lakes started out natural and were altered when someone built a dam. A good example is Cranberry Lake in St. Lawrence County. The original lake had a much smaller surface area than the present lake. Cranberry Lake became much larger when a dam was built just below its outlet on the Oswegatchie River. Reservoirs usually have shorter hydraulic retention times. The retention time is a measure of theoretically how long it would take the waterbody to completely fill if it were empty. For example a large deep lake like Lake George would have a retention time of seven to ten years. The retention time of a reservoir might only be a couple of months.

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The Littoral Zone—News from Around the State

The 1997 State of the State Address Highlights Bond Act Priorities

Governor George Pataki made his priorities on the environment known. The following is excerpted from his 1997 State of the State Address.

"Today as we roar into a new century filled with opportunity, New York is again poised to lead the nation in clean air and clean water. With the passage of the Environmental Bond Act, we have resources to protect and restore the state's natural treasures and to realize economic advantages that come from sound environmental policy. With the passage of the Environmental Bond Act, we have the resources to protect and restore the state's natural treasures and to realize the economic advantages that come from sound environmental policy."

Among his priorities Pataki identified:

- Cleaning up the Great Lakes, the Finger Lakes, Lake Champlain, Onondaga Lake, the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and New York Harbor, to restore the full recreational and economic benefits they once provided.
- Helping towns like Huntington to upgrade sewage treatment plants to restore the health and beauty of Long Island Sound.
- Ridding the schools in New York City and Buffalo of polluting coal-firing heating systems to protect the health of the state's school children.
- Replacing old diesel buses with clean fuel vehicles in New York City, Westchester and across the state.
- Closing unlined and leaking landfills, such as Fresh Kills on Staten Island to protect water and air quality and fixing closed landfills that continue to pollute like the Rush landfill in Monroe County.
- Preserving open space such as the Long Island Pine Barrens and Albany Pine Bush and creating new state parks like Sterling Forest.
- Cleaning up and transforming abandoned, barren, neglected industrial sites.

Details Released on NYSDEC Budget

The Department of Environmental Conservation budget for the present fiscal year has the following items:

$331.8 Million for State Operations and Aid to Localities, which includes federal grants and special revenues such as the Conservation Fund

$326.3 Million for Capital Projects. This includes $100 million for the Environmental Protection Fund (The EPF includes accounts for Sold Waste ($30.82 million), Parks and Recreation ($22.5 million) and Open Space ($46.68 million)); $32.8 million to continue the State Superfund Program and $137.3 million in federal and $27.5 million in state matching funds for the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, which offers low-interest loans to municipalities for capital improvement projects.

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The Open Space account will fund up to $6 million for the Hudson River Estuary Project and $31.5 million for other land acquisitions under the Open Space plan.

Lake George Group Wins $150,000 Grant

The Lake George Foundation recently received a $150,000 grant from the Helen V. Froehlich Foundation. This is the third grant from the foundation bringing its total contribution to more than $378,000.

The award will allow sediment traps to be installed along roadways bordering the lake. Money will also be used to remedy problems caused by storms spills or system failures allowing timely lake-saving efforts to local communities. Lake George is located in the northeastern Adirondacks in Warren, Washington and Essex counties.

With Bond Act, Projects at Least Have A Chance !! by Ralph DeFelice

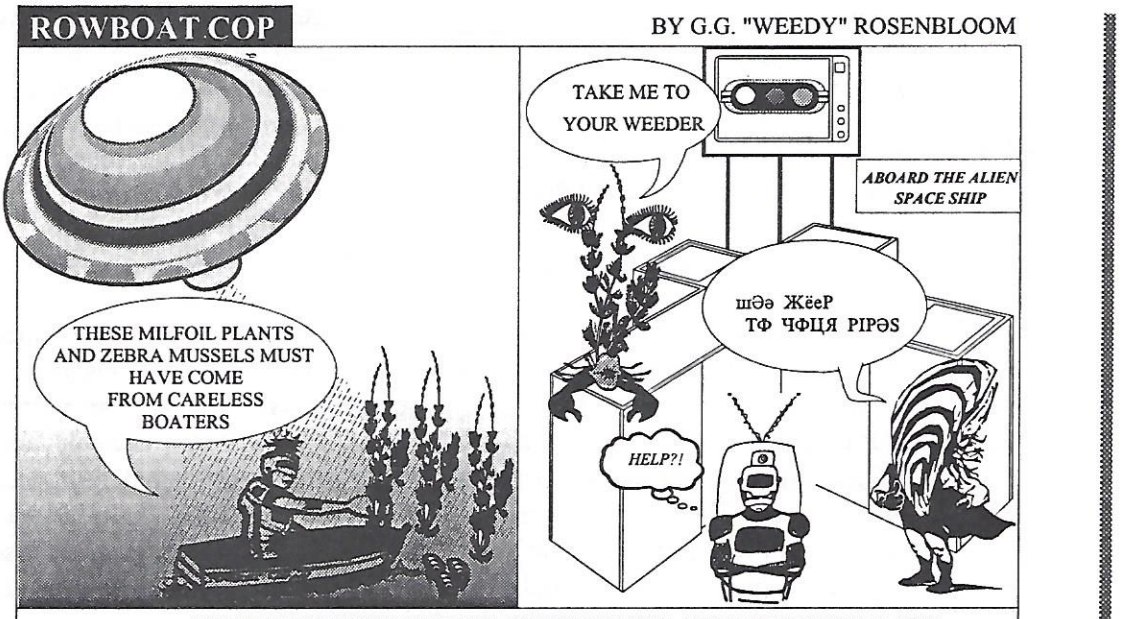
I supported the Environmental Bond Act, knowing that there was no guarantee that any of my priority projects would be addressed. Stream 129 (the dirtiest little stream entering Seneca Lake), Kashong Creek (the dirtiest big stream entering the lake), and the landfill in the Town of Dix (the largest source of toxic chemicals to Catherine Creek) may not be cleaned up as a result of this effort. However, I know that none of these projects will be taken on *without* this infusion of funds.

These projects at least have a chance, as does the proposed Comprehensive Watershed Study. Watersheds do not respect political boundaries.

We must trust Gov. Pataki, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and local officials to establish fair, statewide criteria. Yes, I said trust government. Despite radio advertisements to the contrary, Pataki has taken on many very delicate environmental issues and received acclaim from business, environmentalists and DEC. As Kermit the frog said " It's not easy being green"

This Act gives our legislators the ability to prove that it is not only the " environmental crowd " that thinks cleaning up the Lakes should be a top priority.

DeFelice is President of the Seneca Lake Pure Waters Assoc. and a board member of the New York State Federation of Lake Associations.



ROWBOAT COP IS ABDUCTED BY LAKE WEEDWALKER AND Z-BRUH OF THE PLANET FOSFORUS AND LEARNS ABOUT THE TRUE ORIGINS OF ALIEN INVADERS

Watersheds and Lake Management

by Dean Long , Co-chair Scientific Advisory Board, NYSFOLA

Imagine standing next to a lake looking out over the water to the distant shoreline. Now look at the land immediately adjacent to the lake, and count the number of houses, buildings, docks and boat-houses in a small area. Now look beyond the shoreline area to the first hills above the shoreline and describe those areas as forested grassland, suburban and urban. The land described above makes up the natural resources of the lake watershed.

In the beginning of the imaginary inventory of a lake watershed we merely looked across the water to the other side of the lake. Now lets look at the water. Is water clear, absent discoloration, and the shoreline free of green slime, or dense submerged weeds? Or is the water cloudy, with a noticeable green tinge and submerged plant life abundant? In either case the quality of the water has been determined by the activities in the watershed. If your imaginary lake has clear water and is generally free of submerged weeds, then the watershed is dominated by forest or undeveloped lands, or it is not significantly larger than the lake itself. If the lake has water rich in algae, and dense beds of submerged plant life, then most likely the watershed is developed with many acres of paving, limited natural areas, and/or a very large watershed.

Looking at the water last is the best method of determining the quality of a lake watershed. It is lake watersheds that are managed, not the lakes themselves. In most cases, when we are forced to work on specific water quality problems with the lake, we are trapped into treating a symptom rather than the problem.Over 30 years of successful lake water quality improvement has been founded on the removal of land based pollution sources. Starting in the mid 1960's, the federal government organized a plan to improve water quality by increasing the number of sewage treatment plants. This plan was further advanced by the development of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Clean Water Act of 1972. These two efforts that have driven the water quality improvements seen in many urban lakes and led to the recovery of the purity of many large river systems. The key issue in this phase in lake watershed management was the construction of sewage treatment plants to control land-based nutrients in the form of sewage. This effort was very heavily funded but could not correct all sewage disposal problems, nor could sewage treatment plants treat stormwater. The inability to treat stormwater at sewage treatment plants is due to the vast volume of stormwater created during individual rain storms.

How government treats or regulates water is always changing. It is important to understand that government, both federal and state, operates by managing or regulating components of the environment as directed by elected officials. This management structure tends to result in efforts that are focused on specific problems. These problems tend to be readily identifiable, such as the need to reduce the amount of untreated chemicals or raw sewage entering the water; they are also treatable by requiring industries to prevent, reduce or eliminate chemical discharges or by improving, updating and building new sewage treatment plants. These readily identifiable direct pollution sources have become known as point sources, and to the credit of the 1972 Clean Water Act, most have been significantly abated or eliminated. By 1982 it was recognized that water quality in some water bodies was not improving and that the goals of fishable, swimable water could not be met by the control of point sources.

Clean Water Act of 1972 (ACT) recognized non-point sources as a component of on-going water pollution problems. Non-point pollution generally consists of widespread low level nutrient run-off oriented problems associated with land-based operations such as agriculture or development. The ACT also reserves control of non-point sources as an activity for states and localities in order that government closest to the problem can develop appropriate solutions. The solution to non-point source pollution is frequently best management practices (BMP) which are provided to project sponsors or individuals involved in land oriented projects. The federal government's limited involvement in non-point source pollution fits well within the strong home government rule system in New York State. There are three major issues associated with non-point pollution. First, non-point source problems are big and complex, however they do respond to low technology

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solutions. Second, lake watershed most often involves multiple municipalities. This creates the necessity to embark on co-operative municipal efforts to remediate non-point source pollution and achieve the maximum water quality improvement benefits. The third issue, which causes the greatest impediment to problem solving, is that there is not a single method to implement stormwater controls. Many agencies are involved, and any agency can be the leadership role. The type of solutions available are highly varied but require cooperative effort of all involved agencies.

The above gives a general introduction into the big picture of how all the various levels of government are involved in lake management. As described at the onset, lakes are not pools of water, but are a system of land and water. The most important interaction is the impact of the land and its mix of development on the lake, since at this point in our history we have successfully controlled most point sources of pollution. Implementation of non-point source pollution is already occurring in many lake watersheds, but several steps are necessary to further advance the control of non-point pollution.

1. **Local Zoning** and site plan review updates. It must be recognized that due to the great value of lake-front property that most land in the immediate lake shoreline area is fully developed. Lakefront development has a great potential to impact the water quality. This impact can be moderated by providing buffer space between impervious surfaces and the lake. These buffer spaces need to be natural areas of woods, shrubs, or nonchemically treated lawns. Recent studies indicated that approximately 50-100 ft. of green space between the lake and a well dispersed stormwater run-off discharge is sufficient to protect the lake from significant nutrient enrichment. Provision of the same type of green space buffer zones along stream banks will also reduce pollution loads.

2. **Improve road** maintenance by stabilizing eroding embankments and managing the use of de-icing sand. It is not feasible at this time to abandon the use of road sand salt mixtures during the winter. It is important to reduce the transport of road sand by implementing early spring street sweeping operations. These operations will reduce the volume of siltation that may occur within a lake.

3. **Cooperative efforts.** All municipalities have a role to play in protection of lake water quality and watershed protection. Lakes are a regional economic resource as they provide important recreational opportunities, tourism and many times are a significant real estate tax resource. Municipalities should be informed of the activities of the county water quality strategy committees, and local lake association.

Excellent examples of cooperative efforts for lake management can be found in many areas of New York State. In the Finger Lakes Region the Water Board has had long term efforts to compete in the lake management of aquatic vegetation and for the last 10 years has been coordinating a collection of water quality data. This data has been utilized to develop improved lake watershed in that region. Special planning efforts by local government, state and federal agencies are under way in the Town of Queensbury or Glen Lake.

4. **Implement a stormwater** control ordinance or clarify review responsibility in subdivision ordinance.

5. **Clarify the local** master plan's goals and objectives to include improvement of stormwater management, stream corridor protection, and increase public access to lakes. Lakes are a community resource that require protection by people and all governments living within the watershed. Preserving access opportunities will increase the benefits of a lake protection resources to the greatest number of interested individuals.Also local zoning ordinances should be clearly stated as to their regulatory authority on docks, headwalls, and boathouses.

6. **Establish the lake** watershed as a Critical Environmental Area (CEA) as prescribed in 6NYCRR617.14(g).A lake watershed as a CEA will require that projects in the watershed will be more fully considered during the State Environmental Quality Review Act process. This will provide planning, zoning board or town board with an opportunity to explore impacts on the lake caused by a project. The information collected can provide data on stormwater management, management of lake shoreline buffer space or shoreline setbacks, along with all the normal issues or sewage disposal, and water supply.

Do you have the winning wetland photo??? The best photograph of an American wetland can earn its shooter $500.00, and become the American Wetlands Month '97 poster , Terrene Institute announced today. March 7 is the deadline for submission of either color or black and white photographs to the Terrene Institute, 4 Herbert St., Alexandria, VA 22305. Contact Terrene for an entry form at 703-548-5473. E-mail terrene@gnn.com

Ask Dr. Lake

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New York State seems to have a lot of reservoirs. What are they used for?

New York's reservoirs are used for power generation, flood protection, navigation, water supply and recreation. Some examples are Great Sacandaga Lake (note the inconsistent name), which is used to generate hydroelectric power and also prevents the Hudson River from flooding the City of Albany and the New York City Reservoir system, which supplies the New York City metropolitan area with its drinking water. Most reservoirs are formed by either an earthen or concrete dam.

What is the largest lake, wholly within New York State?

At over 51,000 acres, Oneida Lake is the largest lake in the State. Lakes, Erie, Ontario and Champlain are larger, but these lakes are not entirely within the State.

Who do you think will win the Superbowl this year?

At the time of this writing there are four NFL teams left in the playoffs, representing the states of Wisconsin (Packers), Florida (Jaguars), North Carolina (Cougars) and Massachusetts (Patriots). Based on the total number of lakes in each state, I predict that the Green Bay Packers will win the Superbowl, since Wisconsin has the most lakes (>15,000) of the four states. And given the small number of lakes in California, I doubt that the Los Angeles Lakers will win the NBA title, as much as I would like this to happen. Note: These predictions are provided strictly for their entertainment value.

If you have a question for Dr. Lake submit it to *Waterworks,* 2701 Findley Lake, NY 14736.

Aquatic Nuisance Survey!

Did your copy of **"WATERWORKS"** contain an **Aquatic Nuisance Species Survey**? In cooperation with the University of Connecticut there possibly is a copy of a survey included with your issue. The University is attempting to compile a list of New England Lakes that have nuisance species. Please take a few minutes of your time and complete the survey and forward to the address on the survey or send to the NYSFOLA Office. The information that is reported from everyone will be shared with the University and NYSFOLA. Please use only one form for each problem and feel free to copy as needed.

With watershed management being the theme for all lake associations, data becomes the most important tool in understanding the problems. The watershed of each lake is totally different and the influx of aquatic species and their control is of interest to all. Some of our New York Lakes have used chemical control, some harvesting proceedures and the introduction of Grass Carp is also another method. The final outcome will still demand control of the watershed to stop the influx of nutrients.

This survey will only take a little time so please fill out and send to either location. By sharing our information with others, possibly the Government Agencies will understand our problem and act accordingly.

Questions?

Contact - Nancy Balcom, University of Connecticut, 1084 Shennecossett Rd. Groton, CT, 06340-6097. Phone- 860-405-9109

Available at the office of NYSFOLA!!!

"DIET for a Small Lake"; Joint Publication of NYSFOLA and NYSDEC relative to watershed and lake. Detailed instructions for preparing a Lake Management Plan; complete descriptions of Lake Restoration and Watershed Management Techniques; Comprehensive discussion of Lake Ecology.
Cost:- $10.00, plus $2.00 s&h

"Managing Lakes Through Community Participation"; 25 minute video, Why Associations are formed, how they get started, tackling priority issues, case study, ties with local government and lake community.
Cost:- $15.00, plus $2.00 s&h

"Water Quality Monitoring in Lakes and Tributaries"; video; demonstrates the techniques used for water quality monitoring, based on proceedures used for CSLAP.Useful for starting a monitoring program.
Cost:- $15.00, plus $2.00 s&h

"Watershed Conflict Resolution"; by Lyle Raymond; conflicts are normal, seeking an outcome, Power, perception and values, Strategies, Alliances and Education.
Cost:- FREE, $1.00 requested for mailing

"NYSFOLA 1995 Conference Proceedings": attend the 95 Conference at Cooperstown from your armchair. Cost:- $3.00 includes s&h

Are your dues paid? Services can only be continued with your help. Please stay current!

1997 Membership Dues-

Lake, Watershed and other Associations;

Small Association, 10-74 members	$35.00
Medium Association, 75-149 members	$75.00
Large Association, 150 or more members	$150.00
Park Districts (Town, County etc.)	$200.00
Individual Membership	$20.00
Member of Lake Assn. in good standing	$10.00
Corporate Membership	$200.00
Student	$10.00

Member Information:-

Lake Association_____

Contact Name_____

Address_____

City, State,Zip_____

Telephone_____

Fee$_____

Donation$_____

Enclosed$_____

Lake location (county)_____

Send payment to NYSFOLA office ;
Phone/fax- 1-800-796-fola
E-mail— fola@epix.net

NYSFOLA
2701 Shadyside Rd. PO Box 342
Findley Lake, NY 14736

Calendar of Events!

Third Annual Western New York Stormwater management Conference and Trade Show-
February 13,1997, 8:30 - 4:30 PM Batavia Sheraton
Information- 716-434-4949

The New York State Wetlands Forum, Inc.
"Wetlands '97: Science and Policy"
March 3-4,1997, Rochester, NY
phone/fax 518-456-5170

DEC Seedlings Available for Conservation Plantings
Annual sale of tree and shrub seedlings is underway and will continue through March 31. To order call Saratoga Tree Nursery weekdays 8-5 at 518-587-1120.

New Yorkers donate $1.1 million to fish and wildlife!
Return a Gift to Wildlife will fund nine projects in our state this year. Voluntary contributions on the 1995 state income tax returns is the source of these funds. These programs have improved our knowledge of the state's unrivaled fish and wildlife populations and ecosystems.

Local Boating Laws!

Does your community have a local ordinance for boating? Numerous requests come to the office of NYSFOLA for information on Local Law. If this is available the Office requests a copy to place on file for others to use. Thank You.

NYSFOLA Annual Conference!!!!

May 2-4,1997 will be the annual conference. This year we will be at White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. Program is nearly complete and the next issue of "Waterworks" will contain complete information. Look for this issue around April 1, 1997. Recent conversation with Dean Long, SAB, reveals that the program will contain sessions on Personal Watercraft, Sonar applications, and watershed management. Other sessions are scheduled to form a complete conference for all.

Also at this conference the CSLAP training sessions will be held and if your lake is in the CSLAP program this will be the only chance for required training. This is very important for new lakes to the CSLAP program. **Plan to Attend!!**

Free Maps Available for Select New York State Lakes

A little-known series of publications offered by the NYSDEC Lake Services Section are the four volumes of the *New York State Morphometric Atlases of Selected Lakes.* This rather long-winded title refers not to tales of how Atlas has gone metric, but rather maps and physical information about a number of public lakes throughout the state. Each volume contains bathymetric (bottom contour) maps and statistics about lake area, average and maximum depth, watershed area, water quality classification, sport fish species, and other pertinent lake information for about 75 lakes. Small inserts showing nearby roads or access points are also provided with some lake maps. Individual volumes are available for NYSDEC Regions 1, 2, and 3 (Long Island, NYC, and the Lower Hudson River areas, respectively, all together in one volume), Region 4 (the Capital District area), Region 5 (the eastern Adirondacks) and Region 6 (the western Adirondacks).

The Lake Services Section hopes to issue volumes for the remaining NYSDEC Regions (Region 7- Central NY; Region 8- Finger Lakes; Region 9- Western NY) and provide updated maps for existing volumes in the near future. If you would like to see these other volumes or an update of an existing atlas volume, please pass your suggestions along to your local NYSDEC Regional Office or the NYSFLA office in Findley Lake

These atlases have been a popular item among fishermen and lake association residents. Individual volumes are available at no cost from each of the above mentioned NYSDEC Regional Offices, or from the NYSDEC Lake Services Section at Rm 398, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-3508.