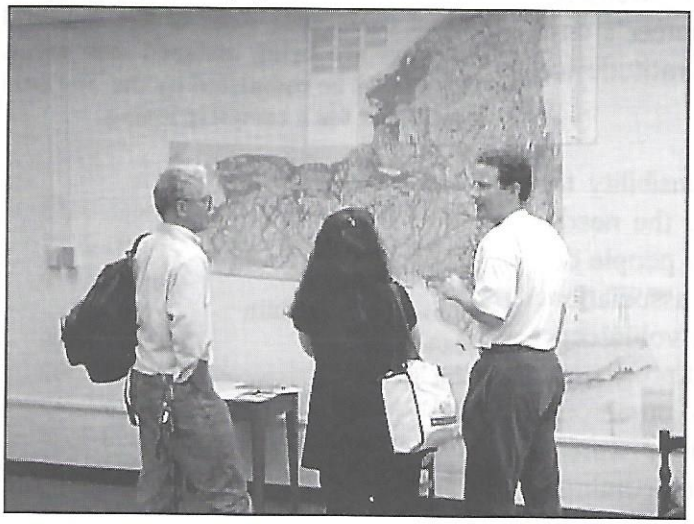
WATERWORKS

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. $1.50 per copy January 2002

2002 Annual Conference

The annual NYSFOLA Conference will convene on May 3, at White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. Last year we had a very successful Friday session about Onsite Wastewater Treatment and this year will be a continuation of the same subject. The morning session is planned to have a speaker from the National Small Flows Clearing and/or from a nearby site that is working with alternative sysytems.



Attendees locate their lake on the map and see where everyone is from!

Friday afternoon will be a continuation of the morning session with a panel discussion . In attendance will be NYSDOH, NYSDEC and others to answer your questions about this important subject.

Friday evening will give everyone a chance to network with your Association and possibly have an answer to your question about your lake's problems.

Saturday will see sessions about Aquatic Plant Identification, Lake Ecology, Stormwater Management, Aquatic plant control, CSLAP training, and a continuation of the Onsite Treatment.

Many exhibitors are planning to be in attendance and will show you the latest in their technology.

Arrangements have been made to have Representative Richard Smith of the Environmental Committee in attendance to speak at either the Saturday luncheon or the evening Banquet. This will depend on his work schedule at the time.

Sunday morning will continue at White Eagle with more sessions planned and convening about noon so that you can enjoy a relaxing spring drive home.

Break time gives everyone a chance to see and talk with the Exhibitors and others.

Remember the goods for the Silent Auction and also bring or send a current copy of your newsletter to be judged.

NYSFOLA's mission is to protect the water resources of New York State by assisting local organizations and individuals through public dialogue, education, information exchange and collaborative efforts.

from the President

Dear Members:

As winter engulfs our New York State Lakes and cabin fever, colds and the flu frustrate our lives, I begin to wonder if spring and summer will ever return. For some the arrival of the garden seed catalog or boating catalog is the harbinger of things to come. Others require such concrete evidence as the first robin or the bloom of early spring flowers.

Another sign of spring for some is renewal of the desire to help others as a volunteer. If you are reading this edition of *WATERWORKS* you are probably already an active volunteer for your lake or watershed. Congratulations!! Service organizations sometimes have problems finding volunteers for such tasks as fireman or emergency response squads. Some organizations require extensive time and training commitments, which strains the volunteer's energy and family responsibilities. We owe our deepest gratitude to all these dedicated folks.

Does the average lake owner have the desire or responsibility to give time and energy as a committed volunteer serving the needs of our lakes? Residents on some lakes simply let a few people do most of the work. They may have one or two lake association meetings each year and even a few social events. A few volunteers may even be involved in CSLAP or other environmental programs. Other lakes may have active monthly meetings, and have numerous committees actively operating within that association or watershed. This structure requires many active volunteers to continue implementing its programs.

Don't overlook the simpler opportunities to help around your lake. Many unsung "volunteers" can be observed collecting small items of litter along the roads during their daily walks. Others may cut grass or brush that obstructs safe entrances to driveways and access roads.

The presence of new cottage owners nearby may give you an opportunity to "volunteer" by just being a good neighbor. Among other things, a new owner from the city may not be aware of the joys and mysteries of wastewater treatment by septic tanks or that these systems need periodic cleaning.

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WATERWORKS-
Please send future articles, comments or editorials to-
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President's letter

from page 2

New neighbors may need some guidance regarding the idiosyncrasies of country well systems and older septic systems. Children new to the lake environment may need a helping hand for fishing or other water-related recreational activities and safety. Both you and a young neighbor may find it rewarding to catch, clean, and cook a fresh fish during an early morning sunrise!

NYSFOLA, in cooperation with NYSDEC, has been involved for many years with another volunteer effort – the CSLAP program. As president of NYSFOLA, I have had several opportunities to attend meetings in other parts of the country and have found that our NYS CSLAP program is nationally recognized as a premier success program for volunteer water sampling. This program, and some required changes, is discussed more fully on page 8 of this edition of *WATERWORKS.*

Most of the credit for the recognition of the CSLAP success belongs to the hundreds of volunteer on NYS lakes. It also belongs to the efforts of NYSDEC personnel such as N.G. Kaul, Jay Bloomfield, and most especially Scott Kishbaugh. At the last annual meeting, NYSFOLA gave Scott our highest award, the Lake-Tear-of-the-Clouds Award, for his continuous efforts to help NYS lakes.

The effort of those involved in the CSLAP program is providing long-term baseline data for many lakes across NYS. These data will eventually become part of a national database on the health and well being of our country's lakes. We often forget, however, that an equally important aspect of the CSLAP program is education. The program trains local teams to take and handle water samples and to accurately report observations. It also seeks to help the non-scientific lake owner understand the importance of such data to the well being and preservation of their lake. Another volunteer opportunity! It means that more than a just few members of a "water quality committee" or similar group must become actively involved and learn how their lake works. Some of each lake owner's time and effort should be as a CLSAP participant, or as part of another committee working to protect the environment of their lake and watershed.

P.S. Just a reminder – because CSLAP is a joint NYSFOLA-NYSDEC effort, Lake Associations must be members of NYSFOLA in order to participate in the program!! Lakes must join by March 1st to be included in the 2002 summer program. Contact Nancy Mueller, NYSFOLA Manager, at P.O. Box 84, Lafayette NY 13084, 1-800-796-3652, or see the NYSFOLA website at www.nysfola.org.

NYSFOLA's new office location

Since the first of the year the duties of the office have been slowly transferring to Nancy Mueller at her home in Lafayette. Our phone number and internet connections will stay the same as before. Nancy's address is just above in the Presidents letter and all communications should be sent to her there. The Treasurer will still be at Findley Lake and any requests of him it will be possible to reach that office at 716-769-7815, both phone and fax. If you have need to email it is available at;- fola@cecomet.net or fola@madbbs.net .

The Lafayette office will be responsible for all the day by day activities and memberships etc. should go there, but any that end up in Findley will be transferred so that the file is always maintained correctly. We realize that this might be confusing at times during this interim period and thanks for your cooperation.

Fertilizers and Pesticides option for lawn and garden

Fertilizers and their Nutrients

Did you know that the nutrients that feed your yard's grass, trees, shrubs and flowers are the same ones that help algae blooms grow in your lake? Excess nutrients and other garden products such as pesticides can run off the land or leach under ground, eventually making their way to lakes, ponds and streams causing water pollution. That's why it's important to *identify* what type of nutrients your lawn and garden needs and to follow *label directions* whenever using lawn and garden products.

The three primary plant nutrients essential for growth are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Fertilizers can be purchased as "single ingredient" fertilizers (such as ammonium nitrate and urea for nitrogen, triple super phosphate for phosphorus and muriate of potash for potassium). "Combination" fertilizers such as 8-8-8 or 25-10-5 contain , all three nutrients. The three numbers indicate the percentage of each nutrient in the fertilizer blend. For example, a 10-6-4 fertilizer contains 10 percent nitrogen, 6 percent available phosphate (which includes phosphorus) and 4 percent soluble potassium potassium.

Fertilizers are available in dry and liquid forms. They also can be classified by their solubility. Soluble fertilizers (liquid and dry formulations) release nutrients rapidly, whereas slow-release and organic fertilizers (typically dry formulations) release nutrients over a period of time.

Plants are not always able to immediately use all of the nutrients available in soluble fertilizers. Some water soluble nutrients may leach below root levels in the ground and be transported into the nearest lake or stream. Slow-release fertilizers, on the other hand, are designed to release nutrients at a rate more in line with plant needs. This means there is less likelihood that nutrients will leach into groundwater and enter your lake.

It's important to test your soil before applying any lawn or garden fertilizers. Test results will tell you what type and how much, if any, nutrients are needed for optimum plant growth. Soil test kits are easy to use, take the guess work out of fertilizing and, in the long run, will save you money.
Soil test kits are available at your local Penn State Extension Office and many lawn and garden centers. Follow the simple directions to collect and send in your soil sample (a nominal fee is charged for the analysis). A soil test will tell you the levels of available phosphorus and potassium in the soil as well as the soil pH (because nitrogen is so soluble, it's not practical to test for it). A fertilizer recommendation, including nitrogen, will be included in
your soil test results. If levels of phosphorus and/or potassium are sufficient, there is no need to apply those nutrients. Remember that grass clippings also contain nutrients your lawn needs to grow. A garbage bag of clippings contains up to 1/4 pound of usable organic nitrogen. Over the growing season, grass clippings can provide up to 50% of the nitrogen needed by your lawn. You can potentially reduce your fertilizer costs by mulching grass clippings back into the lawn.

The rate and timing of fertilizer applications are very important in maintaining a vigorous and healthy turf, as well as keeping the nutrients on your lawn and not in the lake. Apply only the amount specified, and water your lawn immediately after application. Never apply fertilizers if rain is forecast: you can control your sprinkler but not the weather! Use a calibrated spreader to ensure uniform distribution and help prevent over-application.

In general it is better to apply fertilizer in the fall than in the spring. Spring applications may actually harm lawns by promoting more blade growth than root growth. This can lead to shallow root systems that are unable to sustain lawns through a drought or harsh winter. Fall applications, on the other hand, promote deep, healthy root systems and hardy lawns. Apply fertilizer in the fall after the average daily temperature drops to 50 F for a week or so (usually in October). To calculate the average daily temperature, add the daily high temperature to the daily low temperature and divide by two. For example, 61' (daily high) + 370 (daily low) 2 = 49' (average daily temperature).

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Trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetable gardens all require differing amounts of fertilizer nutrients under different circumstances. In fact, many healthy trees and shrubs do not require annual fertilization. Contact your local nursery, Penn State extension office, or county conservation district for recommendations.

Pesticides

Everything applied to your yard has the potential to contaminate ground and surface waters. This is particularly true with homes located close to lakes and streams.

Pesticides, for instance, are chemicals intended to kill or repel pests and include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides.

Pesticides are poisons that, if not used properly, can pose a threat to humans (especially the person applying them) as well as plants, animals and other non-targeted species such as insects and fish. Some pesticide residues can contaminate freshwater ecosystems for generations. As pesticides decompose the breakdown products produced can sometimes be more toxic and affect more organisms than the original pesticide.

Some pesticides can "bio-accumulate." This means the toxic level of the pesticide increases as it is consumed by each link in the food chain. DDT, which the U.S. banned in 1972, is one of the most famous examples of bioaccumulation. In the late 1960s breeding failures were discovered in eagles as a result of eating fish contaminated with DDT. Many of our prized gamefish are considered top predators, making humans who consume contaminated fish at potential risk from bioaccumulation.

Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecological approach to pest management that integrates cultural, genetic, mechanical, biological and chemical control methods. IPM stresses the judicious use of pesticides and promotes understanding the relationships between plants and their pests and using this knowledge to manage insect problems. Under the IPM approach, plants are selected that can naturally defend themselves or other plants. IPM also recognizes that not all bugs are bad and that most plants can tolerate a considerable amount of insect feeding without suffering serious damage. In IPM, chemical control strategies are used only as a last resort or safety net.

Cultural controls work by creating optimal conditions for plants while, at the same time, creating unfavorable conditions for pests.

- Choose genetic, native, disease-resistant plant varieties suited to your conditions to minimize the need for pesticides. Healthy plants are more effective at defending themselves against insects and competition.
- Rotate annual plants in your gardens to disrupt the life cycle of plant-specific pests.
- Clean-up by removing pest-infested plant residues in the fall.
- Plant a wide variety of plant species to reduce potential pest problems.
- Maintain optimal light and water levels for plants (mulch can help maintain soil moisture throughout the growing season and reduce the need for watering). Stress weakens plants' natural resistance.

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Ask Dr. Lake

Dear Dr. Lake:

While some of the really bad chemicals in water, such as arsenic and old lace, have recently received a lot of attention, what about some of the others? Can we expect new water quality standards for these pollutants, such as phosphorus, and how will that affect those of us living on lakes that are easy to be green?

Hugh Trophy, Lake Greensleeves

Dear Hugh,

Although for many years the connection between nutrient over-enrichment and the need for algae control has been as well understood as the relationship between Christmas cookies and sales of stretch pants, it is only in recent years that efforts to develop phosphorus standards have made some headway.

As you may know, the adage "green lawns make green lakes" is really shorthand for saying too much phosphorus means too much algae and too little water transparency and too many people on full lawns standing at the edge of the water, asking each other "Are you gonna swim in that?". And it is this standing around that will ultimately prompt government to impose some limits on how much is too much.

One could attempt to minimize the impacts of nutrients on lakes by controlling the "symptoms" of the problem (poor water clarity, algae blooms), but to some degree, even the most well-meaning property owner, or farmer, or municipality can do little to prevent too much algae or too little clarity from leaving their septic system, farmfield, or sewage treatment plant. While these "response variables" will ultimately figure into this process, the crux of these efforts will be to reduce the loading of "causal variables", such as phosphorus and nitrogen, to lakes and rivers.

In recognition of the overgrowing problem with overgrowth in lakes, the federal government initiated a national nutrient criteria program in 1998 to help meet the needs of the "Clean Water Action Plan" announced by then-Vice President Gore. As part of this national initiative, Regional Technical Assistance Groups (RTAGs), comprised of federal and state government, interstate commissions, academicians and others, have been charged with developing nutrient criteria and standards across the country over the next few years. EPA Region II's RTAG includes representatives from New York State. While the development of water quality standards has long been standardized, this process will be somewhat different.

continued next page

Why is that?

Most chemical water quality standards are developed by identifying how much of a pollutant will cause health problems for humans or wildlife, and setting the standard based on protecting the most sensitive user. But by the time phosphorus causes health problems in man or beast, most lakes will be greener than overcooked broccoli discarded under the dinner table by cookie-loving kids or ex-Presidents. By then, the lake would be rendered unusable by swimmers, those who can't bear to even look, and others who enjoy a clear delineation between land and lake.

So water quality criteria and standards will need to be derived from impacts on recreation or aesthetics, in this case the most (nutrient-) sensitive use of these lakes. This will involve some creative assessments of water quality data.

So how will the standards be developed?

This is still being debated. One method is to assume that a certain percentage of waterbodies suffer from phosphorus bloating, and build the standard from that point. Another method is to identify a group of lakes that clearly have no water quality problems and use them to define a "reference condition" that will serve as a goal for nutrient management. Unfortunately, mixed into all of this is the recognition that some lakes, like those used for drinking water, deserve more protection than those used "only" for boating. Add to this the realization that lakes in more pristine areas (such as the interior Adirondacks) are inherently different, and therefore subject to differing standards, than the typical lakes in long-inhabited parts of the state, and you are left with a fairly complex matrix of water quality conditions, uses, and "natural condition". These use-based and "ecoregional" approaches will inevitably be built into the process, but they will also serve to keep many cooks at the pot.

So what will this mean for my lake?

This is also not yet clear. For lakes that are well above the appropriate phosphorus criteria and exhibit clear use impairments, nutrient loading to these lakes will need to be reduced, most likely through management of septics, treatment plants, roadsides, lawns, farm fields, and other sources of excessive nutrients. Many of these lakes have already been identified as impacted through other state and federal programs, and may already be working to address these water quality problems. For lakes closer to these criteria or for lakes with lesser impacts, the implications are less clear. A strict interpretation of these criteria may result in the need to reduce nutrient loadings to (or reduce algal densities in) lakes that are presently not subject to these management activities. The regional RTAGs will continue working to determine how these criteria will ultimately be applied and implemented- stay tuned for updates through ***Waterworks*** about the status of this important work.

CSLAPpenings

Starting in 2002, the New York Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment (CSLAP) Program will no longer be free to participating members of the NYS Federation of Lake Associations (NYSFOLA). Although we have been able to maintain an adequate funding base to keep CSLAP operating since 1986, there have been a number of recent events which have precipitated the need to begin charging a fee for CSLAP participation. The most significant of these is that the NYS Department of Health (NYSDOH), which has provided analytical services for CSLAP since its inception, can no longer provide these services *gratis* to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), due to staffing shortages and a shift in laboratory priorities triggered by larger human health issues (West Nile virus, AIDS, etc.). The State of New York is also experiencing other budget woes, in part due to the events of September 11th, which are being felt by all agencies and programs. In short, supplemental funds are required to either pay for additional NYSDOH staff, or utilize these funds to provide similar services at another qualified laboratory.

You may have recently received a letter from the NYSDEC outlining some necessary changes planned for the 2002 CSLAP. Perhaps the most significant of these changes involves a new $200.00 annual participation fee to be paid by all CSLAP lake associations to defray analytical costs. **This fee is to be paid to NYSFOLA, along with annual membership dues, prior to the start of the sampling season.**

The letter from NYSDEC was not intended to be a solicitation of funds for NYSFOLA since that would not be permitted by state law. Instead, the letter was intended to convey the details of decisions made by the NYSFOLA Board of Directors regarding future implementation of the program, including the need for participating lake associations to pay for analytical services through NYSFOLA. In hindsight, it is clear that this letter should have come directly from the NYSFOLA Board of Directors to its member lake associations rather than from the NYSDEC.

It should be noted that this payment represents only a small portion of the overall annual cost of CSLAP borne by NYSFOLA and the NYSDEC. These fees will also be used as possible matching funds to apply for other state and federal grants to support the program. Funds will be used for NYSFOLA obligations associated with CSLAP, particularly the analytical services contract between NYSFOLA and the laboratory that will provide these services. It should also mentioned that NYSFOLA will be taking a more active role in the day-to-day operations of CSLAP once again. As you may be aware, Betsy Hohenstein served for many years as the Assistant CSLAP Coordinator for NYSDEC. Betsy has transferred to a new position within the agency, and her vacancy is not likely to be filled within the foreseeable future. I will be assisting Scott Kishbaugh with the program. Specifically, I will be coordinating with the laboratory and keeping the database (membership and CSLAP) up to date.

We believe that the new fee is still substantially lower than costs incurred by lake associations seeking to conduct comparable monitoring on their own. This income will provide for the continuation of at least bi-weekly monitoring <u>on a single site</u> as currently used at each sampled lake for at least the usual suite of water quality indicators.

NYSFOLA and the NYSDEC are working vigilantly to be certain that this laboratory arrangement is fully in place by the start of the 2002 CSLAP. This new arrangement will also include an obligation that the laboratory provide results much faster than has been the case in recent years. This will allow a faster turn-around time for the annual interpretive reports to participating lake associations much earlier than in 2001 and previous years.

Continued next page

CSLAPpennings

In the past, we have only allowed lake associations to continue sampling in CSLAP for five years, to be followed by a five year "dormant" period, with this "5 Year On - 5 Year Off" cycle continuing *ad finitum*. We have now decided to allow any lake association to continue uninterrupted participation in CSLAP for as long as desired, as long both the annual participation fee and NYSFOLA membership dues are paid. We will continue to request that lakes participate in CSLAP and be sampled for at least five years, to build a long-term database for each lake and to minimize the short-term-only use of training and equipment resources.

I have attached a copy of the updated NYSFOLA and CSLAP membership form. For existing CSLAP participants, this form can be used to sign up for participation in the 2002 CSLAP. Starting next spring, sampling kits (bottles, renewed supplies, paperwork, etc.) will be provided to all CSLAP lake associations that have paid their $200 participation fee and their NYSFOLA membership dues to the NYSFOLA office by **March 1st**. Supplies, materials, and other sampling "needs" will NOT be provided until these fees have been paid. We realize that this may be difficult for some lake associations that do not meet until later in the summer, but we hope that all lake associations can utilize the "down time" during the fall, winter, and early spring to determine if they are interested in continuing to participate in CSLAP and to get these payments to NYSFOLA in a timely fashion.

We apologize for the need to change one of the basic tenants and appeals of this program. Please be aware that NYSFOLA and the NYSDEC greatly value your continuing participation in CSLAP, and we will continue to utilize your data and input in evaluating both your lake and the broader regional and statewide issues of concern.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss this matter in greater detail, please don't hesitate to contact me (Nancy Mueller) at 315-677-9987, or Scott Kishbaugh from the NYSDEC at 518-402-8282. Thank you for your participation in previous CSLAP programs, and for your continuing support of the new improved version of CSLAP.

Nancy Mueller, CSLAP Coordinator

Last Issue!!

No, this is not the last issue of "WATERWORKS". Since the winter of 1995 we have enjoyed working with all of you relative to the functions of the office but probably have mostly enjoyed being editor of this great newsletter. The next issue will be produced by Nancy Mueller and we do not know if she will continue this same format or come forth with new and improved ideas. We know she has been working on the April issue already, and if you have items of interest or issues that you wish presented to our members please contact her.

Marty and I have been blessed with the opportunity to have been of service to all of you wonderful, lake conscience folks and we will still be around for years to come. At anytime that we can be of assistance for anything, please feel free to contact us either by email or the old fashioned method invented by Alexander Bell.

Will see all of you at the upcoming conference at White Eagle the first weekend in May.

Fertilizers and Pesticides

from page five

- Proper mowing heights are important for maintaining a healthy lawn. Set your mower to cut at 2 to 2 1/2 inches. Mow often, each time the grass reaches 3 to 4 inches high (it's important not to cut more than 1 /3 of its height in any one cutting). You may be surprised to learn longer lawns are healthier, more drought-resistant and will discourage growth of many common weeds! Collected lawn clippings can be an unwanted source of nitrogen for your yard.

Biological controls take advantage of natural predator/prey or host/parasite relationships to control pest insect populations.

- Limit pesticide use to allow natural enemies to thrive, helping to keep pest populations in check. Beneficial insect predators include ladybird beetles, ground beetles, praying mantises and dragonflies that consume many pests in their lifetime. Parasites, such as the trichogamma wasp, will generally consume one individual insect pest during its own lifetime. There also are pathogens, such as fungi and bacteria, that infect insect pests (but do not pose a threat to humans).

- Entice insect-eating birds and/or bats to your yard by providing suitable habitat such as purple martin houses or bat houses.

Mechanical controls use physical disturbance to remove pests.

- Till or hand-weed instead of using herbicides.

- Remove large insects by hand.

- Use mulch to cut down weed growth, reduce erosion and retain soil moisture.

Chemical controls include natural and synthetic pesticides.

- Use lawn and garden chemicals carefully and sparingly. Pesticides should be considered a last resort after other controls have failed.

- Use pest-specific pesticides whenever possible that is, a pesticide designed to kill **only** the targeted insects, weeds, or plant disease organisms causing the damage.

- Use the least toxic pesticide that will do the job. For example, inorganic insecticides such as some oils and soaps kill pests on contact while posing little threat to the environment. Microbial insecticides (derived from microorganisms) also are less toxic. Keep in mind that botanical pesticides (derived from plants) are not necessarily less toxic than synthetic pesticides. However, they are usually short-lived and break down quickly in the environment. Pesticides with the word "caution" on their label are usually less toxic than those labeled "warning" or "danger," as long as label directions are followed.

Editors note;

This article is reproduced in part from "LAKE NOTES" as published by the Pennsylvania Associations of Conservation Districts, Inc.

Annual Silent Auction

Again this year at our annual conference we will be holding a Silent Auction. Last year as you recall, George Kelley and Emily Martin tried to outbid each other for the stuffed dog (Emily won). Contact your local merchants requesting a donation to NYSFOLA and bring or send the item to our conference with your attendee. The more worthwhile items that are donated, the more fun and interest for everyone.

Available at the office of NYSFOLA!!!

"DIET for a Small Lake"; Joint Publication of NYSFOLA and NYSDEC relative to watersheds and lakes. Detailed instructions for preparing a Lake Management Plan; complete descriptions of Lake Restoration and Watershed Management Techniques; Comprehensive discussion of Lake Ecology.
Cost- $20.00, includes shipping & handling

"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 procedures used for CSLAP. Useful for starting a monitoring program.
Cost:- $15.00, plus $2.00 s & h

"Through the Looking Glass"; A Wisconsin Lakes Partnership publication containing information on nearly all aquatic plants. For information contact the office.

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

2002 Membership Fees- (computed on calendar year)

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@nysfola.org

NYSFOLA
PO Box 84
Lafayette, NY 13084

Calendar of Events

Periodically please check the Calendar on our web site for other important listings.

NALMS: 11th Annual Southeastern Lakes Management Conference; March 18 – 20, 2002 Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Adams Mark Hotel. Contact Barbara Wiggins at 828-254-5644 for more information.

Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs; April 23 – 26, 2002, Congress Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Contact Bob Kirschner 847-835-6837

NYSFOLA Annual Conference; May 3 – 5, 2002 at White Eagle, Hamilton, NY. Contact the office for more info.

NEC-NALMS– New England Chapter annual Conference. May 31 – June 1, Contact Ken Wagner at;-Kwagner@ensr.com or 11 Phelps Way, P.O. Box 506, Willington, CT 06279-0506

Membership Fees

In order for all of us to have information as to our standing in the membership of NYSFOLA we have included a digit on your mailing label. This digit is relative to your standing in our organization. Your membership fees are based on the calendar year and we appreciate that some associations cannot submit fees until mid summer. This is no problem.

If the digit is a "2" you are current for 2002, If by chance the digit is a"7", "8", "9", "0", "1" or some other digit you will know when your organization last paid their fees.

This may not agree with your books and if so please contact the office so that it can be clarified. We have had organizations ask if we would send a bill each year. With a restrictive budget this only adds expense and if it can be avoided it is for the betterment of all our efforts.

We have included a registration form with this newsletter for your use **if needed**. Page eleven always has a form that can be used. The organization thanks you for your continued support.

WATERWORKS

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