

Waterworks

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

February 2021

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Chapter Amendments Underway in NYS Legislature to Randy Preston Road Salt Law

Establishes Adirondack Task Force, Pilot Plan and Test Program to Protect Water Quality

With pressure from Adirondack based environmental groups mounting, Governor Cuomo and the NYS Legislature came to an agreement on the Randy Preston Road Salt Reduction Act on December 2, 2020. The bill was named after former Town of Wilmington Supervisor Randy Preston who died last summer. Preston also served as co-chair of the Adirondack

Road Salt Working Group and advocated for reduced road salt use.

Road salt can create risks to public health and the environment and has been specifically linked to detrimental impacts to lakes, streams and aquatic biota.

The bill was passed in July by the New York State legislature, with bipartisan support, and was intended to address excessive road salt application on state roads in the Adirondack Park while ensuring travelers maintenance for safe passage on these roadways during the winter. However, according to Kevin Chlad, Director of Government Relations with the Adirondack Council, the Governor agreed to sign the legislation only after some back and forth dialogue between the Executive Chamber and the New York State Legislature. As such, negotiated "Chapter Amendments" to the original bill are now underway.

As we go to press, the New York State Senate has passed the agreed upon amendments, and the bill is on its way to the Assembly.

Specifically, there were expressed concerns to further consider health and safety of the traveling public, and associated liability issues. However, the proposed

scope of the law has also been expanded to evaluate the risks associated with salt application not only on state roads but on local roads, driveways, sidewalks and commercial parking lots as well.

The proposed amended law requires the NYS Department of Transportation to work in partnership with the NYS Department of

Environmental Conservation to establish an Adirondack Road Salt Reduction Task Force with 14 members to include:

- The Commissioner of the Department of Transportation, Commissioner of Department of Environmental Conservation, Commissioner of the Department of Health, or their designees
- The Executive Director of the Adirondack Park Agency or their designee

(Continued on page 14)



Photo: [usgs.gov](https://www.usgs.gov)

J.C. Burns

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.

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A Voice for New York Lakes

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All letters to the editor represent the viewpoints of the author and may or may not reflect the opinion of the NYSFOLA membership or Board of Directors.

President's Letter - Tarki Heath

Winter weather has finally arrived! In central NY, the snow is falling, lake ice is building, and the anglers are back. Along with the beauty of winter, we also face icy roads and road salt. The ecological threats from road salt to freshwater lakes are well known, and the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program includes testing for chloride. That data continues to be evaluated. Unfortunately, adequate alternatives are not clear, so it is good news for the Adirondacks that the Randy Preston Road Salt Reduction Act has been signed into law and information on that bill is a highlight of this issue. Our director, Nancy Mueller, continues to keep us updated on NYS legislation and regional actions that address our watersheds. This newsletter is one important tool for us to connect members with these issues, especially during these challenging days. Communications through our website and Facebook page also provide effective means to disseminate information and I encourage you to check out both platforms.

The pandemic continues to keep most of us working at home, and while we look forward to face-to-face meetings and conferences returning, our 2021 NYSFOLA Conference "Freshwater Ecosystems: Learning to Co-exist" will be virtual. The conference will be hosted by Syracuse University's Environmental Finance Center. SU-EFC, has the mission to facilitate "the development of sustainable and resilient communities throughout US EPA Region 2 and internationally." Their office was instrumental in providing the technical assistance we needed for our spring and summer webinars, and we are fortunate to have their assistance once again for this conference. The dates are April 29th and 30th. Be sure to post the dates on your calendars now and look for more information on our website and our Facebook page.

2021 also ushered in a change for our

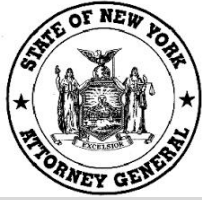
board. Richard Henderson, a valued member and past president and has resigned. As we wish Richard all the best in his new endeavors and thank him for his service to NYSFOLA over the years, we also welcome back John Jablonski from the Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy. John had been a member in the past, and his representation for western NY is important. With virtual board meetings, our hope is that full state representation will be easier for all our board members.

Another longtime NYSFOLA Board member, Terri Mayhew, has announced a milestone in her life. Terri is retiring from her position with Cornell Cooperative Extension of Columbia and Greene Counties. Terri was instrumental in developing the promotion of "Diet for a Small Lake", and conducts the Silent Auction and the Newsletter Contest each year for our conferences. She has been an active member of our board bringing creative ideas to the table for years. She has graciously agreed to stay with our board for the near future.

We are also pleased that Terry Gronwall, from Honeoye Lake, will be bringing his professional expertise to our Finance Committee. Terry is a longtime NYSFOLA member, and a well-known figure at our conferences.

NYSFOLA membership continues to grow. We do love hearing from our members, whether it's a suggestion, commendation, or critique and hope that you continue to let us know your needs as we work to be a voice for our lakes in New York.





Office of the New York State Attorney General

Charities Bureau

Gives Guidance for Conduction Virtual Meetings of Members of New York Not-for-Profit Corporations

Many lake associations have faced difficult challenges to their operations during the COVID –19 pandemic. One of the larger issues has been how to convene membership meetings while adhering to social distancing requirements. To help nonprofits communicate, the Charities Bureau has issued guidance to assist organizations comply with Article 6 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law (N-PCL), particularly §603(b) which requires an annual membership meeting for the election of directors and other business. On April 17, 2020, Executive Order 202.18 was issued to permit annual meetings of members to be held remotely or by electronic means - at least through the end of the state of emergency.

The following is a summary of the document which can be found in its entirety at:

<https://www.charitiesnys.com/pdfs/guidance-electronicmeetings.pdf>

Can You Meet Virtually?

N-PCL § 708(c) explicitly permits boards of not-for-profit corporations to conduct board meetings virtually, unless such action is prohibited by their certificate of incorporation or by-laws. If such a prohibition is contained in the by-laws, it may be amended by the board's unanimous written consent, as permitted under N-PCL §708. However, if the by-law provision is only amendable by the members under N-PCL §602, the proposed amendment must be submitted to the membership for approval before it can take effect. If such a prohibition is contained in the certificate of incorporation, the organization must file an amended certificate with the Department of State, pursuant to N-PCL §803.

Before the Meeting

- Identify an accessible platform for meeting and provide information about it to all members in advance of the meeting.
- Give members the option to dial-in if they do not have

the technology that permits access to a video conference

- Confirm the names of members and those entitled to vote
- Provide information required by the by-laws concerning candidates for director and officer positions
- Make sure you have appropriate contact information for all members
- Prepare and disseminate, before the meeting, notice of the date and time of the meeting, the electronic form of the meeting, instructions on how to log on/call-in and, where required, the agenda, including the issues upon which a vote will take place.
- Test the system being used to make sure it is in working order.
- Determine the method for taking attendance.
- Determine the method for counting votes.
- Arrange to take and maintain minutes of the meeting.
- Appoint someone to manage the meeting to make sure that the meeting adheres to the agenda and allows an opportunity for attendees to participate.
- Appoint someone to help people who are having trouble joining the meeting. A separate phone number should be disseminated to allow reporting and resolving problems in real-time.
- A record should be maintained of calls or complaints about logging-in.

During the Meeting

- Confirm membership and record of attendance
- Determine if quorum requirements are met. Note, organizations should review their Certificates of Incorporation

ration. By-laws, and N-PCL §§ 608 and 615 to determine the number of members needed to reach a quorum.

- Ensure that participants can hear (and, if applicable, see) the proceedings and communicate to the full group in real-time, via a text based “comment” function or otherwise.
- Set time limits for presentations and discussions.
- Give members the opportunity to communicate, consistent with the organization’s by-laws.
- Consider challenges to nominations, voting eligibility and requirements, consistent with the organization’s by-laws.
- Count votes.
- Contemporaneously maintain a record of votes.
- Contemporaneously record minutes.
- Where directors take action during the meeting, assure (unless a vote is unanimous) that the minutes reflect the views of the individual directors.
- Where directors hold a portion of the meeting in executive session, the record should reflect the basis for the executive session, the start and end times of the executive session, the attendees at the executive session, decisions made during the executive session and a record of the vote.

After the meeting

- Circulate draft minutes.
- Give member-attendees the opportunity to make suggested corrections or additions to the minutes.
- Circulate final minutes.
- Obtain member approval of minutes at the next meeting if that is standard practice for the organization.

Additional Considerations

Some sections of the N-PCL require the votes of members to approve significant transactions by nonprofits, such as sales of property, mergers, dissolution, and amendments of certificates. Additional protections may be required when conducting such votes, such as distribution of detailed documentation and discussion of issues involved. Additionally, some board of directors must be elected by the mem-

bers. Board of Directors should make sure that all members have all the necessary information and an opportunity to ask questions, so they may make informed decisions when voting on such matters.

Other Guidance from the Charities Bureau

We encourage our members who are incorporated as not-for-profit organizations to review these other guidance documents available at www.charitiesnys.com.

- * *A Guide to Sales and Other Disposition of Assets by Not-for-Profit Corporations*
- * *Doing Well While Doing Good*
- * *Conflicts of Interest Policies Under the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law*
- * *Disclosure Requirement for Solicitation of Contributions*
- * *Dissolution of Not-for-Profit Corporations With Assets*
- * *Dissolution of Not-for-Profit Corporations Without Assets*
- * *Forming and Changing a Not-For-Profit Corporation*
- * *Guidance on Appraisals of Property for Not-for-Profit and Religious Corporations Seeking Approval of Property Transactions by the Attorney General or the Court*
- * *Guidance for Conducting Virtual Meetings of Members of New York Not-for-Profit Corporations*
- * *Guidance For Charities on Management of Endowment Funds*
- * *Guidance for Tax-Exempt Organizations on Political Activity and Lobbying*
- * *Hiring a Professional Fundraiser*
- * *Internal Controls and Financial Accountability for Not-for-Profit Boards*
- * *Right From the Start - Responsibilities of Directors of Not-for-Profit Corporations*
- * *Schedule B to IRS 990 – Guidance on Filing Requirement*
- * *Tips on Charitable Giving*
- * *Whistleblower Policies Under the Nonprofit Revitalization Act of 2013*

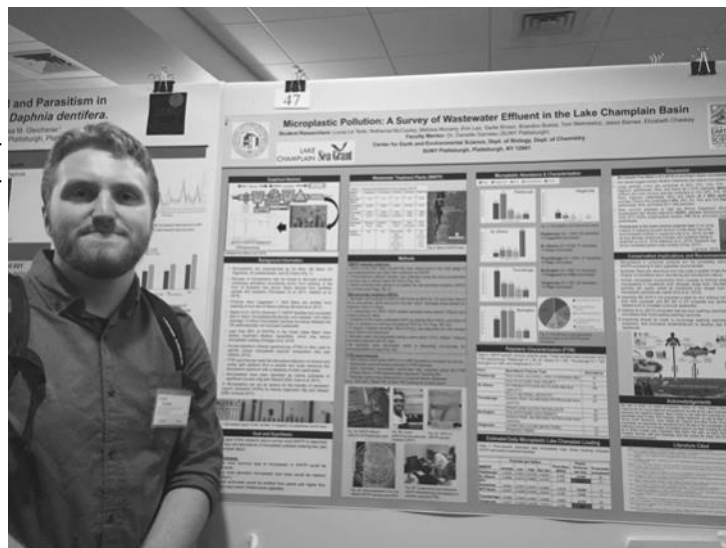
SUNY Oneonta Lake Management Program

NYSFOLA Will Support Work on the Caroga Lakes

Each year, NYSFOLA provides financial support to assist a member lake association fund a graduate student in the SUNY Oneonta Graduate Program in Lake Management. We utilize a numeric scoring system to make the lake selection from those that have requested to participate in the program. The NYSFOLA Board of Directors considers the number of years the lake association has been a member of our organization, participation in the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP), geographic distribution, and other factors. We contribute \$2500/year to the College of Oneonta Foundation for up to two years.

Our most recent collaboration is a project that will be on two connected lakes - East and West Caroga Lakes in Fulton County.

Graduate student Lucas Le Tarte (right) will be studying those systems as part of his graduate studies. Lucas grew up in Rotterdam, NY, about an hour southeast of the lakes. He received an Associates degree in Liberal Arts and Science at Hudson Valley Community College, where he fell in love with the field of ecology and environmental science. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Ecology from SUNY Plattsburgh in 2019. It was during his time at



Plattsburgh that he experienced the fields of aquatic ecology and limnology. Lucas states that the field of lake management seemed like an obvious career choice and that he has chosen to further his studies in order to “help protect aquatic ecosystems” and “allow others to experience them to the fullest potential.” He was drawn to East Caroga lake because “it feels like the type of lake that I want to live on one day.”

2021 NYSFOLA Annual Conference to Go Virtual

April 29 - 30, 2021 online

Freshwater Ecosystems: Learning to Coexist



Hosted by the Syracuse University Environmental Finance Center

Registration and other information coming soon!

2021 Lake Steward Awards

Now Accepting Nominations



2020 Glenwood Lake Association Lake Steward Award Winner

Has someone gone above and beyond the call of duty for your lake association?

Nominate them for a 2021 Lake Steward Award!

Each year, NYSFOLA pays tribute to outstanding individuals who dedicate their time and energy to benefit their lake association. You know who they are. They're the people who attend nearly every meeting and serve on multiple committees. They find grant money and spend decades serving as CSLAP volunteers. They are the people that are so hard to replace, and your association doesn't know what will happen when they retire from service. Let them know how much they're appreciated.

To enter - by March 31, 2021

Send us a brief summary of their contributions to your lake association via mail or email to:

Lake Steward Award
NYSFOLA
PO Box 84 LaFayette, NY 13084
folan@nysfolan.org

The awards will be presented "virtually" at the annual conference and mailed to the recipient. Most of last year's recipients also received a socially distanced, in person presentation by their respective lake associations.

2021 Newsletter Awards

Does your lake association have a newsletter worthy of our attention? Enter it in the annual NYSFOLA newsletter contest. This year, we will have separate categories for both print and digital editions.

Entries will be judged on overall appearance including: use of color; use of photographs and graphics, publication information; President's message; committee reports; feature articles; and the presence of a masthead, mission statement, table of contents, lists of offices, and a calendar of events. In the event of a tie, extra points will be awarded if: NYSFOLA is on your mailing list and/or you include articles about NYSFOLA, the annual conference, or your participation in CSLAP.

To enter - by March 31, 2021

Print category: Mail 5 hardcopies (one for each judge) of your best 2020 or 2021 issue to:

NYSFOLA PO Box 84 LaFayette, NY 13084

Digital Category: Email your best 2020 or 2021 newsletter to Nancy Mueller at folan@nysfolan.org.

Questions? Call or email the NYSFOLA office.

(800)796-3652 or folan@nysfolan.org

NYS Aquatic Invasive Transport Law Renewal in May

Let Us Hear From You!

As we reported in our October 2020 issue. The NY Invasive Species Transport Law extended last May for an additional one year period. That means, that another renewal will be coming up in just a few months. The voice of our organization is important, and we need to hear from you.

Won't you please take the time to complete a very brief survey (two minutes or less) on the issue?

You can find the electronic version here:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1dXP68pPWUk1xYmAjLjX7a6O1yM1HYhbsi2DM0T3Vupk/edit?usp=sharing>

We know the URL is pretty long so we will be putting it up on our website. You can also email Nancy Mueller at fo-la@nysfola.org if you want her to send you the link directly. A link can also be found on the home page of the NYSFOLA website: www.nyfola.org.

Or - mail or email this page with your responses to fo-la@nysfola.org or PO Box 84 LaFayette, NY 13084.

Lake Name _____

County _____

1. Does your lake association fund watercraft stewards?

YES NO

2. If yes, approximately how much has your lake association spent in the last 3 years (not including state grant funding)?

3. Do you have mandatory watercraft inspections on your lake?

YES NO

4. If your program has a voluntary compliance program, approximately what percentage of people refuse inspection? (circle correct response)

- 0-5%
- 5-10%

- 10-15%
- 15-20%
- 20-25%
- 25-50%
- 50-75%
- >75%

4. Do you think watercraft inspections should be mandatory in New York State? YES NO

5. Is voluntary compliance satisfactory? YES NO

6. Do you think there should be better enforcement tools for non-compliance? YES NO

5. Does your lake association pay for aquatic invasive species management? (Note: This does not include management of algal blooms.) YES NO

6. If yes, approximately how much has your lake association spent on these activities in the last 3 years (not including state grant funding)?

7. Which species have been targeted?

(circle all that apply)

- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Curly-leaf pondweed
- Hydrilla
- Starry stonewort
- Water chestnut
- Brittle naiad
- Zebra mussels
- Asian clams
- Other(s) _____

Additional Comments (use additional sheets as necessary):

Thank you!

Lake Observations by Citizen Scientists and Satellites NY Lakes Needed



What is this project?

LOCSS is a NASA-funded project which combines citizen science with satellite data to understand how the volume of water in lakes is changing over time.

The project is a partnership between the University of North Carolina, University of Washington, and Tennessee Technological University working with local partners to study lakes. By the end of 2021, LOCSS will be studying more than 100 lakes in the United States, Europe, and Asia.

Why is it important?

There are hundreds of thousands of natural lakes in the world, but probably only a few thousand of those are moni-

tored. This project presents an opportunity to harness the power of volunteers and satellites to gather data that a single research team would be unable to obtain. In particular, we want to know whether the lakes are all changing together on a regional scale — so if the water volume in one lake goes up, the volume in another lake goes up — or are they being controlled

by more local factors. NYSFOLA has been asked to help!

How does it work?

The LOCSS team provides a lake gauge, which is similar to a ruler, which can be installed in a lake along with a sign inviting people to participate. A citizen scientist or passerby can read the level of the water against the gauge

and report it by text message to a phone number posted on the sign. That measurement is then added to the LOCSS database and displayed publicly on the project website, www.locss.org.

The LOCSS team then pairs those lake height measurements with lake surface area measurements calculated using satellite imagery to determine if the volume of water in the lake is changing..

How can I get involved?

In 2021, we hope to begin studying lakes in New York, and we are looking for local partners and citizen scientists. If you are interested in becoming a volunteer citizen scientist, or are a lake manager and would like more information, please contact Grant Parkins at parkins@unc.edu.

In 2021, the satellite will be passing over the central NY area, with one “blind spot” area. Lakes in (Eastern) Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Madison, (Western) Onondaga (including Otisco and Skaneateles Lakes), and (Eastern) Wayne Counties would be particularly useful for the upcoming season. However, anyone interested in helping out can contact the NYSFOLA office for more information. (Contact the NYSFOLA office for a map of the satellite path.)

LOCSS will provide the gauge. Due to COVID, they cannot install the gauge themselves but will provide directions.





Back by Popular Demand!

Ask Dr. Lake

Dear Dr. Lake,

I accidentally dropped my favorite salt shaker into the lake. I had recently filled it with salt! Should I be worried?

Celine Waters, Potato Lake

Dear Celine,

Thanks for your letter! It is not clear from your letter whether you are concerned for your saltshaker or for the lake. I will assume you are concerned for both; and understandably so!

First, I will address your concern for the salt shaker itself. I am reasonably confident your salt shaker survived the incident. The difficulty in retrieving it is directly related to the depth of water it was dropped into and the composition of the sediment. Without knowing either, I cannot provide a more detailed answer. The salt it contained may be a different story.

Your concern for the lake is justified. Science has taught us quite a bit about how increased salt concentrations can impact a lake. Increased salt concentrations can alter the physical, chemical, and biological processes that occur within a lake. Salty water accumulates at the bottom of the lake because it is denser than freshwater. In lakes that stratify, this can cause the lake to form a deep salty layer that resists mixing. This can lead to the loss of oxygen within this layer and the release of phosphorus into the water column. Thus, salt can exacerbate existing nutrient issues and associated problems (algal blooms, excessive plant growth, and fish kills).

In addition to these indirect impacts increased salt concentrations can have on the biological community, it can also have a direct impact on the biota within the lake. It can reduce the growth and reproduction of algae, zooplankton, macroinvertebrates, amphibians, and fish. These changes can lead to the loss of sensitive species and reduce the overall diversity of plants and animals in the lake.

Over the past few decades, salt concentrations have been increasing in freshwater lakes, rivers, and wetlands around the world. Salt naturally exists at low concentrations in

freshwater lakes, though often in different forms than traditional table salt. Weathering of soil and rocks are natural processes that can increase the salt concentration of a lake. However, salt concentrations are increasing at a rate far greater than can be explained by these natural processes. Human interactions in watersheds have been identified as major sources of salt to lakes. Activities such as application of road de-icing salt, agricultural practices, mining, and clearing vegetation can all lead to increased salt concentrations in freshwater systems. As far as I know, the dropping of saltshakers is not (currently) identified as a major source of salt to our global freshwater systems. However, once salt gets into the lake there is not a simple way to remove it from the system. So, prevention is key!

The New York State legislature recently passed the “Randy Preston Road Salt Reduction Act” which creates a task force and a pilot program that aims to implement salt reduction tactics that will keep salt out of our lakes and maintain safe winter driving conditions in the Adirondacks. As a homeowner, you can also make a difference by reducing the amount of de-icing salt used on your driveway and walkways. You can also advocate for road salt reduction measures in your local government.

So, the answer to your question is yes - and no. The salinization of our freshwater lakes is a concerning global trend that impacts the lake ecosystem at many levels. Any salt added to the lake has a hard time leaving; however, the amount in your saltshaker is miniscule compared to other sources. That being said, I would not encourage you to make a habit of dropping saltshakers into the lake.

Sincerely (and without salt),

Dr. Lake

CSLAPpenings



Here at NYSFOLA, we're still going through many of the comments and questions we received as part of the 2020 CSLAP Survey. Here are some answers to the most frequently asked questions:

Are the waiver forms really necessary?

Thanks to our volunteers, we have run the program safely for over 30 years. However, the waiver forms are a legal necessity in a litigious world. Neither NYSFOLA nor NYSDEC staff are able to supervise what our volunteers do in the field. While we know that most of you are very careful, we have some stories that we can (and sometimes do) share to emphasize the need for the waivers.

The waiver forms undergo periodic legal reviews, most recently in 2019. We understand that the need for original signatures makes things difficult, especially for Nancy, and have asked for another review of this requirement for the 2022 season.

Can we sample for bacteria as part of CSLAP?

It is generally recommended that bacterial samples be analyzed within 24 hours of collection. The "clock" starts as soon as the sample is collected and continues until the analysis is completed at the laboratory. Bacterial samples must also be kept cold, but not frozen, so it's best to deliver these samples right to the lab after collection to ensure sample integrity. Primarily because of the holding time constraints, bacteria samples are not part of CSLAP. We recommend that lake associations work with a laboratory within a reasonable driving distance of the lake.

How do we find out the results of our harmful algal bloom sampling?

In June of 2019, New York State launched a new online HABs map and reporting system for the public. Dubbed "NYHABS," the reporting system features an interactive map that is updated daily with reports of HABs, as well as a new public reporting form. The NYHABS reporting system <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/83310.html> allows both the public and trained algal bloom samplers (CSLAP volunteers) to send reports of HABs to DEC electronically via a simple, user- and mobile phone-friendly form.

CSLAP volunteers are able to link directly to the NYHABS system at www.cslapdata.org where much of the information about the lake will already be filled in. After reports are evaluated by DEC and DOH, they are posted to the web page. If you submit a HABs sample, check the NYHABS website.

Can we get reports earlier?

CSLAP data is subject to extensive QA/QC (Quality Assurance/Quality Control) review. Unlike some other sampling programs, the review is not limited to individual samples.



Instead, the entire data set for the season is also reviewed at the end of the year. Results are compared to historical data, and some samples may even be rerun. The staff at Upstate Freshwater Institute completes this process after all of the samples have been analyzed. Since samples are still

being received through the end of September, DEC and NYSFOLA usually receive the final data set in November or December. After the data is received, DEC CSLAP Coordinator Stephanie June starts reviewing the data and generating reports (while also doing her other job related duties). With nearly 160 lakes in the program, it simply takes time.

CSLAP volunteers can always compare their current year field data (Secchi, temperature, etc.) to historical records by choosing “View In-Season Reports” at www.cslapdata.org.

As always, if you have questions about your lake’s water quality during the season, we are happy to answer them.

Nancy Mueller - fola@nysfola.org

Stephanie June - stephanie.june@dec.ny.gov

How do we know what the aquatic plants are in our lake?

We always encourage CSLAP volunteers to do aquatic plant surveys - or to recruit other lake association members to do so. Directions are on our website: <https://nysfola.org/cslap-aquatic-plant-survey/>. You can also submit plant samples for identification. Keep them cool, but not in a bag of water, wrap them in a moist (but not wet) paper towel and ship them with your samples. Also, don’t forget to contact your local Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM) <https://nysfola.org/prisms/>. They frequently conduct sampling during the field season and may be able to provide you with assistance.

How do we find out what’s happening at other lakes?

We use the CSLAP field data, lake association newsletters, regional meetings (in person or virtual), phone calls and

Curly Leaf Pondweed found by CSLAP volunteers on Guilford Lake in 2020 -
Photo by Tommy Shedd



emails to try to keep track of lake association happenings around the state. We’re working on finding better ways to share that information. In the meantime, contact us! We’ll be happy to answer your questions or put you in touch with other lake associations.

What happens if my kemmerer or filtration apparatus isn’t working or I need some supplies? Contact Nancy Mueller directly at fola@nysfola.org (800)796-3652 or put a separate note on top of the cooler. Please don’t write it on the field data sheets. That might not get seen until it’s too late for the next round.

How can we get copies of our old reports or those of our neighboring lakes for comparison?

All of the reports are on the NYSFOLA website at <https://nysfola.org/cslap-report-search/>.

You can type in the name of any lake using the search feature to find them.

Website Provides AIS Toolkit for Local Governments

Thank you to NYSDEC Lake Champlain Basin Coordinator Erin Vennie-Vollrath, formerly with the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program, for sending us a link to an interesting new website. The *Local Government Aquatic Invasive Species Toolkit* website <https://www.localgovais.com/> provides a regulatory framework for aquatic invasive species (AIS) regulations, highlights high risk species, and gives examples of local efforts to combat invasive species. The fight to eradicate hydrilla from Cayuga Lake is highlighted.

Hydrilla photo by Jon Reis for NYSFOLA.



NYSFOLA Board News

NYSFOLA recently learned of the passing of **Mary Arthur Beebe**, who served as the Executive Director of the Lake George Association for 27 years. Mary Arthur was instrumental in the formation of our organization in June of 1983. Under her leadership, the Lake George Association hosted the first statewide conference of lake associations at Dunham's Bay Resort in Lake George. Over 130 lake associations from across the state were in attendance at what has since become an annual NYSFOLA event, and it was there that NYSFOLA was created. Mary Arthur served on our Board of Directors and was an advocate for lakes across the state.

Richard Henderson from Black Lake has resigned from the NYSFOLA Board for personal reasons. Rich served as President of NYSFOLA from 2016-2018 and was an active member of several committees. We wish him all the best as he pursues other interests.

John Jablonski from the Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy will be rejoining the board, to fill the vacancy, after a brief hiatus. John's experience with land conserva-

tion for water quality is an asset to our board. We are pleased to have him back again to represent the western side of the state.

And finally, we wish Board member Theresa (Terri) Mayhew a happy retirement from Cornell Cooperative Extension in Columbia and Greene Counties. Among her many accomplishments, Terri helped to create the Columbia Greene Lakes Coalition and served as its coordinator for over 20 years.

Read more about Terri's many accomplishments at: <http://cccolumbiagreene.org/about-us/cce-columbia-and-greene-counties-news/thank-you-theresa-mayhew>. Terri will continue to serve NYSFOLA where she has provided thoughtful insight at Board meetings, coordinated the Silent Auction and the annual Newsletter Contest and served on several committees.



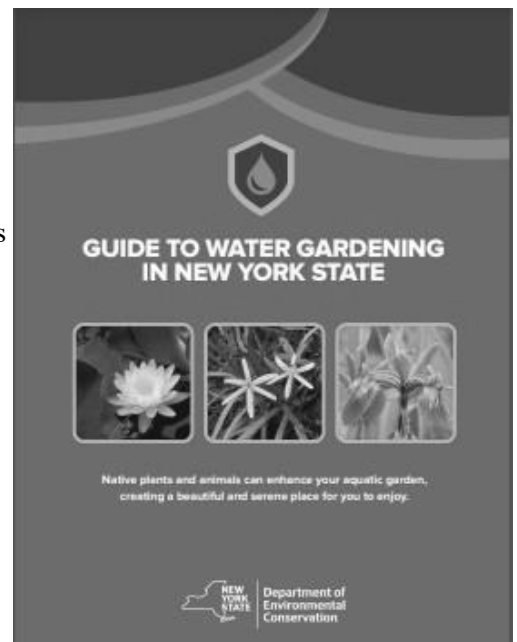
DEC Water Gardening With Native Plants Booklet

Water gardens are increasingly popular and attractive features in home landscaping, but they can also be a source of aquatic invasive species.

DEC has produced an informative booklet designed to help gardeners choose plants that won't impact our waterways. The "Guide to Water Gardening in New York State" can be found at https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/waterguide.pdf and has 15 pages including full-color photos of native plants and animals that can be used to create a "lake-friendly" water garden.

Recommended species are separated into groups (floating, submerged, shallow water, and bog). There are two recommended fish species (golden shiner and fathead minnow). DEC also provides photographs of invasive "look alike" species and notes those that are prohibited or regulated for use in New York.

You can also find more plants that are native to your area at the New York Flora Atlas: www.newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu.



Thank you to our 2020 Give a Gift to NY Lakes Donors

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- Ten other members to be appointed by the governor which must include a representative of local government within the Adirondack Park and individuals with other technical expertise.

The task force is charged with conducting a comprehensive review of road salt contamination within the Adirondack Park. They are also charged with reviewing and assessing state, local, and commercial management practices on roadways, parking lots, driveways, and sidewalks. The review must balance scientific evidence with public safety.

By December 1, 2021 (originally September), the task force must submit a report of their findings. They are also asked to make recommendations on best management practices that include consideration of estimated environmental, implementation and liability costs. The task force is also asked to propose recommendations for training and education, record keeping, improved management practices, water quality monitoring, and other data collection.

The bill also authorizes a pilot program that would incorporate the recommendations of the task force providing that public health and safety is not jeopardized.

The complete text of the amended legislation can be found here: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2021/a990>

Adirondack Road Salt Facts -

From the Adirondack Watershed Institute (AWI) at Paul Smiths College

- About 160,000 metric tons is applied to roads in the Adirondack Park annually.
- AWI research indicates that lakes in watersheds with paved roads have median sodium (Na) concentration that are four times greater than those in watersheds without paved roads.
- The estimated annual watershed release of calcium, magnesium, and sodium was 31% greater in areas with paved roads compared to those without paved roads.
- Of 500 Adirondack region wells tested, 64% of these downhill from state roads were found to have sodium levels exceeding the federally recommended health limit.

Learn more about this research at: <https://www.adkwatershed.org/https%3A/www.adkwatershed.org/research/road-salt-research>

Will New York City Watersheds Be Targeted Next For Salt Reduction?

A bill very similar to the Randy Preston Road Salt Reduction Act was introduced on February 1st by Assembly-member Thomas J. Abinati (D - 92nd Assembly District). The proposed legislation is somewhat similar in scope but targets the "New York City" watershed.

The New York City water supply system consists of the Croton watershed (375 square miles) east of the Hudson River and the combined Catskill and Delaware watershed system (1,597 square miles) west of the Hudson River.

These watersheds combined drainage area totals 1,972 square miles (about 1.2 million acres) and includes 19 reservoirs and three controlled lakes.

The reservoirs provide over a billion gallons of drinking water per day to over 9 million people.

The full text of the legislation can be found here:

<https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2021/A4067>

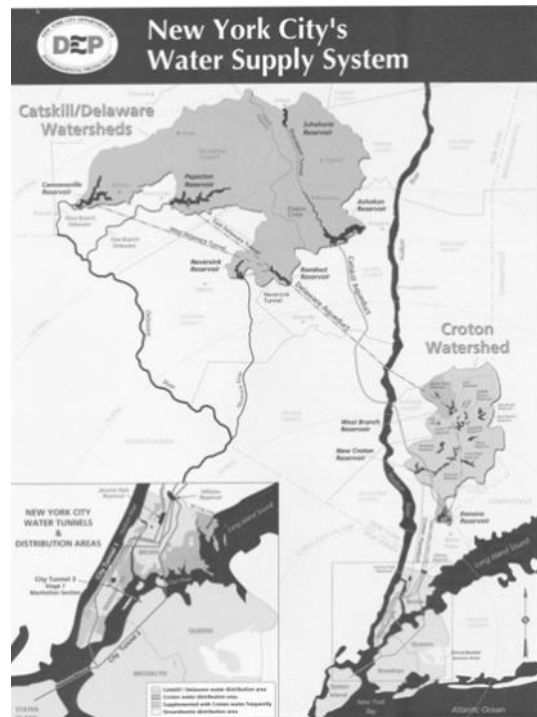


Photo: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/25599.html>

2021 Membership Form

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

Lake, Watershed and other Associations:

Small Association (10-74 members)	\$ 50.00
Medium Association (75-149 members)	\$ 100.00
Large Association (150 or more members)	\$ 175.00
Foundation (affiliated with NYSFOLA member)	\$ 100.00

Individual Memberships:

Individual Membership (not a member of a NYSFOLA lake association)	\$ 25.00
Individual Member of a NYSFOLA member lake association in good standing	\$ 15.00
Student Membership	\$ 15.00

Corporate Membership: \$ 250.00

Name of Lake Association or Individual _____

Location (County) _____

(important if your lake is one of many in the state with the same name)

Contact Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

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Labrador Pond - by Nancy Mueller