

WATERWORKS

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

October 2003
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State Creates Invasive Species Task Force

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New York state will launch a task force to tackle invasive species, including zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil, water chestnut and purple loosestrife under a law signed in August by Governor George Pataki. The task force will have 17 members, led by representatives of the state Environmental Conservation and Agriculture departments. The goal of the task force, according to the bill, is: "To assess the nature, scope and magnitude of the environmental, ecological, agricultural, economic, recreational, and social impacts caused by invasive species in the state."

The task force will be charged with preparing a report for the governor and legislature that "provides specific recommendations regarding: existing state laws, regulations, programs, policies, practices, and resources available to prevent the introduction of invasive species; the detection and rapid response to and control of populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner; the monitoring of invasive species populations accurately and reliably; the restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded; research on invasive species and development of technologies to prevent introduction and provide for environmentally sound control of invasive species; the promotion of public education on invasive species; and the means to foster greater coordination between state agencies, and the public."

The NYSFOLA Board of Directors will keep a close eye on the developments as the task force is formed. We would like to have a representative on the panel, but we will certainly strive to have input through our Board and membership.

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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WATERWORKS

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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.

From the President...by Bob Rosati

Well, Labor Day is over, and fall is coming fast. I'm sure that many of you are thinking about closing up your places on the lake over the next few weeks. Every day I see my snowbird neighbors packed up and ready to leave for the sunny south. For those of us that live year round on the lake, it's good to see people return in the spring. I will admit though, that after a busy and noisy summer, we do look forward to the quiet winter months ahead.

Even though winter is usually a quiet time, rest assured that NYSFOLA continues to work for you all year. We are presently working on the annual conference: coming up with topics, and finding the most knowledgeable speakers to provide you with the best information available. Board members on the CSLAP Committee will be busy ordering supplies, going over the results of 2003 water samples and the many other activities associated with the program. We are also working with the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS) to try to find reasonably priced insurance for our member lake associations. This has been a nationwide problem.

We remain here for you; so feel to contact us anytime throughout the year. We can answer your lake-related questions (or find someone who can). The phone number, email address and mailing address can be found in this newsletter.

Please mark April 30-May 2, 2004, and plan to attend the conference at White Eagle Conference Center in Hamilton when spring arrives. You won't regret it.

*Sincerely,
Bob Rosati, President*



A Solar Solution for Algae and Eurasian watermilfoil

By Michael Lipparelli, US East Regional Manager
SolarBee - Pump Systems, Inc.

When lake managers and residents discuss their biggest water quality issues, algae blooms and nuisance plants often top the list. There's no question that these are two of the major causes of declining recreational and aesthetic value in many lakes around the country.

Additionally, owners of shoreline property suffer financial loss from poor water quality. A study by researchers at Bemidji State University in Minnesota, highlighted in the summer 2003 issue of *On Tap*, published by the National Drinking Water Clearinghouse, showed a direct correlation between water quality and property values. In one example cited by researchers—a lake with water clarity to ten feet—it was found that property values would drop by as much as \$594 per frontage foot if clarity was reduced by more than three feet. In other words, a 40-foot lakefront lot would lose almost \$24,000 in value. Conversely, a three-foot *increase* in water clarity would add almost \$17,000 to that same property's value.

Efforts to control water quality problems often require significant on-going costs, are labor intensive and may even harm the environment if not applied properly.

However, a recently completed case study showing the positive impact of solar-powered circulation in a reservoir in New York State is catching the attention of professionals and homeowners around the country.

The raw water reservoir, one of five supplying the Highland Water District in the Town of Lloyd, had long-standing problems that made it virtually useless to the town. Summer algae blooms and a dense crop of Eurasian watermilfoil were an annual occurrence, and falling leaves from shoreline trees added to the organic buildup on the reservoir's bottom. A long hydraulic resi-

dence time and the thick layer of decaying humic substances kept the reservoir anoxic.

According to John Jankiewicz, Water and Sewer Administrator for the district, the water quality was so poor that taste and odor in the treated supply was unacceptable even when diluted at a 1:20 ratio with water from other sources. Faced with increasing demands and unable to utilize the 1.4 million gallons in the 7.5 acre reservoir, the district was forced to draw water from the Hudson River at an additional expense to meet their needs.

Unwilling to enter into a never-ending cycle of chemical treatments, and hoping to avoid the on-going energy costs of typical mechanical aeration devices, Jankiewicz began searching for a more environment-friendly solution. What he found was a floating, solar-powered reservoir circulator called the SolarBee, manufactured in North Dakota by Pump Systems, Inc. (PSI).

Jankiewicz and his engineers were intrigued by the SolarBee's method of operation --gently drawing water near the bottom of the reservoir and spreading it across the surface via laminar flow. In their mind, it had the potential for supplying the circulation and oxygen that weren't occurring naturally. They studied other applications of the unit, in both fresh water and wastewater ponds, and discussed their particular problems with company representatives.

According to PSI President Joel Bleth, the solar-powered circulators increase dissolved oxygen (DO) levels in the water column, first through surface renewal, then by enhancing the distribution of beneficial algae and the pure photosynthetic DO it produces. "The Solar Bee circulates up to 10,000 gallons per minute over the surface of a reservoir, and then brings it gently across the silt layer, enhancing the biochemical reac-

tions to increase organic digestion,” states Bleth. “The higher pH water increases reactions to increases the formation of hydroxyapatite (the rocklike substance created by the bonding of soluble phosphorous with calcium. Locking up phosphorous prevents its availability as a nutrient for blue-green algae and nuisance macrophytes.”

The district decided to try the circulators in Reservoir #5. A key factor in their decision, Jankiewicz explained, was the company’s “rent-to-own” program. It allowed the town the opportunity to test the units prior to making a final purchase decision, with the majority of rental payments applied to a later purchase. If they weren’t satisfied, the units could be returned at the company’s expense.

Although one SolarBee is capable of treating up to 2000 acre-feet of water, two machines were recommended due to the lake’s shape - - basically two open areas separated by a channel.

“The Highland Water District is happy to report that our two SolarBee units are performing well in drinking water Reservoir #5, not only eliminating our algae bloom this year but also the Eurasian watermilfoil infestation that has plagued us in recent years. We have increased the water we draw from Reservoir #5 and have a better water quality than we have seen in years. I believe our investment will be returned for many years to come.”

*John Jankiewicz
Water & Sewer Administrator*

imum amount of water from the reservoir without negative impact on the treated water quality, eliminating the district’s dependence on the Hudson River.

In a July 2003 letter to PSI, Jankiewicz praised the SolarBee’s performance for “not only eliminating our algae bloom this year but also the Eurasian watermilfoil infestation that has plagued us in recent years.” Bleth explains that tying up phosphorous is the key to reversing eutrophication and cleaning up lakes and reservoirs.

“Reducing the excess nutrients in the water column is a more natural and consistent method of controlling algae blooms and non-native species of plants,” he stated.

Jankiewicz was especially pleased with PSI’s knowledge of pond biology and chemistry. “Although the bottom line is that it works,” he continued, “having and understanding of how it works is useful.”

The fact that SolarBees utilize the power of the sun, require

When the factory installation team arrived in July of 2002, the milfoil had already overtaken the entire reservoir. The machines were placed in the center of each open area and anchored with concrete mooring blocks. Although the district’s employees had to initially keep the machines free of loose milfoil, within two months they were working as expected.

In January of 2003, Jankiewicz declared the test a success and converted their rental to a purchase. He reported the ability to use water from the reservoir for the first time in his 20 years with the district. “Water clarity had already begun to improve,” he recounts, and the taste and odor problems were diminishing.

By mid-summer, when the reservoir was typically covered with blue-green algae and milfoil, Jankiewicz found only excellent clarity throughout. In fact, he was now able to draw the maxi-



Highland Reservoir, Town of Lloyd, NY

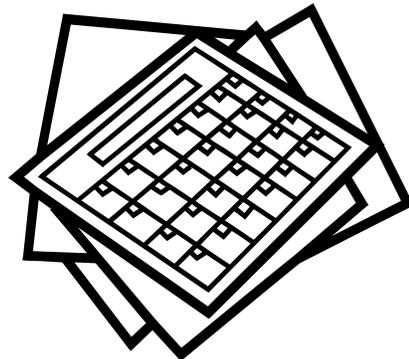
very little maintenance, and have a 25-year expected life span makes Jankiewicz believe that their investment will be returned for many years to come. He still finds it somewhat difficult to believe, however, that the two machines in his reservoir have had such a major impact. "I am still amazed," he exclaims, "at how much water those things move!"

John Jankiewicz can be reached at (845)691-2400. Information on the SolarBee can be found on the Internet at www.SolarBee.com, or by calling (800) 437-8076.



Mark Your Calendars NOW!

**NYSFOLA 21st Annual
Meeting and Conference**



**April 30 - May 2, 2004
White Eagle Conference Center
Hamilton, NY**

**Draft Agenda and Registration information in your next
issue of WATERWORKS!**

Insurance Woes Plague Lake Associations Nationwide

The most common question for the NYSFOLA office in the last year has been, "Do you know where we can get insurance for our lake association?" Many associations are finding that their premiums have drastically increased or their policies are being revoked altogether. This is a nationwide phenomenon. Although NYSFOLA is trying to help find a solution, we haven't been particularly successful finding an insurer that would provide an umbrella policy for our members. We are currently working with the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS) to find such coverage for all NALMS chapters and their lake associations. In the meantime, these guidelines from the Minnesota Lakes Association may be useful to our members. NYSFOLA suggests that you use these as suggestions only and seek legal counsel for specific issues related to your lake association.

Is Your Lake Association Adequately Insured?

During the past year, many lake associations have begun to seriously question the need for insurance coverage for their lake association. Some individuals are even reluctant to serve on association boards because of the potential for personal liability that might ensue.

In an increasingly litigious society, when eager plaintiffs search for the "deepest pockets" it behooves a lake association to protect its assets, personal and material. How much is a lake association willing to pay in order to attract willing and able volunteer members and retain them?

What kind of insurance should a lake association have?

MLA recommends two primary types of insurance policies that every responsible board of directors of a lake association should consider to protect their assets and those of association members.

A General Liability Policy will protect the association from bodily injury and property damage claims. Associations that own property or vehicles can usually have coverage included in a general liability policy. There are many reasons why a lake association should have liability coverage. Among these are such activities as navigation buoys - even if properly permitted - or loon nests placed in the lake, water quality monitoring, aquatic plant harvesting, or holding an annual meeting, fundraising event, boat parade or other social functions.

Directors and Officers (D&O) Insurance protects the lake association's directors and officers from a variety of lawsuits alleging mismanagement. It is designed to fill the gaps in the association's liability insurance program, protecting the organization from exposures that are typically not covered by a general liability policy. The most common types of D&O insurance claims involve employment practices: allegations such as discrimination, sexual harassment or wrongful termination. It will also cover allegations of mismanagement of funds, a break of fiduciary duty and other negligent acts. A comprehensive D&O policy will also cover the

organization and its assets, committee members, full and part time employees and volunteers and staff.

Other insurance considerations.

Workers Compensation Insurance is necessary if a lake association has only a single employee, even a person that earns as little as \$1.00 in a year. A Position Schedule Bond is suggested to protect the financial assets of the association in the rare event that a trusted treasurer would confiscate even small amounts of money. If a lake association engages a contractor for any work on its behalf, it is important to have an attorney review the contract and require the contractor to have liability insurance that names the lake association as an "additional insured". Plus, get a current certificate of insurance from the contractor before the work commences.

Good risk management is the bottom line.

Good risk management is the bottom line for

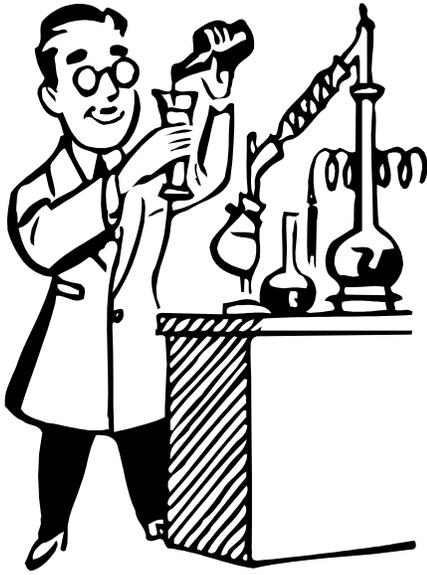
every lake association. Know your responsibilities as a board member and what can make your association liable. Insure your risks and know the status of your association's policies and procedures. Establish and review the association's by-laws and make them available to all officers and directors; enforce them. Use good money management practices and conduct regular, periodic audits. Keep good minutes and records, and have regular communication with your members through newsletters and mail. And, always report any possibility of a claim to your agent.

Special thanks to the Minnesota Lakes Association for their permission to reprint these guidelines. They are available on the Internet at http://mnlakes.org/main_dev/Insurance.pdf

Insurance Woes Hit NYFOLA members

"Here at the Pine Tree Homeowners Association...we have just experienced a fivefold increase in premiums. We are a Monroe, NY community of 120 private homes surrounding a 12 acre lake with a small beach and playground."

"Unfortunately I have heard from our insurance provider that our policy will not be renewed when it expires on Oct 31. This is despite the fact that they raised our premium by 25% the prior year to \$1,100. I just spoke with our agent...and he says there is 'no appetite' by the insurance providers for homeowners' associations generally and especially ones with dams. So we will likely have to get a policy from a 'wholesaler,' which means that we would not have the protections of the New York State insurance board (e.g. 60 days notification of policy cancellation). This option, seemingly our only choice, would give us the same coverage but at an annual premium that could be as high as \$4,000." (Windover Lake, Warren County)



Ask Dr. Lake

Dear Dr. Lake:

We are looking for a little information. What are these slimy, blob-like organisms that resemble brains growing in our lake? They look like large pockets of mucus/slime-like material. They are generally in the shallow areas. They are not masses of fish or frog eggs, and they sure are strange looking!

Your "brainy" friends from Plymouth Reservoir

Dear Brainy Friends,

You needn't fear those jelly, brainy blobs in your lake. During much of the growing season, people find irregular, spherical masses of firm, jellylike material, from golf ball to basketball sized masses, attached to firm substrates in freshwater lakes. Looking through the transparent jelly, one can see thousands of dark objects that may look like small eggs. As the water cools in the fall, they die and often float at the surface. The internal structure may decompose leaving a clear mass.

What you have found, are colonies of a freshwater bryozoan, *Pectinella magnifica*, the largest and most obvious of several species found commonly in our lakes and streams. Sometimes called *Moss Animals*, because many form rough plant-like encrustations over hard surfaces, the bryozoans are an ancient group found in both freshwater and the sea. They are abundant as fossils in New York State shales and limestones. They live much like corals. The practically microscopic individual zooids that make up the colonies feed with tentacles on plankton and organic particles suspended in the water. They reproduce sexually. Sperm from individuals in a colony fertilize eggs from others in the same mass of jelly. The larval stages that result leave the colony using cilia to swim until they settle on some appropriate substrate and develop into adults. All bryozoans also reproduce by budding, a division of a mother zooid into two daughters thereby enlarging the colony. In our climate, they also form nearly microscopic over-wintering stages called statoblasts, encapsulated dormant daughter zooids that remain after colonies decompose in the fall, germinating when waters warm again in the spring.

Bryozoan colonies are not fed upon by many kinds of animals and therefore provide protection for a diversity of small invertebrates. Some chironomid flies (non-biting midges) form symbiotic associations with bryozoan living within the colonies without causing any apparent harm.

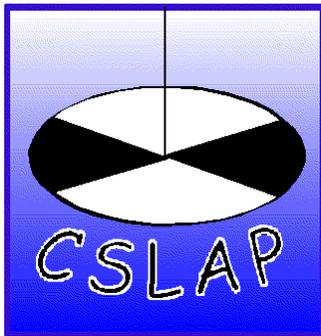
There are various species of bryozoa. They live in a wide range of water types. Your *Pectinella* likes warm water. The biggest colonies are usually in smaller, warmer lakes. (This may also have something to do with a lesser amount of wave action.) Studies suggest that they prefer slightly nutrient-rich waters.

Thanks for writing and for sharing your photo!



Yours truly,

Dr. Lake



CSLAPpenings

Dear CSLAP Volunteers,

Our 18th season is winding down. As we speak, some of you are packing up your kemmerers, secchi disks and coolers to batten down the hatches for the season we all know comes next. Some of you are still sampling and will, no doubt, observe a change in the lake temperature and chlorophyll counts on those last couple of sampling rounds!

Although the season is over for most of you, *we* get busy now! Upstate Freshwater Institute will finalize the data in the months ahead and send it to Scott at DEC. Your observation forms and sampling reports are computerized here at NYSFOLA headquarters, and everything is published (slowly but surely) in the 2003 reports. Alas, Scott will have to single handedly write 90 of them between now and next summer. It's a big job, so thanks for your patience.

It's never too early to sign up for CSLAP 2004.

Forms will go out in the next month or so, but you can save us the postage by paying your 2004 NYSFOLA dues and CSLAP participation fee at your earliest convenience. We already have two new lakes (Smith Pond in Steuben County and Lake Gerry in Chenango County) joining us for the season ahead. We'll be ordering equipment based on the number of replies we get between now and March. Training for new volunteers (and anyone who would like a refresher) will be held on the afternoon of Saturday May 1, 2004 as part of the annual conference at White Eagle Conference Center in Hamilton.

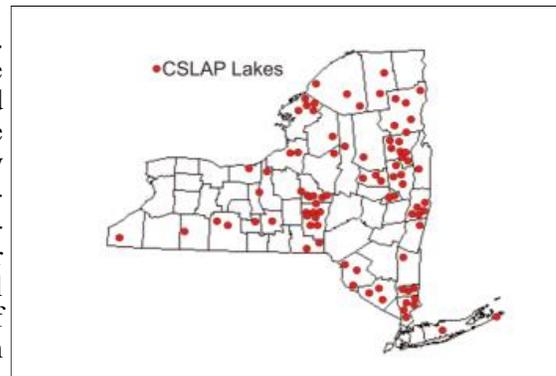
If you have any failing equipment, please let us know so that we can repair and/or replace it for you. A lot of our oldest kemmerers were replaced this year, and there may be more in need before too long.

We would like to thank some of your who have made our program so successful this year. First, thanks to our friends at Cuba Lake who sent Tootsie Rolls with their samples this season! A special "round of applause" also goes to the staff at Upstate Freshwater Institute for accommodating grumpy postal workers, an overworked UPS driver and Nancy's kids who ate all the Tootsie Rolls when they came in!

We would also like to extend a special thanks to long time CSLAP Volunteer Edwin Dreby of Silver Lake in St. Lawrence County. Ed just turned 88 and seems to think he's ready to retire! He has most graciously trained his replacement James Glavin to take over the CSLAP duties.

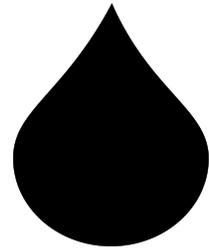
Enjoy the last few warm days and think ahead to warm, sunny days on the lake!

Your CSLAP Coordinators,
Scott Kishbaugh, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Nancy Mueller, NYS Federation of Lake Associations



*Map of 2003 CSLAP lakes courtesy of :
Susan O'Donnell, Senior Research Engineer
Upstate Freshwater Institute, Syracuse, NY*

CSLAP Volunteers Part of World Water Monitoring Month/Day



From September 18 to October 18, people around the world are taking to their local waters to sample water quality and post their data as part of World Water Monitoring Day events sponsored by America's Clean Water Foundation. Monitoring activities and events will culminate on World Water Monitoring Day, October 18, 2003 - which is the 31st anniversary of the Clean Water Act.

Data routinely collected by CSLAP volunteers during the month will be added to the database. Last year, some CSLAP volunteers braved a cold and rainy October 18th to collect an extra sample specifically for this event. They were part of a group of more than 75,000 people in every state that participated in the one day event. This year, we will use sampling data that falls within the month-long celebration (just in case it's nasty out again!)

For more information visit <http://www.worldwidemonitoringday.org>



EPA Offers Online Training in Watershed Management

Do you want to know as much as Doctor Lake? Log onto <http://www.epa.gov/watertrain/> for a bit of schooling. This web site called "*Watershed Academy Web*" offers several self-paced training modules on a variety of topics related to watershed management. You can even earn a certificate by completing at least 15 modules and passing self-tests. Best of all, there is no tuition, registration or admissions policy. The program is open to anyone worldwide, at any time. The only requirement is access to the Internet.

Modules include:

Principles of watershed management; Ecosystem services: benefits to human societies; Introduction to watershed ecology; Protecting instream flows: how much water does a river need?; Stream corridor structure; Nonpoint source pollution with Nitrogen and Phosphorous; Agents of watershed change; Introduction to watershed planning; Overview of watershed monitoring; 8 tools of watershed protection; as well as agriculture and forestry management practices. Study hard!



**North American Lake Management Society
23rd Annual International Symposium**

November 4th - 8th, 2003

Foxwoods Resort
Mashantucket, CT

www.nalms.org for information

Phone: (608) 233-2836

How do we integrate sound science and public policy objectives to accomplish long-term social benefits in an era of strained resources?

Learn together and share cases of real world projects with citizens, scientists, lawmakers and lake managers.

Plan now to participate in the NALMS 23rd International Symposium: NALMS 2003 –Protecting Our Lakes' Legacy. *The focus is on making a difference!*

We know that our lakes are special - the activities and exchanges scheduled for the first week of November 2003 will help us to ensure we keep them that way.

***Special Offer: Lake and Watershed Steward Package -
New England and Northeastern Lake and Watershed Groups are encouraged to Attend!***

As a special offer for this years' NALMS 2003 Symposium, the Conference Committee has created a special 2-day package plan for Lake and Watershed Stewards (such as lay monitors, volunteer watershed coordinators, lake association leaders, and lake residents).

This package, priced at \$175.00, provides a much-reduced rate for participation in the Friday technical sessions (many of which will be geared to the interests and needs of Lake and Watershed Stewards), as well as the Saturday Workshop of your choice.

The special package includes:

- Registration for a full day of Technical Sessions on Friday (8am - 5pm)
- One Saturday Workshop of your choosing (1/2 day or full day)
- Saturday Breakfast
- Two lunches (Friday and Saturday -*only with full day workshop on Saturday*)
- Friday night dinner banquet at the world class Pequot Museum on site
- Refreshment Breaks (4) throughout the 2-days

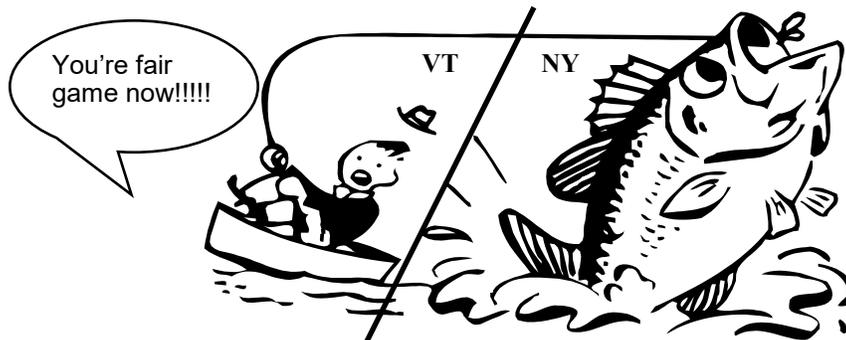
***Hotel registration is not included in this package. Package price is subject to change.
A limited number of packages will be offered. Register early!***

New York and Vermont Sign Lake Champlain Pacts

New York Governor George E. Pataki and Vermont Governor Jim Douglas joined together this summer to sign the Lake Champlain Management Plan, reaffirming New York's commitment to work with Vermont and the Province of Quebec to protect and enhance natural resources in the Lake Champlain Basin.

Governor Pataki also signed "Opportunities for Action: An Evolving Plan for the Future of the Lake Champlain Basin", and a Memorandum of Understanding which extends the partnership of New York, Vermont, and Quebec to study, manage and protect Lake Champlain and commits additional \$1 million to help communities within the Basin improve water quality.

At long last, the two states both passed legislation allowing fishing licenses from either state valid in both states' shared boundary waters of Lake Champlain beginning on January 1, 2004.



NYSFOLA Nominates Matt Albright for NALMS Region 2 Director

At its May meeting, the NYSFOLA Board of Directors unanimously endorsed the nomination of Matthew Albright for the position of NALMS Region 2 Director. If elected, Matt would succeed current Region 2 Director Michael Martin of Saranac Lake whose term is expiring. Region 2 encompasses all of New York, New Jersey and Puerto Rico.

Matthew Albright has been a member of NALMS since 1992. He holds a BS degree in Biology from SUNY Geneseo and an MA in Biology from SUNY Oneonta. Matt is presently the Assistant to the Director, NYSFOLA's "own" Board member Dr. Willard Harman, of the SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station on Otsego Lake in Cooperstown. Matt is a young man with a wide range of aquatic science expertise. He is dedicated to research, to educating and to finding solutions to problems facing water bodies. Matt played an integral role in the implementation of the Otsego Lake Management Plan. He has been a frequent contributor to NYSFOLA's annual conferences. Matt's expertise as a scientist, educator and communicator make Matt an outstanding candidate for the position. We wish him the best of luck in the upcoming elections.

**Now Accepting
2004 Membership Dues
Are Your Dues Current?**

Your mailing label is the key to your membership standing. The digit next to your name indicates the last year your dues were paid. Your membership fees are based on the calendar year, and we appreciate that some associations cannot submit fees until mid-summer. This is not a problem.

*If the digit is a "3", you are current for 2003 and can pay 2004 dues at your earliest convenience.
If the digit is a "2", you have not yet paid your 2003 dues. Please remit your 2003 and 2004 dues as soon as possible, or this will be your last issue of WATERWORKS..*

If you have any questions about your membership, please do not hesitate to contact the office at 1-800-796-FOLA. Thank you for your continued support of NYSFOLA.

**2004 Membership Form
NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.**

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 (not a member of a lake association) _____	\$20.00
Individual member of a NYSFOLA Lake Association in good standing _____	\$10.00
<i>(get your own copy of WATERWORKS instead of reading it at your meeting!)</i>	
Corporate Membership _____	\$200.00
Student _____	\$10.00

Name of Lake Association or Individual _____

Contact Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone _____

E-mail _____

Lake Location (county) _____

(especially important if your lake is one of many named Loon, Mud, Round, etc.)

Fee \$ _____ Any additional donation? \$ _____ (thank you)

**Send payment to: New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. (NYSFOLA)
P.O. Box 84
LaFayette, NY 13084**

Welcome New Members

Esther Reeves, Gerry Lake Association
Frigo Design (Corporate Member)
Roaring Brook Association (Putnam County)
Taconic Shores Property Owners Association (Columbia County)
Tanglewood Lake Association (Delaware County)
Weiden Lake Association (Sullivan County)

Available at the NYSFOLA Office

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 ***SUPPLIES EXTREMELY LIMITED***



Managing Lakes Through Community Participation; 25 minute video. Why lake associations are formed, how they get started, tackling priority issues, case studies, ties with local government and lake community.

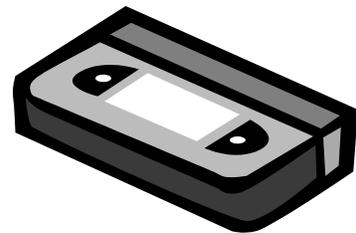
Cost-\$15.00 plus \$2.00 shipping & handling

Water Quality Monitoring in Lakes and Tributaries, video. Demonstrates the techniques used for water quality monitoring, based on procedures used in Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP). Useful for starting a monitoring program.

Cost-\$15.00, plus \$2.00 shipping & handling

Through the Looking Glass, A Wisconsin Lake Partnership publication containing information on nearly all aquatic plants.

Cost -\$24.95, plus \$2.00 shipping & handling



WATERWORKS

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Calendar of Events

***New York State Outdoor Education Association 36th Annual Conference:** “The Nature of New York”. October 23-26, 2003, Villa Roma Resort, Callicoon, NY. Contact Fred & Patricia von Mechow (607)674-4214.*

***Center for Environmental Information’s Annual Community Salute to the Environment:** Tuesday October 28, 2003. Guest Speaker: Dr. Richard Moss, Director of the U.S. Climate Change Science Program Office*

***NALMS 2003: Protecting Our Lakes’ Legacy** - November 4-8, 2003. Foxwoods Resort Manhantucket, CT. For registration information log on to www.nalms.org or call NALMS at (608)233-2836.*

***TMDL 2003**, November 16-18, 2003 Chicago Illinois, Sponsored by the Water Environment Federation. Phone (703)684-2400 ext. 7010 or e-mail tmdl03@wef.org*