

WATERWORKS

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

December 2004

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Harman to Join NYS Task Force Ad Hoc Committee

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Good news for NYSFOLA! We now have two members of the Board of Directors involved with the NYS Invasive Species Task Force. NYSFOLA Vice President Bill Harman, Director of the SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station in Cooperstown, was recently invited to join an aquatic ad hoc team chaired by Dr. Ed Mills of Cornell University.

The ad hoc team will gather information and prepare text for a draft report that will eventually be submitted to the Governor and the New York State Legislature. The report will address the impacts of invasive species, identify existing control mechanisms, and recommend more effective statewide control methods. The ad hoc aquatic group will focus on freshwater wetlands, streams rivers and lakes.

Bill joins NYSFOLA Board member Suzanne Maloney, Executive Director of the NYS Nursery and Landscape Association, who serves as the Liaison and Team Leader for the Outreach Group of the Invasive Species Task Force Steering Committee. The Outreach Group is developing a survey in order to collect information about invasive species from statewide groups with interest in the issue of both aquatic and terrestrial invasive species.

The NYS Invasive Species Task Force report is slated for completion by November 30th, 2005. There is obviously much work to be done, and we will continue to keep our members updated on the group's progress.

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

For many of you, your place on the lake is closed up tight for the winter. While your lake is probably the farthest thing from your mind right now, rest assured that it is still the highest priority on the minds of NYSFOLA.

Everyone is working hard on the upcoming conference at White Eagle Conference Center. We are trying to bring you the best speakers, with the best information, on the best topics we can find. Several times each year, the Board of Directors meets at White Eagle, to discuss topics and programs that we feel are important to you and your lake.

Sometimes, however, we might miss certain topics or concerns that you may have. Don't wait for the conference to let us know what information you need or what you would like NYSFOLA to do for you. Feel free to contact us anytime by phone, e-mail or "real" mail to share your suggestions (or even your complaints). We're a stronger organization when we hear from the membership!

By the way, we are also working on a revision of our web page. If there is anything you would like to see there, please let us know.

As I enter my last few months as President of NYSFOLA, I look forward to staying involved and working with our next President, Don Cook, who will take over at the conference in April. Don has been a dedicated Board member for a long time. He has hosted several regional conferences in the western part of the state to focus on issues of concern in that area. We look forward to having him as our new leader.

In the meantime, while you're basking in the Florida sunshine, or shoveling lake effect snow, mark your calendar for the annual conference which will be held April 29th-May 1st at White Eagle Conference Center in Hamilton.

*Sincerely,
Bob Rosati, President*



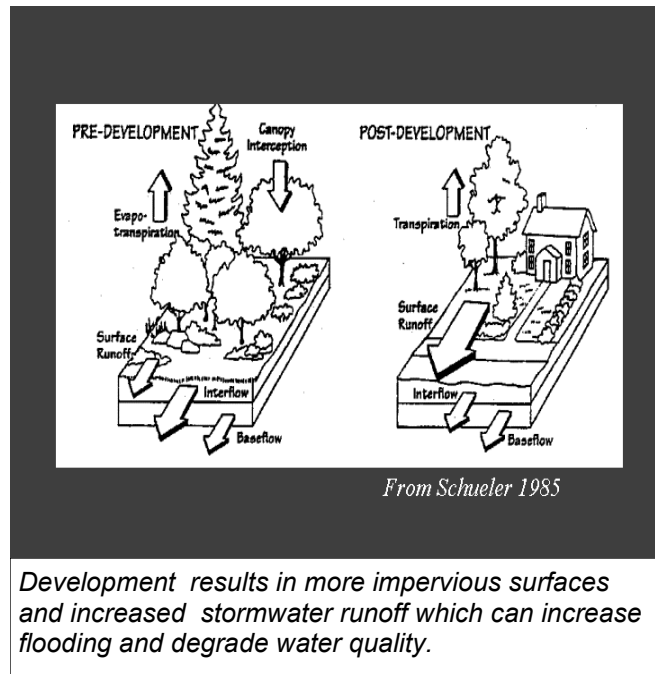
Stormwater Runoff, Roadside Ditches, and Your Lake's Health

By Dr. Rebecca Schneider, Dept. of Natural Resources,
Cornell University

Three months of record breaking rainfall this summer dramatically brought home to all New Yorkers, the problems associated with stormwater runoff. Stormwater runoff is the water that runs across the land surfaces and into our water bodies during and immediately following storms. The seriousness of this issue was manifested in the continuously muddy waters of lakes, in river levels frequently near or above flood levels, and by the increasing incidence of eroding banks, gullies, and mudslides. In several counties of New York's Southern Tier and northern Pennsylvania, there were more serious impacts associated with property damage and road washouts.

Why was there so much runoff? What can we do to reduce this problem? Follow the pathway of rainwater across the landscape and the answers become apparent (see schematic). Precipitation in undeveloped landscapes is naturally interrupted and slowed down many times along its path downhill. First it is intercepted by the foliage of trees and other plants. Next, it is absorbed by the sponge-like organic matter of soils. Finally it infiltrates through soil pores and flows along roots deep into the ground. Depending on the duration and intensity of rainfall, only a small percentage of runoff actually runs overland directly into streams.

However, where humans develop the land, they remove the trees and replace the



porous soils with impervious rooftops, hard-topped roadways, and compacted soils. On these less penetrable surfaces, water runs off readily and heads rapidly downhill. Surprisingly, recent studies indicate that only a 10-15% cover by impervious surfaces across a watershed will lead to serious problems from runoff, which include: increases in downstream flooding, erosion, degraded water quality, and impacts to fish and other aquatic organisms. Reduced recharging of groundwater also contributes to droughts during the summer months.

Federal, state, and local governments are working together to reduce the condi-

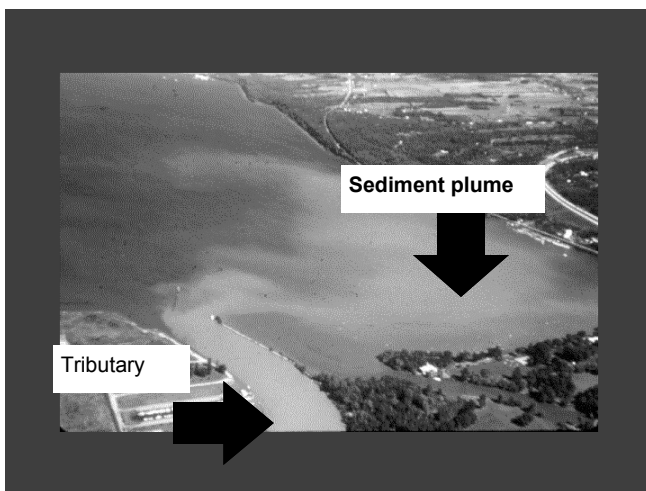
tions that are contributing to stormwater runoff. These efforts are due in part to the increased recognition of the importance of protecting our lakes and streams for drinking water and other uses. Increased attention has also resulted from the recent enactment of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Phase II Stormwater Regulations, legislation that targets small communities and requires them to develop stormwater management plans over the next three years. Most of the guidelines for stormwater control focus on improved building designs and construction activities.

A critical factor that has been neglected is the management of roadside ditches. Networks of ditches parallel the roads throughout our watersheds. These ditches have been successfully created and maintained to prevent road flooding and assist in winter snow removal, thereby reducing traffic accidents. However, they are also a conduit for rapidly transferring water and associated substances off the landscape and directly into streams.



A critical factor in reducing sediment load to lakes is the management of roadside ditches which can serve as a conduit for sediment and other pollutants.

Cornell University has begun a comprehensive program to investigate the role of roadside ditches in contributing to stormwater runoff problems. Results from our pilot study already indicate that ditch networks can play a key role in stream and lake degradation. The pilot study was conducted on Enfield Creek Watershed, a tributary system into the Cayuga Lake inlet. This 56 square kilometer (km) watershed has 87 km of streams. However, the stream system is augmented by 142 km of ditches, of which 70% are linked directly to the streams! During storms, large quantities of sediment moves through the ditches, and particularly from those ditches which were recently scraped and had exposed soils.



Aerial view of the southern end of Cayuga Lake showing mud laden stream and resulting sediment plume in the lake. During storms, large quantities of sediment are transported to the lake.

Over the next three years, faculty working collaboratively from Cornell's departments of Natural Resources, Biological and Environmental Engineering, and Crops and Soils will conduct a full-scale, integrated

research and outreach program that will quantify the role that ditches play in transporting stormwater runoff and associated materials into streams, document the importance of different ditch management practices, and communicate recommendations to town planners, highway departments, and other professionals interested in controlling stormwater runoff.

As part of this program, fact sheets and presentations will be available in spring 2005. If you are interested in hearing more about the problems associated with ditch-related runoff and possible options for improving ditch management practices, please contact: **Rebecca Schneider in the Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University (rls11@cornell.edu).**

Editors Note: Rebecca will also be making a presentation on this topic at the conference in April.



News From Our Membership

The Butterfield Lake Cottage Owners Association announced its annual scholarship winners. Each year, the association awards a scholarship to worthy students who are planning to further their education in the field of environmental science. One scholarship is given to a graduate of Jefferson Community College who plans to continue their education at a four year school. The other award is made to a graduate from either Alexandria Central, Hammond Central or Indian River Central School on a rotating basis. The 2004 winners are Jacob Ambrose from Indian River Central School, who plans to attend SUNY Cobleskill to study Fisheries and Wildlife Biology, and Howard Thomas, from Jefferson Community College, who will pursue a degree in Forest Technology at the SUNY ESF Ranger School in Wanakena.

The Shore Owners Association of Lake Placid was successful in working with local officials to fund a position for a septic system inspector (officially titled Infrastructure Code Enforcement Officer). Nearly all of the septic systems around the lake were inspected during the summer of 2004, and letters were sent to 12 camp owners whose systems were in violation. The violations included set back requirements as well as mechanical or system failures. Letters were sent requesting immediate action on cited problems.

The Keuka Lake Association is leading the way to develop and propose a uniform regulation for in-lake structures on Keuka Lake. Currently, most of the towns around the lake do not have guidelines in place addressing the design and placement of boathouses, docks and moorings. A project team with local government representation has been formed, and the association is being advised by the office of NYS Senator Randy Kuhl on the process for obtaining enabling "home rule" legislation from the state legislature. The association hopes to have draft regulations completed by early 2005.

The Saratoga Lake Association held an "Ice Castles Holiday Toast" on December 4th. This was a great way to meet new people on the lake and make more friends. A shuttle bus ran for several hours around the lake so that people could visit various "host" homes and enjoy donated refreshments.

Stormwater Solutions Benefit Fish

By Ruthanna Hawkins, Cayuga Lake Watershed Network

Stormwater runoff can change the landscape, degrade water quality and harm fish and other aquatic life. Natural landscapes such as forests, wetlands and grasslands are porous and allow rain to percolate slowly into the ground. Non-porous surfaces such as streets, driveways and roofs prevent rain or snowmelt from soaking into the ground. During a storm, in areas where water can't seep into the soil, stormwater accumulates on the surface. It quickly flows to nearby streams, increasing the stream's volume and velocity.



The fast-moving water erodes stream banks, rips out streamside vegetation, and widens stream channels. The stream's force can scour away the aquatic bugs on which fish feed. Coldwater species like trout may contend with warm water. Groundwater feeds the streams between rains. When the water runs off the land quickly, it doesn't recharge the groundwater. This results in lower water depths between storms. The shallow water warms more quickly, stressing fish that need cool water and high oxygen content.

In addition, as water flows over land, it picks up debris, soil, pet wastes, fertilizers and other pollutants. Even rain is channeled into a stormwater system - a ditch or a storm drain - it is not treated before it flows into a lake, stream, river or wetland. Pollutants rush to the water bodies we depend upon for fishing, boating, swimming and drinking water.

Polluted stormwater can harm fish, plants, animals and people. As an example, when stormwater runoff carries excess nutrients (especially phosphorous) into water bodies, it promotes the growth of algae. When the algae die and decompose, oxygen in the water is consumed. Fish cannot survive in water with low dissolved oxygen levels. Even soil carried in stormwater to a creek or lake can be harmful. The murky water makes it harder for aquatic plants to grow, plants that many fish depend on for shelter and waterfowl need for food.

You can ensure that the stormwater moving across your property carries as few pollutants as possible. Even if your house is not close to a stream or river, the runoff probably flows there quickly via a roadside ditch or storm drain. From there, it empties into a stream or lake, taking soil and pollutants along with it. Washing one's car in the driveway can send soap and grease into the nearby water body. Fertilizers and pesticides applied in excess to lawns and gardens can be transported to the nearest stream. Pet waste left on the ground can be a source of harmful bacteria and nutrients that are washed to the lake. Septic systems that are poorly maintained can release pathogens (bacteria and viruses).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website www.epa.gov/weatherchannel offers a free video entitled *After the Storm*. The half hour program offers simple tips to protect aquatic habitats. (Note: This video will be shown at the NYSFOLA conference, and copies of the companion fact sheet will also be available.) By making wise decisions around your home, you can protect water quality.

Finger Lakes Institute Opens at Hobart and William Smith Colleges



*From: Hobart and William Smith Colleges Press Release
Contact Susan Murad, Director of Communications*

Citing the tremendous impact it will have on the entire Finger Lakes region, State Senator Michael F. Nozzolio announced this fall that he has secured a \$1 million State grant for the creation of the Finger Lakes Institute at Hobart and William Smith Colleges. The funding was secured as part of the 2004 State budget. The announcement was made jointly by Senator Nozzolio and Hobart and William Smith Colleges' President Mark Gearan.



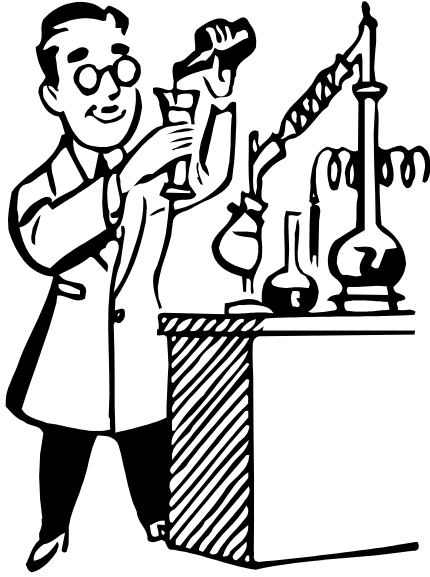
Gearan stated, "Senator Nozzolio's efforts have ensured that an important part of the Colleges' academic mission will be served by promoting and preserving our greatest natural resource - the Finger Lakes. We greatly appreciate all of his efforts on our behalf."

"The goal of the Finger Lakes Institute will be to preserve, protect and promote the Finger Lakes. The development of this world-class Institute has the potential to transform the City of Geneva and the entire Finger Lakes region, and will help drive economic revitalization and ecotourism, improve our communities, protect our environment, and expand educational opportunities," said Senator Nozzolio. The senator noted that the Finger Lakes region accounts for over \$2.3 billion of the State's \$37.5 billion tourism industry.

Hobart and William Smith Colleges will utilize the Finger Lakes Institute to carry out research, education and community programs focused on the Finger Lakes. Environmental science students at the Colleges will gain hands-on experience, conducting research projects in conjunction with local environmental groups. The Colleges currently use a 65-foot research based vessel, the William F. Scandling, for environmental monitoring of Seneca Lakes. The Institute will also develop partnerships with other local colleges and universities to study aquatic ecology and lake issues and to further expand research and educational opportunities.

The Finger Lakes Institute will help coordinate the efforts of local government, lakeshore property owners' organizations, grassroots watershed protection associations, and other environmental research groups in protecting the ecology of the Finger Lakes and overseeing development along the lakes. The Institute will also work with area tourism agencies to effectively market the appeal of the Finger Lakes region. Research conducted will be utilized to advance and support revitalization, restoration and protection projects across the Finger Lakes region.

Editors note: NYSFOLA members were present at the formal dedication ceremony of the Finger Lakes Institute at 601 S. Main Street in Geneva this fall. For more information: (315)781-4390 or e-mail: fli@hws.edu. You can also check out the web site <http://fli.hws.edu>



Ask Dr. Lake

Dear Dr. Lake,

Our lake association applied to the NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) for a permit to apply an aquatic herbicide, and we have been told that we need a lake management plan before we can proceed.

What is a lake management plan? How do we go about preparing one?

*Sincerely,
Ima Myriophyllum
Mud Lake Assn. Weedsville, NY*

Dear Ima,

Your question is one NYSFOLA headquarters receives frequently, and I hope that I can help you get started. To begin, I suggest that you download a copy of “**A Primer for Developing a Successful Watershed Management Program**” from the NYSFOLA website www.nysfola.org. Look for a brown button in the left hand column labeled PDF Documents (NEW!). This document was prepared in 2001 as part of a watershed planning pilot project conducted on several lakes throughout the state in cooperation with the NYS DEC (those very folks telling you that a plan is necessary). The document describes a model process we attempted to use to develop watershed management plans for the participating lakes in the study. Note that I said “attempted” because parts of the model worked better than others. In the end, we had to revise the model but came up with some great recommendations for “what works” and “what doesn’t.” One thing that you should be aware of, right from the start, is that a workable plan doesn’t happen overnight. Most of our lake associations involved in the pilot project found that it took anywhere from 3 to 6 years to develop a management plan. It will take a long-term commitment and persistence to achieve your goals.

But that document is for “Watershed” Planning, and DEC said we need a “Lake” Management Plan.

Ah, yes, but remember that your lake is part of a watershed (that land area which contributes water to your lake). It is nearly impossible to prepare a *lake* management plan which does not take into account the greater watershed area. The weeds you are trying to get rid of with your herbicide application are in your lake for a reason. Is there too much phosphorous entering your lake? What are the possible sources, and how are you going to eliminate them?

I see. So How do I Begin?

Most lake associations begin by organizing a meeting of “stakeholders” — those people with vital interest in the lake and its surrounding area. You might include lakefront property owners, government officials, local business owners, farmers, and not-for-profit groups. You need to create an opportunity for dialogue among the interested parties, and remember that they are likely to have conflicting interests.

Who runs the meeting?

It helps to have a “neutral” leader. You might want to invite a scientist from a local university or the chairman of your county Water Quality Coordinating Committee (WQCC). Choosing a dedicated person with good leadership skills may be crucial to the success of your project.

My county WHAT?

WQCCs serve as collaboration and communication vehicles for water quality activities in all of New York’s counties. WQCC membership is voluntary and includes local agencies and organizations actively involved in water quality management. Your county WQCC may include such entities as the county planning department, soil and water conservation district, health department, municipal water purveyors, town government officials and local environmental groups. You should contact your county government to find out when the WQCC meets and find out if your lake association is involved. If not, it’s time to have representation on the committee.

What else can we do?

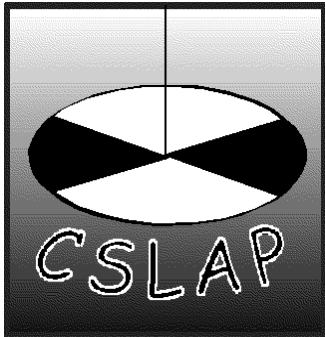
Some lake associations have sent out surveys to people in the watershed. There is a sample survey in the primer. You will also want to gather any water quality data that has been collected for your lake. Contact local universities, the health department (if your lake is a public water supply) and NYS DEC. If there isn’t any data available, you should consider participating in the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) conducted by NYSFOLA and NYS DEC (see page 10). You will receive all of the equipment and necessary training for 8 biweekly samples. You will also receive a report which summarizes conditions on your lake.

So, that’s all we have to do?

If only it were that easy. You’re just getting started! Now you have to work as a “team” to define the ultimate goals. What do people want? — weed removal, algae reduction, horsepower limits, lot size restrictions, septic tank inspections, etc. Many of these things will be highly contested, and you will have to develop a plan that everyone can live with. I never said it was going to be easy. However, Dr. Lake and others are here to help you. There are examples of lake management plans on our web site, and those who have “gone before you” can offer their insight.

Good Luck! And thanks for asking,

Dr. Lake



CSLAPpenings

Well, it's hard to believe that another season has come and gone. So many of you braved the rainy 2004 season. Thank you for your perseverance. We are now anxiously awaiting the data from the lab. In the meantime, it's time to sign up for the 2005 CSLAP season which marks CSLAP's 20th anniversary. We thank all of you who have donated so many hours to this program

2005 CSLAP APPLICATION FORM

CSLAP is a joint venture between the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. Please return this completed form with your participation fee to: NYSFOLA P.O. Box 84 LaFayette, NY 13084-0084

Date _____ Lake Name _____

County _____

CSLAP Contact Person (SUPPLIES WILL BE SENT TO THIS PERSON/ADDRESS IN THE SPRING OF 2005)

Name _____ E-Mail _____

Address _____ (We cannot ship to a P.O. Box address)***

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Problem/issues facing your lake and/or lake association:

Lake Size/Depth:

Invasive species control methods used in past (circle one)

Mechanical Harvesting Herbicide (please specify) Grass Carp Benthic Barriers Other (specify)

Names, phone numbers and e-mail addresses of volunteers who will collect the samples:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

A minimum of 4 volunteers (2 primary and 2 secondary) should be identified before the sampling season begins. Please arrange for any new volunteers to attend the initial training session at the NYSFOLA annual conference. Membership in NYSFOLA is a requirement of the program. It is requested that a lake association be obligated to a five (5) year commitment in order to make the data meaningful.

2005 CSLAP PARTICIPATION FEE(S)***

1 SITE: \$200.00 2 SITES: \$450.00 3 SITES: \$800.00
4 SITES: \$1250.00 5 + SITES: \$500 PER ADDITIONAL SITE PLUS IN-VOICE COST OF ALL EQUIPMENT.

***If your lake needs to ship via USPS, please subtract \$60 from the participation fee per site. We will no longer have a prepaid account. The \$60 discount is to cover shipping costs which must be paid by the lake association.

sites _____
Payment Enclosed _____
2005 NYSFOLA Dues paid _____



Great Lakes Collaboration Convened



From US EPA Media Release

Members of President Bush's Cabinet, the Great Lakes Governors, the Great Lakes Congressional Delegation, Mayors and Tribal Leaders met on December 3 in Chicago to sign a Framework document to create an intergovernmental partnership called the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration (GLRC), and develop a coordinated strategy to further protect and restore the Great Lakes. The Interagency Task Force, chaired by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), helped to convene this meeting to establish a long term, multijurisdictional collaboration to address key environmental issues.

The Great Lakes are an international treasure, constituting roughly 20 percent of the world's fresh water supply. In addition to their natural beauty, the Great Lakes serve as a source of drinking water for more than 30 million people, support the culture and life ways of native communities, form the backbone for billions of dollars in shipping, trade, and fishing, and provide food and recreational opportunities for millions of American and Canadian citizens.

While there has been progress in restoring and improving the health of the Great Lakes ecosystem, there are still tremendous threats to the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the ecosystem. The environmental problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem have become increasingly complex over the years. The myriad of jurisdictions and programs with responsibility for the Lakes is similarly complex. According to an April 2003 Government Accountability Office Report, the governmental presence overseeing this international resource includes two countries, numerous Tribes and First Nations, more than 140 federal programs, and numerous city and state programs, all dealing with environmental restoration activities in the Great Lakes Basin. While these organizations have experienced individual opportunities for successes during the last 30 years, there is no overarching strategy to deliver coordinated restoration and protection efforts in the future.

In May 2004, President Bush signed Executive Order 13340 creating a cabinet-level Task Force to bring an unprecedented level of collaboration and coordination to accelerate protection and restoration of the Great Lakes. This Executive Order called for the convening of a Regional Collaboration of National Significance to facilitate collaboration among the U.S. federal government, the Great Lakes states, local communities, Tribes, and other interests in the Great Lakes region as well as Canada.

The convening of the GLRC, and signing of the Framework, will enhance U.S. efforts to restore and protect the Great Lakes ecosystem. It will also support the United States' commitments under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, as amended by protocol in 1987, the Convention on the Great Lakes Fisheries of 1954, and other regional multijurisdictional agreements with Canada.

Don't Miss It!!

**“The State of New York’s Lakes:
Past, Present and Future”**

NYSFOLA Annual Conference
and
Membership Meeting
NALMS Region 2 Chapter Meeting

Friday April 29 - Sunday May 1, 2005
White Eagle Conference Center
Hamilton, NY

We are still working on the program, but watch for a conference flyer sometime in January with additional information available in the next issue of “Waterworks”.

Friday’s sessions will center around professional research conducted on some of New York’s large lakes. These will be technical sessions, part of a Region 2 NALMS gathering, but all NYSFOLA members are welcome.

Saturday and Sunday mornings will have general limnology topics of interest to everyone. On Saturday afternoon, we will break into topics of regional interest — Adirondacks, Finger Lakes, etc. We will also hold the annual training for new CSLAP volunteers, so let’s hope for good weather.

There are additional accommodations available to us this year. A new Super 8 motel has been built right down the road, by the owners of White Eagle, and rooms will be available there as well as in the familiar cabins at the conference center.

We will also be celebrating the 20th anniversary of CSLAP and hope that many of our volunteers will join us at White Eagle.

2005 NYSFOLA Annual Conference

White Eagle Conference Center , Hamilton, NY

April 29, 30 and May 1, 2005

REGISTRATIONS MUST BE MADE WITH THE NYSFOLA OFFICE

NO REGISTRATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE WHITE EAGLE CONFERENCE CTR

We will be unable to provide meals for those registering by mail after **April 19th** or at the door, as accurate head counts must be given in advance to White Eagle Conference Center. Thank you!

Three Day Package

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Conference Package: (Thursday evening-Sunday noon)

Includes 3 nights lodging (Thursday, Friday and Saturday), 8 meals (Thursday dinner through Sunday breakfast)

All breaks and conference registration included.

() Single Occupancy—\$345.00 _____ () Double Occupancy—\$550.00 _____

Two Day Package

Saturday and Sunday Conference Package: (Friday evening-Sunday noon)

Includes 2 nights lodging (Friday and Saturday), 5 meals (Friday dinner through Sunday breakfast), all breaks and conference registration.

() Single Occupancy —\$219.00 _____ () Double Occupancy—\$368.00 _____

Daily Package

() Friday or () Saturday, morning and afternoon sessions with lunch \$40.00 _____

() Friday or () Saturday sessions without lunch \$25.00 _____

Student : () Friday or () Saturday session, lunch & breaks (no banquet) \$20.00 _____

If you plan to participate in the CSLAP Training Session on Saturday, please check []

A new motel, also operated by the White Eagle Conference Center, will be open for our use this spring. The motel is located off-site but in close proximity to the conference center. If you prefer lodging at the motel instead of the cabins on the lake, please let us know. Otherwise, we will fill the space in the cabins first.

() I prefer the cabins () motel

Meal Choices: We're still working with the chef! () red meat () white meat () no meat

Name(s) _____

Affiliation _____

Address _____ City _____

State _____ Zip _____ e-mail (for registration confirmation) _____

Phone _____

**Now Accepting
2005 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 "4", you are current for 2004 and can pay 2005 dues at your earliest convenience. If the digit is a "3", you have not yet paid your 2004 dues. Please remit your 2004 and 2005 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.

**2005 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**

Available from 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-\$30.00 includes shipping & handling *****SUPPLIES EXTREMELY LIMITED*****

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

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

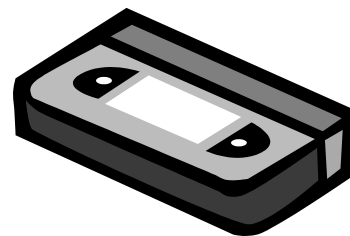


Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality This book is a “must have” for those who want to be lake friendly property owners. The book includes chapters about lake ecosystems, designing lakeshore landscaping and selecting the right plants. The book has a bit of an upper-midwestern slant, but it is very applicable to New York State lakes. Cost: \$19.95

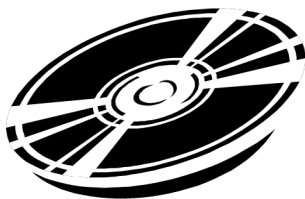
Managing Lakes Through Community Participation; 25 minute video. Why lake associations are formed, how they get started, tackling priority issues, case studies, ties with local government and lake community. Cost-\$15.00 plus \$2.00 shipping & handling

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



Exotics to Go! This compact disk is “fast food” for people who need to give presentations about zebra mussels and other aquatic nuisance species. Use it at your lake association’s annual meeting! It contains 7 PowerPoint presentations including the scripts, images and talking points that focus on zebra mussel impacts and control. There are also 22 informational publications in PDF format and lists of contacts for more information. The CD was produced by the Illinois-Indiana and Minnesota Sea Grant programs on behalf of the Great Lakes Sea Grant Network. Cost: \$6.00 includes shipping and handling



“Man is a complex being who makes deserts bloom and lakes die”

G.B. Stern, British Novelist

WATERWORKS

NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
P.O. Box 84
2574 Webb Road
LaFayette, NY 13084

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Calendar of Events

2005 Tri-Society Meeting (NY Society of American Foresters, NY Chapter of the Wildlife Society, NY Chapter of the American Fisheries Society) - **“Watersheds: Preservation, Restoration and Management of Our Landscape”** - February 3-4, 2005, Holiday Inn, Liverpool, NY.

For more information: www.esf.edu/outreach/pd/conferences.htm

USDA-Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CREES) National Water Quality Conference - “Research, Extension and Education for Clean Water” - February 7-9, 2005, San Diego, CA.

Contact: Kathryn Murray: (919)515-7154 or soils_training@ncsu.edu.

Water Quality Symposium - March 21-24, 2005, Clarion Hotel, Rochester, NY: (607)753-0851 x3.



NYSFOLA Annual Conference and Membership Meeting - April 29-May 1, 2004, White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. Contact the NYSFOLA office at folo@nysfola.org or (800)796-3652 or www.nysfola.org.