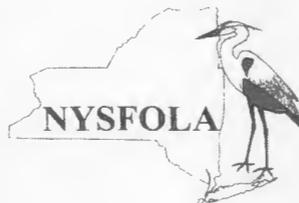


# WATERWORKS

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

October 2010



## Asian Clams Found in Lake George

Aquatic invasive species continue to threaten the ecology of New York's lakes.

scientists from the Lake Tahoe area visited Lake George to offer their insight and assistance.

On August 19th, Jeremy Farrell of the Darrin Freshwater Institute discovered Asian clams off Lake Avenue Beach in Lake George Village.

Like the better known zebra mussel, Asian clams are a filter feeder and disrupt natural lake ecology. However, Asian clams can reproduce through self-fertilization which means that a single clam can release up to 40 young per day.



Photo courtesy of Emily DeBolt, Lake George Association (LGA).

Surveys indicate that the clams have infested an area covering approximately 2.5 acres in Lake George. Steps are underway to control the clams before they spread. A pilot project involving the installation of benthic barrier mats was started this fall, according to Emily DeBolt of the LGA. "We will test some different types of mats and then work on gearing up over the winter for the full scale beginning of our eradication attempt in the spring."

The Asian clam, *Corbicula fluminea* is native to temperate to tropical southern Asia and west to the eastern Mediterranean, parts of Africa and Australia. It was first found in the United States in 1938, along the banks of the Columbia River, and has since spread into major waterways across the country. Extensive efforts have been undertaken in Lake Tahoe to remove the clams. Two

The Lake George Association (LGA) developed an excellent public education flyer on the Asian clam. It reminds boaters to clean, disinfect and dry their boats before moving from one lake to another. To see this document, log onto: <http://www.lakegeorgeassociation.org>.

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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 Helen Sick**



*The days are getting shorter, and the leaves have displayed their entire colorful splendor. The "snowbirds" have happily fled to the south and are settled into their winter nests. This means that many lake associations have shut down until the spring awakening.*

*The NYSFOLA CSLAP committee has been working hard to make the transition to a rotational schedule in 2011 so that more lake associations will be able to participate. We must ensure the future of this successful program even during difficult state fiscal times.*

*The hydrofracking problem is not going away soon. The biggest issue is how to preserve the quality of New York state's water resources? The present drilling procedures inject unknown chemicals into the ground. This needs to be more thoroughly studied if gas companies are allowed to drill. Be sure to call, e-mail or write the governor and your representatives in Albany if you have concerns about New York's aquifers and our future water quality.*

*I had the pleasure of attending a property tax assessment seminar hosted by Tom Golisano together with Attorney Robert Jacobson, Esq. and a NYS certified General Real Estate Appraiser in Rochester. They discussed ways to get property assessments lowered. A recent survey shows that Western New York is the highest taxed area in the United States! A video of this seminar will be posted online at [www.responsiblenewyork.com](http://www.responsiblenewyork.com). It's a place to start, and you should be doing your home work now for the next grievance season.*

*We have been communicating with members of the insurance industry. NYSFOLA members should know that every association should look into Directors & Liability Insurance as well as a General Liability policy. We have lined up some speakers from the insurance field for the annual conference, and we know they will be able to answer your questions.*

*Are there lake associations near you that have not joined NYSFOLA? Invite them to do so! Our voice for lakes is louder when we speak in greater numbers.*



# Blue-Green Algal Blooms Plague Honeoye Lake and Sodus Bay

Hot summer days combined with nutrient-rich water to spur the growth of blue-green algae in Honeoye Lake and Lake Ontario's Sodus Bay this summer.

People looking forward to a sunny Labor Day weekend on the shores of Lake Ontario were greeted with "Beach Closed" signs. Beaches on Honeoye Lake were also closed.

Severe algae blooms are not new to either water body. Honeoye Lake has had problems for many years. Water quality studies have long indicated that there is too much phosphorus in the lake from both non-point source pollution "external loading" and from "internal loading" when the lake's deep waters lose oxygen in the summer and stored phosphorus is released from the sediments.

The Honeoye Valley Association has partnered with local government agencies and nearby colleges to investigate the problem and develop remedial strategies. In 2006-2007, alum (aluminum sulfate) applications were conducted in an effort to reduce internal loading from the sediments. Alum forms a floc that absorbs the phosphorus thus reducing its availability as a nutrient for algae growth.

Despite the effort, which came at significant expense, algae blooms continue. Residents who use the lake for private water supplies are concerned that timely data regarding



*Blue green algae resembling green paint covers Honeoye Lake in western NY. Photo courtesy of Don Cook, NYSFOLA Board of Directors, Honeoye Valley Association.*

the toxicity of the algae is difficult to obtain.

The NYS Health Department recommends avoiding exposure to blue-green algae which can cause skin, eye and throat irritation as well as potential impacts to the liver and nervous system when ingested. Recommendations, as printed in the July edition of "Waterworks," are on-line at <http://www.nyhealth.gov/environmental/water/drinkingwater/bluegreenalgae.htm>.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has recently issued animal safety recommendations for pets and livestock:

- Do not let your pets or livestock graze near, drink, or swim in water where you see blue-green

algae blooms, foam, or scum on the surface.

- If your animal gets in water with a bloom, immediately wash it off with clean water. Do not let the animal lick algae off of its fur.
- Call a veterinarian if your animal shows any of these symptoms of blue green algae poisoning: loss of appetite, loss of energy, vomiting, stumbling and falling, foaming at the mouth, diarrhea, convulsions, excessive drooling, tremors and seizures, or any unexplained sickness that occurs within a day or so after being in contact with water.

# New Lake George Publication Emphasizes “Do-It-Yourself Water Quality” for Lakefront Property Owners

*News Release: The FUND for Lake George & Lake George Waterkeeper*



The FUND for Lake George and Lake George Waterkeeper have released *Do-It-Yourself Water Quality: A Landowner's Guide to Property Management that Protects Lake George*. This guide provides important information about the impacts of land use and property management on the water quality of Lake George. It is applicable to all New York State Lakes, and is available on-line at <http://www.fundforlakegoerge.org/index.asp?lg=1&w=pages&r=0&pid=72>. This is a large format color publication with over 25 specially created educational illustrations.

Whether lands are on a hillside, in a hamlet area, or along the lakeside, the way properties are managed impacts the water quality of Lake George. *Do-It-Yourself Water Quality* details the best ways to limit impacts to Lake George. From decisions about how and where to site a house, the hazards of fertilizer and pesticide use, improving stormwater control with rain gardens, creating or expanding a shoreline or stream buffer, septic system design and maintenance, to the protection of shoreline wetlands, there are many actions that a landowner can do to protect the lake.

“The beauty of *Do-It-Yourself Water Quality* is that

landowners do not need to wait for new state or local regulations. There are a variety of actions any landowner can undertake to protect the water quality of Lake George or any other waterbody” said Peter Bauer, Executive Director of the FUND for Lake George. “Lake George is the most important economic asset in Warren County and the southern Adirondacks. Its protection and stewardship is vital to the long-term future of this area. *Do-It-Yourself Water Quality* is a guide to stewardship of the lake that local governments, the state, and private property owners can all practice.” The sections of the publication include:

- How Your Property Impacts Lake George
- Plan Your Site Carefully
- Build a Rain Garden
- Carefully Site and Maintain Your Septic System
- Create or Expand a Stream Buffer
- Protect Wetlands
- Minimize the Size of Grass Lawns
- Stop Using Fertilizers and Pesticides
- Grow Native Species, Stop Invasive Species
- Preservation Options for Landowners
- Native Plant Species Index
- Sources
- Do-It-Yourself Water Quality Assessment

“How we manage our property is a choice that we make. Properties around Lake George can be managed to have a minimal impact or major impact on the lake. Unfortunately, too many properties are adversely impacting the lake. The result is that land uses around the lake are causing a slow, steady decline of water quality. It’s possible for landowners to manage properties and landscape their yards in ways that minimize negative impacts. *Do-It-Yourself Water Quality* shows how this is done” said Kathy Bozony, Natural Resource Specialist of the Lake George Waterkeeper.

NYSFOLA agrees, and we congratulate everyone who worked to develop this publication. We have received a copy of this publication and urge everyone to take a look at the online version.

# New York Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council Announces Final Recommendations to Protect Water Supply - NYS DEC Press Release October 8, 2010



The New York Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council recently released its final report, *Our Great Lakes Water Resources: Conserving and Protecting Our Water Today for Use Tomorrow*. The report guides state implementation of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact by identifying key recommendations to ensure sustainable protections for New York's Great Lakes watershed.

New York adopted the Great Lakes St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact in 2008. The Compact is a binding agreement between the eight Great Lakes states—New York, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota - to protect water quantity, by banning large scale diversions and promoting water conservation. New York's Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council (GLBAC), of which the state Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is a member, was required to deliberate and develop recommendations to implement the Compact.

Richard Smardon, GLBAC Chair said, "The report provides a road map for state legislators and regulators to ensure New York's full compliance with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact."

The report was first released in draft form in June 2009 and now incorporates hundreds of citizen, industry, municipal, and scientific comments submitted and provided at public meetings. The final report is available on the DEC website at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/>

[lands/56095.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/56095.html), and the key recommendations include:

- Pass legislation to regulate water withdrawals state-wide.
- Increase information collection on aquifer and stream flows.
- Establish incentives to promote business and residential water conservation
- Invest substantially to reduce leaks in water infrastructure.



Map of Great Lakes Basin: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Water WGIT Section, May 2005

The Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council was established in the Laws of New York State of 1988 (ECL Section 21-0917). In the statute creating the Council, the New York State Legislature declared that the Great Lakes Basin is in need of state programs to protect its water quality against toxic pollution, to control inter-basin diversions of Great Lakes water, to ensure sound coastal zone management, and to promote compatible economic growth and utilization throughout its watershed.

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## Starry Stonewort Found in More Central, NY Lakes

The invasive species Starry stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa*) has been positively identified in two more Central, NY lakes. Last July, NYSFOLA Manager Nancy Mueller collected samples from Upper Little York Lake in Cortland County after a journal article she read prompted her to suspect the plant was in that lake. The identification was confirmed by Robert Johnson at Cornell University. Mueller then contacted Dr. Russell Nemecek, Onondaga County Health Department, in order to get samples from nearby Tully Lake which was being mechanically harvested by the county at the time. From previous work on the two lakes, Mueller knew that they had similar problems. A positive identification was made by Nemecek on Tully Lake the following day.

Douglas Pullman, president of Aquest Corporation, described experiences with the plant, which is actually a macro algae, in an article published in the July 2010 edition of the North American Lake Management Society's magazine "Lakeline." According to Pullman, anecdotal observations suggest that the plant may have been present in several Michigan lakes as early as 1999 but was thought to be a "super weedy chara." (Chara is a native macro algae with a very similar appearance.) He then described the growth patterns that have been observed in those lakes. The descriptions were immediately familiar to Mueller who worked on Upper Little York and Tully Lakes in the early 1990s. At that time, several aquatic plant experts believed that the unusual nuisance infestations (large pillows and mounds) were probably just "super weedy chara." Most said, "Wow! Chara doesn't usually do that" or "I've never seen chara do that before." The native species of chara is also



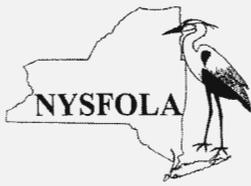
*Starry stonewort resembles a "super weedy chara."*  
Photo courtesy of Robert L. Johnson, Cornell University.

plentiful in both Upper Little York and Tully Lakes. The most obvious difference between the two plants is that Starry stonewort develops star-shaped rhizomes near the plant-sediment interface. The stars were well developed in all of the samples found last July.



*Star shaped rhizomes positively identify Starry stonewort.*  
Photo courtesy of Robert L. Johnson, Cornell University.

"We'll never know for certain if it has been Starry stonewort all along," says Mueller, "But I specifically collected the samples from areas that I knew had problems over a decade ago." The plant has also been reported in other Central New York Lakes including Oneida Lake, Lake Ontario, Lake Bonaparte and Lake Moraine.

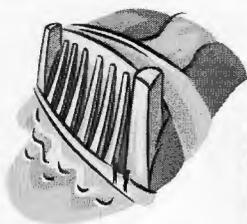


## NYSFOLA Board Members Work Hard for You!

When someone asks you, “What does NYSFOLA do for our lake association? Is it worth our dues?” Here are some things worth noting:

- Bill Harman serves on the Northeast Aquatic Nuisance Species Panel (<http://neans.org>) and the New York State Nuisance Species Advisory Committee where he continues to be the voice for NYSFOLA lake associations. He is also involved with other professional lake management and scientific organizations. This summer, Bill attended a meeting hosted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) where he recommended funding for local lake management activities. Unfortunately, the EPA staff was less knowledgeable than Bill. They thanked him for his comments and recommended that he pick up a copy of a great book called —“Diet for a Small Lake.”
  - James Cunningham represents NYSFOLA on the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation’s Water Management Advisory Committee (WMAC) where his knowledge of lake association issues as well as wastewater treatment have been widely received. The WMAC is comprised of private and non-profit interest groups that advise the NYS DEC Division of Water about all programs, primarily related to the Clean Water Act. Jim also serves as President of the Madison County Federation of Lake Associations (MADFOLA).
  - Bob Rosati continues to be the voice of NYSFOLA dam owners as the state implements the new Dam Safety Regulations. Bob has served
- in this capacity for many years, and we are truly indebted to him.
- For over a decade, David Wright, Esq. has offered legal advice to lake associations that are members of NYSFOLA. He has provided a great deal of pro-bono assistance with by-laws, incorporation, dues collection and other issues. Most recently, he filed a motion for NYSFOLA to intervene as a “Friend of the Court” in the appeal of a recent court decision *Yankee Lake Preservation Association, Inc. v. Judith Stein et al.* This court case will have significant impacts on lake associations’ attempts to collect dues from members in order to pay for things like dam repair. Unfortunately, we heard about the case *after* a decision had been handed down that overturned previous case law, and the appeal was rejected. To quote Dave, “This is an absolute disaster for many lake associations that don’t have enforceable covenants.” We will have more on this at the conference.
  - Rena Doing and George Kelly have been actively attending meetings pertaining to hydrofracking. As a retired geology professor, George knows how to ask the tough questions.
  - Matt Albright served as the Region 2 (NY, NJ and Puerto Rico) representative on the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS) Board of Directors. Although Matt’s term has expired, he was replaced by his Biological Field Station colleague Holly Waterfield. So, we continue to have a voice on the NALMS Board.
  - Our other Board members are also engaged in many water-related issues both professionally and privately as members of their lake associations. We will continue to feature their activities so that you can better understand what NYSFOLA does for you.

## Dam Safety Updates



Dam owners are encouraged to log onto the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) website <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4991.html> to stay up-to-date on the latest issues pertaining to Dam Safety and download or view important documents.

The State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) has been conducting Dam Safety workshops periodically around the state, and they are listed on the DEC website.

DEC recently released draft Guidance for Dam Engineering Assessment Reports. The document is online in .pdf format at [http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water\\_pdf/damsengasrpt.pdf](http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/damsengasrpt.pdf).

## SAVE THE DATE



### NYSFOLA 28th Annual Conference

“H.E.L.P –How’s Everyone’s Lake Program?”

**April 29-May 1, 2011**  
**White Eagle Conference Center**  
**Hamilton, NY**



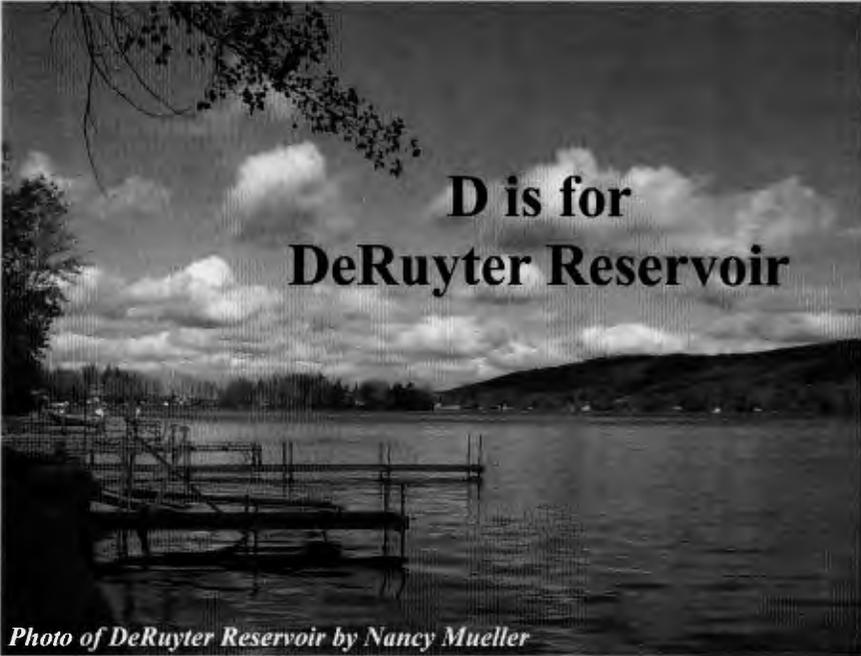
## NEWS FROM NYSFOLA MEMBERS

The Lake Peekskill Civic Association (LPCA) sponsored a Flea Market/ Gold & Platinum buying event in September. The LPCA rented 6 foot vendor spaces at the Lake Peekskill Community Center. The LPCA also reports that Singer’s Beach was closed for 3 days this summer due to “excessive goose droppings.”

The Cortland County Legislature is moving forward with a \$400,000 grant application that, if awarded, would be used to renovate and repair the 100 year old Pavilion Theatre at Dwyer Park on Little York Lake. Legislators voted 18-1 in favor of submitting the grant application. If the money is awarded, the county must come up with a 25% match or \$160,000 which can include in-kind services provided by county employees. Some members of the legislature stated that replacing the Little York Lake dam should take higher priority stating, “Without the lake, the Pavilion is worthless.”

The Keuka Lake Association received over 100 entries in its annual “KLAeidoscope of Keuka- Calendar Photo Contest.” Winners’ photographs will be placed in the 2011 calendar. Congratulations to prize winners Nancy Peek (1st), Sid Mann (2nd) and Nancy Feinstein (3rd). The winners were announced at KLA’s annual meeting held in July at Keuka College.

The East Caroga Lake Protective Association is now on facebook. They had a busy summer season hosting a golf outing, an ice cream social, and a sunfish/paddleboat regatta.



## D is for DeRuyter Reservoir

*Photo of DeRuyter Reservoir by Nancy Mueller*

DeRuyter Reservoir is a 557-acre, class B lake in Madison County. It was built in the 1860s as part of the “feeder” system to the Erie Canal. The lake, as well as the Town of DeRuyter, is named for Admiral Michael DeRuyter who was a great Dutch military hero of the 17th century.

Sometime around 1860, surveyors for the State Canal Department identified the area as a suitable site for a reservoir to supply water to the Erie Canal east of Syracuse. Construction began in 1863 but was interrupted by the Civil War and was not fully completed until 1870. The reservoir holds approximately 500,000,000 cubic feet of water and cost the State of New York about \$100,000 to construct, or less than the current cost of an average home on the lake!

DeRuyter Reservoir is represented in NYSFOLA by the Tioughnioga Lake Association, originally called the lake Tioughnioga Club, which held its first meeting on September 10, 1939 with twenty-five members present. The lake association has been a long time participant in the Citizens State-wide Lake Assessment Program and the Madison County Federation of Lake Associations. They have also partnered with the Madison County Planning Department to conduct a number of lake management activities including mechanical weed harvesting and non-point pollution control techniques.

In 1998, the lake was added to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation’s (DEC) 303(d) list of impaired water bodies due to excessive nutrients (phosphorus).

To address the issue, the Madison County Soil & Water Conservation District initiated a sediment control project on one of the lake’s tributaries and worked with local farmers to reduce agricultural non-point source pollution. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers DeRuyter Reservoir to be a “Nonpoint Sources Success Story,” and you can read more about the project on the EPA website at [http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/success219/ny\\_der.cfm](http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/success219/ny_der.cfm).

The 2009 CSLAP report for DeRuyter Reservoir states that “Recreational uses (swimming, fishing, boating) in DeRuyter Reservoir are thought to experience minor impacts due to algal and aquatic weed growth in the lake.” However, phosphorus levels are typically below the state guidance values at this time, and transparency measurements exceed the recommended minimum for swimming beaches.

DeRuyter Reservoir is a popular Central NY fishing spot, and DEC has frequently stocked the lake with walleye. In addition, the agency reports that the lake maintains a healthy population of large and smallmouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, rock bass, chain pickerel, and sunfish.

A contour map of the lake is available at [http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/fish\\_marine\\_pdf/derlkmmap.pdf](http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/fish_marine_pdf/derlkmmap.pdf).

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## Ask Dr. Lake...

**Dear Dr. Lake,**  
**So what is this I hear about New York state messing with my dishwasher detergent and fertilizer? Can't they leave well enough alone?**  
*Al G. Bloom, Lake Greentop, NY*



Dear Al,  
You are referring to the "Dishwasher Detergent and Nutrient Runoff Law" signed by Governor Paterson in July. The law prohibits the sale of phosphorus (P) containing dishwasher detergents for household use in 2010 and commercial use in 2013. It also restricts the use of fertilizers near surface waters and during the winter and requires soil testing to show that phosphorus is needed before the application of P-containing fertilizer. You can read more about the new law at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/67239.html>.

### **So why was this law passed?**

Although phosphorus (P) supplements are useful for establishing strong root growth or the renewal of an old lawn, excess P is not good. When lawns and gardens have enough available phosphorus, or it is applied at the wrong time of the year, it runs off into streams and lakes. And while the grass may not have grown any better with extra P, the algae in a nearby lake probably did. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has deemed nutrients to be the primary cause of lake eutrophication in the nation's lakes. Excessive nutrients are the leading cause of impaired recreation and aesthetics (and worse) in more than 2 million acres of lakes throughout the country. Specifically, EPA reports that "excess nitrogen and phosphorus lead to significant water quality problems including



harmful algal blooms, hypoxia and declines in wildlife and wildlife habitat. Excesses have also been linked to higher amounts of chemicals that make people sick." Quite simply, lake + phosphorus = algae bloom, or at least the very real risk of an algae bloom. Which means that a green lawn can make a green lake.

### **So, if this is such a big problem, why isn't more being done?**

Funny you should ask. As I write this, the EPA and each of the 50 states and territories are working toward developing new water quality standards to protect lakes and streams from excessive nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen). This federal initiative began during the Clinton Administration, so you can see how long it takes. In New York state, the form that these new regulations will take, at least for now, will be *guidance values*, to be used to identify "how much is too much." The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) will develop a process for determining the source and magnitude of these nutrients in susceptible waterbodies and will develop strategies for reducing nutrient levels.

DEC has been studying this issue for many years. The agency will soon ask for public comments about the proposed strategies for defining acceptable nutrient levels in lakes and streams and managing sources of nutrients that lead to water quality impairments. This process will attempt to balance recreational and water supply uses with the needs of fish and other aquatic life (which need some algae and therefore some nutrients in order to thrive). The cost for removing nutrients, which increases proportionally with additional nutrient reductions, will also be considered. These guidance values will be developed by the State utilizing nutrient fact sheets, created by DEC, that identify the relationship between nutrient levels in a waterbody and impairments. DEC has established thresholds which separate waterbodies that support their des-

ignated uses from those not attaining these uses.

This “nutrient criteria development” process has been very contentious in several states. Lawsuits from environmental groups have challenged new nutrient standards in Florida contending that they violate the Clean Water Act. Industrial groups are challenging the methods used to evaluate water quality and aquatic life impacts. Meanwhile, the U.S. Inspector General (part of the Department of Justice) has issued a stern report that chastises EPA and the states for delays.



The end result of this process will be the identification of waterbodies in violation of nutrient criteria, and therefore not supporting their designated uses, and a framework for bringing these waterbodies into compliance, particularly related to improved management of wastewater and stormwater inputs.

We'll bring you more at the NYSFOLA conference and future editions of *Waterworks*.

***Okay, I want clean lakes, but will these detergents and fertilizers still work as well on my lawn and dishes without the phosphorus?***

The most recent generation of phosphorus detergents contained close to 9% phosphorus, and most “recommended” lawn fertilizers contained up to 10% phosphorus. A 2007 review of a similar law passed three years earlier in Minnesota found significant reductions in lawn P use, reduced nutrient levels in runoff (at least 17%) directly attributable to the ban. So, it definitely works if our goal is to keep lakes clean. Does phosphorus-free detergent get dishes clean? In the words of one well-placed New York lake insider, “I admit it. I hate and detest phos-free dishwasher detergent. Rewashing half the dishes is getting really old.” However, a review in the September 2010 issue of *Consumer Reports® Magazine*, in which many P-free brands of detergent were compared, states that, “Although none equaled the excellent (but now discontinued) product that topped our ratings in August 2009, seven were very good.” So, maybe our lake insider needs to switch brands or hire a maid.

You Can Now “LIKE”  
New York State Federation of  
Lake Associations, Inc. on

**facebook**

Visit the New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. page on [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) and find lake news from around the state, links to NYSFOLA member web sites, government agency information, aquatic plant and algae resources, and *many* other useful links to water resources related information. **Be sure to “like” the page!**

**NYSFOLA Lake Steward Awards**

**Has Someone Gone Above and Beyond  
The Call of Duty of Your Lake Association?**

**Tell Us About Them!**

Each year we present the NYSFOLA Lake Steward Award to people who have made significant volunteer contributions to their NYSFOLA member lake association. Awards are presented at the Annual Conference banquet.

Submit a description of the nominee’s contributions to Nancy Mueller, Manager NYSFOLA P.O. Box 84 Lafayette, NY 13084 or via e-mail at [foia@nysfola.org](mailto:foia@nysfola.org) no later than March 31, 2011.



# CSLAPpenings

*Scott Kishbaugh, NYS DEC & Nancy Mueller, NYSFOLA*

Dear CSLAP Participants,

Thank you all for another great sampling season. We had very few problems this year, and we are looking forward to 2011.

Next year brings several changes to the program. In order to move lakes off the waiting list, we are implementing a rotational schedule. Some lakes will rotate out of the program for ONE year so that we can bring new lakes in.

We have what we would like to call a "final draft" list of lakes that we will rotate out next year. The methodology was fairly simple: Lakes that have been in the program for the longest period of time, are the first ones that will take a one year break. If there is some reason that this is an undue hardship, let us know, but we must move some lakes out to accommodate others waiting to start sampling.

## 2011 Rotational Schedule:

### Lakes Rotating Out for 1 year:

Beaver Lake (Broome County), Brantingham Lake, Butterfield Lake, Canada Lake, Chenango Lake, Lake Clear, Cossayuna Lake, East Caroga Lake, Echo Lake, Forest Lake (Warren), Friends Lake, Galway Lake, Geneganslet Lake, Horseshoe Pond, Kasoag Lake, Otter Lake, Lake Peekskill, Plymouth Reservoir, Round Pond, Silver Lake (St. Lawrence County), Somerset Lake, Lake Warn

There were also 40 lakes chosen that, for many reasons, we would like to have in the program at all times. These were chosen based on size, trophic status, geographic location, and commitment to the

program. Again, this is a draft list. If your lake is on the Index Lake list, and you do not think that long term participation is possible, please let us know.

## Index Lakes - No Rotation

Anawanda Lake, Augur Lake, Babcock Lake, Ballston Lake, Black Lake, Black Pond, Lake Bonaparte, Chautauqua Lake, Lake Como, Cuba Lake, Duane Lake, Eagle Lake, Eagle Pond, Findley Lake, Fulton Chain-Second Lake, Glen Lake, Lake George, Hunt Lake, Java Lake, Lily Pond, Little Fresh Pond, Little Long Pond, Loon Lake (Steuben County), Lorton Lake, Mariaville Lake, Melody Lake, Millsite Lake, Mohegan Lake, Lake Moraine, Oquaga Lake, Petonia Lake, Lake Placid, Queechy Lake, Roaring Brook Lake, Schroom Lake, Silver Lake (Wyoming County), Truesdale Lake, Tuscarora Lake, Lake Waccabuc, Weiden Pond.

## Proposed 2012 Rotational Schedule

In 2012, we need to bring the lakes that were out in 2011 back into the program and accommodate any lakes that may want to join. So that you can plan ahead, we are suggesting that the following lakes be rotated out for the 2012 season: Burden Lake III, Deer Lake, Duck Lake, Effley Falls Reservoir, Grass Lake, Indian Lake, Lake Katonah, Madison Lake, Mirror Lake, Lake Oscaleta, Pleasant Lake (Fulton), Lake Rippowam, Saratoga Lake, Sepasco Lake, Shenorock Lake, Smith Pond, Teatown Lake and Yankee Lake.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. If your lake sampled in 2010, and you are not planning to sample in 2011, please let us know immediately so that we can revise the rotational schedule.



## 2011 CSLAP Application Form

The Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) is a collaborative effort between the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and NYSFOLA. Please return this completed form with your 2011 NYSFOLA Membership Form, Dues and Participation Fee to: **NYSFOLA P.O. Bo 84 LaFayette, NY 13084. APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED THROUGH MARCH 15, 2011.** Late applications will not be accepted. Applications will not be considered complete until all forms and funds are received.

Lake Name \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_

**CSLAP Contact Person:**

SUPPLIES WILL BE SENT TO THIS ADDRESS I THE SPRING OF 2011. PLEASE ABE CERTAIN THAT SOMEONE WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ACCEPT THE PACKAGE. THIS PERSON WILL BE CONSIDERED THE PRIMARY CSLAP CONTACT . UNLESS YOU SPECIFY OTHERWISE, EMPTY COOLERS WILL BE RETURNED TO THIS PERSON THROUGHOUT THE SAMPLING SEASON.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ WE CANNOT SHIP TO A P.O. BOX\*\*\*

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Names, address, phone numbers and e-mail addresses of other volunteers)

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

**Please arrange for any new volunteers to attend the annual training session at the NYSFOLA annual conference Saturday April 30th, 2011 at White Eagle Conference Center in Hamilton, NY. NEW LAKES MUST MAKE A 5 YEAR COMMITMENT TO THE PROGRAM IN ORDER TO MAKE THE DATA MEANINGFUL.**

**2011 CSLAP PARTICIPATION FEES**

1 SITE :

SHALLOW LAKE (NO HYPOLIMNION SAMPLES)\* \$350 DEEP LAKE (WITH HYPOLIMNION SAMPLES)\* \$450

\*If you are unsure, please call Nancy or Scott. You can also choose to pay the lower price and take surface only samples even if you have historically been considered a deep lake.

**ALL EXTRA SITES AT THE FULL COST OF ANALYSIS, SUPPLIES AND SHIPPING:**

\*\*\* The primary CSLAP shipping contract is with United Parcel Service. As such, we cannot ship supplies or return coolers to a Post Office Box. If this is a problem, or UPS is inconvenient for you, you may subtract \$40 from the participation fee to help cover your postage costs. These must be paid by the volunteer or the lake association.

### 2011 CSLAP CHECKLIST

Applications are not complete without the following items:

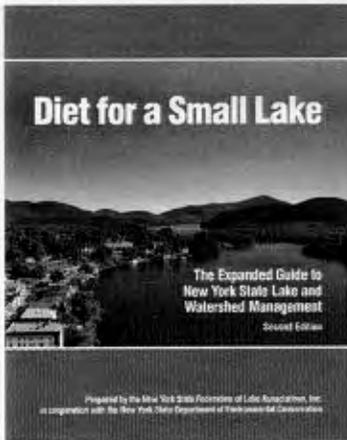
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2011 CSLAP Application Form
- \_\_\_\_\_ CSLAP Participation Fee
- \_\_\_\_\_ NYSFOLA Membership Form
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2011 NYSFOLA Dues

## AVAILABLE FROM THE NYSFOLA OFFICE

**Through the Looking Glass**, A Wisconsin Lake Partnership publication containing information on nearly all aquatic plants. Cost -\$25.00 + 8% sales tax and \$2.50 shipping and handling per copy.

**Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality**, This books 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: \$20.00 + 8% sales tax and \$2.00 shipping and handling per copy



**Diet for a Small Lake - The Expanded Guide to New York State Lake and Watershed Management**, This book is a second-edition collaboration between the New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. It serves as a manual for New York lake associations to understand the complexities of watershed management and lake ecology. It also encourages lakefront property owners to take responsibility for managing their lakes, rather than assuming that government agencies will do so. It guides readers through the basics of aquatic plant management and leads them through the process of developing a comprehensive watershed management plan. The book also addresses applicable federal, state and local laws with emphasis on New York State regulations including those that apply to the Adirondack Park. Cost: \$20.00 paperback \$35.00 hardcover + 8% sales tax and \$5.50 shipping & handling (single copy); Add \$1 s& h per additional copy.

**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 + 8% sales tax and \$2.00 shipping and handling per copy.

NYSFOLA Publication Order Form			
Title _____	Quantity _____		
Ship to: Name _____			
Address _____		City _____	
State _____	Zip _____	Tax Exempt# (if applicable) _____	
Price Per Copy _____	8% Sales Tax _____	S&H _____	Total _____

## 2011 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 "10", you are a member in good standing of NYSFOLA for the current year. If the digit is an "11," you are paid through the upcoming calendar year. Thank you.

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.

### 2011 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 <b>in good standing</b> _____	\$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 \_\_\_\_\_ Web Site \_\_\_\_\_

Lake Location (county) \_\_\_\_\_

*(especially important if your lake is named Pleasant, Forest, or Timber)*

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**

**WATERWORKS**

NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

P.O. Box 84

2574 Webb Road

LaFayette, NY 13084

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

U.S. POSTAGE

**PAID**

LAFAYETTE, NY

PERMIT NO. 2

**OR CURRENT RESIDENT**

Three Lakes Council 10  