

WATERWORKS

*New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
Celebrating Our 25th Anniversary 1983-2008*

December 2008



NYSFOLA Members Attend NALMS International Symposium

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Lake Louise in Banff National Park, Alberta, Canada has had many names. The Stoney Indians called it "the lake of the little fishes". In 1882, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Tom Wilson, renamed the lake Emerald Lake to describe its intense blue-green color. The lake was later renamed Lake Louise in honor of Queen Victoria's daughter Princess Louise Caroline Alberta.

NYSFOLA Manager Nancy Mueller, NYSFOLA Board member and Region 2 NALMS Director Matt Albright, his colleague Holly Waterfield from the SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station and Steve Effler from Upstate Water Institute in Syracuse represented New York lake interests at the North American Lake Management Society's 28th International Symposium "Lake Management in a Changing Environment" in Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada.

The many wonderful presentations at the symposium were the main attraction, but the views of the Canadian Rockies, lakes and glaciers made it difficult to stay inside! Fortunately, NALMS offered some pre-and post-conference tours to give everyone a chance to enjoy the scenery.

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 John Slater

Elections have passed; Thanksgiving has come and gone, and Christmas approaches quickly. Not too many of us are still thinking about our lake association, but many issues concerning lakes should still be "dancing in our heads: ". Sure, the docks are secured for the winter; the boats are wrapped or tucked in the garage; the water supply is shut off and drained; and most of us sit in our living rooms warming y a fire. Still, ice safety on lakes and streams, the spread of invasive species, such as hy-drilla, pending dam regulations and the upcoming publication of "Diet for a Small Lake" are all things we cannot totally forget about.

On top of those concerns, the economic recession/depression has made us all depressed. Our state budget will take a real beating in 2009 and will affect our lake associations big time! For example, it is yet to be determined how CSLAP will be impacted, but it probably will be in some way. Is there any good news?

Yes, there is! The new and expanded edition of "Diet for a Small Lake" has been completed and will be in production sometime during the first quarter of 2009/ It should be ready for distribution in April and will definitely be available at our 2009 conference in May.

Also, the first meeting of the New York State Invasive Species Advisory Committee (NYISAC) was held October 27th in Rensselaer, and NYSFOLA Board member James Hood, was named the Committee's first chairman. Jim reported that, the group will be working with the NY Invasive Species Council. One of Jim's roles will be to attend IS Council meetings and to speak on behalf of the Advisory Committee. The next ISC meeting will be this month, and the next Advisory Committee meeting will be in January. Our organization is fortunate to have someone so involved on the front line of the invasive species programs - someone who can give us informed updates on the chronic problem.

Another good news item is that our temporary vacancy in the President-Elect position has been filled. As you can read on the next page, Helen Sick of Loon Lake, in Steuben County, has been named President-Elect and will assume the office of the Presidency in early May 2009.

So there, it isn't all bad news!



NYSFOLA Board Welcomes Janet Andersen and Robert Thill

Loon Lake's Helen Sick Named President-Elect

The NYSFOLA Board of Directors would like to welcome Janet Andersen of the Three Lakes Council in Westchester County (<http://www.threelakescouncil.org>). The Three Lakes Council represents property owners on Lakes Waccabuc, Rippowam and Oscaleta. All three lakes are sampled as part of the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP), and Janet has been very busy coordinating and conducting the sampling in addition to her many other roles with the Three Lakes Council.

Also joining the Board is Java Lake's Robert Thill. Robert gives the Board of Directors more representation from the western part of the state. He is a member of the Java Lake Colony in Wyoming County and is also a CSLAP volunteer for that lake.

Bob and Janet "hit the ground running" as members of the NYSFOLA By-Laws Committee. They are assisting the Board of Directors with the first review of the By-Laws in about 10 years. They will serve 3 year terms.



At the most recent Board of Directors meeting on September 27th, Helen Sick was named President-Elect. Helen has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2001 and has been a pillar of the Loon Lake Association in Steuben County where she served for many years as President and as a dedicated CSLAP volunteer. Helen will fill the President-Elect vacancy left by Sharon Anderson's resignation last spring. Helen will have a short term in her new office. She will take over as President in May when current President John Slater's term expires. The Board would also thank Helen for her hard work as NYSFOLA's unofficial "historian". Helen put together some wonderful scrapbooks of NYSFOLA newsletters, conference programs and photographs to have on hand at the 25th anniversary conference.

Congratulations and many thanks to all for your dedication and service to NYSFOLA.

And Speaking of Loon Lake...

In the latest edition of "The Loon Lake Link" it was reported that the Loon Lake Association successfully obtained grant money courtesy of their state representatives in Albany. The Association received \$6,000 toward the purchase of a weed harvester trailer courtesy of Senator George Winner and Assemblyman Jim Bacalles. The previous year, they received \$9,000 to conduct various projects including the installation of dry hydrants.

The Loon Lake Association would like to acknowledge Bill Abraham for "dealing with the hours and hours of paperwork that accompany the receipt of these grants"!



NYS DEC Announces New Freshwater Fishing Regulations for 2008-2010 Seasons

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has made changes to its 2008-2010 Freshwater Fishing Regulations. The changes became effective on October 1st.

The new regulations can be found on the NYSDEC website <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/7917.html>.

Many of the changes are specific to particular areas so be sure to check the regulations on the specific body of water you plan on fishing.

DEC will also hold "Free Fishing Days" June 27-28, 2009. During that weekend, anyone can fish New York State waters with or without a license. For more information, contact your Regional DEC Fisheries Office.



Minnesota Ice Safety Brochure Worth Reading!

If you're planning to head out on the lake this winter, make sure that you use caution. Remember, the strength of ice depends on its age, thickness, temperature, snow cover, plus the depth of the water under the ice, size of the water body, water chemistry, climactic conditions and other factors.



The State of Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has published a brochure entitled *Danger! Thin Ice* which is available on the web at http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/education_safety/safety/ice/dangerthinice.pdf.

Before you venture out, you should take the time

to read this. Included in the brochure are "Some Cold Facts About Ice" including:

New ice is usually stronger than old ice. Four inches of clear, newly-formed ice may support one person on foot, while a foot or more of old, partially-thawed ice may not.

Ice seldom freezes uniformly. It may be a foot thick in one location and only an inch or two just a few feet away.

The insulating effect of snow slows down the freezing process. The extra weight also reduces how much weight the ice sheet can support. Also, ice near shore can be weaker than ice that is farther out.

The brochure also describes the best procedure for performing an ice rescue and what to do if your car or truck plunges through the ice.

Finally, when heading out on the ice, be sure to use "the buddy system.". It could save a life!



Abandoned Boats Cause Problems For Lake Associations and Marinas Across the Country

- by Nancy Mueller

"Who would just abandon a nice boat?" That was the reply from New York State Department of Motor Vehicles and Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation staff members when asked about the official procedure for getting rid of boats abandoned by previous owners. In this particular case, the boats were left on a Putnam County lake association's beach, and the lake association wanted to remove them. Difficulties ensued, and they asked NYSFOLA for help.

It appears that many people do abandon boats, and it's a growing problem across the country, particularly at marinas and in coastal areas. High fuel prices and decreased fisheries have forced both commercial and private boat owners to abandon their vessels. Some of these break up, sink and leak pollutants, including oil, gas, battery acid, and sewage, into waterways. Last January, the National Parks Service estimated that nearly 200 abandoned vessels, many of them small boats, had been left to rot in the Jamaica Bay area of Long Island. Abandoned industrial barges are threatening the health of estuaries around New York City and other major ports. A Southern California marina recently reported that a \$200,000 boat was abandoned, and the owner left no forwarding contact information.

While some states have official procedures for claiming or selling an abandoned boat. New York, it seems, does not. Various federal agencies have developed programs and procedures for removing boats from commercial ports, but there is not a standard procedure for dealing with an abandoned boat on a lakefront property. To make matters worse, two state agencies are involved.

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, Bureau of Marine and Recreational Vehicles, is the lead agency for the coordination of marine law enforcement efforts. All boats manufactured after November 1, 1972 must have a Hull Identification Number (HIN) assigned and affixed to the transom. To request a HIN, you must complete Parks & Recreation form OPS-420 (*Application For a Boat Hull Identification Number*).

You must apply for a HIN:

- Before you register a homemade boat
- If the boat was manufactured after November 1, 1972 and does not have a HIN; or
- If the transferable registration does not show the model year of the boat.

To complicate matters, boat registration lies with the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). The law requires registration of any boat that is motor-driven and operated on public waterways in New York State. You must have a HIN before the boat can be registered. So, non-power boats need a HIN but do not need to be registered. Further complicating matters, is the issuance of title certificates. The DMV issues title certificates for boats that are:

- model year 1987 and newer
- at least 14 feet long, and
- registered in New York State

The title certificate is used for proof of ownership for these boats instead of the registration. Title certificates are not issued for boats that do not match the description above or for boats registered with the U.S. Coast Guard. For a boat that does not receive a title certificate, the transferable registration is proof of ownership.

Because two state agencies are involved, and because there are different title, registration and HIN requirements for different types and ages of boats, tracking down a previous owner can be very difficult. Our NYSFOLA members found this out.



According to staff at the Department of Motor Vehicles, abandoned boats should be treated as any other abandoned vehicles. Local law enforcement officials should be contacted, and an attempt should be made to contact the previous owners. Unfortunately, in the Dutchess County case, the local law enforcement agencies were not particularly helpful. So the process got bogged down very early.

The State of Connecticut has very clear procedures for dealing with abandoned boats. They appear to meet the intent of the comments made by New York State DMV staff in lieu of official procedures. The Connecticut procedures can be found on-line at:

http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/boating/boating_forms/abandonedboatprocedures.pdf.

They are summarized below:

State of Connecticut Abandoned Boat Procedures (Summary)

1. **Contact Police:** Contact your local police department or the State Environmental Conservation Police.
2. **Contact Last Owner of Record:** In some cases, the owner can be obtained from the DMV if there is a HIN, registration number or other identifying markings on the boat.
3. **Last Owner Does Not Respond or is Unknown:** You have the right to sell the vessel after storing it for at least 60 days. The date on which you contacted law enforcement, as specified on the incident report, is the start of the 60-day period. There must also be a Notice of Intent to Sell.
4. **Post-Sale:** The person storing it must deduct any costs incurred by law enforcement, etc. If the owner or the owner's legal representative does not claim the balance of the sale within 1 year, the funds must be turned over to the state. (In other words, in Connecticut, you can't sell the boats as a lake association fund raiser!)
5. **Registering an Abandoned Vessel:** To register the vessel, the new owner must provide to the DMV proof that the process was followed correctly.

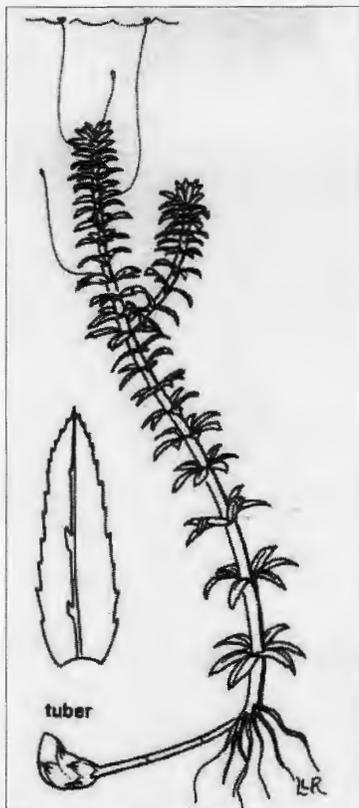
NYSFOLA will continue to look into this growing problem which may affect more of our New York State lakes in the future. If your lake association has any experience dealing with this issue, we would love to hear from you.



JUST WHEN YOU THOUGHT IT WAS SAFE TO ENTER YOUR LAKE!!

GODZILLA (HYDRILLA) VS. NEW YORK!!

Starring New York State's "Official" Hydrilla Warrior - Scott A. Kishbaugh, P.E.



Is it a horror film? An important legal citation? Both? The battle for control of the Empire (State), or at least the aquatic plant communities therein, played out in an otherwise bucolic community in Orange County this fall. Hydrilla, the baddest of the bad invasive plant monsters, the Godzilla of lake weeds, surfaced in tiny Creamery Pond in the Town of Sugar Loaf last August. It was the first plant of its kind seen in these here parts.

This spiny sided, five headed, mean, lean, photosynthesizing machine was collected by unsuspecting lake residents and sent with innocent natives in a bag destined for NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) weed watchers. Imagine their alarm, their shock, their utter horror upon discovering this long anticipated, long feared, long limbed plant staking a claim to one of their lakes! Oh, the humanity! Behold the beast! (See artist's rendition to the left—the local monster had five heads, two more than the gentle common native Elodea.)



The resulting field visit confirmed these fears — Godzilla was stalking the coontail and watermeal communities that were trying to live a simple life in the pond. Godzilla was threatening to break out and pillage the virgin terrain beyond. If only one could pluck one or two hydrilla monsters out of the pond and save the landscape in time for the closing credits. But, no, the beast was all over the pond, crowding the water like Gargantua stuffed into a tiny room.

All of the Commissioner's archers, catapulters, nukers and other wise men were consulted. They reached deep into the "Weed-B-Gone" toolbox and pulled out a tank of chemicals and some very hungry fish to slay the beast. But not yet! For in these post-Renaissance days, a weed whacker cannot just strap on a ray gun or spray gun or carp pack and have at it. It takes permits and hearings and the advice of lawyers who wonder if the state possesses the statutory authority to take out invaders by government edict and dollars. And...so...we come back to whether this is a horror flick or a legal ruling.



Ah, but the Empire was rescued by the lake residents and Allied Biological, a New Jersey-based consulting firm, who donned their shields and took on the beast. Allied donated their time and considerable expertise, and SePRO Corporation offered the use of Sonar® and Komeen® to knock down and knock out the hydrilla. And so, after much debate and earnest concern about the sharpness of the tools, and the best ways to take down the beast, these chemicals were applied in late October as the hydrilla was forming its overwintering turions. The time from hydrilla discovery to Empire response was about nine weeks, too slow for those anxious to quarantine the rest of the state, but even more timely than with other arch enemies snakehead and oak wilt. Another dose will probably be come in the spring, and then hydrilla-loving grass carp will be unleashed to target any errant or misbehaving hydrilla.



Will this carp chasing scene play over the closing credits? Or will the beast survive and escape? Only time will tell. Alas, the beast has also raised its ugly heads in Long Island...stay tuned...

For another invasive monster horror story, please turn to page 9.

New York State Aquatic Managers Association Works for You!



By Glenn Sullivan, General Manager, Allied Biological, Inc.

A few years ago, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) decided to increase the regulatory requirements for Aquatic Pesticide Permits. This may have come about as a result of publicity surrounding the proposed use of an aquatic herbicide in Lake George. According to the agency, the goal of the new process was to better conform the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) process used for other permits, as well as to provide a stronger legal basis for permit decisions.

At this time, there were several commercial aquatic applicator and management firms working in New York, representing hundreds of lake and pond owners and communities. These firms were encouraged to form an association in order to have better access to DEC staff and have greater input in the new permit process. And so, in May, 2005 the New York State Aquatic Managers Association (NYSAMA) was formed. The Association's goals were to improve industry communication with the DEC, to raise the quality of services provided by its membership, and to support the use of all lake management tools, including aquatic herbicides, in New York State.

Initially, NYSAMA played an important advisory role in the DEC's formation of the Enhanced Review process and its subsequent refinement. Most importantly, NYSAMA was helpful in bridging the communication gap between the DEC and the lake communities facing new regulatory requirements and new costs. NYSAMA also encouraged and supported DEC's decision to phase in new regulations so that communities could adapt to changing budgets. Finally, NYSAMA is able to address issues concerning our industry with one voice by gaining consensus at our annual meeting and forwarding that information to the DEC.

Today, NYSAMA's membership includes all large and small firms offering aquatic herbicide applications in New York, as well as several associated companies. It is estimated that NYSAMA's firms represent more than 100,000 people in New York through individual pond ownership, lake communities and clubs, and municipalities. NYSAMA is currently working with state legislators to support the DEC's Aquatic Invasive Species Grant Program, a vital funding program that has allowed communities to combat infestations of Eurasian water-milfoil, water chestnut and other invasive plants.

New York State Aquatic Managers Association Board of Directors

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DEC Warns Against Feeding Waterfowl after Finding Dead & Dying Geese

Birds Afflicted with a Fungal Disease After Ingesting Moldy Grain

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Press Release : November 13, 2008

Recently, a dozen Canada geese were found sick or dead on a pond in northern Clinton County by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Wildlife staff responding to a report from a concerned citizen.

The sick geese were disoriented and unable to fly, and all are expected to die. A necropsy of the dead geese determined that they were infected with Aspergillosis, a fungus that grows in the birds' lungs and air sacs causing respiratory distress and, eventually, suffocation.

Aspergillosis is transmitted to waterfowl by the ingestion of moldy grain such, such as bread or livestock feed. It has been known to cause large-scale mortality events in waterfowl, and for every one dead bird recovered, many more may die in remote locations or go unnoticed. Aspergillosis is not contagious and does not present a health risk to humans.

DEC is attempting to locate the food source that contains the fungus. Once located, it will be removed and disposed of (or covered) to prevent any further waterfowl deaths.

DEC is asking the public not to feed geese, ducks, and other waterfowl to help prevent this disease and other negative impacts on waterfowl populations. Feeding causes poor nutrition, overcrowding, unnatural behavior, delayed migration, and facilitates the spread of diseases like Aspergillosis, that may result in death.

DEC recommends that anyone feeding waterfowl, stop before winter sets in, and remove any food, such as bread or corn, that is or may become moldy. In recognition that some insist on feeding, despite the negative impacts on waterfowl, DEC urges the following precautions to prevent the spread of Aspergillosis:

- Only provide enough food that will be consumed in less than a day
- Remove all food and food remnants from the feeding area at the end of each day
- Check the food while putting it out and remove any moldy food items
- NEVER feed moldy bread to any birds - throw it out.

Farmers should keep grain piles covered and dispose of moldy grain or silage by burial or tilling into the soil. Ducks and geese must be discouraged from using areas where moldy agricultural products have accumulated.

Please report diseased or dead waterfowl to your nearest Department of Environmental Conservation Wildlife Office. The phone number may be obtained from the DEC web site <http://www.dec.ny.gov>.

The spiny water flea.
Image from: www.epa.gov.



Introducing... the Spiny Water Flea

Previously starring as a Great Lakes Invasive Species - Recently Confirmed in Great Sacandaga Lake

Adapted from: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Press Release: October 30, 2008

The spiny water flea, *Bythotrephes longimanus*, an aquatic invasive species, has been confirmed as present in the Great Sacandaga Lake in the southern Adirondacks, according to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. Previously, it had been identified in the Great Lakes. This is the first time the spiny water flea has been confirmed in an "inland" body of water.

"Unfortunately, another invasive species has spread in the water of New York State," said Steve Sanford, chief of DEC's Office of Invasive Species. "We are doing our best to alert fishermen, boaters and all users of New York waters to the presence of the spiny water flea and to promote practices that minimize the spread of these non-natives."

Native to Eurasia, spiny water fleas are crustaceans that can have a huge impact on aquatic life in lakes and ponds due to their rapid reproduction rates. In warmer water temperatures, these water fleas can hatch, grow to maturity, and lay eggs in as few as two weeks. But that is not the only challenge presented by this invasive species. Sometimes, its eggs can remain in a dormant state for years before hatching, making tracking it and limiting its spread very difficult.

The spiny water flea feeds on tiny crustaceans and other zooplankton. They compete with fish and other native aquatic organisms for this important food source. Research has shown that juvenile yellow perch and other small fish and minnows are at risk. This, in turn, impacts the diet of walleye which depend on yellow perch. In addition, the tail spines of the spiny water

flea hook on fishing lines and foul fishing gear. Spiny water fleas were first found in Lake Huron in 1984; a year later in Lakes Erie and Ontario. The most likely sources of their introduction is ballast water discharges from ocean-going ships that traveled up the St. Lawrence Seaway and into the Great Lakes.

This is the first confirmation of their presence in a non-border body of water in New York State. It is not known how or when they were introduced into Great Sacandaga Lake. The adult, larvae, or eggs may have been brought in by bait bucket, bilge water, live well, boat, canoe, kayak, trailer or fishing equipment.. Any gear that enters infested water and is transferred to another lake or river without being thoroughly dried (for at least 5 days) or washed with hot water (>140°F for at least one minute) could spread this invasive species.

Currently, there are no successful means to control or eradicate this and many other aquatic invasive species, so preventing their spread is the only way to limit their impact. It is very important that boaters, anglers and other recreational enthusiasts take precautions to avoid transporting this and other invasive species, particularly after leaving a water body known to have an aquatic invasive species.

To learn more about the spiny water flea, check out the United States Geological Survey Spiny Water Flea Fact Sheet at:

<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.asp?speciesID=162>.



Spiny waterfleas
foul fishing gear.

<http://www.nps.gov>

NYSFOLA's 26th Annual Membership Meeting and Conference



Invasive Species in New York State: 1609-2009

Celebrating the Hudson-Champlain Quadricentennial



May 1-3, 2009

**White Eagle Conference Center
On the Shores of Lake Moraine in Hamilton, NY**

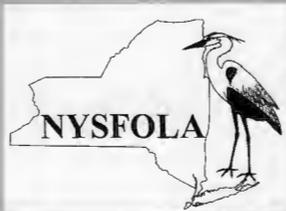
For 400 years, explorers from across the globe have traveled New York's waterways. European colonists brought new plants and animals to the New World and forever changed the local ecology. Many plants that are now familiar to us including the dandelion, horse chestnut, lilac and rose were brought, intentionally and as "hitchhikers", from Europe by early settlers. Animals such as earth worms and honey bees were also introduced. Today, non-native species continue to find their way to New York State, and many of them have the potential to wreak havoc on aquatic ecosystems. Join us, for a look at the latest threats to our lakes and streams and what we can do to minimize the ecological disruption.



We're Working on the Agenda!

Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species
Status of Invasive Species Management in NYS
Update on Dam Safety Regulations
Lake Law (back by popular demand)
Electrifying Your Lake Association! (web sites, list serves, and more)
Development Pressures and Water Quality
Macrophyte Management Plans
Lessons from CSLAP
And More! Registration form can be found on p. 13.

And Finally...Making its Conference Debut

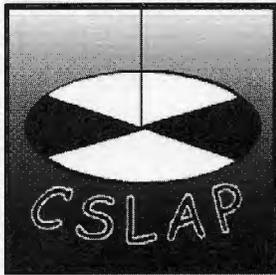


Diet for a Small Lake
***The Expanded Guide to New York State Lake
and Watershed Management***
2nd Edition



The Forager Press, LLC - Cleveland, NY

Available in hardcover and paperback



CSLAPpenings

Dear CSLAP Volunteers,

Thank you all for your dedication to the program. We'll start with the good news. Overall, this was a very problem free sampling season! We are very impressed by the number of lake associations that completed all 8 rounds of sampling this year.

Great job!

Now the bad news. We have no idea what the upcoming year will bring. As you all know, the State of New York is in serious financial trouble, and don't know how much money will be allocated to CSLAP for 2009. Cuts at the state level would primarily impact the shipping and analytical capabilities although equipment and supplies may need to be limited as well. This will impact the number of lakes we can accommodate for the 2009 season. The good news is that Article 17 (Title 305) of the NYS Environmental Conservation Law specifically mandates a volunteer monitoring program. The 1985 authorizing legislation reads:

Establishment of a program to monitor water quality by private citizens under the direction of the department.

1. The commissioner shall establish a program which shall be known as the "citizens statewide lake assessment program". The purpose of this program is to establish a network of volunteers belonging to lake associations throughout the state to monitor the condition of their respective lakes under the guidance and direction of the department. The volunteers, designated by the commissioner, will sample the assigned lakes on a weekly basis between May and September. Water quality information will be obtained by measuring water transparency and taking samples for water chemistry. Samples shall be processed by the volunteers and forwarded to a contract chemistry laboratory for analysis.
2. The commissioner shall establish and fill a new permanent position of program coordinator for the monitoring program within the division of water.
3. The commissioner shall establish a training program for the purpose of providing the volunteers with the skills necessary to accomplish their monitoring tasks. Quality control checks will be carried out on a regular basis by the program coordinator, and through the lake classification and inventory survey.
4. The commissioner will provide the volunteers with all of the equipment and materials necessary to accomplish the monitoring.
5. Chemistry parameters shall include, but are not limited to, tests for total phosphorus, nitrate, color and chlorophyll. Additional survey data shall include, but not be limited to, aquatic vegetation surveys, angler surveys and questionnaires/surveys for water users concerning problems, issues and use impairment.
6. The program coordinator shall prepare an annual report which will include a summary of the information collected on the monitored waters during the previous season. This information shall be distributed to the program participants and other interested parties.

Although a couple of lake associations have already done so, we are asking you NOT to send in 2009 CSLAP applications until after January 1st. We will keep everyone posted on the status of the program.

2009 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 2009 NYSFOLA Dues and CSLAP Participation Fee to:** NYSFOLA P.O. Box 84 LaFayette, NY 13084 **APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER JANUARY 1, 2009 AND WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AFTER MARCH 15TH 2009.**

Date: _____ (note: bottles will be shipped in the order that applications were received)

Lake Name: _____ County: _____

CSLAP Contact Person:

SUPPLIES WILL BE SENT TO THIS ADDRESS IN THE SPRING OF 2009. PLEASE BE CERTAIN THAT SOMEONE WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM LATE MAY THROUGH LATE JUNE TO ACCEPT THE PACKAGE. THIS PERSON WILL BE CONSIDERED THE PRIMARY CSLAP CONTACT.

Name _____ E-mail _____

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

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Problems facing your lake and/or lake association:

Lake Size/ Depth

Names, address, phone numbers and e-mail addresses of volunteers (use separate sheet if needed)

- 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 on Saturday May 2, 2009 at White Eagle Conference Center in Hamilton. Membership in NYSFOLA is a requirement of the program. It is requested that a lake association make a five (5) year commitment in order to make the data meaningful.

2009 CSLAP PARTICIPATION FEE(S)***

1 SITE: \$250.00 2 SITES: \$500.00 3 SITES: \$850.00 4 SITES: \$1300.00
5+ SITES: \$550 PER ADDITIONAL SITE PLUS INVOICE COST OF ALL NEW EQUIPMENT
EXTRA PARAMETERS – Billed to Lake Association at Actual Cost of Laboratory Analysis

***The primary CSLAP shipping contract is with United Parcel Service. Prepaid shipping labels will be provided. If you need to use the US Postal Service, please subtract \$60.00 from the participation fee per site. The \$60.00 discount is to help cover postage that must be paid by the lake association.

2009 CSLAP Checklist

- _____ CSLAP Application Form
- _____ CSLAP Participation Fee
- _____ 2009 NYSFOLA Membership Form
- _____ 2009 NYSFOLA Dues

**Now Accepting
2009 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 "8", you may submit your 2009 dues at any time. If the digit is a "9", you are a member in good standing of NYSFOLA for 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.

**2009 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 — — <i>(get your own copy of WATERWORKS instead of reading it at your meeting!)</i>	\$10.00
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 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**

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

Three Lakes Council
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██████████
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Calendar of Events

2009 Northeast Aquatic Plant Management Society 10th Anniversary Conference

January 19-21, 2009

Gideon Putnam Resort, Saratoga Springs, NY

For more information, log onto:

<http://www.neapms.net>

26th Annual NYSFOLA Conference

May 1-3, 2009

White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY

2009 NALMS International Symposium

Fall 2009

Hartford Convention Center

Hartford, CT