

Eagle Lake Property Owners, Inc.

c/o 21 Saratoga Drive, Glenville, NY 12302

April 11, 2012

The Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor of New York State
NYS State Capitol Building
Albany, New York 12224

Re: Eurasian Watermilfoil in Eagle Lake (Essex County)

Dear Governor Cuomo:

For several decades, the members of our lake association have watched as Eurasian watermilfoil has overtaken 75 acres of Eagle Lake, driving out native vegetation and impacting public recreational use of the lake. We have worked with Town, County and Legislative leaders and the NYS DEC for 25 years to control the milfoil and have, since 2005, expended thousands of hours and over \$130,000 to manage this infestation using the methods "approved" by the Adirondack Park Agency (APA). These efforts, and these APA approved methods, have proved wholly ineffectual.

There are safe and effective herbicide alternatives, proved by success in lake after lake across the country and indeed in other parts of New York State. But the APA has placed arbitrary and prohibitive conditions on their use within the Park by insisting on extremely costly containment curtains (not required by DEC or the product use label). We fail to understand how these two Executive agencies can have such conflicting policies when they are administering the same laws and reviewing the same scientific data. As we understand, the DEC's breadth of experience in dealing with aquatic herbicides far surpasses that of the APA.

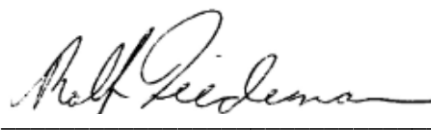
Concern for the overall health of the lake, non-protected species, public recreational opportunities and property values does not appear to be a reasonable or rational part of the APA's analysis. Meanwhile, milfoil continues to spread within Eagle Lake and across the Park while the APA emphasizes continued public education efforts—that while worthwhile—do nothing to restore lakes, such as Eagle Lake, already faced with acres and acres of milfoil. With the APA's prohibitive conditions essentially blocking the responsible use of well tested and DEC approved herbicides, the APA tells our members and the residents of the Adirondacks they must live with this invasive even though reasonable, proven solutions exist.

We seek your assistance to resolve this impasse and, therefore, have enclosed a letter detailing the scope of the problem, our efforts to date, and the obstacles we and other Adirondack lake users face in trying to effectively control existing infestations of Eurasian watermilfoil.

Sincerely,



Chris Hyde, President ELPOI



Rolf Tiedemann, Project Coordinator

c.c. Debra Malaney, Town Supervisor, Town of Ticonderoga
Charles Harrington, Town Supervisor, Town of Crown Point
Betty Little, New York State Senator

Eagle Lake Property Owners, Inc.

c/o 21 Saratoga Drive, Glenville, NY 12302

A 501 (c)(3) not-for-profit organization

On the web @ www.eaglelake1.org

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April 11, 2012

The Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor of New York State
NYS State Capitol Building
Albany, New York 12224

Re: Eurasian Watermilfoil in Eagle Lake (Essex County)

Dear Governor Cuomo:

We are writing to gain your support in resolving the conflicting policies of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) with respect to the use of aquatic herbicides to control the invasive species Eurasian watermilfoil in Eagle Lake and other Adirondack lakes. This aggressive non-native, invasive species has overtaken more than forty-five Adirondack lakes, including seventy-five acres of our pristine lake. Our lake association, Eagle Lake Property Owners, Inc. (ELPOI), has expended countless hours and over \$130,000 since 2005 to manage this infestation using Adirondack Park Agency (APA) “approved” methods, which are more restrictive than those allowed by DEC. These efforts, and APA’s methods, have proved wholly ineffectual. There are safe and effective chemical alternatives, proved by success in lake after lake across the country and indeed in other parts of New York State. But the APA is blocking their use within the park by placing prohibitive conditions on their use. We ask respectfully for your guidance and help in resolving this impasse.

Impact of Milfoil in Eagle Lake. Eagle Lake is located within the Adirondack Park along Route 74 between Paradox Lake and Ticonderoga. Our picturesque lake has outstanding water clarity, relatively deep waters and an excellent fishery. (We invite you to visit our website for more information: www.eaglelake1.org.) Eurasian watermilfoil was first officially reported in the lake in the late 1980’s. As it has grown, it has formed dense mats of plant matter which have crowded out native plants, impacted fish habitats, as well as impacted valuable recreational uses of the lake, including boating, fishing and swimming. These opportunities are utilized not only by the lakeshore residents, but also by the public via a Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) boat launch. Because the infestation is a concern to current and potential owners alike, we fear that it is only a matter of time before this infestation ultimately leads to declining property values that will negatively impact local municipalities.

Past Control Efforts. Our lake association was established in 1907 for the preservation and protection of our lake environment and our member property owners' interests. Since 2005 our workers and volunteers have swum over 17,300 feet of shoreline hand harvesting Eurasian watermilfoil. In addition, we have made use of almost 55,000 square feet of benthic matting to kill milfoil. Unfortunately, our efforts only slowed the spread of milfoil; they did not reduce its size. At this time, there are at least fourteen multi-acre infested areas that together total approximately seventy-five acres (including treatment area buffer zones) or 1/6 of the lake bottom. We are not the only lake that has found that hand harvesting and benthic matting are not practical and/or cost-effective methods of controlling extensive areas of milfoil. Furthermore, neither hand harvesting nor matting are practical or safe for removing milfoil that is growing between or under large boulders or entangled in and under the branches of fallen shoreline trees.

Effective Control Solution. Because even a small piece of Eurasian watermilfoil is capable of settling on the lake bottom and generating a new plant (an issue exacerbated by use of motor boats), it is impossible for us to control the milfoil without simultaneously and significantly reducing the size and number of large patches. Our research and the advice we have been given by scientists, professional lake managers and staff at the DEC tell us that the next step in effective control of this invasive involves treating the larger patches of milfoil with an aquatic herbicide (see attached correspondence). With their experienced guidance we have chosen a selective herbicide known as Renovate OTF (active ingredient Triclopyr) which has been applied successfully to infestations in Saratoga Lake, Glen Lake, Waneta-Lamoka Lakes and Cazenovia Lake outside of the Adirondack Park and numerous other lakes throughout the country including several lakes in Vermont and New Hampshire. Based on the experiences of other lakes, we expect that a treatment will so significantly reduce the size of infestation that hand-harvesting, coupled with continued education efforts (and non-transit laws, if possible) will be sufficient to control the remaining small patches of milfoil. Importantly, Renovate is significantly more selective than benthic mats and more effective at removing isolated periphery plants than hand harvesting.

APA's Arbitrary Curtaining Requirement. Unfortunately, the APA has arbitrarily imposed its own unwritten rules by advising us that we cannot obtain a permit for the use of this selective and effective herbicide unless we agree to setup bottom to surface underwater curtains around each treatment area. Citing its authority under the Freshwater Wetlands Act, the APA claims that curtains are necessary to protect wetlands and the few threatened plant species outside of the proposed treatment areas from any potential impact from Renovate OTF. The APA's position stands in stark contrast to that taken by the DEC even though both administer the same Freshwater Wetlands Act (APA inside the Park and DEC outside the Park) (see attachments). Renovate OTF is licensed for use in New York without curtains, and the DEC has never required curtains around Renovate OTF treatment areas, nor have the DEC's of Vermont or New Hampshire. We also suspect that the APA may be taking this position to avoid the threat of lawsuits from environmental advocacy groups.

De Minimus Benefits and Impracticality of Curtains. Many of the threatened plants the APA seeks to protect are located far away from the proposed treatment site(s) and should remain viable after an herbicide treatment even without curtains. The numerous post-treatment studies conducted at other treated waterbodies show that the few non-target species affected quickly rebound because new habitat is opened up and those plants and seeds that

were masked by milfoil thrive thanks to the treatment. Comparatively, areas treated with matting take years to recover any vegetation. Eagle Lake's clear waters allow milfoil to grow in waters up to twenty-five feet deep, and many of the treatment areas have perimeters in excess of 1,000 feet, and some are located away from the shore. These areas would require custom made curtains, which may be difficult or impossible to properly set up, secure and maintain. If required, curtains would also obstruct recreational navigation in and around the lake for up to ten weeks each summer. These issues would be exacerbated by the fact that the herbicide label does not allow for treatment of an entire enclosed area.

Expense of Curtaining. Procuring curtains would add more than \$50,000 to the cost of treating just one of the 14 large patches of Eurasian watermilfoil in Eagle Lake. Additional costs include approximately \$9,000 to deploy just 2,500 feet of curtain to depths of only fifteen feet. The cost would only increase for our twenty-five foot deep areas. Removal and short-term storage would cost another \$10,000± yearly. If we could obtain one set of curtains that would only allow us to treat one patch per season. Treating one patch per season would mean that this would turn out to be a 14 plus year project. Unfortunately this type of timeline does not afford us any net results. Milfoil will continue to spread from untreated areas to fertile treated areas. We need a solution that will allow us to bring the milfoil down to a manageable level so that we can then set up a proactive removal plan rather than a reactive one. In a conciliatory effort by the APA, it has suggested that deployment of existing "used" or "rental" curtains could mitigate our costs. This may be true but it raises other issues unto their own. Used curtains could hide the presence of milfoil or yet another aquatic invasive. They would have to be pre-cleaned using high temperature water and/or chlorine at suitable sites that would not be susceptible to environmental harm from the cleaning. Moreover, the APA fails to grasp the fact that most if not all used or rental curtains only extend to depths of ten feet.

Past APA Policy. We would be remiss if we failed to note that this is not the first time the APA has taken a short-sighted approach to the control of Eurasian watermilfoil. Twenty-five years ago the APA considered Eurasian watermilfoil a protected plant (despite knowing that it was a non-native, invasive species). Even fifteen years later, the APA still needed "critical mass evidence" to convince it that this invasive was a pervasive threat that warranted more aggressive control efforts. While data collection continued, the invasive expanded its foothold throughout the Adirondacks. While the APA's attitude has thankfully somewhat evolved, it is alarming and disappointing that after 25 years the APA still does not have a rapid response plan/permit in place for this invasive. And the APA still appears to be unnecessarily focused on the short-term impact on selected non-target plants at the expense of the long-term health of those species and the lakes in the Adirondacks. The continued spread of Eurasian watermilfoil will almost certainly impact the same species the APA claims will be protected by curtains.

Collaborative Efforts. For the past 25 years, members of ELPOI have formed close working alliances with the Lake George Association, the Adirondack Lake Alliance (ALA) and the Coalition of Lakes Against Milfoil (COLAM). The ALA sent a letter to the APA supporting our current goal of using Renovate without the use of curtains. Members of ELPOI have attended numerous conferences related to invasive plant control to educate themselves on all of the options available for milfoil control. In 2006, Milfoil Project Team Coordinator, Rolf Tiedemann, via COLAM, was asked to join the Governor's Task Force on Invasive Species, his recommendations were included in the task force's Final Report: *"...the implementation of a statewide invasive species management plan; a consistent and streamlined permitting process*

throughout New York which includes early detection and rapid response utilizing all effective control methods including herbicides; and a partnership between New York State and the lake associations that would include funding and technical assistance". Members of the ELPOI were also instrumental in working with the late Senator Stafford in helping the APA secure a federal funding grant so the position of Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP) Coordinator could be instituted.

Request for Assistance. In stark contrast to the helpful and supportive work of the DEC, the APA demands that we use methods it knows are prohibitively expensive (as well as scientifically groundless) – and will brook no discussion, much less offer any scientific proof to support the justification for their demands. For an agency whose self-avowed mandate is the preservation of the Adirondack Park, the APA is not just failing to protect Adirondack lakes – it is actively participating in their demise. The Eagle Lake community is not a wealthy one; our members are a mix of year-round local residents and middle-class/retired summer residents. For the APA to insinuate at our last meeting that—unless huge amounts of money can be raised to meet all their requirements—we and potentially every other lake in the Adirondack Park “have to live with” and accept the spread of this invasive species is very wrong. But perhaps this is the unspoken goal of the Adirondack Park Agency. Regrettably, it may also lead to an abandonment of citizen efforts to control this invasive species, or any other new invasive that is yet to come. We sincerely hope that with your help the pristine waters of Eagle Lake and other Adirondack lakes can be experienced by the public for years to come. We would welcome a chance to meet with you or your aides to discuss the issues raised in this letter.

Sincerely,



Chris Hyde, President ELPOI
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cdhyde1@gmail.com



Rolf Tiedemann, Milfoil Team Project Coordinator
358 Electric Ave., Rochester, NY 14613
585-647-2514
Camptouchstone@yahoo.com

c.c.

Debra Malaney, Town Supervisor, Town of Ticonderoga
Charles Harrington, Town Supervisor, Town of Crown Point
Betty Little, New York State Senator



May 12, 2009

Rolf Tiedemann
358 Electric Avenue
Rochester, NY 14613

RE: Eagle Lake Property Owners, Inc. (ELPOI) Proposed Herbicide Treatment, A2009-76

Dear Mr. Tiedemann:

This letter is to follow-up on your recent discussions with Agency staff and Chairman Stiles concerning the proposed use of the aquatic herbicide Renovate in Eagle Lake. The Agency has been coordinating closely with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regarding the use of Renovate to control Eurasian watermilfoil in the Adirondack Park.

As was discussed with you on several occasions, Agency staff's position is that in the Supplemental Information Request-Application for Use of Pesticides to Control Aquatic Plants, copy attached, Item 8 Partial Lake Treatment, sequestering curtains will be required for all treatment sites where the herbicide will be applied. The curtains are necessary to eliminate or reduce the impacts to native aquatic vegetation, including those aquatic plant species listed as protected by the NYS Natural Heritage Program.

The 2008 aquatic plant survey identified two of the three protected plant species found in Eagle Lake to be located downstream of the proposed treatment sites. Other native plants located within the treatment site or adjacent to it have been identified in the March 2007 "Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Use of Aquatic Herbicide Triclopyr Renovate in the State of New York" as being highly or moderately susceptible to Renovate. The curtains will also contain the herbicide within the treatment area, thereby increasing efficacy of the treatment on the target plant, Eurasian watermilfoil.

Rolf Tiedemann

May 12, 2009

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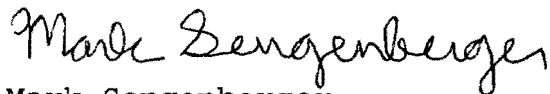
As you are aware, an ELPOI permit application to use Renovate will require Agency Board approval. Based on current knowledge, submission of an application without the requested sequestering curtain information will not receive a favorable recommendation from Agency staff.

The Agency is aware that the requirement for sequestering curtains will add to the overall cost of the project. However, it is the opinion of staff, following a recent site visit, that the treatment sites can be reconfigured to allow for smaller treatment areas and at shallower water depths where standard size curtains could be used.

I encourage you to continue working with your aquatic consultant to identify the most reasonable treatment sites, including other sites not previously surveyed or evaluated, in order to determine the most cost effective approach to achieving your aquatic plant management objectives within the constraints of your existing budget.

We look forward to working with ELPOI and to receiving a permit application for this proposal in the future. If you have any questions, please contact Ed Snizek, workdays from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Agency.

Sincerely,



Mark Sengenberger
Deputy Director (Regulatory Programs)

Attachment

MES:ESS:MJG:slp

cc: Scott Kishbaugh, NYSDEC
John Bennett, NYSDEC
Ed Snizek

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources

Bureau of Habitat, 5th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-4756

Phone: (518) 402-8924 • FAX: (518) 402-8925

Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

July 10, 2009

Mr. Rolf Tiedemann
358 Electric Avenue
Rochester, New York 14613

SUBJECT: The use of curtains in association with the use of Renovate Herbicide in Eagle Lake

Dear Rolf:

In the past few months, you advised me that the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) had recommended for a Renovate treatment to be allowed in Eagle Lake, curtains should be placed around the treatment area to prevent the herbicide from drifting out of the treatment area and harming non-target vegetation in areas of the lake not designated for treatment. Yesterday, you asked if I could provide you with a written summary of my professional opinion regarding the use of curtains for that purpose.

In my opinion, the use of curtains around a proposed Renovate treatment area in Eagle Lake would be unlikely to result in any substantial environmental benefit, and if the requirement for curtains precluded the use of the herbicide, then the lake could suffer environmental harm.

The reason for proposing an herbicide treatment in Eagle Lake is to enhance efforts to eradicate the aquatic invasive plant Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) (aka EWM). Eagle Lake was awarded a New York State Aquatic Invasive Species Eradication Grant (through the Town of Crown Point) for this purpose in November 2007. While other Adirondack Lakes have initiated EWM eradication programs based solely in hand harvesting and benthic matting programs, Eagle Lake chose to augment a hand harvesting/benthic matting program with a limited herbicide application in one area of the lake where it was believed the other, non-chemical techniques would not be effective because of the depth of the water and the density of EWM present.

Renovate, with the active ingredient triclopyr, is a selective herbicide. EWM is highly sensitive to triclopyr and is killed quickly and easily by the chemical. Other native plants are resistant to the effects of triclopyr and will be completely unharmed when exposed to the same concentrations that are 100% lethal to EWM. Others are moderately sensitive and could experience varying degrees of harm ranging from slight browning around the plant margins to death of a small percentage of the exposed plants.

I compared the results of the 2008 Tier III Aquatic Plant Survey of Eagle Lake with Table 4-2 of the Renovate/triclopyr SEIS. This table lists the impact of Renovate to common aquatic plants in New York State.

Of the five submerged aquatic plants listed in Table 4-2, the only ones identified as “highly sensitive” are four species of milfoil (including EWM) and the water marigold. Of the ten plant species that are listed in Table 4-2 as highly sensitive to triclopyr, only one is a monocot. The other nine species are all dicots, which demonstrates that triclopyr is clearly selective for dicot aquatic plants. Of the ten plant species listed in Table 4-2 as highly sensitive to triclopyr, only two are listed in the Tier III aquatic plant survey as present Eagle Lake; EWM (the target species), and water marigold. There are 12 species of the aquatic plant genus *Potamogeton*, better known as pondweeds, listed in Table 4-2. All of the *Potamogeton* species are of low susceptibility to triclopyr. *Potamogeton* species are also all monocots. There are three species of *Potamogeton* species found in Eagle Lake that were not listed in Table 4-2. Because all *Potamogeton* species are monocots and of low sensitivity to triclopyr, it is reasonable to assume that these three other species are likewise insensitive to the toxic effects of triclopyr. Table 4-2 lists *Chara* species (muskgrass) as being insensitive to triclopyr. *Chara* species are actually macroalgae. The Tier III aquatic plant survey of Eagle Lake lists stonewort (*Nitella flexilis*) as one of the species present. *Nitella*, like *Chara*, is not a macrophyte, it is a macroalgae. Both species are in the family Characeae. Because *Chara* species are insensitive to triclopyr, it is reasonable to expect that stonewort would be insensitive also. Another plant listed in the Tier III aquatic plant survey of Eagle Lake that is not listed in Table 4-2 is pipewort (*Eriocaulon aquaticum*). Pipewort is a monocot. Table 4-2 lists 35 monocot aquatic plants. One is highly sensitive to triclopyr, four are of medium sensitivity, and 20 are insensitive. The fact that pipewort is a monocot suggests that there is a good likelihood that pipewort is insensitive to triclopyr as well (see Table 1).

This analysis suggests that if all of the 28 plants identified in the Tier III aquatic plant survey as being present in Eagle Lake were present in the same one acre square, and that one acre were to be directly treated with triclopyr, the most likely results would be that two species, EWM and water marigold, would be eradicated. Five other species may suffer some damage and/or a portion of their populations might be lost. Nineteen species are insensitive to triclopyr and would probably not be effected at all. For two species, the potential effects are unknown. Thus, directly within the treated area, 25% (7/28) of the plant species are likely to be effected to some greater or lesser degree, while 75% of the plant species present are unaffected by the treatment. One of the seven species that will be effected is EWM, which is the species targeted for eradication and is the most abundant plant in the lake.

The OTF flake formulation of Renovate is designed to reduce the potential for drift, and without curtains, some herbicide will undoubtedly drift from the treatment area. But what is the consequences of such drift? If the herbicide drifts, the concentration will be diluted. A more dilute concentration would effect the seven susceptible plants even less. Drift/dilution would reduce the likelihood that any of the five plant species present of medium susceptibility would be effected at all, and the highly sensitive plants would only suffer moderate effects. The benefits of curtaining the treatment area are not significant, considering that 75% of the plant species in the direct target area of the treatment are unlikely to be harmed at all, and only two plant species present are likely to be damaged to the point of eradication, which is the point of the treatment for one of the two species.

There are two plant species present in Eagle Lake that are listed as protected species in New York State; northern pondweed (*Potamogeton alpinus*) and water marigold (*Megalodonta beckii*). Both

listed in the “threatened” category. Northern pondweed is unlikely to be harmed by a Renovate treatment because as a *Potamogeton* and a monocot, it is most probably insensitive to triclopyr. Water marigold, however, is listed in Table 4-2 as highly sensitive to triclopyr. Ostensibly, a case could be made that the Renovate treatment should be denied or curtailed in order to protect water marigold.

That might be true if the nature and capacity of Eurasian watermilfoil is not taken into account. EWM is an aggressive, invasive plant because it outcompetes and overwhelms native vegetation. If EWM is not removed from the lake, then water marigold could well be extirpated as a result of the competitive growth of milfoil.

If water marigold is growing in close proximity to targeted stands of EWM, than it is at risk, either from EWM competition or the effects of the herbicide. In this situation there might be a value to the use of curtains, but if the expense of the curtains precludes their use, and subsequently the denial of a permit to use the herbicide, the water marigolds still remain at risk from expansion of the milfoil.

Water marigolds growing some distance away from areas targeted for EWM eradication (perhaps 100 feet to 100 yards) are probably unlikely to be effected by the herbicide.

Perhaps one way to use curtains effectively might be to curtain off areas where water marigolds grow in close proximity to treatment areas, rather than curtaining off Renovate treatment areas, if the depth and extent of that type curtaining is more affordable.

One worst case scenario is that the Renovate treatment is allowed without curtains. Then 75 – 93% of the plant species present in and around the treatment area would be unaffected but EWM and water marigold would be eradicated. Another worst case scenario is that Eagle Lake is not treated, and water marigold is extirpated by encroaching milfoil.

In summary, curtains provide little benefit to the protection of the lake from a Renovate treatment, as most of the plant species in the lake are not going to be impacted anyway, even in the treatment areas. Curtains could be useful for protecting water marigold, however, perhaps curtains could be used more practically to screen off areas of water marigold from the rest of the lake. If the curtaining requirements for screening off the water marigolds is still too expensive and extensive to allow any herbicide treatment, the marigolds will not be protected. They will continue to be at risk from competitive pressure from the milfoil.

Sincerely,



Timothy Sinnott
Biologist 2 (Ecology)
Leader, Ecotoxicology and Standards Unit

Table 1. Comparison of the plants listed in the 2008 Tier III Aquatic Plant Survey of Eagle Lake and their sensitivity to Renovate Herbicide with the active ingredient triclopyr.

Macrophyte	Susceptibility
Submerged vegetation	
Eurasian watermilfoil	high
Pipewort	Low because it is a monocot
Slender Naiad	Low
Common waterweed	Low
Water stargrass	Medium
Muskgrass	Low
Flat-stemmed pondweed	Low
Bass weed	Low
Tapegrass	Low
Robbins pondweed	Low
Coontail	Low
Leafy pondweed	Low because it is <i>Potamogeton</i>
Water marigold	High
Sagittaria (rosette)	Medium
Lake quillwort	
Needle spikerush	Low because it is a monocot
White-stem pondweed	Low
Ribbon-leaf pondweed	Low
Small pondweed	Low
Watermoss	
Creeping bladderwort	Low because it is <i>Potamogeton</i>
Variable-leaf pondweed	Low
Alpine pondweed	Low because it is <i>Potamogeton</i>
Vasey's pondweed	Low because it is <i>Potamogeton</i>
Stonewort	Low because it is macroalgae related to <i>Chara</i>
Floating vegetation	
Watershield	Medium
White water lily	Medium
Spatterdock (<i>Naphur</i> spp)	Medium



Essex County Board of Supervisors

Resolution No. 137

May 4, 2009
Regular Board Meeting

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF EAGLE LAKE'S MILFOIL PROJECT, PHASE II HERBICIDE USE

The following resolution was offered by Supervisor Dedrick, who moved its adoption.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Public Works Committee, with the approval of the Ways and Means Committee of this Body, and the same appearing proper and necessary.

WHEREAS, Rolf Tiedemann of the Eagle Lake Association has provided this Board with a presentation relative to milfoil eradication on Eagle Lake located in Essex County, New York; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Tiedemann has described and provided detailed materials with respect to Phase II of this milfoil eradication project which have also been discussed with and presented to the APA and DEC and the involved Towns which, among other things involves the use of herbicides on Eagle Lake.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Essex County Board of Supervisors fully support Eagle Lake's milfoil eradication project and the use of the chemical Triclopyr, brand name "Renovate" for the effective control of Eurasian milfoil pursuant to Phase II of the project on Eagle Lake as the only practical way to prevent the spread of milfoil on Eagle Lake.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution should be provided to the Adirondack Park Agency, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Town of Ticonderoga and the Eagle Lake Association.

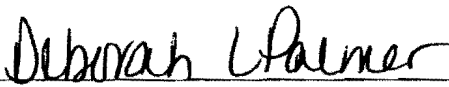
This resolution was duly seconded by Supervisors French and McSweeney, and adopted.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF ESSEX)ss:

I, **DEBORAH L. PALMER**, Clerk of the Essex County Board of Supervisors, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy with the original resolution filed in this office on the 4th day of May, 2009, and that it is a correct and true copy thereof.

IN TESTIMONY THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 4th day of May, 2009.





Deborah L. Palmer
Clerk of the Essex County Board of Supervisors

Grass Roots

Advocacy and stakeholder groups have grass roots support to promote aquatic invasive species management in New York State. The Coalition of Lakes Against Milfoil - known as COLAM -, for example, now has members in all parts of the State, with the goal to eradicate or minimize the impact of Eurasian Watermilfoil in New York's waters. COLAM advocates for: the implementation of a statewide invasive species management plan; a consistent and streamlined permitting process throughout New York which includes early detection and rapid response utilizing all effective control methods including herbicides; and a partnership between New York State and the lake associations that would include funding and technical assistance. A similar group, the counties belonging to the Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance - or FLOWPA - organized in 1984 to deal with Eurasian Watermilfoil.

National Aquatic Nuisance Species Clearinghouse

Establishment of zebra mussels in the Great Lakes prompted the need for basic information on aquatic invasives, including their biology, ability to spread, impacts, ecology, and potential for management. To meet this need, the Empire State Electrical Energy Research Corporation provided initial funding to support the New York Sea Grant Clearinghouse, now the National Aquatic Nuisance Species Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse, established in 1990, currently receives funding from the National Sea Grant Program and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and publishes quarterly information on research, meetings, legislation, and sightings of important aquatic invasive species. This information is used to encourage and facilitate communication among researchers and stakeholders through the Clearinghouse's *Aquatic Invaders* publication. The main thrust of the Clearinghouse is to be a repository of published information on aquatic and in some cases terrestrial invasive species encompassing both peer reviewed and "gray" publications. The Clearinghouse serves a critical function to its stakeholders in New York State and other states, but will require dedicated funding to support and maintain its high profile visibility and utility. Visit the Clearinghouse at its website: www.aquaticinvaders.org

New York Sea Grant has been funding and implementing aquatic nuisance species research and extension outreach programs since the early-1980s, when it began responding to information and education needs pertaining to Eurasian Watermilfoil and nuisance algae blooms on Lake Ontario and the Finger Lakes. Since the introduction of the Zebra Mussel into the Great Lakes Basin in 1988, New York Sea Grant has been a national leader in aquatic invasive species research and outreach.

In addition to being the home of the National Aquatic Nuisance Species Clearinghouse, New York Sea Grant is a member of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Regional Panels on Aquatic Nuisance Species (established by the National Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force), and helps to provide those bodies with outreach education assistance and research linkages. A Senior Extension