a lasting solution. However, on-going research at Cornell University has shown that biocontrol is very promising. The techniques need to be developed in order to implement a program that could provide a meaningful solution to this widespread problem. The effort is languishing because of insufficient funding.

In addition to effective control, biological or otherwise, current efforts need to focus on preventing the spread of Eurasian Watermilfoil. In Lake George, Eurasian watermilfoil was first detected as three populations in 1985. In ensuing years, the Watermilfoil populations have increased while the Lake George Association, DEC, and Adirondack Park Agency have been unable to reach consensus over the need, or best approach, to control the species in the lake.

The Coalition of Lakes Against Milfoil, the Lake George Association, and the Eagle Lake Property Owners Inc. have urged the control of, and a streamlined permitting process for, Eurasian Watermilfoil. They are especially concerned about a more efficient and streamlined early response option. They recommend a permitting process that clearly identifies requirements and regulations and improves coordination among government agencies. In particular, they seek regulations that allow for an immediate response - localized treatment - after the first detection of an invasive species.

It should be noted here that, beginning in 2004, DEC has begun to solve at least part of these problems by comprehensively reorganizing the way it responds to requests to control aquatic invasive plant species. It has enhanced the consistency of the aquatic herbicide permitting process across the State. It has also reached out to stakeholder groups, including pesticide applicators, to provide information and to identify and meet their needs while continuing to protect the States waters and other aquatic resources.

Finally, stakeholders identified a need for dedicated funding for both short term (herbicide control, hand pulling etc.) and long-term (biocontrol in combination with other management techniques) remedies to manage invasive plants.

Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program

Although already discussed above as a success story, the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program's (APIPP) approach to tackle invasive plant species before they become widespread and difficult to control has encountered obstacles to complete success. The goal of this program is to protect Adirondack waters through prevention, early detection, rapid response, and long-term control. The APIPP program has excellent goals and approaches to dealing with the invasive plant species problem but implementation has been limited by shortfalls in personnel, dedicated funding, and statutory authority. These obstacles include:

> APIPP partners and volunteers effectively document aquatic new invasive plant infestations. However, when an invasive is detected, they do not have the capacity for the appropriate rapid response to eradicate small, manageable infestations: eradication.