

# Waterworks

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

October 2022

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## New 5 Year CSLAP Contract with DEC Brings Changes to the Program

The Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) is managed jointly by NYS DEC and NYSFOLA through a five-year contract between the two parties. A new contract for 2023-2028 has been agreed to, and these are the changes that will be implemented.

### CSLAP 2023-2028

The partnership between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the NYS Federation of Lake Associations (NYSFOLA) began in 1985 through the New York Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Section §17-0305 which called for the “Establishment of a program to monitor water quality by private citizens under the direction of the department.” The DEC Division of Water (DOW) and NYSFOLA agree that the CSLAP program should continue to engage local community members to sample lakes and generate high quality data while expanding to new and less frequently assessed lakes.

### Drivers of Change

Two important documents shape DOW’s management of water quality and have informed the

direction of the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program. The first is a research publication describing the results of a statistical “power analysis” conducted by DEC using 17 years of water quality data to determine the number of

samples required for a water quality assessment on a waterbody. The results indicated that most major water quality conditions in a lake can be identified with less sampling than called for in prior CSLAP protocols.<sup>1</sup>

The second DOW document is the *Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM)* for New York State. The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and supporting United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations require states to monitor, assess, and report on the quality of their waters.

According to the EPA, a CALM provides “a framework for states and other jurisdictions to document how they collect and use water quality data and information for environmental decision making.”<sup>2</sup> Water quality information that meets CALM criteria can be used to update waterbody



(Continued on page 4)



*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.*

## Waterworks

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*A Voice for New York Lakes*



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NYSFOLA is an affiliate of  
the North American Lake  
Management Society  
[www.nalms.org](http://www.nalms.org)



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## President's Letter - Tarki Heath

There are few places on Earth more lovely than Central NY in autumn. However, the vibrant colors and cooling temperatures also signal the end of open water season, camps closing and a change in the rhythms of life. We will miss many lakeshore activities, but the one I personally will miss most, is Saturday morning CSLAP testing with Song Lake volunteers.

There are many benefits to CSLAP, and as a lakeside resident working with our association on many lake management issues, I fully appreciate the information we gain from the CSLAP data through the annual reports, but what is most rewarding is the opportunity to see the lake changes, in real time, over the four months of water testing and observations. Most of the field data we collect goes into those long-term reports, but they also provide quick and timely comparisons from month to month and year to year. We are set to complete our eighth round of testing, and our team looks forward to those field reports as we continue to meet as a team through the cold weather months to discuss lake management and plans for the next open water season.

Volunteering provides unique opportunities to share observations and discuss both the delights and concerns about our lake while building camaraderie

and respect. I see it as a loving duty to our lake and our community.

As you will read in this issue, it was a wonderful year for NYSFOLA regional conferences. Regional conferences provide the organizers an opportunity to address a distinctive set of objectives that focus on their community concerns. The camaraderie that grows from the work of NYSFOLA reaches beyond our own shoreline efforts. NYSFOLA will continue to provide support for these regional endeavors and hope to see them grow in scope and participation in the coming years.

The NYSFOLA board continues to work through regular board meetings and committee meetings, as needed. Our September board meeting was held remotely. We find remote meetings allow for greater attendance, as members from across the state can participate, while reducing travel and other associated costs. After our board meetings, the work continues at the committee level. There are sixteen active committees that include: two conference committees (statewide and regional), committees for finance and investment, two CSLAP committees (operational and exploratory), the Gift and Scholar-



ship, Dam Safety, and Scientific Review Committees, a committee to address benefits and compensation, and the board executive committees for Bylaws and Nominations. The level of activity within these committees will ebb and flow, but all are necessary for the effective running of NYSFOLA. Of course, it is the never-ending work of our Executive and Associate Directors, Nancy Mueller, and Owen Zaengle, that keeps this organization running smoothly.

The Board of Directors has retained many members over the years, but we are growing new representatives as well. We regret that one of our longtime members, Robert Thill, has resigned after fourteen years of dedication to this organization. Robert was head of our Bylaws, Nominating and Finance-Investment Committees, a true parliamentarian and investment talent. He will be greatly missed.

In closing, I want to share a newly adopted, New York State Federation of Lake Associations Diversity, Inclusion and Equity Statement:

With our mission to protect, preserve and restore the lakes of New York State, NYSFOLA understands that water reaches everyone in different ways and in diverse communities. Environmental equity ensures that everyone has the right to experience the beauty of our lakes, have access to clean water, and live in a safe environment. We acknowledge that diversity, inclusion, and equity must be reflected in the way we do business, how we interact with one another, and the positions we take through our programming, membership, workforce, organizational structure, communications, and all aspects of our work.

We look forward to the coming years of growth and development for NYSFOLA across the state. As always, if you have questions, please feel free to contact me at [tarkiheath@gmail.com](mailto:tarkiheath@gmail.com). I look forward to connecting with all our members and appreciate the ongoing support of our members and volunteers.

## New Facebook Page!

We were hacked, and despite trying everything recommended, there was no way to return to our old Facebook page. So, we were forced to create a new one.

In order to stay in touch, you will have to “relike” us as the **NYS Federation of Lake Assns, Inc.** <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100083596124766>



## Looking for Lake Data?

Are you looking for information about your lake? You can access current and historical lake and stream monitoring data through the **NYS DEC Division of Water Monitoring Data Portal:**

<https://nysdec.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=692b72ae03f14508a0de97488e142ae1>

It may seem a bit daunting when you first log onto the site but here are some tips:

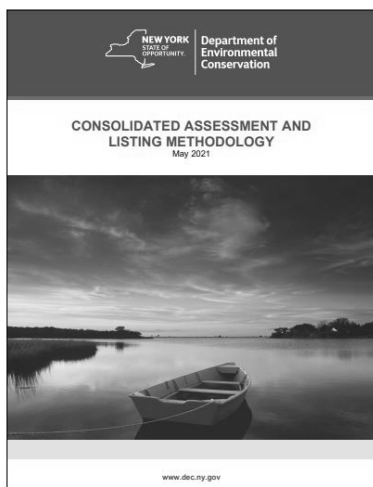
1. On the upper left hand side of the page, you'll see an icon that looks like a stack of papers. This is the “layers” icon. If you're only interested in lake data, it will help to turn “off” (uncheck) the stream monitoring data layer (red dots). Now you should only see blue dots (lake monitoring sites).
2. Zoom to your lake on the map, and click on the blue dot at the location.. You should see a menu describing the available data (including water column chemistry).
3. Using the menu on the left hand side of the page, you will be able to view the data in table form as well as download it.

By turning the streams layer back on, you can also look at information available for tributaries to your lake. (Hint: It may help to turn the lake layer off.)

The website can be a bit difficult to use for anyone who is not used to using Survey123/ArcInfo software, but we're here to help! If you're having trouble downloading your data, just email Nancy at [fola@nysfola.org](mailto:fola@nysfola.org). Explain what data you're interested in, and we'll try to help you obtain it.

## CSLAP Changes (*Continued*)

condition assessments and helps to prioritize management of water quality statewide.



In 2021, NYS DEC revised its' CALM<sup>3</sup> to incorporate the findings of the power analysis that determined the minimum number of samples required to conduct water quality assessments. For lake sampling, the CALM requires at least six samples, collected over at least two years to conduct an assessment. These two documents provided justifi-

cation for a CSLAP sampling protocol with fewer sessions per year for waterbody assessment, while continuing to make a program available for lakes where more frequent sampling may help achieve specific lake management goals.

### Program Highlights and Benefits

1. Much of the program will remain the same. The sampling processes and chemical analyses have minimal changes. Participants will continue to ship samples to Upstate Freshwater Institute. Data entry and annual reports will be largely unchanged.
2. CSLAP data will meet DEC CALM data frequency requirements for assessment, can be used to support management actions, and to inform trend analyses. Two options will be offered for sampling, and both programs will offer deep sampling to qualifying lakes:

A. Reduced Sample Frequency (4x per season) Starting in 2023, and continuing in 2024, a reduced sampling frequency regime will be phased in. CSLAP participants can choose to collect 4 rounds of samples, with a reduced participation fee, or 8 rounds of samples at the regular participation fee rate.

B. In 2025, there will be no participation fee for lake associations that choose to collect 4 rounds of samples, and although 8 rounds of sampling will remain an option, this will not be fully sub-

dized by the DEC. Therefore, NYSFOLA will need to adjust and collect a participation fee to cover the cost of the additional 4 samples and shipping.

3. Regardless of sampling frequency, the parameter list will include chlorophyll a, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, nitrate, ammonia, color, pH, conductivity, calcium, and chloride. (Calcium and chloride will continue to be sampled twice each season.) **Harmful algal bloom (HAB) sampling will convert entirely to visual reporting with no sample collection or toxin analysis.**
4. DEC and NYSFOLA will work together to expand CSLAP participation to include lakes without lake associations but that have engaged community members or other entities interested in sampling. This may include municipalities in potential environmental justice areas<sup>4</sup> with the shared goal to provide outreach and information to additional lake communities in New York.
5. All participants will have the tools available to report field data throughout the season, regardless of how frequently chemical sampling is conducted. Volunteers are encouraged to contribute information on clarity (Secchi depth readings), temperature, ice in/out, visual observations of HABs (through DEC's NYHABs website), aquatic invasive species, and other information (water level changes, weather, etc.).

For questions specific to the power analysis or CALM document contact: [CSLAPinfo@dec.ny.gov](mailto:CSLAPinfo@dec.ny.gov)

For questions regarding the New York State Federation of Lake Associations and CSLAP participation, contact Nancy Mueller at [foia@nysfola.org](mailto:foia@nysfola.org).

<sup>1</sup> Conine AL, Rickard SE, Onion AM, Wiegert EJ, Smith AJ. Use of power analysis to determine the number of samples needed to assess water quality in lakes and flowing waters. *Integr Environ Assess Manag*. 2021 Dec 24. doi: 10.1002/ieam.4571

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/consolidated-assessment-and-listing-methodology-calm>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water\\_pdf/calmmay2021.pdf](https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/calmmay2021.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.dec.ny.gov/public/911.html>

# Regional Meetings Bring Opportunities to Share Lake Association Information and Experiences

It has been a season full of regional lake meetings hosted or attended by NYSFOLA members and staff. The season kicked off on June 3rd at the Sedgewood Club on China Pond in Putnam County with “**Let’s Talk Lakes: A Lively and Informative Program for Lake Enthusiasts in the Lower Hudson Valley.**” This Lower Hudson regional conference was sponsored by Cornell Cooperative Extension in Putnam

County in cooperation with NYSFOLA, the Town of Kent, Kent Lakes Association, Putnam County Department of Health, and the Putnam Count Soil & Water Conservation District. CSLAP

training for new volunteers in the Lower Hudson area also took place with the assistance of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. We thank NYSFOLA Board members Jan Andersen and Ina Cholst who joined several of our Lower Hudson members to help coordinate the event.

On June 10th, our friends and colleagues at the **Indian River Lakes Conservancy** held their **5th annual Water Quality Conference** focused on issues affecting the Indian River Lakes in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties. NYSFOLA Board members Walter Dutcher from Butterfield Lake and Jan Douglass from Millsite Lake were among the attendees who benefitted from this annual event. Check out the IRLC’s YouTube Channel to view selected presentations from IRLC events: [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCEDQ\\_INsx5-Z1s-4vde-i8g](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCEDQ_INsx5-Z1s-4vde-i8g).

On August 5th, NYSFOLA Executive Director Nancy Mueller joined many of our Adirondack members at Paul Smiths College for the **Adirondack Lakes Alliance Symposium** “Coming Together for the Good of our Lakes.” Keynote speaker Chris Mikolajczyk is familiar to

many NYSFOLA members for his work at Princeton Hydro, LLC, but Chris is also a Paul Smiths graduate as well as the current President of the North American Lake Management Society. In the talk discussed the US EPA’s Nine Element Plans and why it’s important to have a plan that identifies issues, sets goals, develops potential remediation strategies and evaluates proposed



Sleepy Hollow Lake - Athens, NY

outcomes, with an emphasis on aquatic invasive species. He also discussed how in many cases, grant funding is dependent upon the existence of an overall lake and watershed management plan. You can view or download his (and other) presentations at: <https://www.adirondacklakesalliance.org/annual-conference-2022.html>.

On August 12th, NYSFOLA held its **Columbia-Greene Lakes Coalition** meeting at Sleepy Hollow Lake in Athens. This was a great opportunity for lake associations in the Upper Hudson/Catskills region to share what has been happening at their lakes. Nancy Mueller gave a CSLAP presentation, and Princeton Hydro Aquatic Scientist Jesse Smith discussed the identification and management of aquatic invasive species. We thank NYSFOLA Board members Terri Mayhew and Laurel Wolfe for coordinating and hosting the event. We also wish to acknowledge NYSFOLA President Tarki Heath for her introduction to NYSFOLA, Assistant Program Manager Owen Zaengle for helping with set up, and all of our members who joined us for information and boat rides at Sleepy Hollow Lake.



NYSFOLA's Central NY Regional Conference took place August 19th at Upper Little York Lake in Cortland County. A wide range of topics was discussed, with many focusing on land preservation in lake watersheds. The presentations can be viewed at: <https://www.kettlelakesassociation.org/>. We thank Celeste Amaral from the Hatch-Bradley Brook Association, Colleen Zawadzki from the Tully Lake Association, and Marie Ferro, Don Fisher, Chris Kruth, and the other volunteers from the Cortland-Onondaga Federation of Kettle Lake Associations for their assistance. (Photos below by Colleen Zawadzki.)



Our next event will take place on Saturday October 23rd in Cuba, NY at the NYSFOLA Western Regional and Finger Lakes Conference. NYSFOLA Board member Don Cook has been coordinating this even for over 30 years, and we look forward to seeing our western NY members before the snow flies!

## APA Approves New Guidelines for Controlling Invasive Species

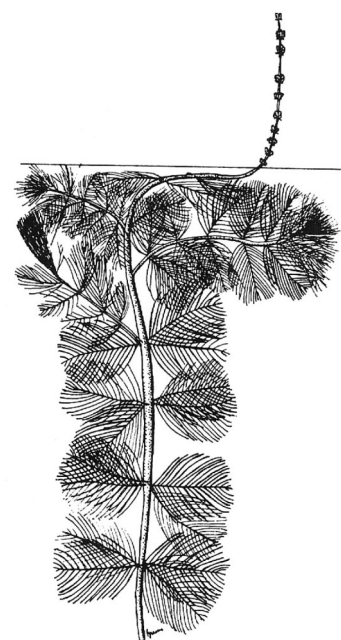
On September 15, the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) determined that proposed *Inter-Agency Guidelines for Best Management Practices to Control Invasive Species on Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Administered Land and Waters of the Adirondack Park* conformed to the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. The goal of these guidelines is to enhance protection of and to efficiently restore native ecological through early detection and rapid response efforts that address existing or newly identified invasive species infestations. The updated guidelines can be found at: [https://www.apa.ny.gov/Mailing/2022/09/StateLand/GuidelinesforInvasiveSpecies\\_ProposedFinal\\_Clean.pdf](https://www.apa.ny.gov/Mailing/2022/09/StateLand/GuidelinesforInvasiveSpecies_ProposedFinal_Clean.pdf).

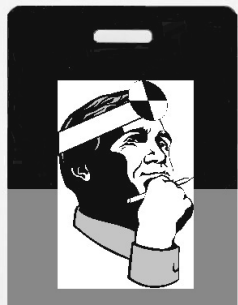
APA officials have informed NYSFOLA that although the guidelines do not specifically allow for aquatic herbicide treatments, they do enable DEC and its agents (e.g. lake associations) to propose an aquatic herbicide treatment for permit consideration if the latest science supports use of that management practice for the invasive species in question. The previous

2018 iteration of the guidelines provided a specific list of best management practices (BMPs) that could be used for a given species. The new guidelines do not have such a list, but BMPs will be considered and approved on a case by case basis through the work planning and permitting process. Work plans are required for proposed actions, and all applicable permits including, but not limited to, any relevant pesticide application and wetland permits will still be required.

As of early October, however, DEC had not yet signed off on the new guidelines so they were not yet in effect.

Eurasian watermilfoil Credit: Crow and Helquist





Owen Zaengle  
Assistant Program Manager

## Ask Dr. Lake

Dear Dr. Lake,

What is that green stuff covering the rocks and plants in my lake?

Sincerely,

*C. Ing Green, Cloud Lake, NY*

### Meet Cladophora!

Have you noticed green algae growing on rocks or logs around the lake? Or perhaps, you've looked down into the water and noticed green cloud-like masses attached to some plant material. Or maybe you've pulled in your fishing line to find a clump of green string-like algae attached to the line or your lure. Congratulations! You may have just met some Cladophora. Cladophora is a genus of filamentous green algae that is commonly found in freshwater lakes, rivers, and streams around the world. It is commonly found in lakes around New York.



Image: USGS, Great Lakes Science Center

Though there are many species of Cladophora, one of the most common species in freshwater lakes in the Northeastern United States is *Cladophora glomerata*. This species is considered epiphytic, meaning it grows attached to something. It is often found growing attached to hard surfaces such as rocks or logs. Though it has also been observed growing attached to plants, fish, and clam/mollusk shells.

Cladophora grows in a branching pattern creating long green string-like filaments. The growth rate and the amount

of Cladophora varies throughout the season. It appears in the early spring and grows quickly to reach its peak in mid-summer. Directly following this midsummer peak, Cladophora begins breaking apart. Though the detached strands sink when undisturbed, wind and waves may resuspend the strands and lead to floating masses. You might see these loose masses caught amongst vegetation, or you may notice accumulations of the filamentous algae on the shoreline. After this period of breaking apart, Cladophora begins growing again, but at a slower rate. It reaches another peak in autumn; this peak may be larger or smaller than the mid-summer peak depending on a variety of variables.

### Ecology of Cladophora

Cladophora is a native macroalgae that can play a significant role in a lake ecosystem. Cladophora beds function as habitat and a source of food for a variety of other aquatic organisms. Bacteria, other algae, and a variety of invertebrates utilize Cladophora beds as a habitat. Microbes such as *E. coli* (an indicator of fecal contamination) and other human pathogens have been found attached to living or decomposing strands of Cladophora. The dissolved organic carbon (DOC) that is released from Cladophora during the growth phase of its life cycle, may support the growth of these microbial communities. Many species of micro-algae, including blue-green algae and diatoms, often grow amongst or attached to strands of Cladophora. Aquatic invertebrates, such as crayfish, mollusks, amphipods and the larval stages of caddisflies and midges, often utilize Cladophora beds as habitat. These invertebrates often utilize the Cladophora beds as shelter from predation and some utilize it as a food source. Amphipods have been shown to eat both the micro-algae that grows attached to Cladophora and to ingest strands of Cladophora itself. The predation on Cladophora by amphipods is not great enough to impact the amount of Cladophora in any significant manner. As a macro-algae Cladophora can compete with rooted aquatic

plants for both light and nutrients. Studies have shown that dense Cladophora growth has had a negative impact on the growth of rooted macrophytes such as *Elodea* sp. and *Potamogeton pectinatus*. Cladophora has a very interesting and complex relationship with filter feeding mollusks. But, we will return to that topic in a little bit.

### **The Story of Cladophora in the Lower Great Lakes**

At times, Cladophora growth can be a nuisance. While Cladophora does not produce toxins like some blue-green algae, it can be a nuisance in other ways. As mentioned above, the dense masses of the hair-like strands can concentrate microbial life, including *E. coli* and human pathogens. Recreational uses like swimming and fishing may be impacted by excessive amounts of Cladophora. Cladophora blooms can impact the daily oxygen levels. Additionally, they may change oxygen availability daily – supersaturating the water with oxygen during the day and supplying a location for decomposition during overnight. These blooms of Cladophora are often associated with the increased nutrient levels of the eutrophication process.

The Lower Great Lakes have experienced nuisance levels of Cladophora during several periods over the past century. During the 1960's and 1970's, Cladophora blooms were widespread. These blooms were found to be the result of elevated phosphorus levels in the water. Implementation of policies that restricted application of fertilizers to lake-side lawns, improvements to septic and sewage treatment infrastructure, as well as efforts to reduce agricultural and urban nutrient runoff led to a decrease in phosphorus levels in the Lower Great Lakes. In the following years the Lower Great Lakes saw a significant reduction in the amount and size of Cladophora blooms. They declined to the point where nuisance levels of Cladophora were uncommon. This was celebrated as a success in environmental conservation and management.

In the late 90's and into the 2000's Cladophora blooms began to return. Water quality monitoring showed that phosphorous levels had not increased to an extent necessary to explain the increased occurrence of Cladophora blooms. Something else must be going on. Researchers soon offered an explanation. During this period, zebra mussels and Quagga mussels have become increasingly established in the Lower Great Lakes. Research suggests that Dreissenid mussels (Zebra mussels and Quagga mussels) may support the growth of benthic algae, such as Cladophora, in significant ways. The mussels provide a hard surface upon which

Cladophora can grow. As filter-feeders, these mussels remove the algae and zooplankton that are floating around in the water. This can lead to an increase in water clarity that allows more light to reach the bottom of the lake and the hard substrates that Cladophora likes to grow on. Finally, the filter-feeding can function as a sort of nutrient pump that moves nutrients, like phosphorus, from the water column to the bottom of the lake where Cladophora are more likely to grow. The Dreissenid mussels provide a Cladophora; they provide habitat, nutrients, and more access to light – all things that Cladophora need to thrive. Cladophora blooms continue to occur within the Lower Great Lakes.

### **Cladophora and Humans**

The state of the relationship between Cladophora and humans is complex. Cladophora is a native inhabitant of many of our lakes across New York, but humans have impacted its growth through nutrient pollution (and nutrient reduction) and the introduction of non-native mussels. These human induced changes have, in some instances, led to Cladophora blooms which can be a nuisance to recreational use and a potential health hazard. However, Cladophora doesn't always need to be thought of as a nuisance.

It plays a natural role in ecosystem functioning and in recent years there has been increased interest in rethinking our relationship to Cladophora. There is potential for our relationship with Cladophora to be redefined through the recognition of the gifts that Cladophora might offer us. Current research is exploring the potential for Cladophora to be utilized in human and animal health products (such as pharmaceuticals or cosmetic applications) or in agricultural applications (such as fertilizer or as a feed additive). Other research suggests uses of Cladophora as a bio-indicator of pollution or as a way to biologically remove toxic metals or microplastics from wastewater. Growth of Cladophora as a raw material for use in biofuels and composite paper materials has also been explored.

Next time you're out on the water and notice some Cladophora say hello.

<https://waterrangers.ca/2021/06/16/cladophora-in-the-great-lakes/>

<https://www.k-state.edu/dodds/epubs/journalarts/dodds%20and%20gudder%20j%20phycol%201992.pdf>

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/GreatLakes/Cladophora.html>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1489363/>

*Dr. Lake*





# CSLAPpenings

The 2022 CSLAP season was the largest we have ever run, and hundreds of volunteers made it happen! At this time, we want to thank each and every one of our samplers for their dedication to the program

We also want to thank and acknowledge the CSLAP retirement of some volunteers. Jan Shields from Babcock Lake in Rensselaer County and Ray Powers from Lake Bonaparte in Lewis County are stepping down after decades of service. We thank them for their extraordinary support of CSLAP. We also thank Mark Platt from East Caroga Lake for his many years of service.

**Afton Lake** - Peter Fitzgerald, Peter Feltham, Gail & Chris Lissandrolo, Geoff Sheldon

**Anawanda Lake** - Karl Stahl, Chris Marcella

**Arnold Lake** - Katherine Hall, Harriet Kraybill, Nancy & Pat O'Hara, Kathie Bard

**Augur Lake** - Paul & Kay Knott

**Babcock Lake** - Jan Shields

**Ballston Lake** - Larry Hausheer, Peter Herman, Bob Wilson

**Barger Pond** - Thim Oung, Tony Morosco, Julie Ruben, Karen Dean-Dancis

**Barrett Pond** - Joan Sapinsley, Richard Lewis

**Beaver Lake** - Charles Heesh, Karen Madsen, Susan & Larry Paul

**Beaver Dam Lake** - Fred & Molly Widman, Kevin Boyle

**Bedford Lake** - Peter Chieco

**Big Bowman Pond** - John Losee, Tom Simons, Jack Betterly

**Big Fresh Pond** - Fred Vanderwerven, John Simoni, Norman Friberg

**Black Lake** - Mike & Libby Chetwin, John Compo

**Lake Bonaparte** - Ray Powers, Dick Kahn, Julie Wicks, Michelle Watkins, Glenn & Lily Johnson

**Bradley Brook Reservoir** - James Kallmerten

**Brant Lake** - Wayne Butler

**Brantingham Lake** - Chris Murphy

**Buckingham Pond** - Laura Shaddak, Grace Bennett, Felton McLaughlin

**Burden Third Lake** - Dennis Ryan, Craig Cioffi, Mike Kanya

**Butterfield Lake** - Walter Dutcher, Joe Pasquini

**Canada Lake** - John Byrnes

**Canadarago Lake** - Susan Rosengrant, Doug & Rita Hitchcock, Matt Dombrowski, Jen & Bill Boyle, Barb Crandall, Chris Kuhn, Pam Lea, Ryan Fagan



**Canadice Lake** - Rob Holland, John Maier, Amanda Little

**Canandaigua Lake** - Steve Zumbo, Marty Lasher, Sally Napolitano, Deirdre Crofton

**Lake Carmel** - Robert Ulich

**Cayuga Lake** - Bill Ebert, Tom Casella, Sarah & Peter Gould, Shelley Blackler, Bill Foster, Sharon Howrey, Jim & John Murphy

**Cazenovia Lake** - Margot Giblin, Teresa Parke, Bob Crichton

**Chase Lake** - Brian Phillips, Mark Coming, Peter Ostrum

**Chautauqua Lake** - Jane & Doug Conroe, Jeff Moore

**China Pond** - Nina Charnoff

**Lake Como** - Patrick Mooney

**Conesus Lake** - Karl & Ellen Hanafin, Jon Penna

**Cossayuna Lake** - Lynn B. Clauer, William Zeppetelli, Wendy Hord, Lynn Wilbur, Nancy Hieber

**Craine Lake** - Patty Matson

**Crooked Lake** - Seth Aldrich

**Cuba Lake** - Scott Barrey, Dana Harvey

**Deer Lake** - Dan Zembek

**Deer River Flow** - Rich Grayson  
**Lake Demmon** - John & Shelley Clancy  
**DeRuyter Reservoir** - Kathy Sherlock  
**Duane Lake** - Ken Pearsall  
**Duck Lake** - Paul & Carolyn Gorski  
**Eagle Lake** - Dianne & Rolf Tiedemann, Keith Park  
**Eagle Pond** - Gerry Gould, Bob Matthews  
**East Caroga Lake** - Mark Platt  
**Eatonbrook Reservoir** - Jim Crawford  
**Echo Lake** - Tim & Roz Conner  
**Forest Lake (Rensselaer County)** - David Brusio  
**Forest Lake (Warren County)** - Rose O'Boyle  
**Fresh Pond** - James Eklund, Peter Grand  
**Friends Lake** - Larry Estill, John Hodgson, Hali Holmes  
**Fulton Chain Second Lake** - Tom Vawter, John Jeffery, Steve Mulvihill  
**Galway Lake** - Ed Piotrowski, J.R. Gaige  
**Geneganslet Lake** - Linda Best, Peter Kirkaldy, Ginger Potter  
**Lake George (Heart Bay)** - Tom & Jill Cunningham  
**Glen Lake** - Paul Derby, Dave Hodgson  
**Grass Lake** - Jim Ninos, Gerard Cole, John Tobin  
**Guilford Lake** - Tom Shedd  
**Lake Guymard** - Robb & John Adams  
**Hadlock Pond** - Ernie Small, J.T. Cashman  
**Hatch Lake** - Ken & Jan Walterick  
**Hemlock Lake** - Rob Holland, John Maier  
**Honeoye Lake** - Terry & Dorothy Gronwall  
**Hunt Lake** - Bob Cady  
**Hyde Lake** - Andy Brunet, Dale Call, Jean Merithew  
**Indian Lake** - Laurie Levy, Steve Altarescu  
**Indian Falls Lake** - Skip Taylor, Lin Bartlett-Taylor, Catherine Trusdell, Paul DesJardin  
**Jamesville Reservoir** - Mark Teece  
**Java Lake** - Keith Davis  
**Jenny Lake** - Robin Stocks, Pierce & Louise Schmidt, Edward Linville, Skip Merriam, Jim Robinson, Jeanne Shoulder, Mary Murnane



**Kasoag Lake** - Bob Thompson, Tim Hartmann, Mary Augustus  
**Keuka Lake** - Maria Hudson, Lexie Davis  
**Kirk Lake** - Alan Belsky  
**Lake Lamoka** - Al & Patty Ferrara, Bill Hassoldt, Chuck Rybak  
**Lebanon Reservoir** - Bob Washbon, Ted Nevelidine  
**Lime Lake** - Tom & Gail Reese, Marcia Bender  
**Lincoln Pond** - Gerald Zahavi, Wayne Johnson  
**Lake Lincolndale** - Michael O'Keefe  
**Little Fresh Pond** - Ann Barzola, Jo Viola  
**Little Long Pond** - Dai Dayton, Jean McDermott  
**Little Wee Wah Lake** - Ivan Tykhovtch, Christine Peverly, Jay Reichgott  
**Loch Ada** - Mark Picard, Don Mead, Annie Hsu, Aaron Wheeler  
**Long Lake** - Mark Pitsch  
**Long Pond** - Dai Dayton, Jean McDermott  
**Loon Lake** - John & Susan Pryor, Paula & Bernie Thoma  
**Lorton Lake** - Jim Burba, Jan Ivkovich  
**Lower Rhoda Pond** - Tad Higgins, Jamie Purinton  
**Lake Lucille** - Rik Paul, Daniel Petrow, Julie Schaefer, Howard & Dena Sperling, Ben Fedigan, Julie Williams  
**Lake Luzerne** - Kurt Tekolste, Jane Oppenlander, Michael Schaffer, Preston Franco, Jim Niles, Kevin McGuinn  
**Mariaville Lake** - Lewis Needham, Bob Hurry, Darlene Buttner, Chris Hayen, Greg Panzanaro  
**Melody Lake** - Bob Rosati, Bob Eastman, Sara Warner  
**Millsite Lake** - Jan & Mike Douglass

**Mirror Lake** - Marcy Fagan, Steve Detwiler

**Mohegan Lake** - Randall Duggan, Joe Pacchiana

**Montgomery Lake** - Brenda Derfner

**Moon Lake** - Marguerite D'Agostino, Christine Maslona

**Lake Moraine** - Terry Spooner, Tim Peach, Ann Palmiter, Alan Tuttle, Eileen Fehlner, Janet Walsh

**Mountain Lake** - Sharon Silverman, Nina Gill, Wilhelm Figueroa, Desiree DeToy

**Oquaga Lake** - Ben Hanson

**Orange Lake** - Donald, Karen, Kayla and Bo DuBois

**Lake Oscaleta** - Janet Andersen, Lou Feeney

**Otisco Lake** - Ben Hardwick, Marion Greenhalgh, Missy Graves

**Otter Lake** - Bob Vandewater, Joyce Ryan

**Owasco Lake** - Brian Brundage, Mark & Michelle Plis

**Palmer Lake** - John & Ellen Mueller

**Panther Lake** - Bruce & Deborah Walters, Lynn & Art Montani

**Peach Lake** - Lorraine Janus, Mary Cooper, Paul Wicha

**Peck's Lake** - Tom Bielli

**Lake Peekskill** - Michael & Christine Hritz

**Petonia Lake** - Jim, Valerie & Aubrey Kozak, Ryan Fisher, David Arkin

**Lake Placid** - Mark Wilson, Mary Thill

**Pleasant Lake** (Fulton County) - James Snyder, Chris Wester

**Lake Pleasant** - Jim Olsen, Peter Tobiessen, Mark Donecker, Kim Lewis

**Pleasant Lake** (Oswego County) - Jim & Mary Hettler

**Pleasure Lake** - Bob McPhillips, Mike Meier, Bob Scott

**Plymouth Reservoir** - Paul Simack, Gregg Farley, John Carroll

**Queechy Lake** - Craig Skerkis, Craig Warn, Bridget Vasquez

**Lake Rippowam** - Lou Feeney, Janet Andersen

**Roaring Brook Lake** - Ina Cholst, Sam Lee

**Robinson Pond** - Gary Menchen

**Round Lake** - Heidi Firstencel, Stewart Galloway, Vincent Fantozzi

**Round Pond** - Melanie Coupland

**Rushford Lake** - Patrick Tyndall, Wendy Bastian, Dan Harris, Daryl Stevenson, Patrick Burkhart, Harmon Smith

**Lake Sagamore** - Judy Campbell, Getz Obstfeld

**Lake Salubria** - Istvan Szabo, Steve Borkowski

**Saratoga Lake** - Karl Hardcastle, Bill LaMay, Neal Kramer

**Schroon Lake** - Gerardine Cox, Charles Harste, Peter White, Bob Colegrove, Chris DeGiovane, Glen Repko

**Seneca Lake** - Dan & Laurie Corbett, Addison & Diane Mason, Larry & Sue Martin, Gary McIntee, Ted Carlton, Jim McGinnis

**Sepasco Lake** - Carl Parris

**Seven Hills Lake** - Fred Dioguardi, Maureen Galway-Perotti, Joseph Perotti

**Silver Lake** (St. Lawrence County) - Dan & Susan Heneka, Bernard Van Brocklin

**Silver Lake** (Wyoming County) - Frank Bright

**Skaneateles Lake** - Bill & Bobbi Dean, Rich Hole, William & Gretchen Roberts

**Sleepy Hollow Lake** - Julia DiGiovanni, Grace Mann, Laurel Wolfe

**Smith Pond** - John Walther

**Sodus Bay** - Gerry & Beth Palmer, Mike Healy

**Somerset Lake** - Wil Kamp, Cheryl Stockton, Matt Trattner

**Song Lake** - Terri Orr, Donna Evans Orr, Gloria Wright, Tarki Heath, Carl Grillo, Tom Abrams

**Stissing Lake** - Kim DeNardis, Sarah Miller, Rachel Minkoff

**Taconic Pond** - Paul Thomas, David & Linnea Nowak

**Tanglewood Lake** - Thomas Shipley

**Lake Tibet** - Vivian & Denis Gufarotti

**Timber Lake** - Eric Stand, Michael Brown, Russell Gordon, George Levites, Ben Lieman, Mary Beth Kean, John Turiano

**Tomkins Lake** - Maria MacArthur, Alan Levin, Michael Heller

**Tully Lake** - Carl Kirshbaum, Melinda Portmess, Chris Kruth, Sam Columbo, Jeffery Schardt



(Continued from page 11)

**Tuscarora Lake** - Jeff Edgerton

**Tuxedo Lake** - Christine & Frank Peverly, Jill Swirbull

**Ulster Heights Lake** - Douglas Frazier, David Smith

**Unnamed Walkill Pond** - Angela Sisson, Lee Rosenthal

**Upper Rhoda Pond** - Johanna Vriens, Heather Parsons, Jean Holloran, Anne Capeci

**Upper Little York Lake** - Don & Robyn Fisher, Gary Lawrence, Mike McNerny, Andy Young

**Lake Waccabuc** - Janet Andersen, Lou Feeney

**Waneta Lake** - Terry Fisk, Tom Webb, Ed Sharpe, Barb Russell, Jay White, Mary & Ron Tucker, Ward Votava

**Lake Warn** - Jim & Elaine Hill

**Wee Wah Lake** - Odeta Beggel, George Robertson, Christine & Frank Peverly

**Weiden Pond** - Tim Wood

**West Caroga Lake** - Jed Potocar, Brian Drain

**Wolf Lake** - Kenneth Babcock, Arlene Anderson

**Lake of the Woods** - John Weymann, Kevin McCarthy, Fran Wood

**Yankee Lake** - Colleen Filippone, Cathy Dawkins, Kathy Volpe

**York Lake** - Mary Petty, Laura Pietropaulo

## NALMS Urges Clean Lakes Program Funding Restoration

By Chris Mikolajczyk, CLM, President, North American Lake Management Society



The Clean Lakes Program is a federal grant program which was established in 1972 as Section 314 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (now known as the Clean Water Act), to provide financial and technical assistance to States in restoring publicly-owned lakes. The early focus of the program was on research, development lake restoration techniques, and evaluation of lake conditions (Lake Classification Studies). The Clean Lakes Program regulations (40 CFR 35 Subpart H), promulgated in 1980, redirected program activities to diagnose the current condition of individual lakes and their watersheds, determine the extent and sources of pollution, develop feasible lake restoration and protection plans (Phase I Diagnostic/Feasibility Studies), and to implement these plans (Phase II Restoration/Protection Implementation Projects).

The Clean Lakes Program has funded a total of approximately \$145 million in grant activities since 1976 to address lake problems, but there have been no appropriations for the program since 1994. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not requested funds for the Clean Lakes Program in recent years, but rather has encouraged States in its recent Section 319 guidance to use Section 319 funds to pay for "eligible activities that might have been funded in previous years under Section 314."

As the current NALMS President and a NYSFOLA member, I wanted to let you know about activities that the NALMS 314 Working Group has been engaging in for the last year in an effort to restore funding to the Section 314 Clean Lakes Program. In addition to our *Enhanced 314 Clean Lakes Program Position Statement* (<https://www.nalms.org/nalms-position-papers/enhanced-314-clean-lakes-program-position-statement/>), we are also preparing information and materials explaining how you can help in our mission to restore funding for our lakes. NALMS will be providing supporting materials revealing how you can contact your congressional representatives to voice your support (<https://www.nalms.org/coming-soon-clean-lakes-program-advocacy-campaign/>).

**Save the Dates!**  
**May 5-6, 2023**

**NYSFOLA**  
**Annual Conference**  
**Fort William Henry Hotel**  
**and Conference Center**  
**Lake George, NY**

# Understanding Your Roadside Ditch and Right-of-Way (ROW)

By Dr. Rebecca Schneider, Cornell University, Natural Resources and the Environment, NYSFOLA Board of Directors

Roadside ditches are the depressions which parallel every road, created to drain water and prevent flooding. Ditches are located in Right-of-Ways (ROWs) - land which is generally owned by you, the private landowner. However, ROWs are used to house telephone and electrical poles and are accessed by highway staff to maintain the ditch and road shoulder. Recent research indicates that most roadside ditches play critical, but previously unrecognized, roles in stream flooding and pollution.

Our team seeks to improve the health of your local ditches and associated streams. Our objective is to evaluate your understanding of your ditch and ROW when it comes to property rights and ditch management. **We would greatly appreciate your time by responding to the survey on page 14.**

**Your privacy will be maintained, and no addresses will be associated with answers to the survey. By responding, you understand that the data can be used for research and future publications.** Feel free to contact Rebecca Schneider with any concerns or questions at [rls11@cornell.edu](mailto:rls11@cornell.edu). Thank you!



Photo: NYS DOT

## New York State - 2022 Roadside Ditch and Right-of-Way (ROW) Survey

1. What is the approximate size of your property in acres?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (acres)

2. Circle: Rent      Own

3. How wide is the Right-of-Way along the road on the edge of your property (measuring from the edge of the road)

Circle one: Less than 3ft    3-6ft    6-10ft    10-15ft  
More than 15ft    Unsure

4. This ROW width is based on:

Circle: Property deed    Local ordinance    General use  
by road crews    Neighbors' info    Unsure  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

5. Are you responsible for taking care of the roadside ditch as part of this property? Circle: Yes    No    Unsure

6. Generally, how deep is your ditch, measuring from ditch bottom to surface of the road shoulder? Circle one:

Less than 1ft    1-2ft    2-3ft    3-4 ft    Greater than 4 ft

7. What is the address where this ditch is located?

County \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

8. What condition is the bottom of your ditch?

Circle dominant condition:

exposed soil    eroding    grass-covered    weedy, shrubby  
rock covered

9. Which of the following activities do you conduct in your ditch? Circle all that apply:

Rarely go in it    Pick up trash    Mow    Weed-Whack  
Garden

10. How do you feel if your ditch is unmaintained, i.e when there are tall grasses, weeds, and shrubby plants growing in it?

*Circle all that apply:* Don't notice Notice, but don't care Prefer it Consider it unsafe

11. How often do you interact with your town highway staff?

*Circle one:* Never Once every few years 1-2 times/yr more than 2 times/yr

12. How do you feel about the presence of highway staff working on the ditches bordering your property?

*Circle any that apply:* Don't notice them Glad they are keeping the road maintained Concerned about privacy Uncomfortable with them being there

13. Is all or some of the rain runoff from your rooftops, driveways, or other hard surfaces directed to the roadside ditch?

*Circle one:* No Yes Yes-via underground pipe Unsure

14. Do you apply any of the following on your land?

*Circle all that apply:*

Fertilizers Pesticides Livestock manure None

15. During and after a rain, where does the water flowing in your ditch end up?

*Circle:* No outlet-it seeps underground Flows to ditch on next property Flows into a culvert Goes into a stream Unsure

16. Do you think about the water quality of the water streaming through your ditch? *Circle one:*

Never thought about it Only when it is muddy Frequently

17. Which of the following issues concern you? *Circle all that apply:*

Ditches too deep Ditches too shallow Trash accumulation in ditches Ditches flood road or adjacent land Ditches cause driveway collapse Pollutants in ditches Land eroding into ditches Eroding ditch causes pollution

None Other \_\_\_\_\_

18. How much of an increase in your town taxes would you be willing to support if it was used to help the highway department, either through trainings or resources, to improve their management of ditches? *Circle one:*

0 (no increase in taxes) 0.5% 1% 2%

19. How much would you let highway staff widen the ditch into your yard if you knew it would help reduce water pollution in streams? *Circle one:*

0 ft (no widening) less than 2ft 2-4 ft 4-6ft as wide as needed

20. How much would you let highway staff widen the ditch into your yard if you knew it would help reduce flooding? *Circle one:*

0 ft (no widening) less than 2ft 2-4 ft 4-6ft as wide as needed

21. Would you be interested in learning more about your ROW and ways to improve management of your ditch to help protect the environment? *Circle one:* Yes No

Please provide your mailing address to receive more information:

**Name:**

**Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

### Please Mail Survey To:

R. Schneider

Road Ditch Survey - Cornell University

Department of Natural Resources & Environment

266 Mann DR, 111 Fernow Hall

Ithaca, NY 14853

### Available for download:

**Roadside Ditches - Best Management Practices to Reduce Floods, Droughts, and Water Pollution** - by Rebecca Schneider, Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University and David Orr, Cornell Local Roads Program, Cornell University

<https://owl.cwp.org/mdocs-posts/roadside-ditches-best-management-practices-to-reduce-floods-droughts-and-water-pollution/>



# 2023 Membership Form

## New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

### Lake, Watershed and other Associations:

Small Association (10-74 members)	\$ 50.00
Medium Association (75-149 members)	\$ 100.00
Large Association (150 or more members)	\$ 175.00
Foundation (affiliated with NYSFOLA member)	\$ 100.00

### Individual Memberships:

Individual Membership (not a member of a NYSFOLA lake association)	\$ 25.00
Individual Member of a NYSFOLA member lake association in good standing	\$ 15.00
Student Membership	\$ 15.00

**Corporate Membership:** \$ 250.00

Name of Lake Association or Individual \_\_\_\_\_

Location (County) \_\_\_\_\_

*(important if your lake is one of many in the state with the same name)*

Contact Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

Web site \_\_\_\_\_



Amount Remitted \_\_\_\_\_ Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Any Additional Donation?** \_\_\_\_\_

The New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation registered with the NYS Office of the Attorney General Charities Bureau 28 Liberty Street 15th Floor New York, NY 10005 phone: (212)416-8401. A copy of our latest annual financial report is available from the Charities Bureau or by contacting NYSFOLA at P.O. Box 84 LaFayette, NY 13084. It can also be found online at [www.charitiesnys.com](http://www.charitiesnys.com). (Enter NYS Federation of Lake Associations in the search space.)

### Send Payment to:

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. (NYSFOLA)

P.O. Box 84

LaFayette, NY 13084 or join/renew online at [www.nysfola.org](http://www.nysfola.org)

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