

Appendix A

Citizen's Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP)

New York State contains over 7000 lakes, ponds, and reservoirs, and many of these waters are used by the public for recreation. Management practices must be implemented for individual lakes and ponds if these waters are to be protected from the increasing pressures of cultural eutrophication. Reliable, long-term information on water quality, problem areas, and use impairment is necessary before management practices can be established for ponded waters and surrounding watersheds. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) can gather information from less than five percent of the state's significant lakes on an annual basis, and only a few special study lakes are monitored on a regular basis.

The Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) is a cooperative effort between the DEC and the New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. (NYSFOLA). It is a scientific and educational program in which citizen volunteers are trained to collect information on ponded waters. The water chemistry samples, watershed data, and historical information are used to build long-term information bases, educate lakefront property owners, lake users, and concerned citizens, and develop management strategies specific to each CSLAP Lake.

The program coordinators from DEC and NYSFOLA conduct training for volunteers from NYSFOLA-member lake associations. Participants are tested on concepts and procedures. A sampling protocol manual contains the purpose and objective

of the program and sampling instructions. Quality control checks are periodically conducted with on-site visits by the program coordinators or through additional sampling and laboratory analyses.

The program was implemented in 1986 on 25 waterbodies throughout New York State. The number of participating lake associations increased to 53 in 1988 and was at 97 in 2008. The weekly sampling efforts commence in mid-June and continue for 15 consecutive weeks through the end of October. Water-quality data include secchi disk readings for water transparency, and water samples for chemistry. Chemistry parameters analyzed are total phosphorus, nitrate nitrogen, color, pH, specific conductance, and chlorophyll a. Water samples are processed by the volunteers and sent to Upstate Freshwater Institute in Syracuse for analysis. Equipment and supplies necessary to collect and process the water samples are provided by the DEC and NYSFOLA. Each volunteer maintains a field record that is sent with the bi-weekly samples. All data are stored on a computer file at DEC.

Some participants gather additional information during the sampling season, including aquatic vegetation identification, dissolved oxygen profiles, precipitation and lake level gauging, and acidic precipitation analysis.

An annual report includes a summary of historical information and information collected during the sampling season. Additional information is available from DEC and NYSFOLA (see Appendix F, "Internet resources").

Appendix B

New York State Water Quality Classifications

Source: 6 NYCRR Part 701

- Class N: Enjoyment of water in its natural condition and where compatible, as source of water for drinking or culinary purposes, bathing, fishing and fish propagation, recreation and any other usages except for the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes or any sewage or waste effluent not having filtration resulting from at least 200 feet of lateral travel through unconsolidated earth. These waters should contain no deleterious substances, hydrocarbons or substances that would contribute to eutrophication, nor shall they receive surface runoff containing any such substance.
- Class AA_{special}: Source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes; primary and secondary contact recreation; and fishing. These waters shall be suitable for fish propagation and survival, and shall contain no floating solids, settleable solids, oils, sludge deposits, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes or heated liquids attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes. There shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes into these waters. These waters shall contain no phosphorus and nitrogen in amounts that will result in growths of algae, weeds and slimes that will impair the waters for their best usages.
- Class A_{special}: Source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes; primary and secondary contact recreation; and fishing. These waters shall be suitable for fish propagation and survival. These international boundary waters, if subjected to approved treatment equal to coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection, with additional treatment if necessary to remove naturally present impurities, will meet New York State Department of Health drinking water standards and will be considered safe and satisfactory for drinking water purposes
- Class AA: Source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes; primary and secondary contact recreation; and fishing. These waters shall be suitable for fish propagation and survival. These waters, if subjected to approved disinfection treatment, with additional treatment if necessary to remove naturally present impurities, will meet New York State Department of Health drinking water standards and will be considered safe and satisfactory for drinking water purposes
- Class A: Source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes; primary and secondary contact recreation; and fishing. These waters shall be suitable for fish propagation and survival. These waters, if subjected to approved treatment equal to coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection, with additional treatment if necessary to remove naturally present impurities, will meet New York State Department of Health drinking water standards and will be considered safe and satisfactory for drinking water purposes
- Class B: Suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing. These waters shall be suitable for fish propagation and survival
- Class C: Suitable for fishing, and fish propagation and survival. The water quality shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, although other factors may limit the use for these purposes.
- Class D: Suitable for fishing. Due to such natural conditions as intermittency of flow, water conditions not conducive to propagation of game fishery, or stream bed conditions, the waters will not support fish propagation. These waters shall be suitable for fish survival. The water quality shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation, although other factors may limit the use for these purposes.
- Class (T): Designated for trout survival, defined by the Environmental Conservation Law Article 11 (NYS, 1984b) as brook trout, brown trout, red throat trout, rainbow trout, and splake

Appendix C

Who Owns New York State lakes?

The beds of most navigable bodies of water in the State are State-owned, including the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, Long Island Sound, Great Peconic Bay, Gardiners Bay, Hudson River, Mohawk River, St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the Finger Lakes (see Table C-1). Various activities relating to the use of this land, such as construction of commercial docks, moorings, piers and breakwaters or occupation of previously filled in lands, require permission from the state.

Most residential docks are probably exempt from the requirement to obtain authorization, since they are within the riparian rights of the upland owner.

Public Lands Law, Section 75 contains full information, including the specific exemptions. It is available on the website below.

Full information, applications for permits and an up-to-date list of water bodies are available from:

N.Y.S. Office of General Services
 Real Estate Development – Land Management.
 Corning Tower, 26th Floor
 Empire State Plaza
 Albany NY 12242-0001
 Phone: 518-474-2195
 Fax: 518-474-0011
www.LandUnderWater@ogs.state.ny.us

TABLE C-1 New York State list of state-owned bodies of water August 2006

NAME OF WATERBODY	COUNTY	DEC REGION	SPECIAL DETAIL
ARTHUR KILL RIVER	RICHMOND	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
ATLANTIC OCEAN		1,2,3	TIDAL INFLUENCE
BARRETT'S CREEK	BRONX	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
BLACK RIVER & BAY	JEFFERSON	6	TOP OF BANK AND MLW
BLOCK ISLAND SOUND	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
BRONX RIVER	BRONX	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
BUSHWICK INLET	KINGS	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
BYRUM RIVER	WESTCHESTER	3	TIDAL INFLUENCE
CANADARAGO LAKE	OTSEGO	4	MLW
CANANDAIGUA LAKE	ONTARIO/YATES	8	GRANGER V. CITY OF CAND.
CATSKILL CREEK	GREENE	4	TO FALLS ,TIDAL INFLUENCE
CAYUGA LAKE	CAYUGA	7	MLW, STEWART V. TURNEY
CHADAQUOIN RIVER	CHAUTAUQUA	9	TOP BANK
CHATEAUGAY LAKE	FRANKLIN	5	
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE	CHAUTAUQUA	9	ELEV. 1809' ORIGINAL LAKE ELEV.
CHAZY LAKE	CLINTON	5	CHAP. 289 LAWS OF 1868
CONESUS LAKE	LIVINGSTON	8	MLW
CRANBERRY LAKE	ST. LAWRENCE	6	ACQUIRED
CROSS LAKE	CAYUGA/ONONDAGA	7	WIDE AREA SENECA RIVER
EAST RIVER	NEW YORK	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE

Appendix C

TABLE C-1 New York State list of state-owned bodies of water August 2006 continued

NAME OF WATERBODY	COUNTY	DEC REGION	SPECIAL DETAIL
EASTCHESTER BAY	BRONX/NASSAU	2,3	TIDAL INFLUENCE
FORT POND BAY	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
GARDINERS BAY	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
GENESEE RIVER	MONROE	8	MOUTH OF RIVER
GRAVESEND BAY	KINGS	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
GREENWOOD LAKE	ORANGE	3	ORIGINAL BED ONLY
HARLEM RIVER	NEW YORK	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
HONEOYE LAKE	ONTARIO	8	MLW
HUDSON RIVER		VARIOUS	TIDAL INFLUENCE
IRONDEQUOIT BAY	MONROE	8	MLW
KEUKA LAKE	STEUBEN	8	MLW
KILL VAN KULL	RICHMOND	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	ESSEX	5	MLW
LAKE ERIE	ERIE/CHAUTAUQUA	9	MLW
LAKE GEORGE	WARREN	5	REF. ROGERS ROCK ELEV.
LAKE MAHOPAC	PUTNAM	3	RESERVOIR BY DEED
LAKE ONTARIO		6,7,8,9	MAITLAND CASE
LITTLE NECK BAY	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
LITTLE PECONIC BAY	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
LITTLE SODUS BAY	CAYUGA	7	MLW
LONG BEACH BAY	NASSAU	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
LONG ISLAND SOUND	NASSAU/SUFFOLK	1,2,3	TIDAL INFLUENCE
MAMARONECK HARBOR	WESTCHESTER	3	TIDAL INFLUENCE
MOHAWK RIVER		VARIOUS	OUTSIDE OF CANAL
NEW ROCHELLE CREEK	WESTCHESTER	3	TIDAL INFLUENCE
NEW YORK HARBOR	NEW YORK	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
NEWTOWN CREEK	KINGS	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
NIAGARA RIVER	NIAGARA	9	TOP BANK
NISSEQUOGUE RIVER	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
NOYACK BAY	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE

Appendix C

TABLE C-1 New York State list of state-owned bodies of water August 2006 continued

NAME OF WATERBODY	COUNTY	DEC REGION	SPECIAL DETAIL
ONEIDA LAKE	ONEIDA	6	CANAL POOL ELEVATION
ONONDAGA CREEK	ONONDAGA	7	OLD BED OF CREEK
ONONDAGA LAKE	ONONDAGA	7	CANAL ELEVATION
ORIENT HARBOR	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
OSWEGATCHIE RIVER	ST. LAWRENCE	6	MLW
OSWEGO RIVER	OSWEGO	7	MLW
OTISCO LAKE	ONONDAGA	7	MLW
OTSEGO LAKE	OTSEGO	4	MLW
OWASCO LAKE	CAYUGA	7	MLW
PECONIC BAY	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
PECONIC RIVER	SUFFOLK	1	TOP BANK
PISECO LAKE	HAMILTON	5	MLW
QUEECHY LAKE	COLUMBIA	4	MLW
RAQUETTE LAKE	HAMILTON	5	MLW-DEC JURISDICTION
REYNOLDS CHANNEL	NASSAU/QUEENS	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
SCHROON LAKE	WARREN	5	MLW
SENECA LAKE	SENECA	8	MLW
SENECA RIVER	SENECA	8	TOP BANK- SEE CANAL LANDS
SHEEPHEAD BAY	KINGS	2	TIDAL INFLUENCE
SKANEATELES LAKE	ONONDAGA	8	MLW
SMITHTOWN BAY	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
SODUS BAY	WAYNE	8	MLW
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER		6	TOP BANK-PASNY
STONY BROOK HARBOR	SUFFOLK	1	TIDAL INFLUENCE
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER		3,4,7	TOP BANK
TIOGA RIVER		VARIOUS	TOP BANK
UNADILLA RIVER		VARIOUS	TOP BANK
WEST CANADA CREEK	HERKIMER	6	TOP BANK
WHITE LAKE	ONEIDA	6	MLW
WOOD CREEK	ONEIDA	6	TOP BANK ORIGINAL BED

THIS LIST IS NOT ALL INCLUSIVE AND IS TO BE USED ONLY AS A GUIDE

NOTES: M.L.W= MEAN LOW WATER

TIDAL INFLUENCE REFERS TO INLETS AND MEAN HIGH WATER

Appendix D

Incorporating and Insuring a Lake Association

The primary reason for a lake association to incorporate is to limit liability. The major liability concern of lake associations is being sued for “all they are worth” because of a traumatic event. The lake association’s assets probably are not significant, which is why a lawsuit also names “all the officers, agents, employees and persons acting for or on behalf of the association.”

Contrary to popular belief, a corporation provides very little protection from this type of exposure. This common misconception leads to the proliferation of corporations by people frightened into thinking the corporation will protect them. The only “limited liability” a corporation provides is from contractual claims, such as the corporate lease on the photocopier or other equipment.

Although a corporation may have limited liability, anyone on the Board of Directors, or who participates in the management of the corporation will have some exposure. In the past, a one-million dollar general liability policy could be purchased for a reasonable sum by even the smallest lake association. Prices have risen dramatically, however, and many New York State lake associations are finding that they cannot obtain general liability insurance at any price. This is particularly true for lake associations that own or maintain dams, swimming beaches, buoys or other “obstacles” in the lake. Some associations are even finding it difficult to obtain affordable Directors and Officers insurance that previously served as a “second best” alternative to a general liability policy.

If a plaintiff decides to sue the lake association, a way will be found. The corporate officers who were down at the beach will be sued for being negligent. The corporate personnel who supervised the allegedly negligent personnel will be sued for negligent supervision. The corporate personnel who hired the person who failed to supervise the personnel who failed to supervise will be sued for negligent hiring.

Everyone else will be sued for failing to set down proper corporate policies to prevent the tragedy from happening.

A major benefit of being a corporation is the credibility it provides. Unlike the unincorporated lake association, there is a clearer structure for the association and recognized rules. This is especially useful in applying for grants, where a not-for-profit corporation is a major advantage. Some grants actually require some form of corporate entity.

An ordinary not-for-profit corporation is surprisingly simple under New York State law. Most legal offices will do the job for about \$300. The nuts and bolts for setting up a not-for-profit corporation include:

1. Pick a name, such as ‘Flamingo Lake Association, Inc.’. Look for the name at the New York State Department of State website to see whether it is already in use (see Appendix F, “Internet resources”).
2. Locate a legal corporate service or reasonably priced attorney to create the corporation. There will be a form to fill out. Select a type of not-for-profit corporation:
 - Type A: May be formed for any lawful non-business purpose including, but not limited to civic, patriotic, political, social, fraternal, athletic, agricultural, horticultural, animal husbandry, or for a professional, commercial, industrial, trade or service association.
 - Type B: May be formed for one or more of the following non-business purposes: charitable, educational, religious, scientific, literary, cultural or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.
 - Type C: May be formed for any lawful business purpose to achieve a lawful public or quasi-public objective.

- Type D: May be formed when such formation is authorized by any other corporate law of this state for any business or non-business, or pecuniary or non-pecuniary, purpose or purposes specified by such other law, whether such purpose or purposes are also within Types A, B, C.

Type A is the easiest and most common type of corporation. A lake association, however, may well be able to incorporate under other types. Use Type B, for example, if charitable donations will be solicited or assets will be owned. Be sure the Purposes Clause includes those statements, and that provision is made for distribution of assets if dissolution becomes necessary. You need to consider if you are going to own any assets. Upon dissolution, the assets may be required to be divested and distributed.

A Purposes Clause is required containing information such as:

The Corporation is established for the purpose of facilitating the proper maintenance and preservation of Flamingo Lake within the Town of Somewhere through:

1. Studies and planning of issues relating to Flamingo Lake.
2. Civic and community awareness activities.
3. Preparation and submission of applications for grants and loans intended to facilitate proper maintenance and preservation of Flamingo Lake.
4. Retaining contractors, employees, and consultants to assist and advise the corporation.
5. Opening banking and depository accounts and pay expenses incurred.
6. In-lake management programs, watershed improvements, drainage, landscaping, lighting and parking facilities, and the construction of appropriate facilities.
7. Advertising and promotional activities.
8. Advancing and promote an awareness of the importance of maintaining and preserving the scenic and historical beauty of the community and the role of Flamingo Lake.
9. Providing advice and guidance and serve as a resource to persons seeking to locate and/or

invest within the community, and serve as a liaison to the municipal agencies responsible for regulating development and construction within the Flamingo Lake community.

10. Fund raising activities to help fund the corporate purposes.
11. Doing all other things necessary and appropriate, directly and indirectly, in the determination of the corporation, to facilitate appropriate activities in order to maintain and preserve Flamingo Lake within the Town of Somewhere.

The incorporation process usually takes five to ten business days. Be sure to ask for the “Black Beauty” kit. This is a handsome corporate kit, with official resolutions, impressive certificates and the corporate seal. Most lawyers do not bother to fill them out unless paid to do so by the client.

An SS-4 form is enclosed with the Black Beauty kit or it can be downloaded from the IRS website (see Appendix F, “Internet resources”). The SS-4 form is faxed to the nearest IRS office, conveniently listed in the directions on the back of the form. A Federal Employment Identification Number will then be issued to the corporation that can be used to open bank accounts and do business for the association. The number is also used if employees are hired, which gets into another whole layer of state and federal paperwork!

A bank usually has its own signature card/corporate resolution procedure to open a bank account. You may also be asked for a copy of the corporate banking resolution. This is included in the Black Beauty corporate kit. You will probably need an attorney, or at least an accountant to fill out this paperwork.

The problem of how to enforce the collection of dues from property owners around a lake is a common one for all types of lake associations. Some property owners may have “easements” or “covenants” in their deeds. For others, there may be implied Prescriptive Access rights based on usage – “squatter’s rights” of access to the lake without actually owning property on the lake shore. As a rule of thumb, these easements, covenants and prescriptive rights are generally not enforceable when it comes to collecting association dues.

In 1987, however, New York State's highest court, however, provided other legal grounds for requiring recalcitrant property owners to pay their fair share of community association dues for maintenance and upkeep of community property (*Seaview Association of Fire Island v. Williams*, 69 N.Y. 2d 987, 517 N.Y.S. 2d 709, 1987). Although this case involved a homeowners association, it will also apply to lake and beach associations. The Court ruled:

“Where there is knowledge that a private community homeowners’ association provides facilities and services for the benefit of community residents, the purchase of property there may manifest acceptance of conditions of ownership, among them payment for the facilities and services offered. The resulting implied-in-fact contract includes the obligation to pay a proportionate share of the full cost of maintaining those facilities and services, not merely the reasonable value of those actually used by any particular resident.”

A lake association should take the following steps to maximize the chances of recovering dues payments from property owners:

1. Post signs announcing the association's existence and the fact that it maintains community facilities, such as the lake itself, or whatever role it has in maintaining the lake – “Flamingo Lake (Homeowners) Associations, a Privately-maintained Community...”
2. Insure that the local realty brokers are aware of the group's requirements. Give them a stack of brochures highlighting all the things the Association provides. They will be happy to use it with prospective homebuyers.
3. Insure that the Association's budget is reasonable. A court will need to see it to ascertain that the cost of excessive activities or actions are not included.
4. Adhere to accepted procedure of by-laws.
5. Have regular, publicized meetings.
6. Hold incontestable elections at least annually.

If there is still difficulty in collecting dues payments, action can be taken through Small Claims Court for amounts up to \$3000. It should be kept in mind that a lawyer is required to represent a corporation in court. The lawyer's fee may be as much or more than the dues to be collected. Another argument formerly used before the 1987 New York State Court of Appeals decision mentioned above was that the property owner is unjustly enriched, having enhanced property values as a result of the resource being maintained by the Association, even if the property owner does not actually use the lake. This argument requires proof, such as from a real estate broker, that the objector's property values are enhanced through the Association's maintenance of the community resource.

Donations to most not-for-profit corporations cannot be deducted for tax purposes. This should be clearly stated in any fund-raising letter or other publicity. A Foundation can be established, however, for the specific purpose of raising funds to help manage a lake. This was done with great success at Keuka Lake; donations are tax deductible and raising funds is much easier.

There are a number of legal and accounting issues that must be resolved when setting up a Foundation to solicit charitable donations. Clearance must be obtained from the New York State Attorney General's Charities Bureau (see Appendix F, “Internet resources”). Detailed records must be kept of the source of donations and the expenditures and distribution of the funds collected. There are very detailed regulations issued by the Federal IRS to prevent people setting up a foundation, donating money to it, taking a tax deduction, and then distributing the money back to their own private uses.

For most not-for-profit corporations, the New York State Attorney General form is only two pages long with a \$25 fee. It allows fund-raising up to \$5000 a year if your corporation is otherwise entitled to solicit charitable donations. If you raise more than \$5000, approval is needed under Federal IRS Section 501(c)(3), which is available from the IRS website (see Appendix F, “Internet resources”).

(Adapted from “Special Districts and Foundations” in Wright, David O. Esq. *Lake Law: A Short Overview of the Legal Rights and Obligations of Lake Associations*. Conference: New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Hamilton NY, May 1, 2004. pp. 1–4, 6–9.)

Appendix E

Interstate River Basin Commissions

New York State is a member of five Interstate River Basin Commissions or Compacts. Lake associations located in these river basins may wish to consult the databases and activities of the Commission that includes their lake, especially in those cases in which the lake drains into a tributary of a river system.

These commissions are created by compacts among the member states, and also require approval of the U.S. Congress. They rely primarily on the regulatory programs of the member states to achieve coordinated interstate resolution of water-resource problems that have multi-state effects. The three of the Commissions that include New York State also have been delegated regulatory authority as noted below. This authority is for resolving specific pollution or water-flow problems with multi-state influences when a member state is out of compliance with agreed upon standards. These Commissions also engage in extensive non-regulatory programs and activities that are more likely to be relevant to inland lake associations (see Appendix F, “Internet resources”).

The three Interstate River Basin Commissions that include New York State, each with regulatory authority, are:

- Delaware River Basin Commission www.drbc.net;
- Susquehanna River Basin Commission www.srbc.net; and
- Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (for Allegheny River in New York State) www.orsanco.org.

The other commissions or compacts are:

- Great Lakes Commission www.wglc.org; and
- New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission www.neiwpcc.org.

Example of the extensive non-regulatory programs and activities of Commissions that may be of interest to lake associations include:

- Compile basin-wide water-resource databases.
- Develop comprehensive river-basin plans.
- Promote cooperation and coordination for water-resources protection.
- Research water-resources issues of regional interest.
- Advocate for achieving data management and environmental quality goals.
- Develop education and training programs.
- Set interstate water-pollution control standards.
- Support water-resource monitoring programs, including volunteer programs.
- Coordinate emergency responses to spills with interstate significance.
- Conduct surveys and studies.
- Mitigate flood damages and facilitate flood-warning programs.
- Protect and ensure adequate water-supply and stream flow.
- Develop programs to preserve, protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems.

These are the common types of programs and activities of Interstate River Basin Commissions. Check a specific Commission’s website to identify programs or other activities not listed above. Some Commissions, for example, may have targeted funding programs to address water quality, invasive species, or other issues for which a lake association may be eligible.

Great Lakes Basin protection

Eight Great Lakes states have agreed on a Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact. It was enacted in 2008 and congressional approval and the president's signature were obtained in September 2008. The Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec are nonbinding members. The Compact is designed to implement the purposes of the Great Lakes Charter (1985) and the Great Lakes Charter Annex (2001). The purpose is to "develop an enhanced water-management system that is simple, durable, and efficient, retains and respects authority within the Basin, and most importantly, protects, conserves, restores, and improves the Waters and Water-Dependent natural Resources of the Great Lakes Basin." A driving force for this Compact is to

prohibit new or increased diversions of water from the Great Lakes Basin. Updates are available at www.cglg.org.

The 2001 Great Lakes Charter Annex includes directives to:

- Develop a new set of binding agreements;
- Develop a broad-based public participation program;
- Establish a new decision-making standard;
- Project review under the U.S. Water Resources Development Act of 1986; and
- Develop a decision support system that ensures the best available information.

Appendix F

Internet Resources: Government and Private

The following are resources available on the World Wide Web as of the date of this publication. Readers are reminded that URL addresses sometimes change or disappear. If a very specific URL does not work, search the base URL for the department or organization.

New York State Federation of Lakes Association, Inc. (NYSFOLA)
P.O. Box 84, Lafayette, NY 13084–0084 <http://www.nysfola.org>
CSLAP monitoring program. Annual conference each May. Publications: *Waterworks;*
Diet for a Small Lake; Guidelines for grant writing; A primer for developing a successful
watershed management program. Individual as well as lake association memberships.

New York State internet resources

New York State Government (NYS)
<http://www.state.ny.us/>

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Albany, NY and regional offices <http://www.dec.ny.gov>

Annual Water Week programs. Sample publications: *Funding Sources and Tips on*
Grant Applications for Watershed Protection and Restoration; Watershed
Planning Tools; WET: Water Education for Teachers
NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters

Rules and regulations that govern DEC activities and programs
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/31290.html>
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/65.html>

Environmental Notice Bulletin
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/enb/enb.html>

Citizens Guide to SEQOR
State Environmental Quality Review Cookbook
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/357.html>

Regulations and proposed changes regarding dams on lakes
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4991.html>
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/enviromentdec/42014.html>

Fish and Wildlife web pages with morphometric maps showing
bottom contours for selected New York State lakes.
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/9920.html>

DEC Rotating Intensive Basin Study (RIBS)
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/30951.html>

NYS Water Inventory / Priority Waterbody List
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/23846.html>

(NYS) Invasive Species Task Force. 2003. Report.
http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/istfreport1105.pdf

NY State Museum (NYSM)
Cultural Education Center, Albany NY 12230 <http://nysm.nysed.gov>

Research into biophysical control of zebra mussels.
<http://nysm.nysed.gov/press/releases/mdan.cfm>

DIET FOR A SMALL LAKE

NYS Department of Audit and Control. Division of Municipal Affairs

http://www.osc.state.ny.us/local_gov/pubs/liststats.htm

Handbook: *Legal requirements and Administrative Procedures for Approval of County Districts* (and) Division of Legal Services. Special District Unit. Background, trends and issues on town Special Districts in New York State.

NYS Department of Health / Environmental Laboratory

(DOH)

<http://www.nyhealth.gov/>

Among a great deal of other helpful information, this source includes information on Appendix 75a regarding wastewater treatment, watershed rules and septic systems in general. Search specific words, such as wastewater, septic, etc.

Environmental Laboratory Approval Process (ELAP) - List of Approved Labs

<http://www.wadsworth.org/labcert/elap/elap.html>

NYS Office of General Services

(OGS)

<http://www.ogs.state.ny.us/>

Enter “submerged lands” for general information on regulations for underwater lands, part of the OGS Division of Real Estate Development. However, specific information on riparian rights in lakes and how lines of ownership are drawn in lakes must be requested by writing, phoning, faxing or e-mailing.

The e-mail address is landunderwater@ogs.state.ny.us

Telephone: 518-474-2195.

Mail: NYS Office of General Services,
Division of Real Estate Development, Lands Under Water Program,
Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12242

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

(OPRHP)

Data on parks and navigation laws.

<http://nysparks.state.ny.us/>

NYS Department of State

(DOS)

<http://www.dos.state.ny.us/>

NYS Attorney General, Charities Bureau

http://www.oag.state.ny.us/bureaus/charities/pdfs/how_to_incorporate.pdf

Select “Public Institutions/Charities,” and look for booklets on forming not-for-profit lake associations.

NYS Code of Rules and Regulations

(NYCRR)

<http://www.dos.state.ny.us/info/nycrr.htm>

Guide to NYS Agency Rules and Regulations

http://www.gorr.state.ny.us/main_gorr_pages/reg_guide.html

Part 327 Copper Sulfate Uses

Part 608 Dam Ownership

Part 690 Lake George

Part 701 NYS Water Quality Classification

Local Government Handbook

<http://www.dos.state.ny.us/lgss/handbookpage.htm>

Division of Local Government, NYS Department of State
Excellent coverage of everything you want to know about the history, structure and operation of NYS towns, villages, cities and counties. Includes special-purpose units (districts, for example), citizen participation, public services, land-use planning and regulations, as well as administration and financing.

NYS GIS Clearinghouse

(NYSGIS)

Geographic and cultural data

<http://www.nysgis.state.ny.us>

- NYS Geological Survey (NYSGS)
 (search word Geological Survey) <http://www.ny.gov>
 Access to water and geologic data; *Empire State Geogram*; list of survey publications, and list of local geology guidebooks from the NYS Geological Association annual programs.
 Publications Sales, Rm. 3140, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230.
 (Also see US Geological Survey, <http://ny.water.usgs.gov>, for data about NYS water).
- New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP)
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/home/home.shtml>
 The Reservoir Watershed Map is at
http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/dep/html/drinking_water/wsmaps_wide.shtml
- Other New York internet resources**
- Adirondack Park Agency (APA)
<http://www.apa.state.ny.us>
- Adirondack Lakes Survey Corporation (AKSC)
 Long-term monitoring of 52 APA and high-elevation lakes <http://www.adirondacklakessurvey.org/>
- Cayuga Lake Watershed Network
 8408 Main St., P.O. Box 303, Interlaken, NY 14847 PH: 607-532-4104 <http://www.cayugalake.org>
- Darrin Freshwater Institute (DFWI)
<http://www.rpi.edu/dept/DFWI/>
- Finger Lakes-Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance (FL-LOWPA)
 Water Resources Board, 309 Lake St., Penn Yan, NY 14527 <http://www.fllowpa.org>
- Finger Lakes Institute (FLI)
<http://www.fli.hws.edu>
 PH: 315-781-4390 at Hobart and William Smith College,
 601 Main St., Geneva, NY 14456
- Finger Lakes Land Trust (FLLT)
 PH: 607-275-9487, 202 East Court Street, Ithaca, NY 14850 <http://www.fllt.org>
- Lake George Park Commission (LGPC)
<http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>
- New York State Geological Association (NYSGA)
<http://www.nysga.net>
 Ph: 866-843-4449, Staten island NY 10314-6609
 Annual conference; local geology guidebooks 1956-present. Also see NYS Geological Survey (above) for guidebooks from 1925-1995.
- New York Rural Water Association (NYRWA)
<http://www.nyruralwater.org>
 PH: 518-828-3155, P.O. Box 487, Clavaerack NY
 To promote development, improvement, and sound operation of rural water and wastewater systems. Has a program to train for Water Operator certification.
- Residents Council to Protect the Adirondacks (RCPA)
<http://www.rcpa.org>
- Skaneateles Lake Watershed Land Protection Program (SLWLPP)
 City of Syracuse Watershed Coordinator, PH: 315-473-2634 <http://www.SLWLPP.org>

DIET FOR A SMALL LAKE

Upstate Freshwater Institute (UFI)
P.O. Box 506, Syracuse, NY 13214 <http://www.upstatefreshwater.org>

Federal internet resources

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
<http://www.epa.gov>

Entry to the agency's programs, laws rules and regulations. For example, search "stormwater" or "combined sewer overflows" or "Office of Water Resources."

Terms of Environment <http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms>

Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection
<http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/watershed/academy>

(Draft) Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans to Restore and Protect our Waters. #EPA 841-B-05-005. National Service Center for Environmental Publications
PH: 513-489-8190 or 800-490-9198 <http://www.epa.gov/ncepihom/>

Environmental Technology Verification Program <http://www.epa.gov/etv/>

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program <http://www.epa.gov/emap>

Case Study on Skaneateles Lake Watershed <http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/protect/csesty/Skaneateles.html>

Archive of Water-quality Data <http://www.epa.gov/Storet>

EPA Office of Water Resources. BASINS model
<http://www.epa.gov/Waterscience/criteria/nutrient/database/index/html>

Native Americans in New York State
EPA American Indian Environmental Office <http://www.epa.gov/Indian>

EPA Tribal Nonpoint Source Program <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/tribal>

Contact information for federally recognized tribes, tribal governments, lists of tribes with water-quality standards, and lists of resources.
<http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/index.htm>
<http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/wherelive/region2.htm>

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
<http://www.usda.gov>
Agricultural Research Service <http://www.ars.usda.gov>

(search) *Soil and Water Assessment Tool*
National Invasive Species Information Center <http://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov>
Covering federal, state and international sources.
General information page: search Resource Library, then search Invasive Species lists.

U.S. Department of the Interior (USDO)
<http://www.doi.gov>

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
Environmental and geologic data and publications <http://www.usgs.gov>
USGS topographical maps <http://topomaps.usgs.gov>
Government data specific to New York State <http://ny.water.usgs.gov>

U.S. Forest Service	(USFS) http://www.fs.fed.us
U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service	(NRCS) http://www.nrcs.usda.gov
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Eutrophication model (search word BATHTUB; “all Corps sites”)	(USACE) http://www.usace.army.mil
U.S. Department of Commerce	http://www.commerce.gov
U.S. National Weather Service	(NOAA) http://www.nws.noaa.gov
U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	(FERC) http://www.ferc.gov
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	(DHS) http://www.dhs.gov
U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency	(FEMA) http://www.fema.gov
U.S. Federal Internal Revenue Service	(IRS) http://www.irs.gov

Other internet resources

Interstate River Basin Commissions (and) Great Lakes Basin Compact	http://www.glc.org/about/glbc.html
Delaware River Basin Commission	http://www.drbc.net
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	http://www.srbc.net
Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (for Allegheny River in New York State)	http://www.orsanco.org
Great Lakes Commission	http://www.wglc.org
New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission	http://www.neiwpcc.org
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact	http://www.cglg.org

Organizations and universities internet resources

North American Lake Management Society 413 Vernon Blvd., Suite 100, Madison, WI 53705–5443 Annual conference. Publications: <i>Lakeline</i> ; <i>Lake and Reservoir Management</i> ; <i>State-by-state List of Lakes and Governmental Organizations Publications Concerning Watershed Management</i>	(NALMS) http://www.nalms.org
Center for Environmental Information 55 St. Paul Street, Rochester, NY 14604 PH: 585–262–2870	(CEI) http://www.ceinfo.org
Center for Watershed Protection 8390 Main Street, 2nd floor, Ellicott City, MD 21043 Stormwater Center “Helping others to protect and restore our nation’s streams, lakes, rivers and estuaries.” Publications catalog	(CWP) http://www.cwp.org http://www.stormwatercenter.net

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- Center for Urban Ecology and Sustainability (CUES)
<http://www.entomology.umn.edu/cues/gervais/gervais2.html>
Sections on designing and maintaining sustainable shoreland landscaping
- Center for Aquatic Plant Management (barley straw research) (CAPM)
CEH Wallingford, Crowmarsh Gifford, Wallingford, Oxon, OX10 8BB, England <http://www.capm.org.uk>
- Aquatic Plant Management
(barley straw research) <http://www.btny.purdue.edu/pubs/APM/APM-1-W.pdf>
- National Sanitation Foundation (NSF)
International food safety, water quality, public health and product testing <http://www.nfg.org>
- Massachusetts Alternative Septic system Testing Center
PH: 508-291-3625 <http://www.buzzardsbay.org/eitmain>
Testing of on-site septic systems
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
PH: 1-800-657-3757 <http://www.minnesotasbookstore.com>
Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality (book)
Restore Your Shore (cd and guide)
- University of Minnesota Extension Service <http://www.umn.edu>
Sustainable urban landscape information series <http://www.sustland.umn.edu/design/water3.html>
Shoreland landscaping series (four parts) http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/natural_resources/DD7357.html
Native plants for sustainable landscapes <http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/horticulture/DG7447.html>
- University of Wisconsin Extension Service <http://www.uwex.edu>
Shoreland restoration (Step-by step on website)
A Growing Solution (video)
- Audubon Society <http://www.audubon.org>
- Ecological Society of America <http://www.esa.org>
- Izaak Walton League <http://www.iwla.org>
- Natural Resources Defense Council <http://www.nrdc.org>
- The Nature Conservancy <http://www.nature.org>
- New York State Conservation Council <http://www.nyscc.com>
- Sierra Club <http://www.sierraclub.org>
- Grant funding lists and writing training**
- Federal Grants aid <http://www.fedgrants.gov>
- Foundation Center <http://www.fdncenter.org>
- Grants Action News <http://www.assembly.state.ny.us/gan/>
- Guidestar <http://www.guidestar.org>
- Sea Grant New York <http://www.seagrant.sunysb.edu/funding>

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Appendix G

References Cited

The following are the resources specifically cited in the various chapters. Also be sure to check resources listed in Appendix F, “Internet resources” and Appendix H, “Additional readings”. The New York State Federation of Lake Associations (www.nysfola.org) is a good resource for information and publications, and the North American Lake Management Society (www.nalms.org) has an extensive publications list.

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Appendix H

Additional Readings

The following are resources which may be helpful in developing lake and watershed management plans. Also check the resources listed in Appendix F, “Internet resources” and Appendix G, “References cited.” The New York State Federation of Lake Associations (www.nysfola.org) is a good resource for information and publications, and the North American Lake Management Society (www.nalms.org) has an extensive publications list.

The NYSFOLA 2001 publication, “*A primer for developing a successful watershed management program*” is available from the web (www.nysfola.org). It contains an extensive list of references on watershed management planning tools, grant writing tools, survey writing tools, related organizations, and a sampling of “lake books”. Many are available from NYSFOLA and others are available from the organizations listed or from your local library or college.

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Index of Terms

Page numbers identify the first use and the definition of a given term. Many common terms, however, are also discussed in detail in one or more of the subsequent chapters. Terms such as algae, nutrients, phosphorous and Eurasian watermilfoil, for instance, are discussed frequently throughout the book. The CONTENTS will also help identify terms as they relate to a specific discussion chapter.

- 303(d), 84
- 305(b), 84
- Acid rain, 10
- Acre-foot, 178
- Adaptive management, 273
- Aeration, 111
- Algacides, 30
- Algae, 5
- Algal bloom, 12
- Alkalinity, 10
- Alum, 178
- Anaerobic, 2
- Annuli, 106
- Anoxic, 9
- Baseflow, 215
- Benthic algae, 17
- Best management practice – BMP, 228
- Biogeochemical cycle, 11
- Bio-manipulation, 148
- Botulism, 52
- Brazilian elodea, 45
- Brittle naiad, 45
- Bryophytes, 13
- Bryozoans, 55
- Buffering capacity, 25
- Carrying capacity, 109
- Catchment basin, 5
- Chlorophyll, 5
- Chlorophyll a, 71
- Coldwater fish, 32
- Coliform, 74
- Color, 72
- Combined Sewer Overflow Systems (CSO), 224
- Conductivity, 71
- Conservation easements, 222
- Copper sulfate, 175
- Core samples, 70
- Crustaceans, 16
- CSLAP, 66
- Cultural eutrophication, 18
- Curly-leafed pondweed, 44
- Dam, 78
- Decomposers, 15
- De-icers, 208
- Diatoms, 12
- Dimictic lake, 7
- Disinfection byproducts (DBPs), 47
- Dissolved organic carbon (DOC), 72
- Dissolved oxygen, 67
- Diver dredging, 126
- Dock, 207
- Drainage basin, 5
- Dredging, 138
- Dye testing, 78
- Dystrophic, 97
- E. coli, 74
- Ecology, 1
- Ecoregions, 25
- Ecozone, 25
- Emergent plants, 13
- Enterococci, 75
- Epilimnion, 7
- Epiphytes, 12
- Euphotic zone, 9
- Eurasian watermilfoil, 43
- Eutrophic, 17
- Exotic plant or animal, 14
- Fanwort, 44
- Fecal coliform, 74
- Fecal streptococci, 75
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 157
- Filamentous algae, 12
- Fish stocking, 102
- Fishery, 95
- Fishkill, 9
- Floating-leaf plants, 14
- Food web, 12
- Gauging equipment, 78
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS), 76
- Geomorphology, 18
- Glacial margin, 3
- Glaciation, 2
- Global warming, 19
- Grab samples, 70
- Grass carp, 148

DIET FOR A SMALL LAKE

Graywater, 78
Groundwater, 2
Groundwater table, 215
Habitats, 16
Hard water, 5
Headlands, 247
Headwaters, 214
Herbivory, 144
Herbicides, 153
Humic matter, 5
Hydraulic retention time, 6
Hydrilla, 46
Hydrographic map, 103
Hydrologic cycle, 6
Hydrologic unit codes, 26
Hydroraking, 132
Hypolimnion, 7
Hypoxic, 67
Ice bubblers, 208
Ice push, 208
Indicator species, 99
Insurance, 258
Integrated plant management (IPM), 161
Integrated samples, 70
Invasive plants, 14
Invasive species, 41
Invertebrates, 16
Isostatic adjustment, 4
Kettle lakes, 4
Lake basin, 5
Lake effect storms, 7
Land trusts, 258
Larvae, 16
Lead poisoning, 53
Liebig's law of the minimum, 11
Limiting factor, 11
Limnetic zone, 16
Limnology, 1
Littoral zone, 16
Log cribbing, 240
Macrophytes, 11
Mercury, 53
Meromictic, 8
Mesotrophic, 17
Metadata, 267
Metalimnion, 7
Models, 89
Monoculture, 130
Naturalized, 143
Nitrogen, 70
Nonpoint source pollution, 217
Northern snakehead, 50
No-wake zones, 203
Nutrients, 10
Nutrient recycling, 15
Oligotrophic, 17
Omnivores, 15
Organochlorine, 53
Outwash plains, 3
PCB (polychlorinated biphenols), 53
pH, 10
Pathogens, 217
Periphyton, 12
Pesticides, 125
Pharmaceuticals & personal care products (PPCPs), 54
Phosphorus, 70
Photic, 9
Photodegradation, 154
Photosynthesis, 8
Phytoplankton, 12
Piscivores, 15
Planktivores, 15
Plankton, 71
Point-intercept, 68
Point-source pollution, 217
Pollutant, 6
Predator-to-prey ratio, 104
Primary consumers, 14
Primary producers, 11
Priority Waterbody List/Waterbody Inventory (PWL-WI), 40
PRISMS-Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management, 41
Profundal zone, 16
Public access, 209
Quagga mussel, 49
Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC), 80
Recessional moraine ridges, 3
Reservoir, 1
Respiration, 8
Riparian, 112
Rip-rap, 240
Rotovating, 132
Runoff, 5
Sampling technique, 70
Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO), 224
Sea lamprey, 49
Secchi disk, 66
Second-order consumers, 15
Septic systems, 233
SEQR – State Environmental Quality Review, 249
Soft water, 25
Soil types, 25
SPDES – State Pollution Discharge & Elimination System, 248
Special districts, 254
Speed limits, 203
Spiny water flea, 49

Squatter's rights, 246
 State of the Lake Report, 263
 Stormwater, 229
 Stream channel, 216
 Submerged plants, 14
 Suction harvesting, 126
 Swimmers itch, 50
 TBT – Tributyltin bottom paint, 254
 Terminal moraine, 3
 TFM – Trifluoromethyl nitrophenol, 182
 Thermocline, 7
 Third-order consumers, 15
 TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load, 86
 Total coliform, 74
 Total dissolved solids, 97
 Transparency, 8
 Triploid carp, 148
 Trophic levels, 17
 Turbidity, 72
 Turnover, 8
 μmho , 97
 Use restrictions, 203
 Valley trains, 3
 Variable watermilfoil, 45
 Vegetative stabilization, 240
 Vegetation surveys, 68
 Veligers, 120
 Vernal ponds, 2
 Warmwater fish, 30
 Wastewater, 19
 Wastewater treatment facilities, 224
 Waterfowl, 50
 Water budgets, 86
 Water chestnut, 43
 Water cycle, 6
 Water quality guidance values, 84
 Watershed, 5
 Watershed divide, 213
 Watershed management plan, 261
 Wetlands, 2
 Whirling disease, 50
 Whiting, 5
 Zebra mussel, 47
 Zoning, 204
 Zoning build-out, 269
 Zoning variance, 222
 Zooplankton, 13