

Network News

It takes a Network to protect a watershed.



Cayuga Lake Watershed Network Position Statement in Support of Full Environmental Review of Cargill Salt Mine Modifications and Expansion

Board of Directors CLWN

Summary

The Board of the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network believes that sound economic development and environmental protection go hand-in-hand to sustain the health of Cayuga Lake. We also believe that when development proposals are made, the full measure of environmental protection and public deliberation must be applied. There is significant preliminary evidence that Cargill's proposed Shaft #4 will facilitate future expansion of Cargill's operations which in turn may pose a significant threat to the well-being of Cayuga Lake and its communities. Thus, we support full environmental review of Cargill Salt Mine modifications and expansion.

Recent history underscores the need for environmental review of Cargill's proposed Shaft #4. In 1994, the Retsof Salt Mine (26 miles southwest of Rochester) collapsed with catastrophic effects for the region. Significantly, the geology of the Retsof was similar to the areas currently mined at the Cargill Salt Mine on Cayuga Lake. But future expansion may pose even greater risk: Shaft #4 will facilitate access into a geologic zone that may be compromised by thinning and erosion—a geological condition that poses significantly more risk than the risk factors that characterized the Retsof mine.

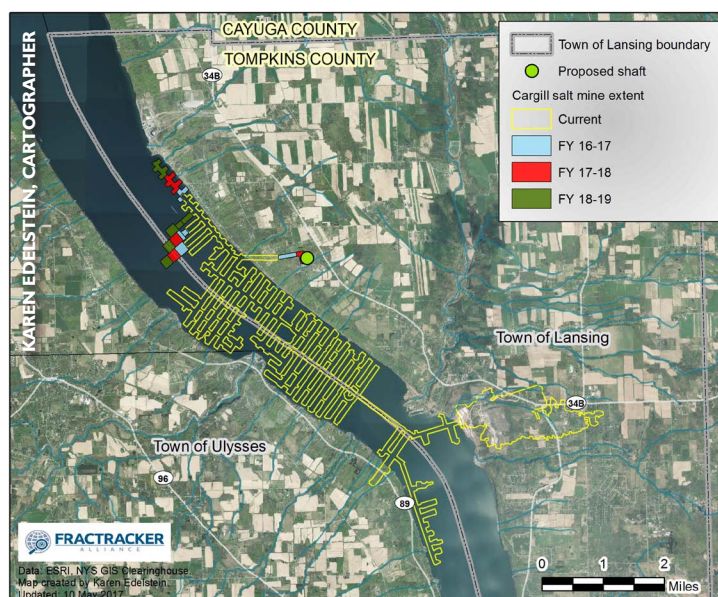
While Cargill's current mining operations began long before New York's environmental laws were enacted (and are thus "grandfathered"), we believe that Shaft #4 will enable expansion that is not grandfathered and is therefore subject to environmental review as spelled out by the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). That review will help assure that Cayuga Lake remains a healthy "working lake"—supporting a broad range of uses and economic activities that are critical to all communities in the Cayuga Lake Basin.

The following position statement was approved by the CLWN Board of Directors at their November 15, 2017 meeting.

The Board of the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network believes that sound economic development and environmental protection go hand-in-hand to sustain the health of Cayuga Lake and the communities it supports. We view Cayuga Lake as a "working lake" and respect the broad range of its uses and the importance of jobs deriving from the Lake and resources in its basin. We also believe that when development proposals are made, the full measure of environmental protection and public deliberation must be applied before proceeding to allow identification of potential environmental and economic implications and to consider alternatives and mitigation strategies.

On August 16, 2017, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation issued Cargill, Inc. a permit to construct an additional mine shaft, Shaft #4, without comprehensively considering that it will facilitate expansion of

continued on page 4



The Cargill salt mine beneath Cayuga Lake and Lansing. May be viewed in color, full-size, at www.cayugalake.org.

Tales from the Littoral Zone

The littoral zone is that three dimensional outer, shallower region of a body of water, including the shore, where most of the life activities take place. These writings originate from the "Littoral Zone".

The Cayuga-Seneca Canal

Mel Russo *Finger Lakes area naturalist and life-long resident*

A unique feature of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes is the splendid canal which connects these two largest Finger Lakes.

This amazing engineering feat of its time not only links the lakes to each other but also allows access to the rest of the world's waterways from the two lakes; a boat on Seneca Lake needs to descend only a mere 13 feet through the locks in Waterloo (Lock #4) then another approximate 50 feet through two consecutive locks (Lock #2 at 25.9' and Lock #3 at 24.5') in Seneca Falls. Moving east, the canal leads to Mud Lock in Cayuga where a boat may enter the rest of the Barge Canal system by descending about 10 feet (at Lock #1 for 8.9') to the Seneca River passing through Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge to "Three Rivers" where the Seneca joins the Oneida forming the Oswego that leads to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and Seaway. The chain of mean elevation changes are: Seneca Lake at +/-444' above sea level, Cayuga Lake at +/-384', bottom of Mud Lock at +/-374' to Lake Ontario at 246' above sea level to the Atlantic Ocean at +/-0'. (Slight differences are due to flow gradient.)

Prior to the building of the original part of the Erie Canal (begun in 1817 and completed in October 1825) there was a natural waterway between the two big Finger Lakes described by early settlers as a "babbling brook." Settlers as late as the 18th century recorded the babbling brook as overflowing with Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) and the American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*), originally native to Seneca, Cayuga, and Oneida Lakes and their tributaries. Writings of early inhabitants of the Finger Lakes area reported that salmon were so plentiful, they were able to fill a boat with the fish in a short time by simply clubbing the fish with their paddles. The original stock populations of both of these species were able to ascend the Oswego River from Lake Ontario; because of the rather abrupt falls in the Keuka Outlet, the Salmon were unable to penetrate into Keuka Lake.

According to early writings, common eel (non-parasitic) was also very plentiful in Seneca and Cayuga Lakes prior to the construction of the canal. Waterloo (Skoï-Yase) was referred to by Native Americans as "the place of the eel taking" as they cited the village in the present day Cayuga Indian Land Claim, a law suit initiated and filed in the early 1980s by the Cayuga Indians

against the State of New York. Immature forms of the American eel have the extraordinary ability to ascend the faces of rock cliffs that form waterfalls. It can be assumed that Skoï-Yase was the traditional location along the brook where tasty immature forms of the *Anguillae* could be easily captured by hand as the fish skillfully climbed the face of rock cliffs at the falls. The common (American) eel breeds in the Sargasso Sea off the eastern coast of

Florida and travels to the Oswego River system via the St. Lawrence Seaway and Lake Ontario to the central Finger Lakes.

The Cayuga-Seneca Canal was reconstructed in 1909 by referendum including it as a part of the newly approved Barge Canal, leaving remnants of the original canal (opened to the public on November 15, 1828) still visible in the proximity of the existing canal banks. From an ecological perspective, the canal systems created a disaster for much of the existing 10,000-year-old ecosystems which had developed in the Finger Lakes Region. The canals ended the copious and natural reproduction of

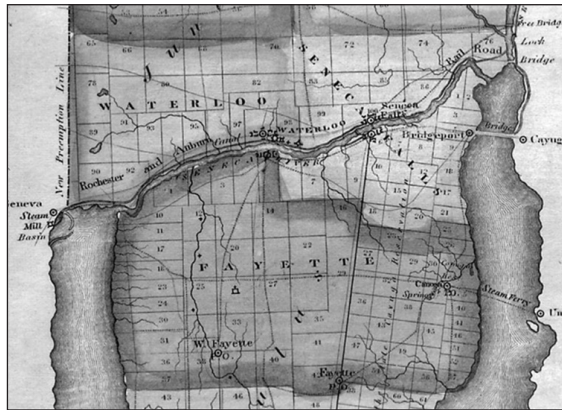
the Atlantic Salmon in Seneca, Cayuga and Oneida Lakes. The fast flowing, highly oxygenated clear waters of the rivers and brooks were transformed to become more sluggish, cloudier, and less aerated than is characteristic of regional canals. Scores of more quiet water and less athletic fishes including parasitic lamprey, common carp, and other invasive species were able to access our waterways disrupting an ancient ecosystem that was originated and initiated since the last glacier. Present day salmon populations in Cayuga and Seneca Lakes are the result of stocking. The hardier, indigenous American Eel continues its natural migration into the lakes from the Sargasso Sea as well as their return and historic descent to the sea: despite canal systems.

Nevertheless, many natural and quality life elements continue to thrive making our Finger Lakes area a great place to live. ➤

*Where are the falls in Seneca Falls?

Answer: between the locks!

Van Cleef Lake, a small, man-made lake to the west of the piggy-back locks was created in 1915, prior to the restructuring and completion of those locks in Seneca Falls. The flooding of this area of the canal previously known as "the flats" is celebrated each year in Seneca Falls.



Map of the 1839 Cayuga-Seneca Canal. From Bill Hecht's online archives, <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>

The CLWN invites you to renew, join or give a gift membership today for 2018!

Your membership helps us be more effective in protecting our lake and creeks. To support our ongoing and future work, please join us or renew your membership. *Every dollar counts!*

Your new or renewed membership supports our mission in three key ways:

- We accomplish more lakewide thanks to adding an additional part-time staff person two years ago, Jennifer Tufano—Programs & Membership Associate. Your year-end support reinforces our resolve to continue funding and strengthening this important position.
- We depend on grants, member renewals and gifts for our funding. *Membership gifts* enable us to plan ahead with confidence for the activities needed to protect our lake and creeks—such as Hemlock Woolly Adelgid monitoring, Embrace the Lake cleanups, and planning for 2018 hydrilla and Harmful Algal Blooms response.
- At year's end, we develop our events and priorities for the new year. For 2018, a big focus will be educating about and monitoring invasive species and water quality. Funding for staff time, materials, travel, and lab analysis enable us to support and organize volunteer teams. Grants are difficult to obtain and are often delayed by months or years.

Your supporting membership gift helps us fill the gaps and move FORWARD!

Also, *membership is a first step* for becoming involved with our programming and organization support. The Network has a hardworking staff of two, more than 50 volunteers, and an active Board of Directors. In this period of rapid climate change and extreme weather events, coupled with changes in Washington DC that could threaten our lands and waters, the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network is YOUR organization, always on the job to protect our incomparable watershed.

THANK YOU and we look forward to hearing from you soon. Have a healthy, positive, water-loving holiday season. 🐾



Some of our 2017 events



Become a Member of the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network!

IN 2018, FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR CLEAN WATER PROTECTION IS IN DOUBT, so our locally-focused work is more important than ever. Your membership adds to the clout we need to protect our lake.

PLEASE JOIN CLWN, your lake's watershed protection organization. Your membership strengthens our ability to protect the lake at the center of our lives.

ENCOURAGE FRIENDS, FAMILY, GROUPS AND BUSINESSES TO JOIN. You can use the form below to join or renew. Mail completed form with check to CLWN, PO Box 348, Aurora NY 13026. *Thank you.*

Name _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Email _____ May we add you to our listserv? ☐ Yes ☐ No

We have membership levels to suit everyone's needs. Please check one of the levels below.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> \$10 Student/Senior | <input type="radio"/> \$35 Family | <input type="radio"/> \$50 Business/Farm | <input type="radio"/> \$250 Lake Sponsor |
| <input type="radio"/> \$25 Individual | <input type="radio"/> \$50 Organization/Agency | <input type="radio"/> \$100 Headwaters Donor | <input type="radio"/> \$500 Watershed Benefactor |

We are growing and expanding our effective programs. Would you like to make an extra donation to support this work?

- \$ _____ Unrestricted – for general operations.
\$ _____ To support water quality tests on Canoga, Burroughs, Yawger and Milliken Creeks.
\$ _____ To expand our springtime Embrace the Lake creek, lakefront & ditches cleanups.
\$ _____ Donate \$10 for a packet of common milkweed seeds with planting instructions, to help monarch butterflies.

TOTAL ENCLOSED: \$ _____ Check # _____ (payable to Cayuga Lake Watershed Network please)

Payment can also be made via Paypal/credit card at our website www.cayugalake.org

Your Contributions to the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network are Tax Deductible.

Would you like ☐ 1 or ☐ 2
full-color CLWN logo
window stickies (4 x 6'')



CLWN Position Statement in Support of Full Environmental Review of Cargill Salt Mine

continued from cover

Cargill's salt mining operations under Cayuga Lake. The New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) of 1975 established a process for systematically considering environmental factors early in the planning stages of projects that are directly undertaken, funded or approved by local, regional and state agencies. The purpose of the law is to provide early environmental review that ensures that projects will be vetted, and modified as needed, to avoid adverse impacts on the environment.¹ The law specifically discourages the "segmentation" of projects, meaning that the environmental review of a single action or project should not be divided into various activities or stages as though they were independent, unrelated activities, resulting in a less complete environmental review than would be required for the overall project.²

CLWN believes separate evaluation of environmental impacts of shaft construction and mine expansion at Cargill is segmentation. While recognizing that current operations were "grandfathered" because they were initiated prior to SEQRA, expansion into new areas should receive full and public environmental review. The new shaft was initially portrayed as primarily addressing ventilation issues but in fact is to be a primary access point to the mine. While recognizing the importance of this access for mine safety, we believe the implications for mine expansion and further development of the site around Shaft #4 were not fully and publicly reviewed. We believe that doing a proper, unsegmented review may identify significant

continued on page 7

Floating Classroom Brings a New "Boat for Everyone" to Cayuga!

Bill Foster *Manager, Cayuga Lake Floating Classroom*

The Cayuga Lake Floating Classroom provides lake access and educational experiences for students and communities across our watershed and region.

Our mission is not only to educate, but to engage young people and to create more equitable access to the incredible waterways—lakes and streams—that shape our Finger Lakes communities. We've had many wonderful experiences over the past 15 years, and with the help of key sponsors, can offer low-cost, hands-on programs for as many as 2500 students annually. Recently, however, we found ourselves without a vessel that could meet our requirements for secure and reliable programs. An intensive search yielded results, and we brought the beautiful 63-foot MV Teal to Cayuga Lake this past fall.

The Teal offers tremendous possibilities. We look forward to strengthening our core programs, and we expect the strong relationships we enjoy with the Watershed Network and with other partners to guide the creation of new recreational, educational and career opportunities for young people. The Teal will also be home to a new eco-tourism program, designed to support our continuing community mission.

We are on the threshold of an exciting new chapter, but we need to complete the purchase of the Teal before the start of the 2018 cruise season. We have embarked on a \$180,000 fundraising campaign, hoping to turn the community support we've always felt, into financial support for this milestone. The response has been outstanding, and we are halfway to our goal. A generous sponsor has offered to match every private donation received before December 31, 2017, dollar-for-dollar! If you would like to learn more about the Teal, enjoy slides of our wonderful trip through the Erie Canal, or consider making a donation, please visit us at www.floatingclassroom.net or on Facebook.

On behalf of our organization, I thank you in advance for taking a few minutes to learn about the Floating Classroom. Whether or not you can support our campaign presently, we look forward to working with all of you to encourage young people from every walk of life to see themselves as informed benefactors and powerful stewards of the lakes and waterways that make our region truly unique and beautiful! 🐾

MV Teal, new home of the Floating Classroom, preparing to cross Oneida Lake from Sylvan Beach, NY.



The Finger Lakes Institute Volunteer Pilot Program's 2017 Season

Patty Wakefield-Brown *Invasive Species Outreach and Volunteer Specialist, Finger Lakes Institute, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva NY*

The Finger Lakes Macrophyte Survey Pilot Program: “Exposing Invasive Species, A Monitoring Program”, was a 3 month program that ran from July 1 to September 30. The purpose of the program was to get a baseline of the location and density of aquatic invasive species within each individual lake and to look for high priority species such as Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) and water chestnut (*Trapa natans*).

The survey noted the presence and absence of the priority plants or other invasive macrophytes. The sampling was conducted once a week, consisted of rake tosses at various locations such as nearshore, offshore, from a dock or from a watercraft, and were done at a time convenient to the volunteer.

Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) assists in finding new infestations so they can be contained and possibly eradicated and is one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS). Training volunteers such as community members, students and scouts in species identification, sampling and data protocols, and incorporating citizen science, helps to develop a sense of responsibility to the environment, promoting stewardship.

The training was held at the Finger Lakes Institute and consisted of plant ID, review of sampling and data collection protocols and review of the supplied ‘toolkit’ that contained reference materials for plant ID, a rake and other tools to assist in the sampling. Volunteers must complete a refresher training session each year to be involved in the program.

The pilot program focused on three high priority invasive species that are of major concern in the Finger Lakes: Hydrilla, Water Chestnut and Starry Stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa*). Other invasive species were documented if found. Eleven volunteers and seven of the eleven Finger Lakes participated: Honeoye, Conesus, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, Keuka, Cayuga and Owasco Lakes.

For Cayuga Lake, the 2017 trained volunteers are Bill Ebert and Tom Casella, both residents of the lake's northwest shoreline



Off Bill Ebert's dock along the northwest shoreline in Canoga, Erin Ebert demonstrates that the lake is alive!

PHOTOS BY BILL EBERT



Left: Lisa Cleckner and Tom Casella filtering a water sample, on Yawger Creek.

in the Canoga area. Bill and Tom are members of the Canoga Shoreliners, a small, hardy group whose monitoring work is transforming our knowledge of the north end of Cayuga Lake.

Overall, the pilot program was a success in that we have established a baseline of data and volunteers are excited to participate again next season. Feedback gained from the post-season meeting will be implemented into the 2018 season. We look forward to engaging additional volunteers interested in understanding what lives outside their dock.

For more information on this program, or other invasive species events in the area, contact Patty Wakefield-Brown at wakefieldbrown@hws.edu or 315-781-4387. 🐾

The Results of the Sampling

- No water chestnut (*Trapa natans*) or Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) plants were identified
- The most prominent invasive species was starry stonewort (*Nitellopsis*

obtusa) in Canandaigua and Cayuga Lakes

- Curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*) and Eurasian water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) were found in Canandaigua, Conesus and

Honeoye Lakes

- Curly-leaf pondweed was found in Keuka Lake
- Abundance of findings were “trace to moderate” in all surveys.

Looking back on 2017

Hilary Lambert *Steward/Executive Director, CLWN*

*The Network's staff, Board and volunteers had a lively 2017. If you would like to get involved with helping to protect our lake and creeks, check the list at the end of this article. Our year began with submission of the **2017 Cayuga Lake Watershed Restoration & Protection Plan** to the NYS Department of State in March. It can be read and downloaded at our website, www.cayugalake.org.*

WE held two *community conferences*, in spring at the north end of Cayuga Lake, in fall at the south end. The focus at the north end last April was on the pioneering long-term water quality research being carried out around the lake's north end by the Canoga Shoreliners in partnership with the Finger Lakes Institute and the Community Science Institute. View the presentations at www.cayugalake.org under "Resources." Our recent fall conference in Ithaca zoomed out for fifty-year perspectives by three speakers on Cayuga Lake's fisheries, bird species, and aquatic plants. Watch for them soon on our website.



Network volunteer Michelle Henry's daughter Nicole helped inform the public about hydrilla at Sheldrake Point Park, October.

We **Embraced the Lake** with spring and fall cleanups around the lake, its creeks, and its ditches, which are waterways too. We strongly endorse the **Glorious Trash Birds**, the waterways-focused cleanup group organized by Paul Closs, the Ithaca paddling community leader we have captured for our Board of Directors.

If your school, church, scouts, or other group wants to **do a spring cleanup in 2018**, contact Jenn programs@cayugalake.org. We provide bags, gloves, snacks, suggest locations, and often can get the trash collected. We will hold a spring cleanup kickoff event in March or April (whenever early spring arrives!) at the route 89 rest area north of Taughannock Falls SP in Covert, where the state highway folks have immortalized our name on two signs.

Hunting for hydrilla has consumed many hours, as West Shore Resident Association members and many others check their lakefront beaches; kayakers examine plants as they paddle;

lake-tossers sort through thick mats of lake plants collected off their docks; and the Floating Classroom's interns and students check for hydrilla at numerous locations. Parents and kids and hikers trekked the shoreline during our two-day Hydrilla Hunt in October. Please keep this up until real cold arrives! Report hydrilla suspects to Hilary steward@cayugalake.org or via the report form at www.StopHydrilla.org.

In addition to the volunteer army of Hydrilla Hunters, scientists and researchers are on the lookout for hydrilla, including Lisa Cleckner of the Finger Lakes Institute, Hilary Mosher of the Finger Lakes PRISM (Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management) and their teams, also working with the Canoga Shoreliners volunteers around the lake's north end; also Mike Greer and the US Army Corps of Engineers team along the Aurora shoreline, and Mike Hall of the Tompkins County Soil & Water Conservation District and team at the lake's south end.

Meanwhile, Bob Johnson and his crew are out on Cayuga Lake—when not on other lakes—monitoring for hydrilla and other aquatic plants at the lake's north and south ends; and don't forget Dave's Team, the volunteers helping refill Dave Heck's hydrilla i.d. kit information dispensers at 35 sites around the lake. The annual season-end hydrilla public reporting meeting was held in mid-November in Lansing. Presentations and discussion about Cayuga Lake's south end and Aurora treatment and monitoring sites will soon be available at our website, thanks to Sharon Anderson (Tompkins County Cornell Cooperative Extension)'s technical know-how.

Water Chestnut is an invasive aquatic plant that chokes nearby lakes and waterways but has not been a problem here until it was found along the Canoga shoreline in 2015 by Lisa Cleckner and controlled via mechanical harvesting by the Seneca County Soil & Water Conservation District crew under Jim Malyj. In 2017 water chestnut was reported in the Six Mile Creek reservoir, source of the City of Ithaca's water supply. An intrepid team of paddleboarders, Cynthia Brock and Michelle Henry, surveyed the infestation in late summer. Watch for a volunteer removal project during the summer of 2018!

Getting involved/supporting our work in 2018

- **Water quality monitoring**—Since 2015, the Network helped organize and fund two trained volunteer water monitoring groups for Yawger/Great Gully creeks on the east shore, and the Canoga Shoreliners on the west and north shore. New

CLWN Position Statement in Support of Full Environmental Review of Cargill Salt Mine *continued from page 4*



Panelists at the excellent forum on the science of Harmful Algal Blooms, presented by the Community Science Institute, Ithaca, September 30. View presentations at www.communityscience.org.

volunteers to help these established groups are welcomed; or to train with the Community Science Institute for testing on Lansing's Milliken Creek. Funding support for these groups to pay lab fees is greatly appreciated!

- **Hemlock Woolly Adelgid**—

continues to ravage our hemlock trees. Want to learn how to spot it, help map it, during winter; and in spring, look for it along the lakeshore from your boat?

- **Harmful Algal Blooms**—will be back. Want to be a lakeshore monitor, trained by NYS DEC, in 2018?

- **iMap Invasives training**—would you like to be able to map and report invasive species using your smart phone? DEC offers workshops, online tutorials.

- **Asian Jumping Worm**—this dreadful invasive is devastating local gardens and woodlands. Watch for an early 2018 newsletter article on how to prevent its spread, and check out the fact sheet at the www.ccetompkins.com website. If you do not already have it, you definitely do not want to introduce it.

- **Can you help us**—develop paddling and related events for youth programs, the 2018 Ithaca Reggae Fest, and Plastic Tides' Labor Day extravaganza? We could use your help as committee members, with website updates, tabling at events, researching new issues and newsletter articles; assembling mailings. Contact Jenn.programs@cayugalake.org for specifics.

- **Join**—Please join/renew your membership in the Network! Your support makes us better able to protect Cayuga Lake and its creeks. See the member information on page 3. 🐾



Penney Mapes Cook checks a weed rake for hydrilla from her dock near Aurora, in September.

environmental impacts that were impossible to identify when only incremental changes were examined; therefore, a full environmental review and impact statement are warranted.

Potential adverse environmental impacts could be significant and warrant full environmental review with broad public involvement. There is solid evidence that subterranean salt mines can succumb to collapse and flooding, potentially leading to increased lake salinity and catastrophic effects at ground level.^{3,4,5} There is a precedent in the Finger Lakes region. The 1994 collapse of the Retsof Salt Mine in Livingston County provides an example of adverse impacts and factors implicated in a major salt-mine collapse of similar geology to the Cargill Salt Mine.^{6,7} There also is evidence that the areas of proposed mine operation expansion under Cayuga Lake are geologically different from areas currently mined. The “carbonate beam supporting the overlying rocks in the area north of the present mine under the Cayuga Lake has been eroded out or greatly thinned,” resulting in “a geological condition with more risk than the Retsof mine was in before it collapsed.”^{6,7}

Additional potential adverse impacts apparently have not been reviewed including the various ways in which substantial quantities of salt are brought into contact with local water resources, not only during current mining operations but also during the post-operational period after the mine is closed and abandoned. A comprehensive review would also anticipate mitigation and restoration needs once mine operations exceed their economic lifespan. Questions and potential issues identified above have implications for the entire Cayuga Lake region and all area residents have a stake; this is not just a local town issue.

Because these and other potential adverse impacts on the environment related to the proposed activity have not been considered openly as required under SEQR, the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network supports full and open environmental review of proposed modifications and expansions of Cargill salt mine operations in the Cayuga Lake Basin. 🐾

SOURCES: Sections of this statement are based on a resolution passed by the Town of Caroline, September 2017.

Citations:

- ¹ 6 NYCRR Part 617; SEQR Handbook, 3rd Edition, 2010, Introduction.
- ² 6 NYCRR Part 617.2(ag); SEQR Handbook, 3rd Edition, 2010, Ch. 2.
- ³ Berest, P., Brouard, B., and B. Feuga. 2004. Dry Mine Abandonment. Solution Mining Research Institute Tech. Conference Paper. <http://www.brouard-consulting.com/sites/default/files/smri-wichita.pdf>
- ⁴ Michalski, A. 1/31/17 comment letter to DEC.
- ⁵ Vaughan, R. 12/9/16 comment letter to DEC.
- ⁶ Ferguson, A. and J.K. Warren. 8/16/17 response to Cathles' second open letter to Gov. Cuomo.
- ⁷ Kappel, W.M., Yager, R.M., and T.S. Miller. The Retsof Salt Mine Collapse. USGS. <https://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/circ1182/pdf/14Retsof.pdf>

This statement may be read in full at our website www.cayugalake.org.

The mission...

The Cayuga Lake Watershed Network identifies key threats to Cayuga Lake and its watershed, and it advocates for solutions that support a healthy environment and vibrant, sustainable communities.



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- ✎ Educate
- ✎ Advocate
- ✎ Protect

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The Cayuga Lake Watershed Network thanks Leigh Dezelan of Dezelan Dezin and Pioneer Printing of Lodi for newsletter production excellence.

Coming in 2018...

in the Cayuga Lake Watershed

Our table display, coming to an event near you on Cayuga Lake's shoreline and along its creeks.

WE need volunteers to help update this display and do a lot of other helpful tasks to get the word out about protecting our waters. On page 6-7, view the full list under "Getting involved/supporting our work in 2018" and contact us soon!

