



Dear Members:

We have good news to report as a new season on Lake Lillinonah fast approaches. Please read this Spring 2009 issue to learn about the latest news and coming events. Though there is much good to report, Friends of the Lake realizes that there is much work left to be done. We ask for your support again this year, especially during these tough financial times, to make sure that the attention needed to improve the conditions on Lake Lillinonah continues.

Thank you in advance for your support, help and membership, and we look forward to a safer and cleaner Lake Lillinonah in 2009 and beyond.

With true appreciation, **Friends of the Lake Executive Board:**

*Greg Bollard, Bridgewater; Scott Conant, Newtown; Jeffrey Silverman, Bridgewater;
Jeff Tinley, Southbury; George Walker, Brookfield*

Lake Lillinonah Authority Report:

A message from Bill Davidson, Chairman of Lake Lillinonah Authority....

Most individuals who use Lake Lillinonah know that there is a Lake Lillinonah Authority (LLA) because they have seen our police patrol boats on the lake. This patrol activity, which is designed to assure that boating and other recreational activities are conducted in a safe and legal manner, is the primary mission of LLA. But it is not the only mission. Our organization monitors water quality and arranges for water treatments during the summer to combat algae blooms and the growth of the milfoil weed. All treatments are applied by a licensed sub-contractor after we receive Connecticut DEP approval.

One of the lake issues is the wood debris that periodically appears on the lake. FirstLight Power (FLP) has the direct responsibility under its Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license to clear the lake of debris. While FLP has spent a considerable amount of money and time to resolve this problem, we recognize that the wood debris issue remains. LLA will continue to monitor this situation and work with FLP to minimize the frequency and

severity of wood debris in the lake.

During the summer of 2008, LLA began a major project of replacing and/or resetting all of the safety buoys on the lake. This work included setting buoys to mark the safe boating channel just south of Lover's Leap. We plan on completing this work during the summer of 2009.

The Authority operates three patrol boats for the safety of boaters, water sports participants and swimmers. During 2008 we purchased and installed new engines for the two boats that do most of the patrol work. These equipment upgrades will assure the reliability of the patrol fleet. These improvements cost \$35,000 and were funded by the Authority's capital reserve fund that had been built-up over the years to purchase new boats.

Lake Lillinonah Authority's members are looking forward to the end of winter and the start of the 2009 boating season. We urge users of the lake to observe boating and safety laws while enjoying all the good things that Lake Lillinonah has to offer.



Debris Update

First Light Power Resources (FLP) will be publishing and submitting its 2008 Debris Management Plan (DMP) Annual Report in March to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The Annual Report describes debris removal activities that took place within Lake Lillinonah and will be posted on the FOTL website. In 2008, FLP undertook its DMP activities resulting in the removal of 817 cubic yards of woody debris from the lake during the Season. This amount is less than the amount of woody debris compared to last year's amount of debris removed from Lake Lillinonah. This reduction in woody debris removed could be the result of two factors. One, the amount of skimming days on Lake Lillinonah was reduced from the prior year and two, it appears there may be a reduction of the total volume of debris available in the lake due to the prior year's of removal. However, FLP total skimming days on the lake did exceed their requirement per the DMP.

During the 2008 season, FLP again tried to improve upon monitoring the debris location and volume using GPS coordinates. They concentrated on the cove locations and the areas near the dam that accumulate the greatest volumes of the debris fields for harvesting. Many large logs were removed from the navigation channels this year and dragged to the log corral near the dam. According to FLP, they have removed approximately 50% of the old accumulated woody debris on the lake. This statistic could be challenged based upon the significant amount of debris sighted on the lake during the high water events. This problem occurs when the lake is raised above certain levels during the recreation season curtailing the recreation uses on the lake. FLP recognizes this issue and has developed a new piece of debris harvesting equipment to improve their effectiveness in future skimming operations.

A customized "debris plow" was designed by FLP and installed on the front of their pontoon boat. This plow will be used this coming season to push the smaller nuisance debris to the large barge skimmer for greater efficiency of volumes collected by the skimmer. This new plow boat has greater speed and maneuverability than the skimmer. The plow had favorable results late in the season last Fall. We applaud FLP for this innovative approach to resolving the ongoing debris issue on the lake.

Based on the results of the ongoing skimming operations and discussions with Lake advocates, FLP developed the following objectives and recommendations for the DMP for this season on

Lake Lillinonah:

- Continue to comply with FERC and DMP requirements
- Continue to remove floating debris from the lake's navigable channels
- Continue to evaluate and refine the debris collection processes for improved efficiency
- Continue to use the Shepaug Dam site to temporarily store Lake Lillinonah debris
- Continue to chip Lake Lillinonah woody material at the end of the season
- Focus on the removal of nuisance debris with the implementation of the new "debris plow"
- Initiate debris skimming operations earlier in the season increasing skimming days in May
- Locate a new interim docking location near the Rte 133 bridge to eliminate vessel travel time
- Investigate the possibility of developing a new large log corral near the Rte 133 bridge

FOTL once again applauds the efforts and innovative ideas shown this past year by FLP in the removal of the floating debris from the lake. FOTL recognizes the enormous challenge that lies ahead but we also believe FLP needs to continue to plan for long term solutions with innovative ways and possibly new equipment to harvest the on-going woody debris problem on the lake. It is our hope that each year will bring a safer and cleaner lake with the continued removal of woody debris. FOTL will work with FLP to meet this challenge.

FOTL will be monitoring debris conditions and removal to evaluate the DMP. We need your help to:

- Document debris conditions and removal activities
 - Report any debris-related conditions and removal activities
- Send letters, e-mails, photos to info@friendsofthelake.org





Shoreline Management Plan Update

FirstLight Drops Dock Inspection Fees and Reaches Agreement with Towns on Permitting; Full SMP Approval Remains Pending With FERC

The headline to a recent article in the Danbury News Times captured the latest development in the saga of the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) in a single word: “Victory!” The newspaper thus echoed Danbury Mayor Mark Boughton’s reaction upon learning that FirstLight Power Resources agreed to drop dock inspection fees from its proposed Shoreline Management Plan (“SMP”).

Under the terms of the most recent version of the SMP submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”), FirstLight had sought approval to charge fees to shoreline property owners who have docks, seawalls and other shoreline structures, to recover “administrative labor costs” associated with “processing applications, inspections and monitoring.” The proposed fee structure included annual charges of \$190 per year for each individual dock and \$95 per year for each boat slip in a community marina.

However, in a revelation that surprised many of those attending a meeting held on February 4 in New Milford Town Hall, FirstLight announced that its new owner, GDF Suez Energy North America, had approved a change to the SMP to drop the annual dock and shoreline structure fees. James Ginetti, FirstLight’s vice president for external affairs, told the meeting that Congressman Chris Murphy had pressed the issue on behalf of the property owners, repeatedly asking FirstLight to find a way to administer the plan without charging fees.

The SMP fee issue has been a point of contention since 2006. Strong public opposition to the proposed fee structure had caused FERC to rescind an initial approval of the SMP and request FirstLight to submit additional information to explain and justify the proposed fees on three separate occasions. The FERC docket also reflects more than 50 comments and protests submitted by public officials, including Attorney General Blumenthal, Congressman Murphy and the selectmen and mayors of shoreline towns, as well from organizations such as Friends of the Lake, the Lake Lillinonah Authority, and dozens of individual citizens. While many were skeptical that the voices of the public would be heard, the outcome shows that government agencies and corporate interests can be swayed by the power of persuasive and persistent advocacy.

Final approval of the SMP remains pending with FERC. In a letter sent to FERC on January 29, 2009, FirstLight reports “positive developments” relating to the SMP and attaches a signed agreement between FirstLight and the towns of New Milford, Sherman, Brookfield, New Fairfield and Danbury “to establish a process for local wetland, zoning, building and health code permit requirements.” The essential thrust of the agreement is to transfer back to the towns the authority to apply their wetlands, zoning, building and health regulations to uses of property within the boundaries of the hydroelectric project. The letter asks FERC to refrain from approving the SMP until March 31, 2009, to give the towns and FirstLight “the time necessary to resolve the remaining SMP issues.”

Littoral Zone Update

The most common question raised when the subject of the littoral zone comes up is: “What is a littoral zone?”

It turns out that this is a rather difficult question to answer. According to Wikipedia, “there is no single definition,” but the general definition of the littoral zone is the coastal area that “extends from the high water mark, which is rarely inundated, to shoreline areas that are permanently submerged.” A special definition for lakes, which typically do not have significant water level fluctuations, is the portion of the lake that is less than 15 feet in depth. And then there is Lake Lillinonah, which blends the characteristics of a lake, a river and an impoundment of water with a shoreline, and thus a littoral zone, that is artificially controlled by a hydroelectric dam.

The operating permit issued to FirstLight permits weekly fluctuations of the water level of Lake Lillinonah within a 4.5 foot range, from an elevation of NGVD 193.8 to NGVD 198.3. However, as FirstLight has acknowledged, the historical operation of the dam for over 50 years had been confined principally to the lower three feet of this operating range. As a consequence, the established shoreline is significantly below the permitted high end of the operating range. The Littoral Zone Monitoring Plan (“LZMP”) approved by FERC in 2005 states FirstLight’s intention to utilize the upper 1.5 feet of this operating range on a more regular basis. This change has raised significant issues and concerns that allowing the water level to rise above the established shore line on a regular basis and will result in significant erosion and destruction of trees and other vegetation.



The LZMP states that FirstLight must observe, monitor and report on any adverse environmental impacts of this new operating regime. On August 5, 2008, there was a meeting at the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"), at which FirstLight reported on the progress of its Littoral Zone Study. The study is being conducted in three phases. FirstLight reported that it had completed Phases 1 and 2 and sought review of this work, as well as input with respect to Phase 3.

After review of Phases 1 and 2, the DEP suggested that the study be amended to include:

- Interim measures to protect shoreline vegetation from potential adverse impacts due to redefining the allowed operating range.
- Identification and location of trees growing in the littoral zone near or below elevation 198.3 feet and a photographic journal of the littoral zone.

In a follow-up letter to DEP, FirstLight responded to the DEP's suggestions as follows:

- In response to DEP's first suggestion, FirstLight developed the Shepaug Hydro Operating Range Event (SHORE) Program. As stated by FirstLight, "[t]he goal of the SHORE Program is to protect littoral zone resources by operating at water levels that are typically less than or equal to 196.8 feet (NGVD) as measured at the Shepaug Dam and to allow for operations above 196.8 feet (NGVD) at frequencies that are consistent with those of the past." Under the SHORE Program, FirstLight reported that it operates the project above elevation 196.8 feet NGVD 140 hours per year, and no greater than 40 hours per month.
- FirstLight stated that it was unable to compile a tree survey and photographic journal as of the date of its letter, but proposed to include these items in Phase 3 of the study.
- A further meeting was held at DEP on December 22, 2008. Representatives of LLA and Friends of the Lake emphasized the findings of an engineering study commissioned by LLA, which had concluded that regular elevation of the water above the tree line during the growing season would be likely to cause significant erosion and the loss of thousands of trees along the shoreline. They also questioned why FirstLight had not been required to undertake a further environmental assessment in response to the findings of this study. Following the December 22 meeting, Bryan Piepho

of LLA also sent a letter to DEP with the following specific recommendations of items to be included in FirstLight's Littoral Zone Study:

- Clearly measure and document with photographs the water to tree line boundary in NGVD to establish clearly the elevation of this boundary.
- Include a shoreline material (trees, rock, rubble, dirt, grass, etc.) map for each 6-inch rise in elevation from 12 inches below the water to tree line boundary to 198.3 NGVD.
- Document tree root structures at the water's edge and map the location of severely undercut shoreline and trees. Examine the effects to these areas by waves generated by boating activity at elevations 196.5NGVD; 196.0; 195.5; 195.0; 194.5; and 194.0. Include a recommended maximum summer water level.
- Identify spawning dates and areas of Northern Pike to determine if these spawning areas are affected by normal operations or flood control draw down.
- Map the lake shore at elevation 192.3 NGVD and discuss the effects on the littoral zone if this elevation were to become the minimum normal water elevation.

Friends of the Lake will continue to work with LLA to advocate for an operating regime and water levels that do not threaten significant erosion and destruction of trees and other vegetation along the established shoreline of Lake Lillinonah or other environmental harm.





Water Quality Overview

Just what do we mean by “water quality?” There are plenty of scientific specifications, but what do they really mean to the rest of us? Is the water in Lake Lillinonah clean? Is it safe to swim in, and to let our families be exposed to? How about pets of ours that can spend an entire day enjoying a romp in our water?

Here is the latest knowledge Friends of the Lake has obtained, along with explanations to help us all grasp the significance of what we have learned.

- Our Water Quality desperately needs improvement. Lake Lillinonah’s waters are classified as ‘impaired for recreational use’ by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT-DEP) and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Regulations in place will help improve this current classification by reducing the amount of nutrients that are allowed to enter the lake from municipal wastewater treatment plants.
- For years, Lake Lillinonah and the Housatonic corridor has needed more funding for studies and wastewater treatment plant improvements. Recent mandates from CT-DEP call for a reduction in the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus that are allowed to be discharged by both the Danbury Wastewater Treatment Plant (DWTP) and also from the Pittsfield, Massachusetts treatment plant.
- Given the tough economic times we are facing, funding for environmental projects are likely to be in jeopardy. In politics, it appears that it is often the ‘squeaky wheel’ that receives funding. Lake Lillinonah needs more advocates, like Friends of the Lake and its membership, to speak loud and often about the help that is needed.
- Given what we know about our lake, yes, it is safe to swim in. We recommend that you should always rinse off or shower after being in the lake. Try not to swallow the water and avoid any open wound exposure to the water.
- Why are our algal blooms so bad? Both “point-source” discharges and “non- point-source” discharges flow into the Housatonic River. Point-source is a source with a defined point of discharge, like a wastewater treatment plant. Non-point-source refers to most other discharges, such as storm as water run-off with a non-defined, wide-spread source of nutrients. All of these nutrients feed our massive and frequent algae blooms.


FOTL had a busy 2008. We continue to gather information and raise awareness of the Still River and its influence on Lake Lillinonah. We have met with the CT-DEP, the Lake Lillinonah Authority (LLA) and several political and grass-roots organizations. FOTL continues to encourage the DEP and the Danbury Wastewater Treatment Plant (DWTP) to adopt a year-round phosphorus reduction policy to reduce their nutrient loading into our lake. On July 14th Commissioner Gina McCarthy signed a consent order with the City of Danbury requiring Danbury to implement a multi-point chemical addition treatment system to reduce phosphorus from the current seasonal limit of 1 mg/l to a target limit of 0.5mg/l in July, August and September and a target limit of 0.5 to 0.7mg/l in April, May, June and October. This consent order also required Danbury to submit a scope of study by September 31, 2008 to evaluate a target effluent limit for phosphorus of 0.2mg/l and a nitrogen limit of 442 pound per day. This study must be submitted to DEP by November 1, 2009. FOTL is encouraged that the CT-DEP ordered the DWTP to submit this phosphorus reduction feasibility plan and ordered the DWTP to reduce its discharge levels. FOTL strongly believes that phosphorus reduction must happen simultaneously with the ongoing nitrogen reduction effort underway at the DWTP, and that “Best Available Technologies” must be incorporated into the DWTP construction plan.

One of FOTL’s greatest concerns is that there could be a shift in the “type” of algae blooms we have within our lake if the balance of phosphorus to nitrogen changes dramatically. Most of the tests we have performed have indicated that the vast majority of algae in Lake Lillinonah are of the ‘nuisance’ variety. Simply put, the algae we have look and smell bad but they do not pose a substantial health risk. However, a change in the ratio of nitrogen to phosphorus increases the potential of cyanobacteria to grow to dangerous levels in our lake. Cyanobacteria are algae belonging to the ‘toxic’ category.

Many of these cyanobacteria release toxins into the water, causing health risks to both animals and humans. People exposed to cyanobacteria by swimming in affected lakes or rivers have experienced skin irritations, allergic reactions, gastrointestinal symptoms, and respiratory problems.

FOTL has adopted a limited testing program to monitor the levels of cyanobacteria. To date we have found only a limited level of cyanobacteria in a few test locations.

FOTL acknowledges that the effort to reduce the nutrients in our lake must be approached from many directions. We would like to remind our readers that FOTL has completed several projects and



continues its work on many different avenues to meet our goal of nutrient reduction, including the following:

- Continued study of the Still River watershed to identify point-source (specific locations) and non-point-source (large land areas) of nutrient loading
- Published the Lake Lillinonah watershed management guide for landscapers and a property management handbook for lake residents.
- Public awareness programs
- Continued work with the Connecticut Fund for the Environment, the CT-DEP, the Lake Lillinonah Authority, the Housatonic Valley Association and other agencies to promote studies and action to reduce nutrient loading in the Lake Lillinonah watershed
- Pursue grants to research secondary water treatments within the Still River and other water quality related projects

Save the Lake Day

Friends of the Lake is proud to announce that our 2009 Save the Lake Day will take place on **Saturday, May 16th from 9am to 1pm**. Last year was another terrific success and we can't wait to see you all again this year.

Save the Lake Day is a great chance for everyone to join together to help clean Lake Lillinonah of garbage and debris! All volunteers make a huge difference whether they walk the shores or go out on a boat. If you can't be there – please gather the garbage from your shoreline prior to the event and leave what you collect in a bag on your dock for our teams to pick up.

The event will start at the Route 133 State Boat Launch in Bridgewater. Supplies and food will be provided.

We encourage all our members to spread the word and come join us on May 16th! Please watch your emails and check our website for more information. If you would like to volunteer or are interested in becoming a sponsor please contact us at volunteers@friendsofthelake.org or call us at (860) 210-8064.

See you all in May!

2008 Sediment Bar Assessment near Lover's Leap on lake Lillinonah:

During the fall, 2008 annual draw-down of Lake Lillinonah, Friends of the Lake and the Lake Lillinonah Authority toured the large sediment bar just below Lover's Leap. This sediment bar is growing larger each year and now has developed into a navigation hazard. Without the hazard markers installed by the LLA, many boats would have sustained damage by striking this sediment bar. A sincere 'Thank-you' goes to the LLA from Friends of the Lake for being pro-active in their marking of the channel.

A soil scientist from NCD (Northwest Conservation District) accompanied us on our trip and has been asked to evaluate the situation and propose recommendations for a long-term solution to this massive sand bar.

While sediment bars are natural to most impoundments, this particular sediment bar is massive, measuring approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long. It may eventually limit the accessibility of the northern section of the lake. FOTL will seek the following proposals:

- Comprehensive mapping of the sediment bar via Geographic Information Systems (GIS), which will enable long-term monitoring of the sediment bars' size and location
- Study and report on the composition, texture and volume of the sediment bar
- Estimate the potential of nutrient loading from the sediment bar
- Develop long-term management options





Lake Lillinonah Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Program

Goals of the Program:

- To provide credible information on water quality conditions to State and local agencies.
- To educate the public on water quality issues.
- To build a constituency of involved citizens.

Specific Outcomes:

- Volunteers fill in gaps in state-wide monitoring and may capture trends that would otherwise not be noticed.
- Data collected by volunteers can be used as baseline data for further study.
- Monitoring results can be used for educational purposes through lectures, websites, newsletters etc.
- Volunteers learn more about lake science ("limnology") and become better stewards of the lake.
- Data available for presentation at scientific conferences and in lake management publications.

Opportunities for future involvement:

We are currently seeking more volunteers for water quality sampling. The time commitment for the dock-based sampling is less than 10 minutes a day. Volunteers must be able commit to long-term involvement so that we have consistent data over time. Please contact FOTL if you are interested in participating in this program.

Buffer Garden - Eagle Scout Project & Report by Alex Cadler

We often hear people ask "what can I do to help the lake?" When Alex Cadler, a Brookfield resident living on Lake Lillinonah, was searching for an Eagle Scout project, he encountered the idea of creating a demonstration buffer garden at the Newtown boat ramp. We applaud Alex's commitment to the environment, to our lake and to the community. Please support Alex with his project. He will need labor, material and funding to complete this project. You can view Alex Cadler's project on our website. Please also consider a direct donation to Alex's project which will not only benefit the Lake but will demonstrate to all lakeside residents alternatives to shoreline gardening that will benefit our lake.

Donations can be sent directly to Alex Cadler, 7 Hop Brook Road, Brookfield, CT 06804.

Family Day BBQ

The Family Day BBQ will take place on Saturday, August 1 from 11:30am to 1:00pm. Family and Friends are welcome to meet their lake neighbors at the Newtown Boat Ramp for a good old family BBQ with burgers, hot dogs, chicken, snow cones and many lake activities for all ages. Please pray for no rain this year!

Route 133 / Pond Brook Inland Boat Launches

Due to budgetary issues, DEP cannot commit to a work schedule for Lake Lillinonah. Right now things are very uncertain regarding the funding of construction projects. Their intention is to have the route 133 ramp and Pond Brook be the next inland boat launches to be renovated. There are several things that must be in place before CT-DEP can make real progress. First, they are waiting for DAS to issue a new contract for design consultants. Once the contract is finalized, they plan to go out to bid for design of the two facilities. Depending on the amount of funding available, they may have to separate the projects. If so, they will renovate the 133 boat ramp first.

2008 Water Quality Monitoring Program Report for Lake Lillinonah

We are witnessing the value of gathering data over many years. From two years of data, we had speculated at the end of 2007 that water quality in 2006 was better than in 2007 due to greater rainfall in 2006. Higher water flow flushes the lake of nutrients and prevents algae blooms from forming. During 2008, our third year, we had another wet year but we also had poor water quality, with large and frequent algae blooms. We can speculate on what caused the blooms but it is clear that water flow alone will not explain water quality results in Lake Lillinonah. Timing and duration of blooms are most likely a combination of factors (flow, temperature, nutrients) that will be better understood after more years of monitoring. It is possible that the timing and size of storms plays a role. In 2006, there were several large storms early in the summer, yet July and August were relatively dry. In 2008 there were several storms in August which may have brought nutrients into the lake when algae were actively growing.



Additional FOTL Information

New 2009 Boating Laws

Here is a summary of important boating law changes that have gone into effect on October 1, 2008.

Children:

- Children 12 and under must wear a life jacket when a vessel is underway unless in an enclosed cabin or below deck. (the age used to be 11 and under).
- A child under 16 without a SBC may operate a vessel other than a PWC if under the direct supervision of a person 18 or older who has had their SBC or CPWO for at least 2 years.
- Owners who knowingly permit a child under 16 to operate their vessel without an SBC or CPWO when one is required will be held accountable for the actions of the child.
- (Reminder – not new) A child under 16 with a CPWO may operate a PWC if under the direct onboard supervision of a person 18 or older who has their CPWO.

Temporary Certificates:

- Temporary CPWOs (issued after the 2.5 hour class) and SBCs are now good for three months only. It used to be six months.

Boat Livery:

- A definition for a “Boat Livery” has now been included in the law. Previously it was not defined.
- The rental agreement must be carried on board.
- A rented vessel must be registered as a livery vessel.

- A livery operator must not allow a renter to depart the boat livery in a rented vessel if the renter is required to have a SBC/CPWO but does not. (However, a renter can still operate a rented vessel - other than a PWC - for up to 14 days without a SBC/CPWO)

Boating Education:

- A person taking a SBC class may operate a vessel without an SBC if under the direct supervision of a DEP-certified class instructor.
- No person may teach an unsanctioned boating/PWC safety class that satisfies the requirements for issuance of a SBC.
- No person may use State boating educational materials for their profit.

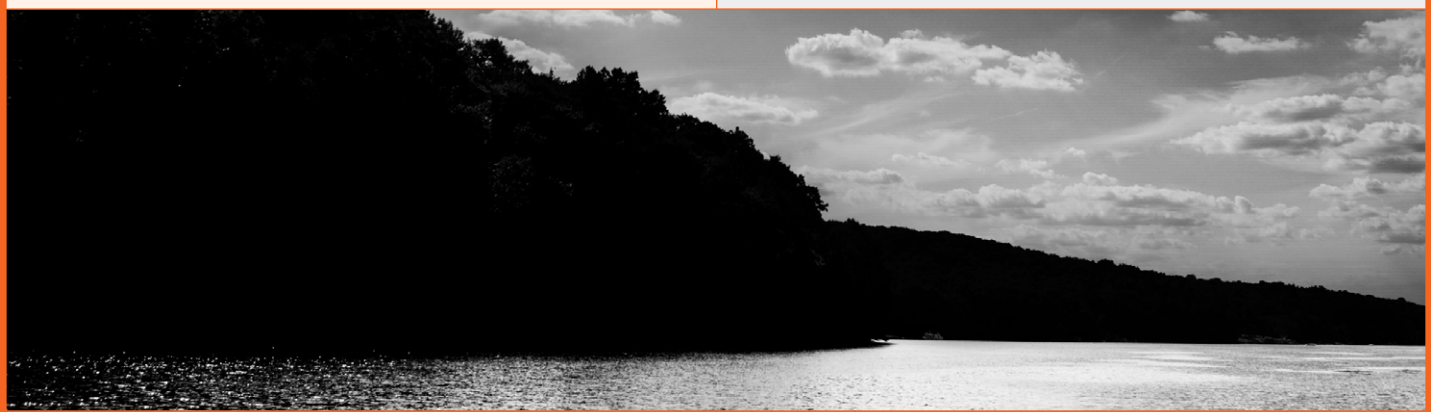
Equipment Requirements:

- The federal laws for carrying safety equipment and for navigation lights on a vessel will now apply statewide.
- Most specifically, boats 26 feet and up will no longer be required to have a bell until the vessel is 40 feet long or over

Source: <http://www.ct.gov/dep/site/default.asp>

Additional Information:

- North American Lake Management: conference in Hartford in October:
<http://www.nalms.org/Conferences/Default.aspx>
- Connecticut Federation of Lakes new website:
www.ctlakes.org ■





Join FOTL: Become a member of Friends of the Lake.

Membership

Join us in preserving and protecting this great natural resource. Each member who joins Friends of the Lake is another voice. The more voices we have, the harder it will be to ignore us. Together, as a group, we can solve the water quality and debris problems for the generations to come.

All Memberships Include: Newsletter, Watershed Awareness Guide, Friends of the Lake window decal for your boat or car, Special invitations to Friend of the Lake events, Email Alerts on Lake Activity, Email and Phone Alerts on Water Treatment or Level Fluctuations, and much more...

Simply fill out the form below and mail it with a check made out to Friends of the Lake to:
Friends of the Lake
PO Box 403
Bridgewater, CT 06752

MEMBERSHIP TYPE:

Membership Level	Annual Cost	CHECK ONE
Patron	\$50	
Family	\$100	
Lake Supporter	\$500	
Landscaper	\$1,000	
Lake Guardian	\$2,500	
Lake Protector	\$5,000	
Corporate	\$5,000	

FIRST AND LAST NAME: _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____

PHONE: _____

Please provide the name of your landscaper: _____



Friends of the Lake

(FOTL) is a non-profit group of concerned citizens who care about the management, safety and recreational uses of Lake Lillinonah and wish to develop a lake community to encourage the continued protection of its natural beauty and wildlife. The objective is to work closely with the Lake Lillinonah Authority, elected officials and residents of the bordering towns to increase awareness, foster stewardship and solicit additional funding for prioritized projects in order to reduce debris and pollution so that we may protect and maintain the quality of Lake Lillinonah now and for future generations.

