



THE ALIC NEWS

Join or Renew Today

Summer 2023

Message from the President

by Buddy Cummings

Invasive variable-leaf watermilfoil was first discovered in the Inner Cove, just north of the state boat launch, in the fall of 2020. In September of 2021, for only the second time in the lake's history, water clarity levels dropped below 2m, the threshold at which the state officially recognizes an algal bloom. In 2022, water clarity dropped to 2.3m by the middle of October. There is still work ahead in both eradicating the invasive and improving water quality in Androscoggin Lake.

In the spring of 2022, our lake association and the 30 Mile River Watershed Association first partnered in a program called *Save Androscoggin – Campaign for a Healthy Lake*. The purpose of the program is to raise \$150k over a three-year period to address both the milfoil and water quality issues. This money is above and beyond regular membership contributions and donations to either ALIC or 30 Mile. To-date, the program has successfully raised \$93k in gifts and \$29k in additional pledges.

Save Androscoggin helped to fund work by 30 Mile to survey for milfoil in the cove, mark plants, and deploy trained dive teams to remove the marked milfoil. At the end of last season, all invasive plants found had been removed from the cove, but regrowth will likely occur, and 30 Mile's work will resume in the spring of 2023.

Over a year ago, 30 Mile organized and led the first watershed survey of Androscoggin Lake in over 20 years. The purpose of the survey was to identify spots where polluted water runoff may be channeled into the lake. Such runoff increases phosphorus load, which contributes to algal growth. More information about watershed surveys and the complete *2022 Androscoggin Lake Watershed Survey Report* can be found at 30mileriver.org/watershed-surveys. Following the survey, 30 Mile also developed a watershed protection plan. Both of these efforts were funded with donations to *Save*

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Quick Stats for Androscoggin Lake

Ice	In 12/28/2022	Out 04/12/2023
Total Phosphorus	Low 05/20/2022 13 ppb	High 06/13, 8/22, 9/19/2022 19 ppb
Secchi	High 06/29/2022 5.55 m	Low 10/04/2022 2.35 m

Annual Meeting

Saturday, August 5th

Ladd Center

9:30am check-in
10:00 am presentations followed by potluck

Everyone is encouraged to attend. Mark your calendars!

www.androscogginlake.org

President's Message ...

(Continued from page 1)

Androscoggin, which will also support the mitigation of problem sites beginning in 2023.

The dam on the Dead River helps to prevent backflow of water into the lake from both the Androscoggin River and runoff from farmland. The dam is owned by the state of Maine and managed jointly by the state, Leeds, Wayne, and the lake association. I am pleased to report that ALIC has played a key role in forging a renewed memorandum of agreement among these parties; we had been loosely operating under an agreement which had expired over 10 years ago.

The lake association's *Eyes on the Water* team reports that it spent over 180 hours on the water last season, helping to make sure that invasives have not spread outside of the Inner Cove. The *Androscoggin Lake LakeSmart* team conducted more visits in 2022 than in any year prior. ALIC and 30 Mile continued to join forces in support of increased water quality monitoring; visit the 30 Mile website for a complete report.

If you are not already a member of ALIC, join today. There is a membership form at the back of this newsletter. If you have not yet made a 2023 contribution to *Save Androscoggin*, please donate at 30mileriver.org/save-androscoggin. If you can do more, volunteer by sending a message to alic@androscogginlake.org. We especially need help this year with additional volunteer *Courtesy Boat Inspectors* and with back office support for things like processing memberships and bookkeeping.

I look forward to our 2023 Annual Meeting and to seeing all of you on the lake this summer.

Calendar of Events



- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| July 1st | Lake Androscoggin: Water Quality Demonstration and Discussion
11 to 1 pm at the ballfield in Leeds |
| July 15th | Annual State Loon Count
Contact Tom Wells for details or to volunteer at tomhod@roadrunner.com |
| July 29th | 30 Mile 14th Annual Paddle Trek
Visit 30mileriver.org/paddle-trek/ |
| August 5th | ALIC Annual Meeting
check-in begins at 9:30 am, Ladd Center |

Androscoggin Lake Improvement Corporation

Board of Directors

ALIC
PO Box 307
Wayne, ME 04284
alic_board@androscogginlake.org

Ian Barclay (*Town of Leeds*)
Frank Barley (*AYC*)
William Cousins, *Treasurer*
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Linda Gatti-Fyler
Nancy Hasenfus

Patricia Koscinski
Bill Messer, *Vice President*
Ted Tucci
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John Yindra, *Secretary*

Is Your Septic System Protecting or Degrading Water Quality?

by David Roque, Site Evaluator and Soil Scientist

Most people are aware that household waste water contains pathogens that can make people sick or even die if the water is not disposed of properly. Fewer people know that household waste water also contains nutrients that, if they reach a lake or pond, can fuel an algal bloom. Not only do those algal blooms look, smell, and feel awful, they can contain toxins that sicken or kill fish, animals, and humans. That is why it is important for lakeside dwelling owners to do everything they can to limit nutrient inputs to the lake, including taking good care of their septic systems.

In order for a septic system—which is a living biologic entity—to work properly, it has to be designed and installed properly. It also has to be used and maintained properly, which is the responsibility of the homeowner.

One of the most important things homeowners can do to keep their septic systems working properly is to have the septic tank pumped out every three to five years. Over time, the septic tank can become too full of solid matter to work properly, causing waste water to come to the ground surface. Surfacing waste water is unsightly, smelly, and full of nutrients and pathogens. It can be carried into your lake or pond with storm water runoff, adding nutrients and pathogens to the lake.

As a practicing Site Evaluator for over 45 years, I am often called to evaluate failing septic systems. When I ask, “When was the last time you had your septic tank pumped?” the response is usually “I didn’t have to until now. I equate pumping your septic tank to having the oil changed in your car. If you wait until the car engine freezes to change the oil, it is too late. The same is true for pumping your septic tank. Once the disposal field fails, it is too late. This is an expensive lesson to learn and a problem that could have been prevented by simply having your septic tank pumped out regularly.

I have compiled a number of other tips for homeowners about taking care of their septic systems, in a document titled “Septic System User Notes.” You can access the document at www.7lakesalliance.org by typing “septic” in the search box.

One other tip: If you have a septic system that was installed before July 1, 1974, it is important to replace it as soon as possible since it is not properly treating waste water. These older systems are a major source of pathogens and nutrients in our lakes.

2023 Bass Tournaments on Androscoggin Lake



06/18	Open	<i>Maine BASS Nation</i>
06/24	Club	<i>Western Maine Bassmasters</i>
06/25	Open	<i>TBF of Maine</i>
8/19	Open	<i>TBF of Maine</i>
9/17	Club	<i>Mainely Boaters</i>
10/1	Open	<i>L/A Junior Bassmasters</i>
10/15	Club	<i>Maine Country Boaters</i>

We will be contacting each tournament organizer this year to inform them about the variable water-milfoil infestation on our lake.

Loon Count 2022

by Tom Wells

Loon Counts	
2022	
adults	39
chicks	2
2021	
adults	47
chicks	0

On Saturday, July 16, Maine's 2022 annual loon count was held. Under cloudy skies, 17 volunteers headed to their quadrants at 7:00 AM to count loons. They were pleased to encounter a large population that was enjoying our waters!

Last year's loon count was indeed a success, with a grand total of 39 adult loons and 2 chicks, the second highest total since its inception. What is impressive about this total is that two of the eight quadrants on the lake were overlooked and did not get counted. The quadrant of the lake finding most success was in the cove on southwest side of Androscoggin Island, where 12 adult loons were spotted.

If you are interested in participating, contact Tom Wells at tomhod@roadrunner.com.

Update: Save Androscoggin — Campaign for a Healthy Lake

by Ted Tucci

In late summer of 2021, Androscoggin Lake had its worst algae bloom in over 20 years. On top of that, the discovery of invasive variable-leaf watermilfoil in the Inner Cove in 2020 threatened the future of our lake. In light of these developments, the Board of Directors of Androscoggin Lake Association (ALIC) strengthened its commitment to preserve and protect Androscoggin Lake by partnering with 30 Mile River Watershed Association to establish a three-year program to fight future algae blooms and milfoil spread. Our program is called *Save Androscoggin – Campaign for a Healthy Lake*.

To fund the *Save Androscoggin* program required an equally ambitious fundraising goal of \$150,000. Thanks to the commitment and generosity of more than 100 donors in 2022, the campaign has raised almost \$125,000 in gifts and future pledges. Because of this success, *Save Androscoggin* helped fund 30 Mile's summer-long program in 2022 to detect and remove invasive milfoil plants from the lake. 30 Mile also implemented an expand-

ed water quality testing program, with strong support of ALIC volunteers, to detect and measure phosphorous levels in the lake, which is a major factor in triggering lake-wide blooms. Also, thanks to funds raised through *Save Androscoggin*, we completed the first comprehensive watershed survey of the Androscoggin Lake in more than two decades. The watershed survey is the first step to fixing shoreline conditions that contribute to harmful runoff into the lake.

We are not done yet. The work of *Save Androscoggin* continues this summer and will extend through 2024. You can help in the efforts to preserve and protect the water quality of Androscoggin Lake by donating generously to *Save Androscoggin*. With your help, we can make *Save Androscoggin* a success by meeting (and even exceeding!) the \$150,000 needed to fund future efforts to protect the lake. Please visit 30mileriver.org/save-Androscoggin to give today.



Find us on
Facebook

The ALIC Facebook page is an open forum. We encourage everyone with an interest in our lake to post their thoughts and photos. Find us at www.facebook.com/androscogginlake

Wake Boats: A Challenge to Balancing Fun and Conservation

by Janet Bernhards

Until a few months ago, I didn't know what a wake boat was. I did some research, and in support of ALIC's goals to educate members and promote wise use of our environment, I'm sharing what I learned.

A wake boat is a new kind of powerboat specially designed to increase wave height for water sports. The hull is shaped to achieve maximum wake, and many have a hydrofoil device that lowers the stern when the boat is under power. Most wake boats have built-in ballast tanks that can be filled with lake water to increase the weight in the stern to create larger waves.

Wake boats are used for wake surfing, where a surfer is propelled by the wake, and wakeboarding, where a person is towed behind a wake boat using a surfboard, a wakeboard or something similar. This sounds like immense fun for those who enjoy these types of water sports, but wake boats pose some serious challenges:

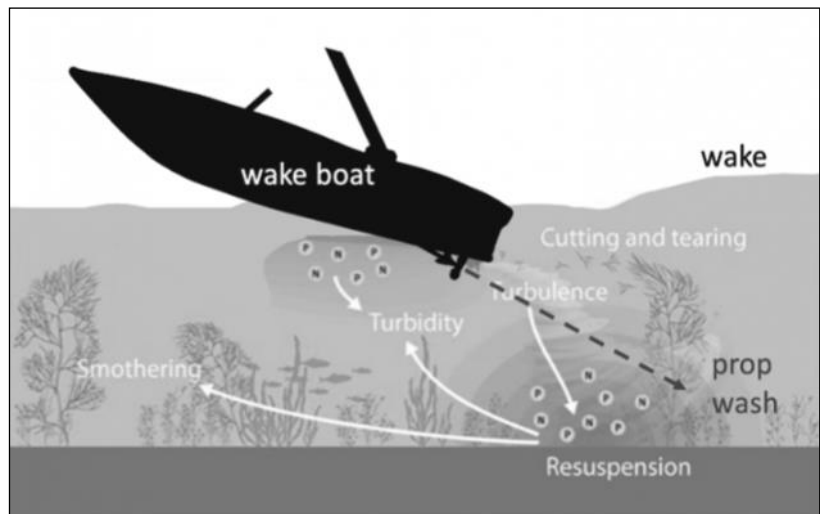


Image courtesy of the Maine Boating Impacts Coalition.

- The strong waves that spread horizontally can increase shoreline erosion, swamp loon nests, and affect other wildlife living near the shore; they can also damage shoreline structures.
- The powerful, vertically directed turbulence disturbs lake bottom sediment, particularly in areas shallower than 20 feet, with the potential of releasing phosphorus into the lake. Our lake is relatively shallow, with a maximum depth of 38 feet and an average depth of 14 feet. The threats of decreased water clarity and increased chances of an algal bloom are real.
- Wake boats can also be a nuisance to humans in terms of noise, rocking other boats, or causing unsafe conditions for swimmers.
- Wake boats with ballast tanks can transport invasive species from an infested lake to a clean lake as water may enter the tank from one lake and be expelled in another. Any plant fragments may also be expelled in the water. The tanks are difficult or impossible to completely drain or inspect.

The Maine Boating Impacts Coalition is leading efforts in Maine to manage wakesport activities. Based on scientific studies, the proposed Legislative Document LD693 prohibits boats purposefully generating enhanced wakes within 500 feet of shorelines and in waters less than 20 feet deep. The bill is not a ban on wake activities and only applies when boats are using wake-enhancing equipment.

Because the watersport industry is heading towards bigger and better, the potential conservation challenges will only get worse. ALIC is monitoring the situation and will keep members informed.

Fighting Invasive Milfoil in Androscoggin Lake

by Lidie Robbins, Executive Director, 30 Mile River Watershed Association



Since it was first discovered in the fall of 2020, 30 Mile has managed the infestation of invasive variable watermilfoil in the Inner Cove of Androscoggin Lake, in partnership with the Maine DEP and ALIC. This is the first and only known invasive aquatic plant infestation in the 30 Mile River Watershed. Because the milfoil spreads rapidly, threatening the whole lake and other lakes in the watershed, we must continue to work aggressively now to control it to have any chance at future eradication.



Source: Dennis Roberge, VLMP © 2007

In 2021, our first full year of management, our work went well, but we were forced to end early due to the algal bloom, which gave plants more time to grow. As a result, in the spring of 2022, we found more milfoil than before.

In 2022, our staff conducted weekly surveys of the infested area (and beyond), surveying 3-4 mornings a week for 5 hours, marking all plants found with buoys. A trained SCUBA diver on our team removed plants as needed. Our staff carefully monitored regrowth

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Get To Know Your Buoys!

by Linda Gatti-Fyler

Androscoggin Lake certainly presents boaters with navigational challenges. Have you learned about the meanings of the many buoy markers throughout our waterways, and the milfoil markers in particular? Before taking your boating adventures on Androscoggin, there are some important markers that will guide you to be safe and responsible on your next excursion! The markings on buoys are important, as are the locations and colors.



Milfoil restricted area markers (above and right). Photos courtesy of 30 Mile.

Yellow Buoys marked “Milfoil Area” indicate the presence of a state-mandated surface area restriction. Please stay out of this area, where remarkable efforts are taking place to control the milfoil. This includes no casting of fishing lines inside the marked area! Fishing lures catch on delicate stems and can spread plant fragments, which take root in other areas.

White Buoys are navigation aids, usually with orange markings and black letters. They can be informational, but also alert boaters to speed limits, areas that are off limits, and dangerous areas, such as those where rocks



are present. Several white buoys with orange diamonds and the words “Closed Area” designate the present location or recent monitoring of

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Androscoggin Watershed Planning Update

by Whitney Baker, Program Manager, 30 Mile River Watershed Association



In May of 2022, 30 Mile, ALIC, and other partners (Maine DEP, the towns of Wayne and Leeds, and local volunteers) completed the watershed survey for Androscoggin Lake. This project was primarily funded by the *Save Androscoggin* campaign. Trained volunteers and technical leaders identified 142 erosion sites that are impacting or have the potential to impact water quality in the lake. Our final report provides an overview of survey results and prioritizes next steps. Read the full report or view the 2-page summary on the 30 Mile website (30mileriver.org/watershed-surveys).

Using information collected during the watershed survey, 30 Mile developed a Watershed-Based Protection Plan (WBPP) for Androscoggin Lake. With assistance from ALIC, Maine DEP, and US EPA, the plan lays out a strategy for watershed mitigation and water quality protection efforts over the next 10 years. The Maine DEP and the EPA approved the plan, which means we are now eligible to apply for federal Clean Water Act funding that can support erosion mitigation projects throughout the watershed for the next 10 years.

The survey and WBPP were required for eligibility to apply for federal grants that can fund watershed improvements on both public and private property. 30 Mile will apply for funding this spring. While we continue to study the lake and seek funding to support remediation projects, we need to take steps to reduce sources of phosphorus in the watershed. It will take all landowners doing their part to address erosion and runoff issues.

Here's how you can take action now:

Landowners with erosion sites identified during a watershed survey: Contact 30 Mile for a free site visit and learn how we can help.

All shorefront owners: Request a LakeSmart visit at lakesmart@androscogginlake.org and learn about practices that you can implement on your property to help water quality.

Host 30 Mile's Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), a low-cost option for landowners who want to install conservation practices on their property.

Water Quality Report

by Patt Koscinski

The water testing team (30 Mile staff and ALIC volunteers) tested the deep spot on the lake every two weeks for clarity, temperature, oxygen and phosphorus. We added new monitoring stations in six tributaries and four locations in Dead River, and conducted additional phosphorus testing on 13 different dates. One goal was to determine if streams were contributing large amounts of phosphorus into the lake and the Dead River. The tests we performed indicated higher than normal phosphorus in the wetland area around routes 133 and 219.

Clarity. The Secchi Disk is a measure of clarity of the water. A lower number means the water is less clear. Androscoggin Lake's highest readings occurred in June to mid-July, 5.5 meters. By late July the Secchi reading decreased greatly to 3.57 meters and slowly decreased to 2.35 meters in early October. If you were around the lake in September, you likely noticed our water was



ALIC water quality volunteers, Allen Unrein & Patt Koscinski

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It's Just a Swamp!

by *Patt Koscinski*

No, it's much more than a swamp. A swamp is a wetland, and a wetland is where water covers or saturates the soil for at least part of the year. Marshes, bogs, and vernal pools are some other examples of wetlands. They are often found in low spots where a stream feeds into a lake. Because wetlands are so important, they have been protected by the state of Maine since 1988 and by federal regulation since 1977.

Wetlands are valuable. Because of the abundance of nutrients in the area, many organisms feed, reproduce, and make their nests there. It is habitat for many animals such as fish, frogs and salamanders, ducks, other waterfowl, and songbirds. Larger organisms like deer and moose also visit the wetlands for food and protection.

Wetlands have many positive attributes. They help to prevent flooding because they absorb water during a storm and then release it gradually. In this way, they also play a role in shoreline erosion control.

Wetlands also help improve water quality as they filter out some impurities by holding onto sediments, pollutants, and nutrients like phosphorus. Wetlands help absorb pollution that is stirred up by boats around marinas and shorelines. They also help replenish our wells with water.

Because people have not understood their many important functions, wetlands have been filled in to support buildings, roads and agriculture. Filling in a wetland decreases all of the benefits listed above. Impervious surfaces, like roads, increase the water flow and may exceed the ability of a wetland to absorb water and pollutants. The result is that the pollutants may be carried into bodies of water, such as our lake.

The Androscoggin watershed has many wetland areas. Whether or not you have a wetland in your area, I hope you have a little more appreciation of how important they are to water quality and to the number of species that depend on this important habitat. Please protect our wetlands.



Wetland with shallow water. Some wetlands are not covered with water throughout the year.

Buoys...

(Continued from page 6)

invasive milfoil in the Inner Cove at the most northern point of the lake.

Red Buoys and **Green Buoys** are channel markers and indicate the preferred primary channel for safe passage. "Red, Right, Return!" is the expression long used by seafarers as a reminder that the red color means stay to the right side (starboard) of the channel as one enters from the open lake. Keep the green markers to the left side (port). Our lake currently has two sets of channel

markers: one is between the Inner Cove and the main lake; the other marks safe passage to the Corner Store dock, which is precariously close to the milfoil area.

Small Buoys, like the one on the right, can sometimes be found in or around the restricted area, marking the location of suspected milfoil plants. The colors may differ. Be sure to give these a wide berth.



For further explanation of other buoys and boating safety in general, go here: <https://www.maine.gov/ifw/docs/maine-boating-laws.pdf#page=20>

Milfoil...

(Continued from page 6)

and saw very little, showing that the removal effort was working. With the support of ALIC volunteers, we continued surveying into October and were able to remove every invasive found; however, milfoil is tenacious, and we expect to find more when we resume our efforts in the spring.

Our plan for 2023 is very similar to last year, resuming our surveys in May. The DEP/DIFW Surface Use Restriction (SUR) has been renewed for a 3rd year, with buoys delineating the area that is closed to all activity other than milfoil management. Our boat inspectors at the Rt 133 launch will continue to educate boaters to promote compliance with the SUR. We're counting on all of you to help with this education.

Read more by visiting: 30mileriver.org/androskoggin-milfoil/. For updates, sign up for 30 Mile's email newsletter at 30mileriver.org/.

What You Can Do

The prevention, early detection, and control of invasive species are vital to protecting our lake.

- Learn what different plants look like so you can report anything suspicious.
- Inspect your boats and trailers before entering *and* after leaving the lake. Remove any aquatic plants. Dispose of them away from the lake.
- If you find suspicious plants, contact ALIC for guidance by calling Buddy at (207) 320-5720.
- Join the *Eyes on the Water* team or volunteer to be a CBI Inspector in 30 Mile's CBI program.
- Join ALIC if you are not already a member. Donate to the *Save Androskoggin* campaign.

Global Warming and Incentives To Help You Make a Change by Nancy Hasenfus

The problems our beautiful lake has had the last three years—invasives and algal blooms—are at least partially the result of global warming. As I write this, it is a January day and there is little snow in Maine; the temperature has not been down to zero in weeks. In the summer, I can drive along our camp road at night with barely an insect hitting the windshield. If you are over 50, you probably remember how on summer nights you had to clean multiple insects off of your windshield.

The world around us is changing and people are noticing. The prediction is that 2023 will be hotter than 2022, and this would make 2014 through 2023 the hottest 10 years ever recorded. The good news is that Americans are starting to realize what is happening to our planet and nature around them. A recent Yale study says that only 8% of Americans are now climate deniers, down greatly from a few years ago. This change in understanding led to the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), which

as you probably know, is mostly a climate bill. If you are considering any changes to your home or your transportation, please realize that nearly all of the IRA clean energy and electrification incentives are coming available this year (D. Nuccitelli, *Yale Climate Connections* 1/9/23).

If you want to help our lake, our planet, and save money, consider getting off of fossil fuels. The IRA is creating large incentives to install heat pumps, purchase electric cars, and put solar panels on your roof. Heat pumps may be the easiest to do. There is a \$2000 federal tax credit for installing a heat pump, and many states will be giving rebates. L. Featherstone in *The New Republic* (1/12/23) estimates low income folks will be eligible for \$8000 in rebates, and middle income folks for about half that. There will be a 30% tax credit on the cost of installing solar panels. The times they are a-changing.

The Need To Maximize Forestland Has Become Essential

by David Van Cott

Forest clearings and grass lawns cannot sufficiently clean ground water or provide food and shelter for wildlife. Replacing more lawn space with forestland and larger native buffers will recreate the valuable benefits of filtering water and restoring habitat. An increasing number of residents have achieved this and earned the prestigious LakeSmart Award. The functioning buffer by the Wayne millpond is one convenient place to go for a closer look. Even some prevalent places and events

that require vast open spaces for crowds are evolving to maximize woodland. With this thought you may start to notice the appearance of buffer applications suitable for your property that will provide aid to lakes if not entire ecosystems.

Evaluate the reforestation and layered buffer options you may rediscover in unexpected places with a conservationist soon.

Water Quality...

(Continued from page 7)

green again; yet, we did not go below a clarity reading of 2 meters, which is when the state officially determines an algal bloom. The Secchi reading was below 3 meters from mid-September to mid-October when our water was green.

Temperature and Oxygen. Our surface temperature started out in mid-May at 60° F, rose to 79° F in July, and went back down to 53° F in November. Our warmest temperatures were in July and August of course. Mid-July our surface temperature was 76° F, and it increased to 79° F by the end of the month. We continued in that range through the month of August. In mid-July and mid-August our bottom layers became anoxic, meaning oxygen levels of less than 2 ppm (parts per million) on the bottom (2-5 meters). With this low amount of oxygen on the bottom, there is little oxygen for bottom dwelling organisms to use. Anoxic conditions also allow phosphorus to be released from the lake bottom. The deep area had anoxic conditions until later in August when turnover be-

gan. Turnover is when the dense water on top of the lake sinks toward the bottom and it mixes up. At that time, temperature and oxygen started to become more uniform from top to bottom.

Phosphorus. While phosphorus is needed for plant and algae growth, more phosphorus promotes more algae growth. Phosphorus ranged from 13 ppm to 19 ppm. Most of the readings were above the historical average of 14 ppm. From mid-August through October, the readings were above the 2021 average of 16 ppm. What does that mean? We had higher than normal phosphorus levels throughout the summer, and that is likely why our water was green in the fall.

30 Mile continues to work closely with the Maine DEP to analyze collected data, find connections between bloom years and environmental factors, and identify additional data collection needs. This will help us determine the best strategies to address the problem.

To see the full water quality report, go to <https://30mileriver.org/androskoggin-lake/>

Time to Renew Your Membership and Support



The primary purpose of our lake association is to maintain and improve the quality of the water in Androscoggin Lake. ALIC works hard to safeguard the lake from threats posed by both pollutants and invasive plants. But, the ability of ALIC to continue its good work relies on support from all of its members.

If you have not already done so, please renew your membership in ALIC today!

With both the recent algal bloom and the variable watermilfoil infestation in our lake, it is more important than ever to support both the lake association and our collaborative campaign with the 30 Mile River Watershed Association in our fight against these serious threats.

Use the form below to join or renew your membership in ALIC and to make a special contribution to *Save Androscoggin—Campaign for a Healthy Lake*.

Send your check to the address below.

**ALIC
PO Box 307
Wayne, ME 04284**

ALIC MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name: _____
Phone: _____
E-Mail: _____

(Member e-mail addresses are never shared by ALIC)

- Renew Membership New Member
 I would like to save some trees. By checking this box you will not receive paper copies of ALIC Newsletters. ALIC newsletters can always be found on the web site, www.androscogginlake.org.

Membership Contribution

- \$35 Basic \$50 Steward \$100 Loon \$250 Benefactor \$500 Eagle
 Other: _____

Save Androscoggin – Campaign for a Healthy Lake

Contribution to *Save Androscoggin Campaign*: _____

Contributions to *Save Androscoggin* go into a special fund managed jointly by *ALIC* and *30 Mile* to address the current crisis conditions facing the lake.

Mailing Address

Street or PO Box: _____
City, State, Zip: _____

Summer Address (if different)

Street or PO Box: _____
City, State, Zip: _____