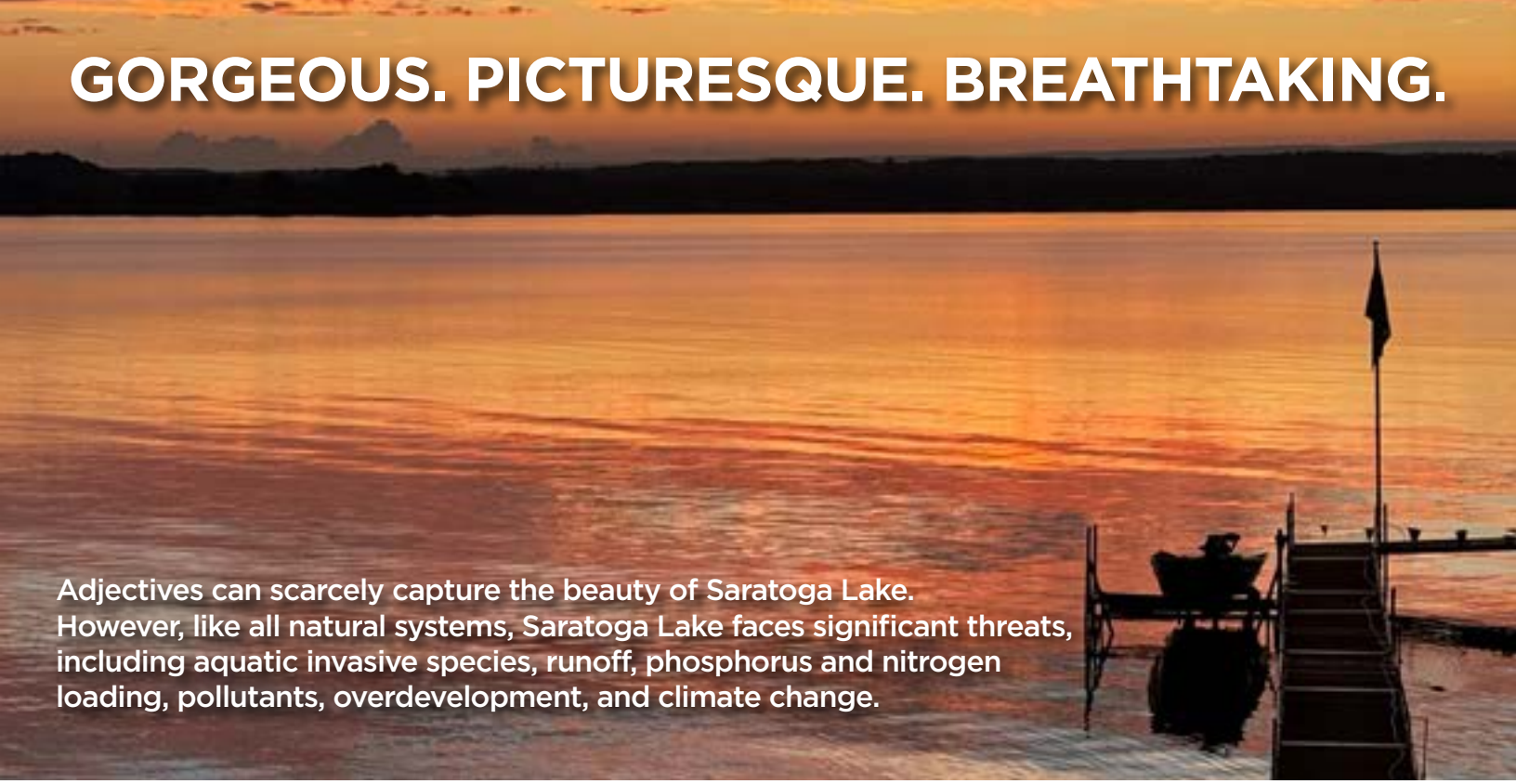
SARATOGA LAKE
SLPID
PROTECTION & IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

COMMUNITY GUIDE TO LAKE FRIENDLY LIVING

What You And Your Family Can Do To Protect Saratoga Lake

GORGEOUS. PICTURESQUE. BREATHTAKING.



Adjectives can scarcely capture the beauty of Saratoga Lake. However, like all natural systems, Saratoga Lake faces significant threats, including aquatic invasive species, runoff, phosphorus and nitrogen loading, pollutants, overdevelopment, and climate change.

Photo by SLPID Volunteers Julie and Nick Annotto

Making Changes that Make a Difference

Preserving Saratoga Lake for future generations is a big job. The Saratoga Lake Protection and Improvement District (SLPID), working in collaboration with the City of Saratoga Springs, the towns of Saratoga, Stillwater, Malta, Saratoga County, and the State, has made great strides in preserving the beauty and water quality that make the lake so special. However, as threats to the lake evolve and grow, so must the efforts of the lake community.

Protecting the lake requires lake-wide collaboration and personal commitment from everyone who loves the lake. As a member of the lake community, you can do many things in your daily life to fight threats to the waters of Saratoga Lake.

What is Lake-Friendly Living?

Lake-friendly living is a campaign promoting environmentally sound behaviors in our everyday lives that affect lake health. This guide, along with the SLPID website at slpidny.gov, provides information about our threats and offers practical tips to combat them.

While we enjoy the lake in different ways, we share a communal responsibility to take care of it. Fortunately, the tips and tactics of Lake Friendly Living are easy to implement. We encourage you to make them part of your life and share them with family, neighbors, and tenants.



Mother Nature Gave Us An Incredible Lake. It's Up To All Of Us To Keep It That Way.

THREATS TO THE LAKE

Threats to Saratoga Lake come in many sizes and forms, from harmful phosphorus-rich fertilizers to aquatic invasive vegetation. These unwanted influences disturb the lakes natural balance, affecting water clarity and safety.

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (AIS)

- AIS are fast-growing, spreading vegetation that chokes out native aquatic plants, disrupts the natural ecosystem and wildlife habitats, and lowers property values.
- AIS can quickly take over waterways, altering fish populations. Since 1984, SLPID has maintained several Saratoga Lake Aquatic invasive species, using targeted methods to prevent their spread.
- These non-native species are typically introduced by hitching a ride on a boat that recently traveled from another body of water. In 2014, SLPID initiated the Saratoga Lake Boat Steward Program to help prevent the introduction of any new aquatic invasive species to Saratoga Lake by inspecting boats at launch sites.
- It is imperative for property owners or their tenants who launch their boats from private land to clean, drain, and dry all boats and equipment at the Saratoga Lake, NYS Boat Launch.

Hydrilla, an invasive aquatic species, poses a serious threat. It is not present in Saratoga Lake at this time it is more aggressive than milfoil, and other lakes spend millions of dollars combating it. Monitoring at launch sites has kept Saratoga Lake free of Hydrilla.



Hydrilla can harbor cyanobacteria in its stems. When animals eat contaminated hydrilla, they ingest a toxin called Aetokthonotoxin, which has been linked to a fatal brain-eating disorder called Vacuolar Myelinopathy (VM). This disease causes severe neurological damage, leading to death. This is especially alarming for hunters and fishermen who may unknowingly consume the toxin.

DO YOUR PART

The **Clean, Drain, Dry law** in New York State requires all boaters to ensure their watercraft and equipment are free of aquatic invasive species before launching into public waterbodies. This means thoroughly **cleaning** off any visible debris, **draining** all water-holding compartments, and **drying** gear completely. Prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species by keeping your boat and all recreational and angling equipment clean and using the SLPID boat wash station at the NYS Boat Launch. The SLPID decontamination station utilizes °140F high-pressure water to decontaminate boats and trailers for visible and microscopic aquatic invasive species.

1. CLEAN

- Remove all visible aquatic plants and animals from boat, trailer, and equipment. Visit the SLPID boat wash station to remove any microscopic invasives from boat, trailer, and equipment.
- Wipe away any mud, soil, or debris that could harbor aquatic invasive species.
- Dispose of unwanted bait in the trash, not in the water.

2. DRAIN

- Drain all water from the boat, including the live well, bilge, and ballast tank, as well as any other equipment that holds water, before leaving the nearby area of the body of water. It is illegal to transport aquatic invasive species.
- Avoid releasing water from aquariums, ponds, or water gardens into other bodies of water.

3. DRY

- Thoroughly dry boats, trailers, and equipment with a free SLPID towel or allow to air dry for at least 5 days before launching into a different body of water.
- For gear that is unlikely to dry or unable to be wiped down, visit the SLPID decontamination station before using the equipment in another water body.

RECREATION

If your boat or equipment is only used in Saratoga Lake, it is still essential to **CLEAN, DRAIN, and DRY** before launching and after retrieving. Regular inspection helps prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species that threaten the health of the lake.

SLPID has invested millions of dollars toward herbicide treatments, weed harvesting operations, and lake steward efforts to manage aquatic invasive species and balance recreational use with the environment. Without these efforts, Saratoga Lake could be overrun by invasives making it unusable for boaters, swimmers, and anglers. **Protect YOUR Lake** - stay vigilant **CLEAN, DRAIN, DRY** your boat and gear.

LAUNCHING REMINDER:

Boats coming from other bodies of water pose a serious risk of introducing invasive species. SLPID's Lake towards, stationed at the NYS Route 9P Boat Launch, are here to help by inspecting boats, trailers, and equipment for invasive threats. Even if you launch from private property, **New York State Law requires inspection** before entering Saratoga Lake.

BOATING

Whether fishing, water skiing, tubing, sailing, or just making a leisurely circuit of the lake, a day spent on the lake is a well-spent day. Please make the most of it by following lake-friendly guidelines to protect yourself, others, and the environment.

Remember that boat wakes can cause erosion, stir sediment, and turn shallow waters from clear to cloudy. Wakes also make the lake less enjoyable for activities such as fishing, skiing, swimming, paddleboarding, and sailing.

REMEMBER YOUR BOAT WAKE AFFECTS EVERYONE ENJOYING THE LAKE NEARBY, BOTH ON WATER AND SHORE.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- KNOW THE LAWS OF SARATOGA LAKE
- **SLOW DOWN:** It is best to enjoy the lake at a cruise speed, so as not to create wakes for other boaters, swimmers, and shoreline residents.
- **SPEED LIMIT:** Saratoga Lake daytime speed limit is 45 MPH, Nighttime speed limit is 25 MPH. There is a 5 mph speed limit and no-wake zones within 200 feet of any shoreline.
- **KEEP IT CLEAN:** Clean, drain, and dry all watercraft, recreation, and angler equipment before launching.
- **FUEL SAFELY:** Gasoline and oil are highly toxic substances for fish and wildlife. Fuel your boat carefully on land or at a stable dock.
- **MANAGE YOUR BILGE:** Use an inexpensive big sock or pillow to absorb oil and fuel before draining your boat.
- **AVOID WEED BEDS:** Boat propellers can chop up vegetation. Those fragments spread, sink, and eventually sprout new plants, spreading more throughout the lake.
- **BE CAUTIOUS:** If you see SLPID at work, harvesters, lake stewards, or SLPID Pontoon boats, slow down and give them plenty of room – 200-foot no-wake law.

FISHING

Fishing on Saratoga Lake is a joy, even when the fish are not cooperating. The lake supports a healthy and diverse fish population, from feisty bass to the huge one that got away. Invasive species can be highly detrimental to native fish populations. Anglers, especially those who fish on multiple lakes or streams, are asked to take all possible measures to prevent the introduction of invasive species. Specific baitfish are invasive threats and pose a threat to native species. Prohibited bait species include alewives, carp, goldfish, lamprey larvae, round goby, and European Rudd. The complete list can be found at dec.ny.gov. Catch-and-release fishing supports a substantial fish population and is encouraged for most species. The fish of Saratoga Lake Guide can be found on slpidny.gov

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **LAUNCH RESPONSIBLY:** Boats should be clean, drained, and dry before launching into the lake. Even if previously launched or the boat lives on the lake, cleaning, draining, and drying your boat helps reduce the spread of aquatic invasive species throughout the lake.
- **PROTECT NATIVE SPECIES:** Never release live fish from another lake into Saratoga Lake or vice versa.
- **BE SELECTIVE:** Anglers are encouraged to harvest sunfish because they can be caught year-round and at any size.
- **REMOVE THREATS:** Dispose of milfoil fragments, litter, old fishing line, and other waste on land, never in the lake.
- **STAY LEGAL**: Please refer to the dec.ny.gov for current fishing regulations

In The Watershed, IT ALL FLOWS DOWNHILL

The lake's purity is primarily a function of the watershed, the area that drains into it. Our watershed is relatively large, meaning many runoff sources and 14 tributaries flow into the lake. If we think of the watershed as a giant bowl, any pollutants inside the bowl will eventually work their way to the bottom, which is the lake. Fertilizers applied to your lawn, grass clippings, roof leaders, microplastics, and other chemicals will flow to the lake. Once in the lake's ecosystem, they are difficult and expensive to manage.

Saratoga Lake has a large watershed running through highly developed land compared to its lake size. It is 244 square miles, comprising 14 towns and 14 tributaries entering it through natural springs and limestone bedrock. The ratio of the lake area to watershed size is 1:61. Lakes with large watersheds tend to be more nutrient-enriched and have more vegetation. The lake retention time is 0.4 years or 146 days.

Saratoga Lake is a Mesotrophic Lake

The various trophic levels define lakes by their 'productivity' or the total weight of biomass contained within the lake. There are four trophic levels that a lake can be: Oligotrophic or low producing, Mesotrophic or medium producing, Eutrophic or high producing, and Hypertrophic or excessive producing. Saratoga Lake is mainly a mesotrophic lake, meaning that it has clear water with visible aquatic vegetation growing at the bottom. The trophic level of lakes can fluctuate based on the level of nutrients in the water, meaning that after a large rainstorm that causes an excessive amount of nutrients to be run into the lake, it could temporarily be categorized as a eutrophic lake because of the algae growth on the surface. Once the algae blooms are removed, treated, or naturally dissipate, the lake is once again in its mesotrophic state.

Fishing in a mesotrophic lake

Across the U.S., the fish seen in mesotrophic lakes include walleye, perch, musky, northern pike, and bass. Saratoga Lake has northern pike, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, rock bass, perch, walleye, and many more, making it one of the TOP TEN fishing lakes In NYS. Mesotrophic lakes make good fishing lakes because they can support a variety of aquatic life and are relatively clear with abundant plant life.

LAWN CARE AND LANDSCAPING

Your choices around your property significantly impact what flows into the lake. The negative consequences on the lake caused by traditional turf grass lawns, due primarily to fertilizer usage and organic waste runoff, are becoming increasingly clear. A shift from grass to native plantings is the right move for the lake ecosystem. However, steps should be taken to mitigate the impacts of runoff on properties that maintain lawns.

LAWN TO MEADOW

Reducing or eliminating grass lawns has many benefits for the lake environment. In addition to being beautiful, native trees, shrubs, bushes, and wildflower meadows are ideal for slowing and filtering runoff. They also offer shade, attract pollinators, and provide bird habitat without needing fertilizers, chemical applications, mulch, or mowing.

DEEP IMPACT:

While lawn grass roots reach about an inch into the soil, most native plants send roots deep into the earth. Longer, stronger roots mean better erosion control and enhanced runoff filtration.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **WATER LESS:** Water as little as possible or not at all. Saturated ground amplifies storm runoff. Many grasses go dormant in summer. That is normal. The grass will start growing again when the rain comes.
- **MOW SMART:** Experts recommend setting the mower height at three inches and removing no more than a third of the grass at a time. Use a mulching mower to leave the grass clippings on the lawn.
- **MOW LATER:** Delaying your first mowing of the spring by a few weeks will help bees and other pollinators thrive.
- **AERATE:** Aeration allows the soil to breathe, promotes better water absorption, and encourages healthy turf growth. It is most beneficial in the fall.
- **MINIMIZE:** Replacing sections of grass with native planting minimizes runoff, attracts pollinators, and can save time and money on lawn care.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Are you building a home, landscaping your yard, or shoreline? Your design can dramatically affect the volume of water flowing into the lake. Plan carefully to stay lake-friendly.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **THINK PERMEABLE:** Seek out alternative areas to hard, non-porous surfaces like concrete and stone. Permeable surfaces like crushed stone allow absorption.
- **BLOCK EROSION:** Use silt fences or other barriers to prevent rain from carrying soil or debris into the lake or tributaries.
- **KNOW THE RULES:** Article 24, any soil disturbance-including excavation, grading, filling, or vegetation removal within 100 feet of state-protected freshwater wetland or its adjacent area, including lakes, requires a permit from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). These regulations are in place to safeguard wetland ecosystems, which play a critical role in flood prevention, water purification, and providing habitat for wildlife. Activities such as land clearing, construction, dock installation, and landscaping near these sensitive areas are regulated and must be approved by the NYSDEC prior to commencement. For more information or to determine if your property is affected, visit the NYSDEC Freshwater Wetlands Program website at https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4937.html. Work with your local NYSEDC, Army Corps of Engineers Planning Department, Code Enforcement Enforcement Office, and Stormwater Manager to ensure your work achieves the desired results and protects the lake.

YARD WASTE

A well-maintained yard produces significant organic waste, from grass clippings and leaves to weeds and shrub trimmings. As it decays, this waste releases nutrients, which foster algae growth and reduce water clarity if allowed to reach the lake. Diverting yard waste away from the lake is crucial for lake health.

A LARGE MANICURED GRASS LAWN CAN BE BEAUTIFUL TO SOME, BUT IT IS NOT THE HEALTHIEST CHOICE FOR THE LAKE.

KNOW YOUR RUNOFF

Walk your property during heavy rain and learn where small temporary streams originate. These areas require your attention to reduce the flow of fertilizers, soil, yard water, and other contaminants into the lake. Redirecting downspouts to a landscaped area can also help reduce runoff.

A rain garden allows runoff to pool and soak into the ground rather than continuing to race downhill.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **COMPOST:** Home composting turns yard trimmings, leaves, food residuals, and other organic waste into fertile soil.
- **MULCH:** Rake up leaves and mulch them finely into your lawn. IT IS FREE FERTILIZER!
- **HAUL IT AWAY:** Saratoga Springs residents can dispose of yard waste at the transfer station.
- **PREPARE FOR PICKUP:** If you live in the City of Saratoga Springs, where there is leaf and debris pickup, do not rake or blow leaves so they end up in the lake. Yard waste should be placed in containers, receptacles, or paper bags.
- **COLLECT PET WASTE:** Pet waste is a pollutant. Dispose of it in the trash, not your garden or compost pile.

FERTILIZERS

Phosphorus and nitrogen are natural elements necessary for plant growth and can be found in fertilizers. However, just as they stimulate plant growth in your yard, they also flow into our lake and promote the development of harmful algal blooms and aquatic invasive species. The subsequent excessive growth of algae and aquatic plants can clog water intakes, deplete the dissolved oxygen that fish need, and block light to deeper waters—all threats to our lakes' water quality and ecosystem.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **NYS FERTILIZER LAW:**
  - Phosphorus fertilizers are banned unless the soil test shows a deficiency
  - No fertilizer is to be applied within 20 feet of the lake, on frozen ground, or during a heavy storm.
- **SKIP THE CHEMICALS:** Do not use fertilizer or lawn chemicals unless necessary. If in doubt, test your soil for nutrient levels. Many soils already have more than enough phosphorus for a healthy lawn. More phosphorus will not necessarily help your lawn, but it will hurt the lake.
- **BUY CAREFULLY:** Select organic or non-phosphorus fertilizer and limit the use of starter fertilizer to one initial application.
- **SWEEP DO NOT HOSE:** Sweep up and safely dispose of any fertilizer that spills on your driveway or other impervious surface.

POLLUTANTS

Household Chemicals
Some chemicals used inside the house are just as toxic as outdoor chemicals. Paints, paint thinners, oven cleaners, antifreeze, or products containing lye or strong acids must be used and disposed of carefully. These chemicals may be harmful if thrown down the drain or toilet.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **READ FIRST:** Follow label instructions on properly disposing of household chemicals. The health of the lake depends on it.
- **INQUIRE:** Check with your local transfer station for municipality for paint and chemical disposal collection options.
- **FOLLOW THE LAW:** Chemicals disposed of in storm drains or roadside ditches are dangerous and illegal to the environment.
- **PFAS** (Forever Chemicals): Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), or "forever chemicals," are man-made chemicals used in water, stain, and grease-resistant consumer products like nonstick cookware, cleaning products, shampoos, and even dental floss. PFAS can migrate into soil, water, and air during production and use, and most PFAS do not break down, so they remain in the environment

MICROPLASTICS

Microplastics result from everyday plastic items discarded into the environment that eventually break down into smaller and smaller fragments. These fragments spread easily and are carried by wind and runoff into the lake. Rising microplastic levels are found around fish and other wildlife worldwide, with perilous outcomes possible across the entire food chain.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **CHOOSE WISELY:** Reduce your plastic consumption, especially single-use plastic containers. Avoid buying products containing ingredients with "Perfluoro" or "fluoro" in their name. Look for products with eco-friendly packaging.
- **USE THE TAP:** Plastic water bottles are a leading source of waste plastic. Reusable water bottles save money and protect the environment.
- **BE RESPONSIBLE:** Plastic litter anywhere in the lake can lead to microplastics reaching the lake. Pick up litter and dispose of it properly.

MEDICATIONS

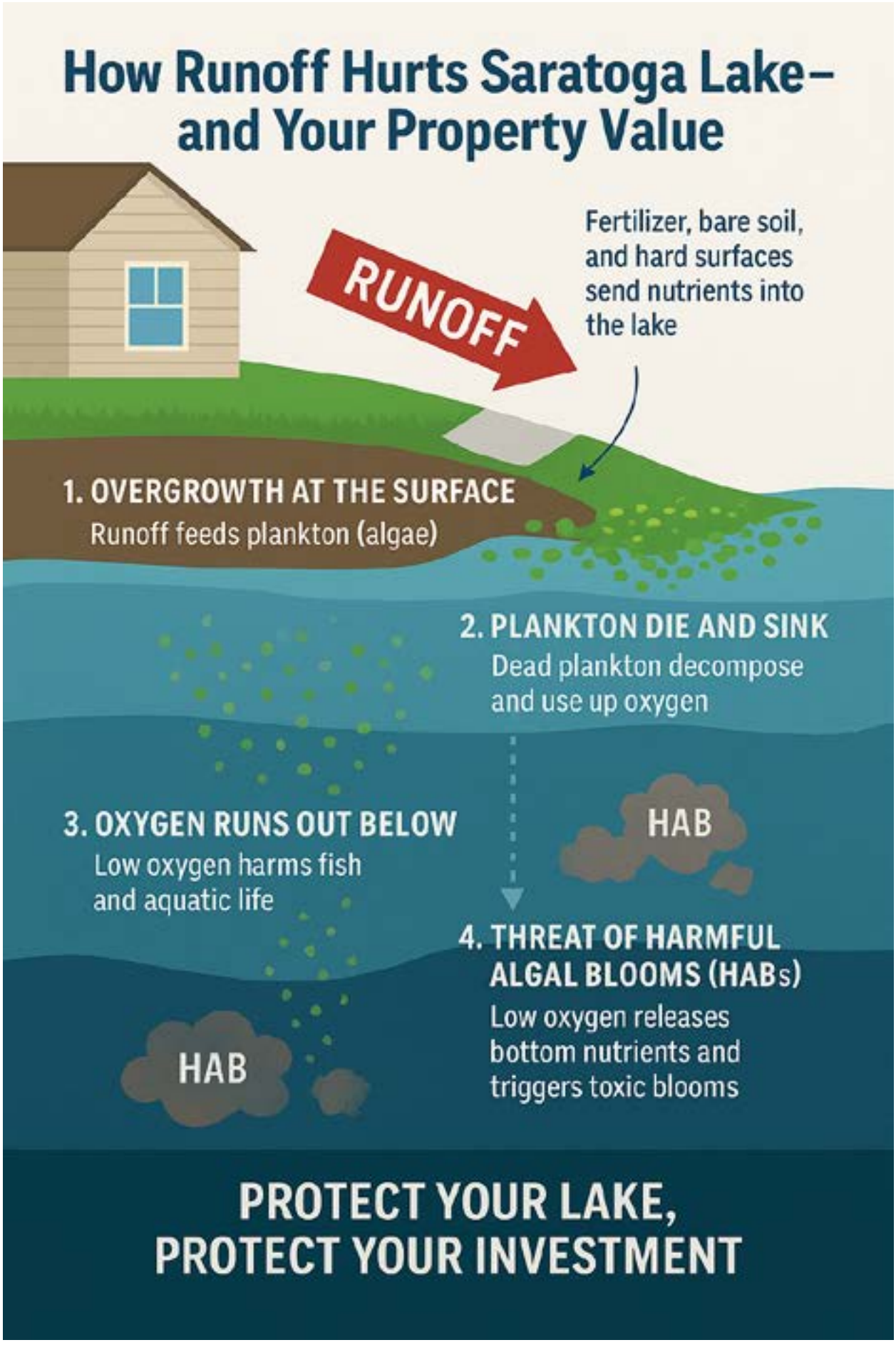
Prescription and over-the-counter drugs should never be flushed, washed down the drain, or dumped into the lake. Medical compounds may have adverse effects on plants or animals and impact water quality. Always dispose of medications responsibly.
ASK THE EXPERTS: For drug disposal programs, check with your local pharmacy, police department, town, or county.

DE-ICING

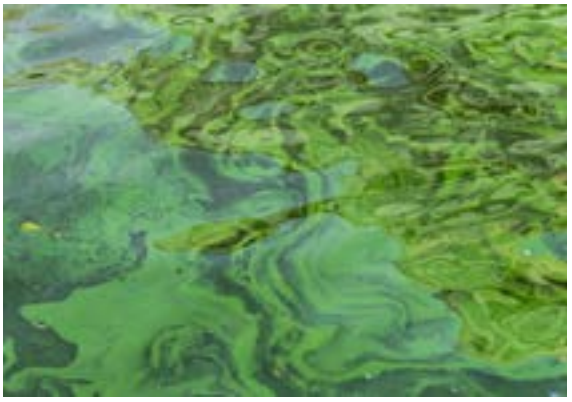
Skipping de-icers altogether is the most lake-friendly choice—while alternatives to rock salt may sound safer, many still contribute harmful pollutants that degrade water quality. Even so-called "eco-friendly" options can introduce excess nutrients or chemicals that disrupt aquatic ecosystems, making restraint the most responsible approach.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- **USE SPARINGLY:** De-icers are not a replacement for shoveling. Shovel first, then, if necessary, apply a de-icer directly to the frozen surface or apply it before a storm.
- **ADD A SHORELINE VEGETATED BUFFER:** Build a simple, shoreline vegetated buffer to reduce runoff of harmful chemicals, like rock salt, into the lake. Shoreline vegetated buffers can improve filtration of runoff and slow the movement of runoff into the lake. They are shown to improve soil quality which can lead to healthy microbes that can degrade or alter pollutants before they enter the lake. For a step-by-step guide on how to add a shoreline vegetated buffer to your home, go to SLPID's website and view the Buffer Guide.


How Runoff Hurts Saratoga Lake–
and Your Property Value
RUNOFF
Fertilizer, bare soil, and hard surfaces send nutrients into the lake
1. OVERGROWTH AT THE SURFACE
Runoff feeds plankton (algae)
2. PLANKTON DIE AND SINK
Dead plankton decompose and use up oxygen
HAB
3. OXYGEN RUNS OUT BELOW
Low oxygen harms fish and aquatic life
4. THREAT OF HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS (HABs)
Low oxygen releases bottom nutrients and triggers toxic blooms
HAB
PROTECT YOUR LAKE,
PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT

Harmful Algae Blooms



Harmful algal blooms occur when blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) colonies grow out of control and produce toxins that harm people, pets, and aquatic life. Harmful algal blooms happen because the lake gets 'overfed' with excess nutrients by stormwater runoff or lawn and agricultural fertilizer runoff. The increasing water temperatures and changing climate are also to blame for the creation of perfect conditions for HABs. Blooms are seen to naturally occur after extreme weather events like hurricanes, floods, and droughts.

What is at Stake?

Various environmental, economic, and recreational activities are inhibited by the formation of harmful algal blooms (HABs).

- **Environmental Impacts:** HABs can damage the environment by depleting the oxygen levels in the water, which can cause dead zones where fish and other aquatic life perish because of the lack of oxygen. Algal blooms can also block sunlight from reaching below the surface, which kills lake phytoplankton that are the basis of the food chain in the lake environment. Nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen, which are found in lawn fertilizers, are not safe in excessive amounts for a lake environment.
- **Economic Impacts:** Harmful algal blooms cause high economic costs for cleanup and closures of recreational spots across the lake. Harmful algal blooms have cost NYS millions of dollars in losses, mitigation of HABs, and drinking water treatments.
- **Recreational Impacts:** Harmful algal blooms can shut down beaches, boating areas, and fishing spots. It is advised for humans and pets to avoid swimming in algal blooms, whether they are known to be harmful or not, due to their health impacts, like gastrointestinal upset, skin, throat, or eye irritation, and breathing difficulty. Pets exposed to an algal bloom should be thoroughly washed off and monitored for symptoms like gastrointestinal upset, excessive drooling, seizures, and difficulty breathing. Water that contains HABs should never be drunk or cooked with, and fish that were caught in or near an algal bloom should never be eaten.



HABs ARE A TOP PRIORITY FOR SLPID

Fortunately, we have staff who regularly conduct surveys and collect water samples, working on strategies to reduce nutrient levels. Additionally, SLPID keeps the community informed about blooms as they occur, via our website and social media, and offers sign-ups for email notifications.

Understanding the HAB Hazard

KNOW IT:

Because it is hard to tell harmful from non-harmful algal blooms, it is best to avoid swimming, boating, recreating in, or drinking water near a bloom.

AVOID IT:

- People, pets, and livestock should avoid contact with any floating mats, scums, or discolored water.
- Never drink, prepare food, cook, or make ice with untreated surface water, whether algae blooms are present.
- Residents not on public water supplies should not drink surface water during an algal bloom. In-home treatments such as boiling, disinfecting with chlorine or ultraviolet, and water filtration DO NOT protect against HAB toxins.

REPORT IT:

- If you suspect that you have seen a HAB, please report the HAB to the DEC. Fill out and submit a Suspicious Algal Bloom Report Form.
- If possible, attach digital photos (close-up and landscape to show extent and location) of the suspected HAB in the web form.
- Email HABSinfo@dec.ny.gov if you are not able to complete the form.
- Snap a photo and approximate location of the suspected HAB and call, text, or email SLPID at 518-223-3252 or cconnolly@slpid.ny.gov
- HAB events typically occur near the shoreline in warmer water under sunny conditions and calm winds. Blooms are often bright green but appear blue-green, yellow, brown, or red.

NYS Wildlife Protection Law

- It is illegal to harass, feed, or disturb wildlife, including birds, turtles, waterfowl, and fish beds.
- Keep a respectful distance from nests and shoreline habitats and swimming wildlife.







RESOURCES

If you have questions or concerns about the lake, please call the Saratoga Lake Protection and Improvement District (SLPID). 518.223.3252 We are dedicated to helping you find the answers you need.

LAKE SPILLS

NYSDEC SPILL RESPONSE	DEC.NY.GOV	800.457.7362

LOCAL REGULATIONS FOR BUILDING AND LAND USE

NYSDEC Region 5 Freshwaters Regulations	518.897.1200
City of Saratoga Springs	518.587.3550 ext.2511
Town of Saratoga	518.685.3644
Town of Stillwater	518.664.6148
Town of Malta	518.899.2685
ROAD FLOODING, DITCH, OR CULVERT ISSUES -NYSDOT	518.457.3528
SOIL TESTING - Cornell Cooperative Extension	518.885.8995

KEEPING SARATOGA LAKE CLEAN AND BEAUTIFUL

Welcome to Saratoga Lake. The Saratoga Lake District Community Guide to Lake-Friendly Living provides practical tips and strategies for your daily life that help protect our most precious natural resource. Your choices make a significant difference in landscaping, lawn care practices, waste disposal, and the use of household chemicals.

We hope you will keep this guide for future reference, visit www.slpidny.gov, sign up for email notifications, and like SLPID on Facebook and Instagram to stay updated on the latest information about Saratoga Lake and how to protect it.

TAKE THE LAKE FRIENDLY LIVING PLEDGE



TAKE THE PLEDGE
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www.slpidny.gov/take-the-pledge