

Watershed Farm & Forest

WINTER 2010

Stewardship Programs of the Watershed Agricultural Council

Habitat Enhancer Jack McShane Accepts Karl Connell Award 2010

At the annual Forestry Dinner and silent auction held on November 5 at SUNY-Delhi, Andes resident Jack McShane accepted the Karl Connell Award presented by the Forestry Program. McShane, a self-prescribed “habitat enhancer”, has a long, passionate relationship with the woods. “I was on the Watershed Forestry Committee with Karl Connell. I must say it’s an honor to receive the award; but the real honor is having worked with a man like Karl. He was a fine gentleman, an old-school lawyer who taught me a lot as the Watershed Forestry Program evolved. He was vital to the negotiations with NYC and particularly how the conservation easement contract was worded. He brought to your attention the nuance of minor detail, the difference between a colon and semicolon, and what comes after it. He protected the watershed landowner with words and punctuation. He understood what was at stake: short-term as a landowner, but long-term for the Catskills in general.”

Jack’s interest in nature brought him into the conservation arena. “I was attracted to organizations watching out for the Catskills. At the Catskills Forest Association (CFA), Bob Bishop Sr. was responsible for getting me on that board. I started with CFA in the early 80s, served on their board for 12 years, president for 8. During that time, I went to the Master Forest Owners program at Cornell, which is a five-day workshop, reviewing the basics of good forestry practices and land stewardship. Gary Goff, a Cornell educator asked that you pass on what you learn to new landowners who need help and encouragement. I did it for many years, made many friends, and had lots of woods walks on my own property where I could show them successful forest practices that might be incorporated on their own.”

KARL CONNELL AWARD RECIPIENTS

2003	Karl Connell, Esq.
2004	Marcus Phelps (retired U.S. Forest Service)
2005	John Schwartz (NYC DEP)
2006	Dr. René Germain, Ph.D. (SUNY-ESF)
2007	Congressman Maurice Hinchey
2008	No Award Given
2009	Paul Trotta (retired NYS DEC)
2010	Jack McShane

Around the same time, the Watershed Forestry Task Force was formed; Jack was CFA president. “CFA didn’t have the structure to undertake the task force or the recommended forestry program on behalf of the City. But WAC did have what was needed and it was appropriate for the Watershed Forestry Program to be housed there.”

Jack now serves on the Catskill Landowners Association (CLA), a group of high-profile landowners, like the Tuscarora Club, Kingdon Gould and Karl Connell. “They were concerned with trespass on their streams. The discrepancy about the navigability of the streams on private properties was the issue that initiated CLA,” said Jack. “When that issue was resolved, CLA morphed into an all-encompassing private property owner rights organization. Now, when an issue comes up, the Association does diligent research, takes a stance and enlightens landowners to the issue and their related rights. For example, a number of towns added properties to their Proposed Hamlet Extension Areas which deny landowners the right to sell their property to NYC, prior to contact the landowner. The towns, in essence, had taken private property rights without the landowner’s consent. CLA helps town

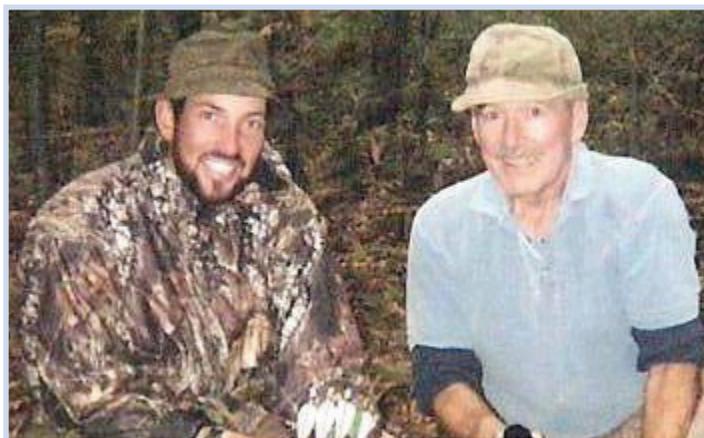
planning and zoning boards see the ramifications of some of their policies.”

Originally from Long Island, Jack was born in Brooklyn’s Flatbush area. A city kid by birth, Jack was always a naturalist at heart. “My mom used to take me and my younger brother to “the woods” where we’d collect acorns and save them in old cigar boxes. Then we moved to Queens which had lots of parks, so the woods became my backyard. I was always in the woods. There’d be a ball game in front of our house but I’d be out exploring. Some kids like baseball, others nature. If kids are lucky enough to experience nature, it opens a whole other world to them. It’s really something else”

Jack opts for the ‘something else’ usually hiking unknown woodlands, tracking wildlife, and hunting pheasants, quail and cottontail rabbits. “It was so innocent back then,” said Jack. “We’d fish for “silvies” and we even stocked a little unknown pond down the way.” Not too long after, Jack encountered his first development encroachment. “I could hear the sound of a bulldozer filling in the pond. I ran up just in time to hear the bulldozer operator yell out ‘Hey kid – if you hurry you can catch some of these fish with your bare hands.’ It gave me a mindset that forever connected development with heartbreak.”

Jack soon discovered other places to explore and a passion for bow-hunting in Westchester. “We’d find a perfect hunting spot and before you knew it, you’d see the surveyor’s stakes, then the McMansions, and the new landowners didn’t want us in their backyards. So we had to move on. We knew those spots so well, where the great horned owl roosted and small ponds where ducks settled in, you got to know the nature there.”

Filled with woodlands wanderlust, Jack almost quit high school. After enlisting in the Navy Air Reserves, he bounced around to California and Mexico where surfing was his passion. “I went to New York State Ranger School in 1961 and that was where I got a great education. There I learned how to work hard. I was taught how to estimate timber, make plates,



Jack and his son Kris bag the “Inadvertent Bear” during a 2005 backyard bow hunt for turkey. Read Jack’s story on our blog, [You & Your Watershed](http://www.nycwatershed.blogspot.com) at www.nycwatershed.blogspot.com.

all the basics of forestry and surveying that I still use today.”

A near-perfect civil service test landed him a spot on the New York Police Department where he worked for almost 22 years in the Upper West Side’s 20th Precinct. “My beat covered from Lincoln Center to West 86th Street, Central Park to the River, in Manhattan. I worked with some really good guys that were not corrupt, although it was rampant at the time. My wife Nancy worked for American Airlines and we were comfortable and did a lot of traveling which was easy back then. I worked a lot of overtime, which was because of the arrests mandated by the chaos on the streets. Instead of money, I always took my payment as time on the books, at the rate of time and a half. We’d come up here to the Catskills.” Jack graduated Summa Cum Laude from New York Institute of Technology, earning a B.S. in human psychology and criminal justice. This education gave him a better understanding of why people acted the way they did which made his job a lot easier.

Jack came to the Catskills region in 1973, when he and Nancy bought 20 acres near Hancock. What started as a secluded fishing weekend getaway with his son Kris, the property soon fell to the same fate as his childhood woodlands. Development took over and the place soon lost its appeal. “We started looking for 100 acres when we were still in Hancock,” continued Jack. “We used to ski in Windham, but we didn’t want to be in a ski town. We made a circle on the map around Andes, where much of the land was owned by NYC and we felt comfortable in the fact that it would remain pristine.” In 1986, the couple purchased the secluded spot on Bussey Hollow Road in Andes. Snuggled between the Shaver and Wolfe Hollows, they built their house with cherry wood gifted to them from Bob Bishop Sr. and the manpower of friends like John Ruchar. “The original property was 235 acres on this side. In 2006, we bought the 135 acres on the other side of the road. Often, I pinch myself and think is this really mine? Of course, I realize that it is just my watch, but it will be secure from development during it.”

Since retiring in 1983, Jack has stepped up his participation and advocacy for responsible development and land stewardship in the Catskills. Here’s his take on a few topics of interest.

What advice do you have for those looking to responsibly steward their woodlands?

My advice is to go on woods walks and workshops sponsored by local organizations such as CFA and NY Forest Owners Association. Get a Master Forest Owner who will give objective advice to look at your land and consider his recommendations. The more knowledge you have, the better you’ll understand good forestry practices and ultimately you’ll steward your land intelligently.

As a WAC forestry participant, what programs have you found beneficial to you as a landowner?

As a forestry participant, I’ve benefitted from Best

Management Practices placed on my land. The Council's Forestry Program paid for my Forest Management Plan (FMP). The FMP covered timber harvesting, and integrated a combination of forest benefits. I think of it as a guide by which to steward my woodlands. The forest is so dynamic; you never know what is going to happen. There was an outbreak of Forest Tent Caterpillar and the consequent three years of defoliations resulted in a salvage cut of many large red oaks that died. This was not in the plan. Nature isn't interested in aesthetics as many of us, including myself are. Nature likes thinks messy; but you get diversified habitats in the process.

Do you hold a 480A Plan?

Tools like the 480A Plan are helpful to forest landowners, but they require you to follow a Forest Management Plan for 10 years. If you run into financial trouble and need to pull timber off your land to meet the tax bill, the 480A becomes a hindrance to that activity. If that forest management plan recommends a noncommercial thinning, you have to do it and you have to pay for it. And the 480A is for 10 years, so you're committed to seeing it through. I don't hold a 480A through DEC even though I would qualify for an 80% reduction in our land taxes (which my neighbors would have to absorb somehow). I prefer the freedom to do what I want on my land, but that's only because I am actively working it.

What has been your most rewarding outdoor experience in the Catskills?

Just being in my own woodlands, I've been able to watch the successes and failures of good environmental stewardship practices. For me, a success was installing the ponds and how they've attracted different wildlife. I routinely see muskrats, herons, kingfishers, ducks, and beaver where there used to be none. As for a practice that didn't go so well? I planted this very special apple tree, took the protector off one day and along comes this buck and rubs it to total destruction. Here he destroyed the very tree that was going to grow up and feed him apples. You just never know what's going to work and what's not, unless you try it.

What's the funniest thing you've seen happen in the woods?

I started bow hunting at age 17. For most of my life, I've watched nature do her thing. About 15 years ago, I was turkey hunting and had set a decoy about 20 yards out from where I was sitting and started calling. To my left, a chipmunk comes out of his rock cluster, sees the decoy, freaks out and hides. He does this three more times, but then finally charges the decoy, whacked it at full speed and bounced off it. It was a classic case of territoriality meltdown.

What critical issues concerning forestry do you see today?

These invasive insects are really doing a number on the trees. When I graduated from Ranger school, everything was positive, silviculture, how to plant where and when.

Today, everyone's on the defensive, dealing with invasives. I'm worried what the forests will look like in the future with EAB (Emerald Ash Borer) now rampant and apparently unstoppable and the potential of the Asian Longhorn Beetle (ALB). We're losing so many species like chestnut, elm, butternut, walnut from other pathogens and this makes me somewhat pessimistic. This is basically man's fault, as commerce has caused the importation of these exotic pests, of which our forest trees lack immunity. I don't think people envision the inevitable devastation which is on its way. Ash trees may not be here anymore, creating a major hole in the forest. There are no easy answers to addressing invasives. These insects are going to impact the area, change our forest, resulting in entirely different woodlands in 50 years or so.

What do you recommend people do to protect the Catskills?

Restrict further parcelization and development; it's the only way to protect it.

Terra Madre

Pure Catskills sponsored its third Catskills delegation to Terra Madre last October. Slow Food International organizes the event every two years; Slow Food USA provides housing, meals and transportation to various delegates. Our delegation was again selected through a competitive application process. Partial funding for travel from New York City to Turin, Italy was provided by the NYC DEP through the Council. Over 5,000 delegates from 100+ countries attended workshops, tastings, regional meetings. The Pure Catskills delegation comprised a five-farmer contingent:

- Paula Allen, Thornwood Farm, Sidney Center
- Kendall Craig, Masonville General Store/Crescent Wrench Café
- Sonja Hedlund, Apple Pond Farm & Renewable Energy Center, Callicoon Center (in photo below)
- Marybeth Mills, Peekamoose Restaurant & Tap Room, Big Indian
- Mary Tonjes, Tonjes Farm Dairy, Callicoon

Farm to Market Program Manager Challey Comer coordinated the group's trip.

For more on this story, see the WAC 2010 Annual Report due out on April 30, 2011. Delegates, inspired by the experience, will share their perspectives and photos. Read a short recap by MaryBeth Mills on the Pure Catskills blog.



Croton Riparian Planting

Last October, behind the barns and greenhouses at Hilltop Hanover Farm in Yorktown Heights, volunteers planted a riparian buffer—a treeline aimed at defending a streambank from erosion and drinking water from stormwater runoff and pollution. The project was a collaboration between the Watershed Agricultural Council, Hilltop Hanover Farm, and Trees for Tribes, a natural-vegetation-planting initiative of the NYS DEC Hudson River Estuary Program.

According to Lucille Munz, farm director at Hilltop Hanover Farm & Environmental Center, the project furthers the earth-friendly work conducted at the Westchester County facility. “We’re engaging in practices that will enhance this County property, benefit the community and continue supporting our ecosystem long-term,” noted Munz. “The project’s goal was to restore an abandoned agricultural field back to a forested buffer along a stream that flows into the Croton Watershed’s largest reservoir. Planting trees is quite an undertaking, but in the long run, it will pay off by providing shade, improving water conditions, and establishing a safe, wildlife habitat that all add up to a healthy streamside environment.” Hilltop Hanover Farm is located at the headwaters of a 330-acre drainage basin that travels 1.5 miles downstream to the New Croton Reservoir.

WAC Forester Brendan Murphy noted that many studies support trees and forests as the best land use for water quality. “This effort will make an impact on our drinking water supply. While the Croton Watershed supplies between 10% and 30% of New York City’s demand for clean water, it’s still a critical asset to maintain. With our plantings today, we’re proactively addressing environmental concerns on behalf of future generations. Trees do the job of filtering water naturally while reducing sedimentation from erosion and water pollution from stormwater runoff.” The Watershed Agricultural Council, through its Forestry Program and with funding from the U.S. Forest Service, NYC Environmental Protection and NYS DEC, covered the costs of plants and materials. Hilltop Hanover Farm provided the manpower and planting equipment. In less than six hours, volunteers planted 250 trees and shrubs. “There wasn’t a whole lot of standing around time,” added Murphy. “Farm employee Brian Carney on the tractor auger did a great job maneuvering the incline and kept us volunteers busy. As for our Master Planters, we couldn’t have done it without them.” Among those



Volunteers assist staff in restoring forest buffers with native plants at Hilltop Hanover Farm.



Jen Abbate, a regular volunteer at Hilltop Hanover Farm, gets ready to place a shrub into the ground.

wielding a shovel and wrestling weed mats were 20 volunteers from IBM and Pace University, as well as Hilltop Hanover and WAC staffers.

The riparian site, adjacent to a crop field, is now part of Hilltop Hanover's outdoor educational classroom, providing landowners and workshop attendees with a practical, hands-on example of how land improvements, like basic tree plantings, can improve property values, decrease flood potential and enhance wildlife populations. "We'll be posting outdoor signage explaining the benefits of land practices like riparian buffers," noted Munz. "The Council will assist us with those educational project markers and installation in 2011, should the County opt to renew the Farm's funding in 2011." The Westchester County Legislature

is currently debating the closing of Hilltop Hanover Farm & Educational Center as a measure to reduce County budget expenses. "The Farm has been here since the late 1780s, with the County taking ownership in 2003. Since then, we've offered a CSA/farm-share program of our organic vegetables, educational workshops and a film series," said Munz. "The Farm is a true community gem. We'd like to see it preserved not just for the 180-acres of open space, farm and forestland, but to provide Westchester residents a connection to local food and a learning center focused on environmental stewardship of land and natural resources."

This riparian planting was one of four riparian plantings occurring in the Croton Watershed; other buffers were installed in Patterson, North Salem and Yorktown. Projects for Spring 2011 are currently being planned in partnership with the Environmental Leaders Learning Alliance of Teatown Lake Reservation.

Landowners in the Croton Watershed with questions about riparian buffers and forest management plans should contact Brendan Murphy, WAC's East of Hudson Program Forester at (914) 962-6355 or bmurphy@nycwatershed.org.



ABOVE: Hilltop Hanover Farm employee Brian Carney digs the holes with a tractor and auger.

RIGHT: A protective weed mat, designed to keep weeds out and let water in, is placed around a witch-hazel by farm intern Jonathan Ramirez.

BELOW: Finished planting project will protect water quality, soil erosion and wildlife habitat for future generations.



Friends of Hilltop Hanover meets regularly at the Farm in Building F. For more information about the Farm, CSA or other events, call (914) 962-2368. To volunteer, donate, or become a member, visit www.hilltophanoverfarm.org.

Frequently Asked Questions

Here are 10 common queries we hear most often and the short-story answers.

Q: Has the community become more involved with watershed conservation in the last 10 years?

Currently, over 95% of the identified large farms (grossing \$10,000 or more annually) located in the Catskill/Delaware Watersheds voluntarily participate in the Watershed Agricultural Program. In September 2010, we reached a major milestone within the watershed community. Ninety percent, or nearly 250 of the participating large farms, have successfully addressed over 80% of the water quality issues on their operations. Small farm participation in our program now tops 85 farming enterprises grossing between \$1,000 and \$10,000 annually. These small farms are going through a similar Whole Farm Planning process to address on-farm water quality issues.

Q: What local environmental problems has the Council resolved thus far?

Through the Whole Farm Plans and Nutrient Management Plans, our multi-agency effort assists farmers in improving phosphorus and pathogen management. All Nutrient Management Plans are compliant with the NRCS 590 Standard and use the NY Phosphorus Index and Cornell Cooperative Extension guidelines. Nutrient Management Plans are designed to manage the amount, source, placement, form and timing of application of nutrients from fertilizer, manure, and other organic sources. To date, phosphorous levels were reduced in Cannonsville Reservoir, allowing that water body to be removed from the Water Quality Watch List.

Q: What's the difference between foresters, loggers, and arborists?

Understanding these occupations is important. Foresters work directly for you. They are natural resource professionals trained in assessing the health and condition of forests and prescribing the actions necessary for you to achieve your goals. They will help you to develop forest management plans in accordance with your short- and long-term ownership goals. For a list of Watershed Qualified Foresters, visit www.nycwatershed.org.

Loggers are people in the business of harvesting trees and selling the logs to sawmills or other wood-using businesses. They ultimately carry out your management plans, making them absolutely critical to achieving goals. Tree felling is dangerous and demanding work. Insurance and heavy equipment needs often result in high cost of operation for these individuals. Our organization promotes those loggers that pursue voluntary logger certification through the New York Logger Training program. To find loggers participating in that program, visit www.nyloggertraining.org.

Arborists are certified professionals who focus on the health and safety of individual plants and trees, particularly when considered outside of a forest setting (yards, parks, roadways, etc). Arborists are like foresters but work in an urban environment. Arborists, like loggers, are very familiar with chainsaws and tree-felling techniques. Unlike loggers, arborists are paid to conduct activities toward the goal of reducing liability (removing trees that threaten property or people) or improving aesthetics for their clients. Foresters and arborists receive similar training in assessing tree health; arborists however, don't work in woodlot settings or manage forest stands.

Q: Why should I work with WAC on the development of a Watershed Forest Management Plan (WFMP)?

Working with WAC on the development of a WFMP offers landowners expert advice and services from foresters and staff who are specially trained in the relationship of forest management and water quality. For little to no charge, forestland owners within the NYC water supply boundaries can have a WFMP written by a forester through our cost-share program. Once the WFMP is written, landowners

become eligible to receive additional cost-share funding for the implementation of stewardship practices that have been recommended in the WFMP by your forester.

Q: My Watershed Forest Management Plan is complete, now what?

Your Watershed Forest Management Plan outlines site-specific information on how to carry out projects to achieve your stewardship objectives. How you implement those projects is ultimately up to you. There are several next steps that you might take, depending upon your ownership goals. For instance:

1. Some activities recommended in your management plan may be supported by our Management Assistance Program (MAP). MAP provides you an opportunity to apply for funding assistance to complete projects ranging from apple tree pruning to establishing vegetation in riparian areas. To see the full list of eligible projects, download the MAP application from our website or request a copy from the Walton office (607) 865-7790, ext. 101.
2. Participants whose goal is to reduce the cost of property ownership should contact the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation about the Forest Tax Law (commonly referred to as “480A”). A 480A may reduce your tax burden; a required element to enrolling in the Forest Tax Law program is a forest management plan which you now have.
3. Other federal, state, and local agencies may have programs that could support putting your plans into action. Many programs however are not consistently available or funded. Consider joining a landowner organization that will provide notice of these opportunities as a member service to you.

Q: What are some simple, affordable measures I can take to protect water quality?

Control the amount of time your animals graze. Overgrazing pastures increases the erosion potential of your soil and reduces the soil’s ability to retain water, increasing storm-water runoff to nearby streams. You can also affordably establish vegetated buffer zones between agricultural activities and streams, which filter out pollutants often picked up in runoff following snowmelts or rain events.

Q: My compost pile isn’t heating up. What am I doing wrong?

The pile may have too much carbon (woodchips, leaves, straw) and a nitrogen source needs to be added like manure, green grass, food wastes. Your Carbon-to-Nitrogen ratio (C:N) should be 30:1. The pile may also be too small or too dry. Make sure your pile is at least 27 cubic feet (3’ x 3’ x 3’) and has a moisture content of 50–60%.

Q: How will an easement affect my taxes?

See the Easement Program’s Purchase and Sales Contract Guidelines Version 1.5 updated May 12, 2010. This guideline,

and others pertaining to the Easement Program, is posted on the Council’s website, www.nycwatershed.org/pam.

In Section 5 “Preparation for Closing” on page 30 of the Staff Standard Operating Procedures, the tax allocation process is outlined. Once tax rolls are adjusted, the landowner and NYC DEP will each receive a tax bill for their portion of the property’s tax obligation. Sometimes, in the process of a year-long closing, the tax allocation is not reflected at the County level and a full tax bill will be sent to only the landowner. If this occurs, the landowner should call Viviana Matwichuk, NYC DEP, at (845) 340-7819.

Q: What are the eligibility requirements for the Easement Program?

Read the Easement Program’s Applicant Selection Guidelines posted on the Council’s website, www.nycwatershed.org/pam. Section 1A “General Eligibility Requirements” explains in detail what factors are considered. The property application is evaluated against specific criteria and then ranked. As a rule, to be considered as an applicant, a property must:

- Hold an active and current Whole Farm Plan;
- Be a minimum of 50 acres (although smaller properties may qualify depending on their proximity to water courses, other eased properties, etc.);
- Be located within the New York City watershed regions of Delaware, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster counties;
- Be located outside a 1997 MOA hamlet designation or 2010 Proposed Hamlet Expansion Area (PHEA). Additional criteria is outlined in the Guideline.

Q: Who can be a Pure Catskills member?

Any farm or food business in Delaware, Greene, Otsego, Schoharie, Sullivan or Ulster counties that is focused on making local food available to our community. Our members include farms, retailers, restaurants, garden centers, and community organizations.

Q: Where can I find local food in the Catskills?

Visit www.purecatskills.com to find our up-to-date calendar of events, farmer listings, and in-season product offerings. Follow the Pure Catskills blog which features participant profiles, seasonal resources, workshops and seminars that occur during specific times of the year.

Looking for more answers? Post your questions to our Facebook page, email info@nycwatershed.org, or call (607) 865-7790.

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SAVE THE DATE!

Catskill Regional Dairy, Livestock & Grazing Conference

January 13 • 10am–3pm • SUNY-Delhi
Snow date January 14th

This annual day-long conference addresses today’s hot topics in three tracks:

- Dairy: Cow comfort, Animal well-being, Snaplage
- Livestock: Beef, Livestock, Animal well-being
- Grazing: Pasture renovation, Watering systems, Grazing methods

Come early and sit in on the pre-conference energy workshop at 10 a.m. Cost is \$25 and includes a local foods lunch. The luncheon keynote speaker is Jim Mullen, author of *It Takes a Village Idiot*. To register, contact Judy Morse at (607) 865-6531.

Farm to Market Connection

March 12 • 10 a.m.–3 p.m. • Liberty

Farmers connect directly with distributors, retailers with other liked-minded producers. This conference focuses on moving farm products into consumers’ hands. For more information, visit purecatskills.com.



Forestry Program Manager Tom Pavlesich (left) and Executive Director Craig Cashman (right) presented Jack McShane (center) with a plaque at the annual Forestry Dinner. “This award is in honor of Karl Connell, a Catskill Mountain leader in conservation who helped mediate the citizen interests upstream with New York City interests to protect its water supply,” noted Cashman. “The Karl Connell Award recognizes individuals for their wisdom, guidance, and leadership in promoting forest stewardship and protecting water quality. Tonight, we recognize Jack as a true friend of the Catskills forests.”

FOR MORE ON THIS STORY, SEE PAGE 1.

Watershed Farm & Forest is a semi-annual newsletter of the Watershed Agricultural Council (WAC), a nonprofit 501(c)3 organization whose mission is to support the economic viability of agriculture and forestry through the protection of water quality and the promotion of land conservation in the New York City Watershed region. The WAC is funded by New York City Environmental Protection, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service and other sources. The WAC is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer. This issue is printed on 100% post-consumer paper, certified Ecologo, Processed Chlorine Free, FSC Recycled and manufactured by Cascades using biogas energy.



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