**President’s Report, by Kelly Martin**

*Wildlife Rehabilitation 2012 Log Change*

If you have been rehabilitating for any length of time using the NYSDEC log you may have found yourself cursing the requirement to list every individual animal on its own line. Those of us handling things like mallard ducklings, or opossums, which can come in multiples up to a dozen or more at a time, were ready to tear up the paperwork as we diligently listed each and every animal with the same location and finder information, and same intake dates, though dispositions might have differed. Thanks to the initiative of NYSWRC member, Sue Kort, we can now list litters and clutches in one section with a box to list the number taken in and then disposition boxes to list a number for each outcome. How simple! How easy! While NYSWRC spent a great deal of time updating the Study Guide and Exam Booklet we just did not get around to the log and tally sheet. Sue brought her suggestions to the NYSWRC Board. We reviewed her prototype and quickly gave it a stamp of approval, and we suggested she forward the changes to Special Licenses. She did so and the changes were integrated into our annual log.

NYSWRC would like additional input from our membership for additional changes to the log and/or tally sheet. For example, are codes obsolete; should we add new codes for certain causes of distress; are there refinements to be made to existing codes? Any ideas can be sent to NYSWRC board members, we will review them, and if they are useful we will forward them with a stamp of approval to Special Licenses for consideration for next year’s paperwork.

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**NYSWRC Board of Directors**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kelly Martin</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kmartink@midtel.net">kmartink@midtel.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barb Hollands</td>
<td><a href="mailto:barbh103@rochester.rr.com">barbh103@rochester.rr.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheryl Hoople</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hooplec@juno.com">hooplec@juno.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Freiman</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nisseq@aol.com">nisseq@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Alden</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Jalden4@verizon.net">Jalden4@verizon.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lainie Angel</td>
<td><a href="mailto:berneck2000@gmail.com">berneck2000@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barb Cole</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brancher@clarityconnect.com">brancher@clarityconnect.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Fratti</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wwrch@aol.com">wwrch@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue Heighling</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sheighling@roadrunner.com">sheighling@roadrunner.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverly Jones</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bjonesnature@yahoo.com">bjonesnature@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Kalish</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@Ravensbeard.org">info@Ravensbeard.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terri Murphy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wtaoffice@aol.com">wtaoffice@aol.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Rockmore</td>
<td><a href="mailto:arockmore@wcs.org">arockmore@wcs.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica Serwacki</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Serwacki@canisius.edu">Serwacki@canisius.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Editor’s note:**

I welcome your articles, poems, information, questions and artwork. We are pleased to print articles from our members, but caution each reader that NYSWRC is not responsible for the accuracy of the content or information provided, and does not necessarily endorse the policies proposed. Submissions should be sent to: nisseq@aol.com, or to NYSWRC, PO Box 62, Newcomb, NY 12852. Thanks to Jackie Burton and John Earl for their illustrations!
Deadly virus hits turtles, tadpoles in Montgomery County [Ranavirus]

Today’s Wildlife Disease News Stories – Wildlife News Digest, Feb 2012

Maryland biologists studying box turtles rescued from the bulldozers on the Inter-county Connector construction site have made a grisly find: An alarming number of the tiny turtles later died, and biologists say their demise appears to be unrelated to the highway.

Worse yet, the cause of their death — an animal disease called ranavirus taking root across the United States — also is believed to have killed nearly every tadpole and young salamander in the study area in Montgomery County’s North Branch Stream Valley Park since spring 2010.

The discoveries have alarmed state wildlife officials and biologists, who worry about how far ranavirus has spread, how widely it has affected the ecosystem, and how it apparently jumped between turtles — which are reptiles — and amphibians. If the virus spreads or goes unchecked for long, wildlife experts say, it could devastate some local populations of box turtles, frogs and salamanders. That loss, biologists say, would ripple along the food chain to other animals.

An article on this topic was presented in the Washington Post newspaper Feb. 12. The implications for rehabilitators are large as this virus has now passed from fish and amphibians to box turtles. If you take in turtles, be on the lookout for it. Symptoms in turtles will include difficulty breathing and mucus in the mouth.

Are You Ready for Spring?

Baby season will be upon us quickly. While you have a few quiet days, check your supplies. Make sure you have all the necessary formulas and medications on hand. Toss out the old stuff and resupply now. Make sure all your cages and crates are sparkling clean, disinfected, and ready to go. The same applies to your feeding supplies.

Write up an inventory list and keep it current. Get your license copied and on display. Have your record sheets printed and on hand ready for your next patient. Print a list of the neighboring rehabilitators’ phone numbers. Take time to say “Thank you” to your veterinarian. Bring him/her some cookies and a thank you note. It will go a long way when you do indeed get busy.

Now, how about the emergency plan? Do you know who will take your critters if you get sick? Do you know where to go in the event you have to leave in a hurry (flood, fire, etc.) Do you have enough crates to carry all your animals? Now is the time to make plans – and then hope you don’t need to implement them.

President’s Report—Log Change, continued

Sometimes I am asked why we need to keep these records at all if the information is not utilized. Many of us have used the log information in public programs within our communities to substantiate the need for licensed wildlife rehabilitators, and the need for public support. You can tell local organizations and public officials that you handled "X" number of animals in a year, show the causes of distress to wildlife, and show the number released back into the wild. If anyone is interested in a particular problem the information is there for use in research - example, how many wild animals are negatively impacted by cats? By nest destruction? By poison ...? We can in fact prove our worth. In the early years of wildlife rehabilitation when the "value" of our efforts was questioned and often considered a waste of time and money, the Council reviewed the logs and was able to say that anywhere from 800 - 1200 ± licensed individuals handled tens of thousands of animals with a 40- 60 % success rate. At least three times that number of phone calls were handled (we used to ask licensees to record the number of phone calls) for every one animal taken in. The public certainly was looking for care for wildlife and still does. There are many ways to put the information to good use, and good recordkeeping is one sign of a professional.

A Healthy Happy Box Turtle

Illustrations by John Earl
Many times, we read book after book on behaviors to get the knowledge we feel comfortable with. You know….who does what for how long and when? We take what we need, ask for help if we’re unsure and practice the mantra, “Do No Harm”.

After the 3rd day at night rounds while “Dudley” was in his recovery crate to rest, the most inspirational and interesting thing happened. In a crate adjacent to “Dudley’s” were two young fox kits from different litters, both hit by cars. They weighed in at 1.4 and 2 lbs. While Missy was securing cages and finishing charts, the kits began to whine. This adult male flew to his feet, loaded his mouth with 4 rodents and began to dig furiously in the mid section of his 3-foot crate. Normally when they try to escape they dig at the corners or if we’re standing at door, they’ll dig at the back window. This guy was headed for “his” babies. While they whimpered he dug.

Meanwhile, prior to this he was lying down with his head between his front paws in true canine form. As soon as this began, his heart rate visibly increased and breathing became rapid. He had a mission……the placement of the kit’s den box was exactly in the middle of their crate. That’s where the hunger cry was coming from and that’s where he was going. Dudley continued to dig until Missy was able to sneak food to the hungry kits. Once quiet, he dropped the mice, ate two and went back to resting.

The “when” question was now answered, it was apparent that this wonderful father had kits of his own. While both parents hunt and feed, it would be exhausting for the mother to take it on alone. Also, if something happened to mom, and Dudley wasn’t there to contribute, the kits chances of survival would severely diminish.

Dudley needed to be released, and we called Marcus, our aforementioned wonderful volunteer and driver. He initially questioned Missy’s wisdom, knowing how badly the fox appeared just 4 days ago and unaware at how remarkably dedicated these animals are to their offspring. Missy, as she is so capable of doing, made her case and convinced Marcus the release was both urgent and necessary. That day, Dudley was released back home. y the next morning Missy felt it was imperative that he

While this is a touching and remarkable story, it reminds us to slow down and take notice. Nature is truly amazing and if we watch and listen to our patients, they tell us volumes. It’s easy to get wrapped up in the hustle and bustle and perhaps miss the beauty in what we do. Sometimes the right thing is not what we had planned at all.

In the end, Missy only treated one fox, but may have saved the entire family by following her own instincts.

Last spring I received a call about an adult Fox that had been hit by a car. It was the usual hit and run scene but someone had seen it and pulled over to investigate the damage. He was lying on the side of the road motionless.

Coincidentally, one of my close friends and (volunteer for Ravensbeard), was behind her and had also seen the accident. He called and I instructed him to bring the fox directly to my vet who was just 10 minutes away. The vet immediately ruled out any fractures stating most of the damage was due to severe head trauma and felt he wouldn’t benefit from any further care.

My next move was to phone Missy Runyan (FFF Wildlife Center), our go-to fox expert and asked if she had room for one more fox, of course she did. Our wonderful volunteer thankfully drove over 40 miles and delivered the fox to her clinic.

Missy began her own physical exam, this time more extensive and species specific. She checked for broken teeth, parasites, a skin scrape, fecal exam (very easy to get from an angry adult fox) and checked for neurological deficits. FYI….they are very happy to show you their teeth when approached in a crate. Pupil function was a bit sluggish but the color had returned to his mucus membranes.

Based on her initial findings, we believed he would make a complete recovery. However, the next 48 hours are critical to watch for any further breathing difficulty and membrane color change! Open mouth breathing on admission suggests difficulty, with any hit by car victim we worry about pneumothorax. Thankfully, his breathing improved for next two days, so the initial prognosis seemed to hold true. The only decision remaining was WHEN to bring him home.
Animal-Related Diseases Concern Scientists
By Zulima Palacio

Health researchers and wildlife biologists say the number of infectious diseases that have jumped the boundary from animals to humans and between animal species is on the rise. Scientists believe the increase may be a result of more frequent contact between humans and wild animals, as well as the growing trade in wild animals, both legal and illegal.

Towards the end of the 1990s, several Asian countries lived through one of their worst health nightmares. A new, highly pathogenic, strain of Avian Influenza known as H5N1 killed hundreds of people. Over the next years, more than 9-million chickens were destroyed in an effort to stem the epidemic. Scientists believe the H5N1 virus was transmitted from wild birds to domestic poultry and pigs, which then passed it to humans. H5N1 is just the latest of various influenza strains that have killed up to 100 million people over the last century.

Now scientists are concerned about the appearance of new illnesses. Jonathan Sleeman is the director of the National Wildlife Health Center at the U.S. Geological Survey.

"Human health, wildlife health and domestic animal health are all interconnect within the context of the environment," said Sleeman. "And environmental changes and changes in environmental quality will have negative impacts in all 3 groups."

Experts say there are many causes: the increasingly rapid movement of people and animals around the world, increasing human contact with and consumption of wildlife, and the legal and illegal trade in wild animals.

"It's no longer a wildlife conservation issue, it's no longer a separate human issue. It's a combination. It's both a conservation and human health issue," added Sleeman.

Scientists from a variety of disciplines met recently in Washington to share their concerns about pathogens spreading from animals to humans.

New animal illnesses generally originate in invasive species. Zebra mussels, that have spread throughout the U.S. Great Lakes, introduced a type of botulism that has killed some 100,000 birds in the last decade. A fungus spread by the trade in amphibians has led to the extinction of about 120 species of frogs around the world.

Many other imported, exotic animals escape or are released into local ecosystems. They disrupt native ecologies, out-compete native species and potentially spread new diseases.

Jonathan Epstein, with the EcoHealth Alliance, says 13 million animals have been confiscated in the past few decades, as part of the illegal trade in exotic species.

"The global illegal wildlife trade is second only to the trade in narcotics and weapons," said Epstein. "Just between 2000 and 2006, we had about 1.5 billion animals imported into the U.S."

Experts say more attention must be paid to the human disruption of wildlife and ecosystems to avoid the emergence of other infectious diseases with deeper and even more severe consequences.


Editor’s Recommendation: View a very comprehensive presentation on raccoon care at:


“Do I really have to leave?” photo, by S. Freiman
Down the Rabbit Hole, by Renee Staffeld

I am sure there are many ways to enter the rehab world, but I chose to enter it by storm. About a year ago, unexpectedly and completely by chance, I found myself at a wonderful wildlife center in Ithaca, NY. Before this time wildlife rehabilitation seemed a far fetched ability held by a few, and becoming a rehabilitator seemed like an unattainable goal. That all changed when I met my amazing and inspiring mentor; Victoria Campbell. After that my life was opened up to the wonderful world of wildlife rehabilitation. I attended my first NWRA conference last February in Albany NY, and was looking forward to attending my first NYSWRC conference in November as well.

It’s hard to really know how to describe my first NYSWRC Conference, but when I thought of what a unique and eclectic little world that I had found there I realized I felt a bit like a young girl down a rabbit hole.

Highlights of my very first NYSWRC Conference:

My first class was the Rabies Vector Species class. I can’t say for that I particularly enjoyed sitting for 8 hours listening to protocol and procedure, but I know that what I learned from the class will make the rest of my rehabbing career much more enjoyable. I did find it interesting to learn all the nuances of the rabies virus. It is definitely an extremely serious issue that should not be taken lightly in any way. After about three cups of coffee at breakfast, my bladder was definitely happy for our lunch break.

On Saturday I was lucky enough to participate in the necropsy lab. I find necropsies absolutely fascinating and was given a squirrel and herring gull to dissect. At first I was tempted to choose a seat that had more exotic animals to dissect but then realized that I really should become more familiar with the types of animals that I would most likely see at my rehab center. At the NWRC Conference I had also done the necropsy lab on a cottontail and mallard duck. The first cut always makes me squirm just a little bit, until I realize just how dead the animal is and that I can do no harm at all. The lab stood out to me as one of the most memorable parts of the conference because it was tangible experience that got my hands more than a little dirty. I think it is so great that NYSWRC offers labs at the conference, anyone who participates in them learns so much. At lunch that day I had a hard time getting the smell and herring gull feathers off me. I kept looking at my food and seeing liver and gallbladders; it made for an interesting meal.

On Saturday afternoon I went to Jennifer Lewis’ lecture and lab on bat rehabilitation. I felt a very strong need to go due to the white nose epidemic. Since I also took the RVS training class I knew that it would be very possible that I would have the opportunity to rehabilitate bats in my community. Jen gave a very informative and in depth lecture. I found it especially interesting when she talked about fractures in the wing, and how you can use healthy bones from their own wing as a splint. I would have had no idea that that was possible. I was also amazed that one can use super glue right on the wing, and that the glue would eventually just flake off! That completely blew my mind.

I awoke on the Monday morning after the conference feeling motivated and inspired. My head which had been feeling near the point of information explosion had had a full night’s rest to sort through everything, and at least store it away for a later time when I wasn’t feeling so overwhelmed. It was like I had popped back out of the rabbit hole and was now back in reality where I was no longer surrounded by a magical group of people who had somehow all found their way to the unusual world of wildlife rehabilitation. I wished I could have stayed there in this secret world of specialized and unique individuals forever. Three days was simply not nearly enough time to be down this rabbit hole. Perhaps I was just a little cottontail that had popped out of its hole; a girl on a mission, ready to take the rehab work by storm!
It was a warm, sunny Sunday in September of 2001. I was working at our Center in Eastern Long Island on what seemed like an unusually quiet day. But not for long. Suddenly the phone ringing broke the welcome silence.

“Wildlife Rescue Center,” I answered.

“Hello, this is Paul McCartney,” I heard in a pleasant, familiar British accent.

Was this a joke? I didn't think so. I knew he owned a home in East Hampton. I realized this was no joke. Still holding the phone, I fell to the floor while I pointed wildly to the phone and silently mouthed out the words Paul McCartney to my staff.

“Bald Eagle?” asked Tom, our assistant clinic supervisor. No, I shook my head.

“This is Ginnie Frati, how can I help you?” I composed myself.

Well, it seemed he had an injured monarch butterfly that he found in his garden and was wondering if he could bring it in. Bring it in? Of course, he could bring it in. Wait, I don't know anything about butterflies. That's OK – I'll find out, and quickly too.

Yes, I told him most certainly he could bring it in, we'll do what we can for the butterfly and we could offer him a private tour too. OK, our ship has finally come in. He's coming!! Hurry, make sure this place is spotless!! And quick – find out what to feed butterflies!!

OK, we calmed down and prepared ourselves and the Center for his visit. A quick phone call to the South Fork Natural History Society in Bridgehampton, Long Island, and we had enough information to set up the butterfly. We quickly grabbed a reptarium, ran outside and cut branches from our butterfly bush, and using a brand new, clean sponge, soaked it in Nekton Plus diet for hummingbirds.

Well, it wasn't Paul McCartney who came in with the butterfly, but his very nice young assistant. We gently placed the butterfly in his new home. I didn't see any injury; but rather, his wings appeared “crispy” and did not open fully. It appeared to be a developmental anomaly, one which we could do nothing about. His assistant called Mr. McCartney on her cell phone.

“Paul, you have to come down and see this place! You'll love it!”

She handed the phone to me. I explained our Center, what we do and again invited him for a visit. I explained how we set up the butterfly and that we would do everything we could to make him comfortable.

“Good – I've named him Billy Flutter.” Billy Flutter – how cute is that. And really, how very nice it was of him to rescue a butterfly. Maybe there would be a song coming.......

Well, he never did come down. Billy Flutter passed away on the third day of care. While a nice donation did arrive, our ship never did come in. While Mr. McCartney did call to find out how he was, a song was never written for him. In fact, we never heard from Paul McCartney again.

Billy Flutter's body stayed in a zip lock bag for many years in our freezer while we told the story to new volunteers and visitors. We thought of selling him on E-Bay, but we were not sure if we would be violating some laws. He did get the best of care and love while he was here. And he taught us a lot. Don't wait for your ship to come in. Carry on the best you can with the resources, love and compassion you have. The rest will fall into place. And maybe, just maybe, someday.......

Virginia Frati serves on the NYSWRC Board of Directors and is the Executive Director of the Evelyn Alexander Wildlife Rescue Center, Inc. in Hampton Bays, Long Island, NY.

Artificial Turf Survey

The Wildlife Center of Virginia (WCV) is currently investigating the concentrations of lead found in artificial turf products and is looking for participation from the wildlife rehabilitation community. Recent tests performed on turf products used at the WCV found a range of lead concentrations from 0 ppm to 1%, which is 100 times the legal limit allowed by federal law for children's toys. While the presence of lead in artificial turf may or may not pose a risk for wildlife patients, this investigation will help define the scope of the potential problem.

The study is composed of two parts, i) a survey (https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/ArtificialTurfandLeadstudyWCV) and ii) an analysis of artificial turf used in wildlife rehabilitation facilities. To participate in the investigation, please complete this brief survey regarding your use of artificial turf. On completion of the survey, please mail a 2” X 2” section

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of any or all types of artificial turf used in your facility in addition to the brand name and manufacturer contact information to the following address: 
Dr. Dave McRuer, Wildlife Center of Virginia
PO Box 1557, Waynesboro, VA USA 22980

The Wildlife Center of Virginia will test the lead levels in your artificial turf for free and will return the results to your organization. Results from the entire study will be reported to the rehabilitation community at a later date. No samples may be analyzed without completion of the accompanying survey as the source of each artificial turf brand must be further investigated and documented.

Thank you for your assistance in this study. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact Dr. Dave McRuer at dmcruer@wildlifecenter.org

Congratulations to NYSWRC member, Dave Larrow. Dave was interviewed by the Post Star’s David Blow:

Dave Larrow rescues critters for a living these days. The South Glens Falls wildlife rehabilitator, who formerly tried to rehabilitate inmates as a teacher at state prisons in Comstock, now spends his days rescuing animals and nursing them back to health. His wife, Cathy, and son Dave round out the wildlife rehabilitating family.

Q. OK. Describe the similarities between rehabilitating animals and teaching inmates with hopes of rehabilitating them to become productive citizens.
A. Few and far between. I get more satisfaction and success out of animals than the inmates. I know what happens to the animals; I never knew what happened to inmates.

Q. How is it different?
A. Well the inmates can verbally tell you what they need. Animals can't.

Q. What's the oddest critter you've had to help?
A. An alligator. Some young man had a bunch of snakes and an alligator and he threatened to throw his girlfriend in the tank with them. Nuisance wildlife officers didn't have anywhere to put them so they brought them to me.

Q. How about the scariest animal encounter?
A. I rescued a bobcat. I thought it was ready to go into the wild. It should have been ready. But it went into a pond in Whitehall and started sinking. It should have been able to swim. I had to jump in after it. You have to save the life of an animal even though you know it's going to claw and bite you. I grabbed it by the back of the head and neck and gave him one mouth to snout. He made a funny noise and then I put him in a cage. He was all right.

Q. How about the most rewarding animal moment for you?
A. Every time I let an animal go I get the same feeling. I can't tell you just one.

Q. Your wife told me you have a squirrel at your home, one that a family raised inside and then didn't want after it started chewing up the house. How unique is that story and what's his name?
A. I don't name wild animals because they're not pets. It's my third squirrel. He's in a cage outside and other squirrels are all around him. He'll wild up.

Q. You came to my house a couple years ago to rescue a hawk-like merlin that went for a swim in my pool and got caught in the skimmer. Where does that rescue rank? A. That was pretty unique for me, but I've rescued a lot of animals in the water. It wasn't my first. Pools are a danger for animals.

Q. How do you get paid for this work and by whom?
A. You don't. It's a non-paying entity. We work as part of North Country Wild Care and it's strictly off donations. We do fundraisers to buy bulk food.

Q. What drives you to do this work?
A. Love of animals, I guess. I have seven cats, two dogs, two parrots and a rat - all rescued. The rat was supposed to be food for the birds. She was gassed and frozen and somehow she survived the process. Cathy wanted to keep it.

Q. With the snowless winter that's driving ski fanatics like me nuts, I know it's great for wild animals. Does that impact your work?
A. It's been a slow winter, knock on wood. At this time a couple years back we were getting owls one or two a day and had 43 by March. They can't get the mice through the snow and ice, and go in the road and get hit by cars.

Q. You just got back from training in Florida, allowing you to handle predatory birds and teach about them in schools. Why?
A. Because it's conservation. To make people respect wildlife, someone has to teach them to be conservation-minded.

Our NYSWRC Mission
NYSWRC, Inc. is a not for profit membership organization dedicated to the education of wildlife rehabilitators, improvement of the field of wildlife rehabilitation, and the protection and preservation of the environment.
NYSWRC MEMBERS

Please check the address label on this issue of RELEASE to determine your current membership type. Your membership in the New York State Wildlife Rehabilitation Council (NYSWRC) expires on this date. To guarantee uninterrupted membership services please utilize the application below to renew your membership. We encourage you to share your issue of RELEASE with new rehabilitators and other interested persons.

RELEASE is the quarterly newsletter of the New York State Wildlife Rehabilitation Council, Inc. and is included with membership. Papers, photographs, illustrations and materials relating to wildlife rehabilitation are welcomed and encouraged. Please send materials to:

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AFFILIATION: ____________________________________________

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Species handled: ____________________________________________

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Return form to: Jean Alden, NYSWRC Membership, 1850 N. Forest Rd, Williamsville, NY 14221