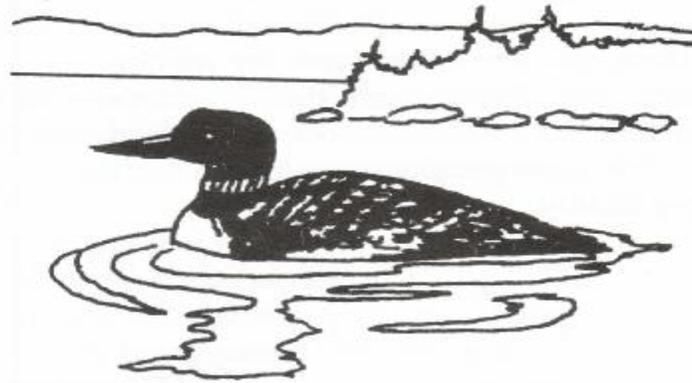
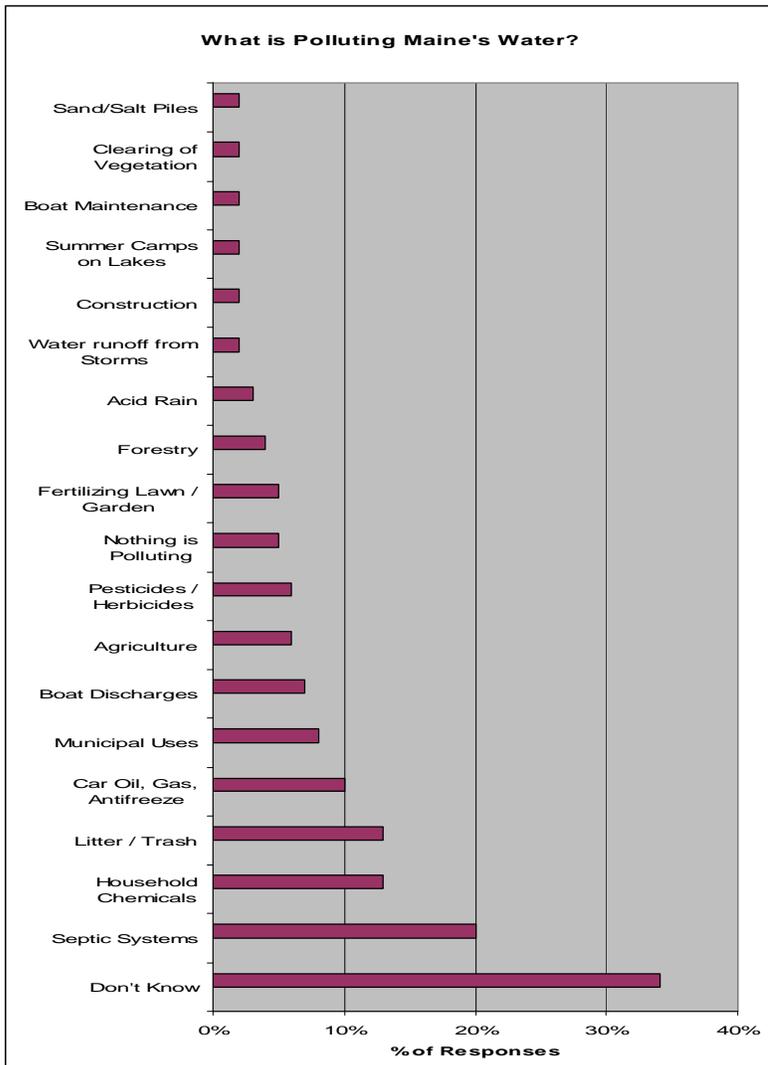


# Call of the Loon



## Do you know what is polluting Maine's water?



A survey was conducted by the Maine DEP and the State Planning Office to raise awareness about nonpoint source pollution. The following question was asked: *“Many people in Maine have expressed concern about water quality in our state. What common practices and activities in homes and communities, other than factories, are you aware of that contribute to water pollution in Maine?”* A surprising 34% of the respondents indicated that they could not think of a single common practice or activity that contributes to water pollution! A significant percentage indicated that they did not think anything was polluting Maine’s water.

The most significant source of nonpoint source pollution loading to surface waters were barely mentioned by the responding homeowners. While DEP staff and other groups are focusing their efforts on erosion control, runoff from paved surfaces, and nutrient enrichment of water resources, the public appears to know little about these issues. Clearing of vegetation, controlling water runoff from storms, and using conservation practices for lawn care (limiting fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides) were very low on the list of public awareness. The graph shows a breakdown of responses to this survey. How would you have answered this question?

## Yardscaping for a Healthy Lake



Have you ever watched rain water run off on your property? Does it flow directly into the lake? If you can answer yes to the second question then a little yardscaping could help protect the lake. Adjusting your homes landscaping to benefit the lake is easy, advantageous, and helpful in maintaining the water quality on Cold Stream that we all enjoy. Buffer zones, rain gardens, and erosion control measures are all small contributions to the storm water runoff problems that face us today. Additionally, utilizing non-toxic substances in cleaning, fertilizing, and pest control can help the lake as well.

Buffers are vegetated landscapes that trap and filter storm water that otherwise might carry pollution into a water body. Good buffer areas are undisturbed forests or other shoreline landscapes of native trees, shrubs, ground covers and duff (fallen or decomposing leaves, twigs, pine needles, etc). These areas should be protected! New buffers should be created on developed sites, particularly along drainage ditches and

shorelines to help filter polluted storm water runoff and dust clouds from camp roads. The picture to the left shows a manicured lawn with NO buffer zone, which provides little filtering capacity when it rains allowing storm water to carry fertilizer, pesticides, soil and road particles and other pollutants into the water. The picture to the right shows the same camp that has been landscaped to create a buffer that enhances the natural beauty of the property, provides privacy and acts as a filter to trap storm water pollutants before they enter the water.

Some yardscaping tips to protect your property include: (1) plant NATIVE trees, shrubs, ground cover to create “buffers” along shorelines & downhill of storm water runoff; (2) Do not rake up the “DUFF” nature’s mulch; (3) Stabilize ditches along road, driveway & parking with grasses and rocks; (4) Minimize impervious surfaces, such as pavement and decks. Direct all runoff from these surfaces to a buffer or rain garden; (5) Plant or mulch any areas that have bare soil; (6) DO NOT cut trees or thin shrubs; and (7) Design winding pathways that divert runoff into a buffer. For more information on yardscaping go to [www.yardscaping.org](http://www.yardscaping.org) OR visit the [www.maine.gov](http://www.maine.gov) website and search ‘yardscaping’.



## Alternatives to Toxic Household Products

Do the labels on your household cleansers read “Caution-Warning-Danger”? Many of the house and garden products we use every day contain toxic chemicals. Typically, leftover portions of household toxics are poured down the drain, dumped out back in the bushes, or tossed in the trash. These chemicals then enter septic systems, well water, surface water or groundwater, landfills, or incinerators. There are three major strategies for dealing with household toxics: (1) Properly use and store chemicals; (2) Use up or recycle products whenever possible; and (3) Use safer alternatives whenever possible to minimize exposure and reduce later disposal problems. The product choices we make and the way we keep up our homes, gardens and cars play a small but vital part in maintaining the quality of the environment, especially our water. These are the five basics of toxic-free cleaning: (1) Baking Soda; (2) Salt; (3) Borax; (4) Lemon Juice; and (5) Vinegar. The below are examples of toxic free solutions you can use in & outside your home, more recipes can be found at [www.coldstreampond.com/waterquality/toxicfreesolutions.pdf](http://www.coldstreampond.com/waterquality/toxicfreesolutions.pdf) , also the Natural Resources Council of Maine can be contacted at [www.nrcm.org](http://www.nrcm.org) or 800-287-2345.

**Kitchen Cleaners-** Wash surfaces with baking soda and a clean cloth. Mix ½ cup of vinegar & water in a hand-pump spray bottle – wash & rinse with water. Drain opener: pour ½ cup of baking soda into drain, then 1 cup of vinegar rinse with salt & boiling water.

**Bathroom Cleaners-**sprinkle toilet with baking soda or borax, pour a little vinegar on the brush & scrub. Disinfectant & Mold inhibitor: In a hand pump spray bottle mix 1tsp. borax & 3 tbs. vinegar with 2 cups hot water. Spray onto mold-growing areas do not rinse, vinegar will evaporate. Linoleum cleaner: mop with a solution of 1 cup vinegar to 2 gallons of hot water.

**Yard & Garden-** Ant control: pour a line of cream of tartar, or red chili, paprika, or dried peppermint where the ants enter. Insect spray for plants: blend 6 cloves crushed garlic, 1 minced onion, 1 tbs. dried hot pepper, and 1 tbs. pure soap in 1 gallon hot water, let sit 1-2 days, strain before using. Snail & Slug killer: fill shallow pan with stale beer and place in infested area.

**Other** – furniture polish: use 2 parts vegetable oil & 1 part vinegar or lemon juice. Shoe polish: use olive oil. Laundry: Add ½ cup of baking soda, borax, lemon juice, and vinegar to help deodorize, brighten, and soften.

## PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

The past winter has certainly been an odd one with 60 degree days in January and April followed by snowstorms. By now most seasonal residents are opening their camps and many year-round folks are planting flowers. I've even heard lawn mowers out this Memorial Day weekend. But those radical temperature changes have taken quite a toll our roads. Some were graded before the April storms and now look as if they were hardly touched. It would be a great help if everyone could fill in some pot holes in front of their camps with scrapings from the sides of the roads. Ten minutes of your time is all it takes.

We did not have a quorum at our February Directors' Meeting and the May meeting was missed by one of our most loyal directors due a scheduling conflict. To reduce the likelihood of this happening again, we have now set Directors' meeting dates on scheduled days each year. They will be held at the Enfield Town Office at 7PM on the first Wednesday of September, December, March and May. All camp owners are welcome. The board also voted to allow officers and directors to email their proxy to someone who is planning to attend. The proxies must be in writing and presented at the start of the meeting.

Our annual food sale is scheduled for June 30 at 9AM and members are encouraged to donate items. Proceeds from this event help pay for this newsletter, the water quality grant fund and other association activities. Hats, T-shirts, maps and other items will also be sold.

The directors also voted to raise the annual dues from \$25 to \$30. This is the first dues increase in many years and it is needed to offset the increased costs of insurance, postage, printing and the web site maintenance fees. By the way, if you haven't visited the web site, please do so at [www.coldstreampond.com](http://www.coldstreampond.com). Julie Nadeau, our executive consultant, has done an excellent job of adding new content to the site.

At our last annual meeting it was suggested that we should try to have the annual meeting coincide with an association picnic. Many members felt it would be great to have such a picnic and it was discussed at length at our October and January Directors' Meetings. Many board members also agreed to help out with such an event, but we need someone to step forward to be the chair of that committee. The board therefore voted to continue to have annual meetings at Enfield Station School until a committee chair is found.

The board also decided to ask all members to recruit non-members from their individual camp roads. Page 11 of the Dec. 2006 newsletter (on the web site) includes a list of all members so you can figure out who is not a member and ask them to join. Please note that the application form below the members list in the newsletter has not been updated to reflect the \$30 annual dues. If you print the application just line out \$25 and write in \$30. Also be sure to include your name on the application as sponsor. Members will get a raffle ticket for each new member they refer, with prizes to be awarded at the 2008 annual meeting. The association benefits all those who use this wonderful lake, but we only have five associate members (those who do not own lake front property) and very few from Lincoln and Lowell. In most cases, all it takes to get a new member is to ask them. To kick this membership drive off, we will also have a door prize at this year's annual meeting. I encourage all of you to attend and become involved. Together we can do great things. - *Dave*

**Cold Stream Campowners Association, Inc.**  
**P O Box 478**  
**Enfield, Maine 04493**

Officers

David Cook, President	732-4650
Lynn Lowell, Vice President	732-5618
Lynn Greenleaf, Treasurer	732-4402
Christine Weymouth, Secretary	732-4606

Directors

Leonard Pelletier	John Keller
Jackie Proctor	Peter Persson
Pete Lemay	Darold Wooley
Dick Blanchard	Susan Harvey
Jackie Landry	

Executive Consultant

Julie J. Nadeau, CPA [julie@coldstreampond.com](mailto:julie@coldstreampond.com) 732-3673

**NUMBERS TO NOTE**

<b>Emergency Numbers</b>	911
Lincoln: Ambulance	794-2911
Fire	794-6511
Police	794-2221
Enfield: Howland Fire	732-4105
<b>Non-Emergency Healthcare (walk-in)</b>	
Cold Stream Healthcare	732-3131
The Health Center	794-6499
<b>Code Enforcement</b>	
Enfield	732-4270
Lincoln	794-3372
Lowell	732-5177
<b>Animal Control</b>	
Enfield: Bruce Hallett	732-4514
Lowell: Meg Curtis	732-3861 (home) 794-3457 (work)
Lincoln: Police	794-8455
<b>Veterinarians</b>	
Timberland Animal Hospital	827-7177
Chester Animal Hospital	794-2706
<b>Other</b>	
Warden Service	941-4440
District Forester-Jim Ecker	827-6191



DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES & WILDLIFE  
WILDLIFE DIVISION

PENOBSCOT VALLEY REGIONAL OFFICE  
73 COBB ROAD, ENFIELD, MAINE 04493  
PHONE (207) 732 – 4132 FAX (207) 732 - 4405

Email : [mark.caron@maine.gov](mailto:mark.caron@maine.gov)

Maine is home to many rare wildlife species. Included is the locally known and State Endangered Clayton's copper butterfly. This small orange-brown butterfly with a wingspan of about one inch is subspecies of the more common and larger Dorcas copper. It is known from only 11 locations in Maine and two in neighboring New Brunswick. Six of the Maine locations are concentrated in a 10 square mile area around Lee, Winn, and Springfield. The largest population is found on MDIFW's Dwinal Flowage Wildlife Management Area located in Lee and Winn. A population also exists at the Madagodus Wildlife Management Area in nearby Webster Plt.



Clayton's copper is found only in association with its sole larval host plant, the shrubby cinquefoil. There are relatively few cinquefoil stands large enough to support viable Clayton's copper populations. This shade tolerant plant typically occurs along the edge of calcareous (limestone) wetlands, but also can be found in old fields.



Clayton's copper butterflies take one year to complete their life cycle. Eggs are laid in August on the underside of the cinquefoil leaves. The leaves and eggs drop to the ground in autumn, and the eggs over winter. The pale green larvae hatch in spring and crawl back up the plant to feed on its leaves. The larvae undergo five molts (instars) before turning into a pupa. Adult butterflies emerge during late July and August when the cinquefoil's yellow flowers are blooming. The butterfly continues to stay near stands of cinquefoil where the abundant yellow flowers provide a primary source of nectar.

Clayton's copper is listed as State Endangered because of the limited number, size, and distribution of its populations, the limited availability of its habitat, and its near-endemic status in Maine. Threats to the host plant also threaten the butterfly. Threats include flooding of wetlands whether by beaver or artificial impoundments,

and forest succession which can negatively impact both wetland and upland sites.

Mark A. Caron  
Regional Wildlife Biologist

## **Fisheries Report**

By Nels Kramer, Fisheries Biologist

Judging by the excellent shape of both the togue and salmon this spring, the smelts at Cold Stream Pond are on the rebound. Size and condition of both salmon and togue have



improved markedly since 2003 when we liberalized both the length and bag limits on lake trout. In an effort to turn the lake around as quickly as possible, we also reduced the numbers of salmon stocked from 1500 to 500 spring yearlings. This spring we have increased the stocking to 750 spring yearling salmon, and hope to further increase the rate as our forage base (smelt) grows.

The fishway on the dam at the outlet of Cold Stream is still closed to fish passage. Concerns over the potential of pike in the Penobscot River to travel up the Passadumkeag River into Cold Stream have dictated that we be vigilant about keeping an upstream barrier at the outlet to eliminate the possibility of pike gaining access to Cold Stream Pond. This past spring we trapped a record number (24) of pike at Pushaw during the spring trapnet operation, and captured a new record sized pike as well, weighing in at 13 ½ pounds. It was a female with approximately 121,500 eggs.



Has anyone out there caught, or heard of anyone catching, a splake in Cold Stream Pond? Up until this May, I had never heard of any being caught, but apparently there is some incorrect information currently going around that we (IF&W) stocked splake in Cold Stream Pond.

We have never, ever, stocked splake in Cold Stream Pond, and never had any intention of stocking splake in Cold Stream. By existing IF&W policy, splake are prohibited from being stocked in any water body that has a wild population of lake trout. We have had all we could deal with trying to control the burgeoning togue population, and would never think of stocking another species to compete with the salmon and togue for smelts. All anglers are encouraged to report any questions about the id of a particular fish to this office at 732-4131, or [gordon.kramer@maine.gov](mailto:gordon.kramer@maine.gov)

## Why Must I Pay For Flood Insurance?

If you recently purchased or refinanced a home on Cold Stream Pond, your bank may have required you to get flood insurance. Since no one seems to remember the lake ever “flooding,” why should you purchase insurance for such an unlikely risk? This article is not intended to assess your risk or say you don’t need flood insurance. It is only written to explain what flood insurance is, how banks determine if your home is in a “flood zone” and what are your options.

In 1975 the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), first made a determination that some land around Cold Stream Pond was in a Flood Hazard Area. That means that statistically, land in the flood hazard area might be subject to flooding once ever 100 years.

Early maps showed areas in a flood hazard zone by shading the area with dots. Since the scale of flood maps is 1” = 1000’, if the edge of a dot was 1/20<sup>th</sup> of an inch from the shore, the flood zone was 50’ from the shore. As you can imagine, there is significant uncertainty involved in making that type of determination and banks began to require Mortgage Loan Inspections (MLI’s). A surveyor prepares a small sketch and compares the location of your home to the dotted flood zone. But even with a survey, the FEMA maps often didn’t provide enough detail for an accurate determination about where the shaded area is in relation to your home.

In 1991 FEMA completed a detailed flood study for Enfield and determined that the 100 year flood level on Cold Stream Pond was 192’ above sea level. Although the flood maps for Lincoln and Lowell do not show the flood elevation, it is the same in all three towns. But MLI’s do not measure the elevation of your home. The MLI only shows if your home is in the shaded area. If it is, the bank will ask you to get flood insurance even if the map is wrong (and they often are). More recently, some banks don’t even require a MLI. Flood maps and tax maps can be super-imposed with a computer and if that shows your land to be partially in the flood zone, the bank may require flood insurance even though no one has visited your property.

But before you can get flood insurance, you often must first obtain an elevation certificate. This document prepared by a surveyor or civil engineer shows the 100 year flood elevation and the relevant portion of your building’s elevation. With that information and the type of home you have, the insurance company determines how much you will have to pay for flood insurance.

In order to correct faulty maps, FEMA allows a surveyor or civil engineer to show how the flood map is incorrect with an application for a LOMA or Letter of Map Amendment. If you can prove there is a mistake on the flood map and your home is not in a flood zone, the insurance company is supposed to refund your first year’s flood insurance premium.

You may be able to estimate if your home is in a flood zone on a calm day by comparing the water level at the dam with the water level at your home. The Enfield flood map shows that the top of the wing-wall on the Cold Stream Pond dam is 191.39’ above sea level and the 100 year flood level is 192’. If the water is a foot below the top of the dam (190.39’) and your home is two feet above the water (192.39’), your home is above the 100 year flood level. By obtaining a LOMA, you may be able to get a refund for one year’s flood insurance premium.

### Road Association Contacts

Enfield Road Association	John Keller	732 - 4080
Webb Cove Owner’s Road Association	John Tarleton	732 - 5188
Lower Webb Cove Road Association	Brian Libby	732 - 6106
Upper Webb Cove Road Association	Larry Wilson	446 - 6083
Millett-Mallet Road Association, Inc.	Pete Lemay	732 - 4275

### Other Road Contacts

Davis Road	Mark Hockridge	732 - 3926	<a href="mailto:mjhock@midmaine.com">mjhock@midmaine.com</a>
Davis Road (alternate)	Al Theriault	732 - 4223	<a href="mailto:tag1970@midmaine.com">tag1970@midmaine.com</a>
Abbott Road	Dave Cook	732 - 4650	<a href="mailto:clssurveying@midmaine.com">clssurveying@midmaine.com</a>
Cedar Rest Road	Dwight Priest	732 - 4802	<a href="mailto:dpriest8@hotmail.com">dpriest8@hotmail.com</a>
Holiday Lane	Marion Morrison	732 - 6075 / 794 - 6332	n/a
Holiday Lane (alternate)	Gary Amero	732 - 6053 / 827 - 4340	<a href="mailto:gamero001@msn.com">gamero001@msn.com</a>
Lemay Road	Pete Lemay	732 - 4275	n/a
Lemay Road (alternate)	John Keller	732 - 4080	<a href="mailto:jkeller@sad67.k12.me.us">jkeller@sad67.k12.me.us</a>

*Thank you to all that help maintain our roads, whether on a board, road association, or just a helpful lake resident.*

## OTHER NEWS ON THE LAKE

### Food Sale

Our eighth annual food sale will be held on Saturday, June 30<sup>th</sup> at the Enfield Town Office between 9am-12 noon. Please drop off any food donations after 8am. If you'd like to volunteer please call Julie Nadeau at 732-3673. Hope to see you there!!!

### Camp Road Courtesy

Our lovely, narrow and sometimes winding country lanes are shared with cars, ATV's, walkers, joggers, children, and pets. As far as I know there have been no accidents involving injury to persons, but there have been several fatally injured pets. If everyone would follow simple courtesy's maybe we could prevent an accident that we'd have to live with forever. Please drive slow and safe this summer on our camp roads.

### Memberships – per the bylaws

Regular Members are all persons who own or have an interest in land adjacent to or on cottage roads in close proximity to Cold Stream Pond. Associate Members are any other person interested in the maintenance of water quality and ecological health of Cold Stream Pond, and can receive all publications, attend all meetings, but are not entitled to vote or hold elected office. Are you moving away from Cold Stream Pond or live adjacent to the shoreline? Do you want to receive our semi-annual newsletter and be involved with the lake community? For \$25 annually join us and keep in touch with the news on the lake. Please call 732-3673 to join.

### Dam Report - By Steve Greenleaf

As of June 6<sup>th</sup>, the lake level is 3" lower than it was last year at this time. The fishway is still blocked because of the threat of pike infiltration into the lake. IF&W hope to revamp the fishway to make it pike proof sometime late summer, or early fall. Have a nice summer. If you have any questions I can be reached at 732-4402.

### Unexpected Winter Visitors



Not a gaggle of geese or a herd of deer, but a flock of Turkeys? Yes, Turkey's. Approximately 50 of them all over Davis Road for much of the winter. It was not uncommon to glance out the back window to see 10-20 Turkey's munching on the lawn and birdfeeders, then to look on the ice to see them waddling around. They were certainly entertaining. I guess I never realized how loud they were nesting in the trees or how quickly they can take flight.

### Tree Cutting Lawsuit-Update

The clear cutting that took place on the east side of the lake last spring is now resolved. DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU!! Our Town Manager reported after replanting an estimated 65 trees, paying a fine to the Town of Enfield of about \$26,700, and reimbursing the Town's court costs of over \$10,000 the case is now closed. This certainly shows that **NOT** following our shore land zoning ordinance does not pay.

### Ice In / Out

Ice In was January 17, 2007 and Out was April 26, 2007. What a crazy winter this year.

### Quite a Catch

On Saturday, March 10<sup>th</sup> John Ewer with family and friends off Hazard Cove where he bagged a 12 pound, 34" Togue. This was quite a fish. Turns out this one was stocked in 1978 (out of 15,700



stocked), at a length of 4"-6" and was 1 year old at time of stocking. Yes that means it was almost 30 years old when it was caught. Lake Trout are known to live a long time, as this fish illustrates. The oldest togue caught on Cold Stream was 40 years old. Congrats to John.

### Brownie Troop #446 Clean Stover Beach

May 24 was a fortunate day for Cold Stream Pond when Brownie Troop # 446 from the Howland - Enfield area chose us for their 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Community Project.



The 2<sup>nd</sup>. Graders worked like little beavers under the guidance of Leader Cheryl Whitten, along with Co-Leaders Brook Rhodes and

Rachel Ringuette, They cleaned, and raked the entire area then filled the planter with a mixture of flowers that were donated by the Town of Enfield. This is proof of what team work can do.

Pictured above (some taking a much need break): Cheryl Whitten - Leader, Brook Rhodes, and Rachel Ringuette Co-Leaders. Troop members include Hannah Whitten, Kaylie Mason, Miranda Brown, Laciee Stitham, Hannah Rhodes, Mackenzie King, Dominique McMullen, Rachel Clark, Arielle Morong, Lauren Hatch, and Iris Faloon. Unable to attend were Emily Ringuette and Karissa Hatch.

Thanks Girls, for a job well done

# VERNAL POOLS: A Significant Wildlife Habitat

## New DEP Regulations

### What is a vernal pool?

*Vernal pools* or “spring pools” are shallow depressions that usually contain water for only part of the year. They are often associated with forested wetlands.

### Why are vernal pools important?

The vernal pools serve as essential breeding habitat for certain species of wildlife, including salamanders and frogs (amphibians). Juvenile and adult amphibians associated with vernal pools provide an important food source for small carnivores as well as large game species.

In Maine, species that must have access to vernal pools in order to survive and reproduce include wood frogs, spotted and blue-spotted salamanders (two types of mole salamanders) and fairy shrimp. Avoiding impacts to significant vernal pools and their surrounding habitat is important because many amphibian species are pool specific: they must return to the pond in which they were born to breed.

The loss of vernal pools and the critical terrestrial habitat around them leads to local loss of amphibian species, a decrease in biodiversity, and a decline in food available for many other animals that live in these areas. In Maine, vernal pools with high value for wildlife are called *significant vernal pools*.

### Are all vernal pools considered significant?

Not all vernal pool habitats are considered “significant”. In general, a vernal pool habitat is “significant” if it has a high habitat value, either because (1) a state-listed threatened or endangered species, such as a spotted turtle, uses it to complete a critical part of its life history, or (2) there is a notable abundance of specific wildlife, such as blue spotted salamander, wood frog, or fairy shrimp.

### I have a vernal pool on my property. How do I know if it is “significant”?

The specific criteria describing a significant vernal pool are listed in DEP Rules, Chapter 335, and allow these resources to be identified in the field. Using these criteria: (1) A person who has experience and training in either wetland ecology or wildlife ecology may identify and document a significant vernal pool; OR (2) The DEP may provide a written determination concerning whether or not a vernal pool habitat is significant.

### Are significant vernal pools protected?

“Significant vernal pool habitat” includes the vernal pool itself and the area within a 250’ radius of the spring or fall high water mark of the pool, which is considered critical terrestrial habitat. Starting September 1, 2007, *significant vernal pool habitat* is protected by law under the Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA). An activity in, on, over or adjacent to these areas must avoid unreasonable impacts on the significant vernal pool habitat and obtain approval from the DEP, through a Permit by Rule or individual NRPA approval.

### What happens if I have a significant vernal pool on my property and need a permit for my project?

A permit by rule is available if certain standards are met, and can be approved within 14 days. The standards do not create a mandatory setback or no-build zone, but do affect what can be done, so it is advisable to plan ahead. For more information on the NRPA, a copy of the rules addressing significant vernal pools, application forms, and related materials, see the NRPA page at [www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docstand/](http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docstand/)

### What are the standards I have to meet to get a Permit by Rule?

(1) No disturbance within the vernal pool depression. (2) Maintain a minimum of 75% of the critical terrestrial habitat as unfragmented forest with at least a partly-closed canopy of overstory trees to provide shade, deep litter and woody debris. (3) Maintain or restore forest corridors connecting wetlands and significant vernal pools. (4) Minimize forest floor disturbance. (5) Maintain native understory vegetation and downed woody debris. If the Permit by Rule standards cannot be met, the applicant may apply for an individual NRPA permit.

### Does it help if I want to restore some of the land that was previously developed?

If more than 25% of the critical terrestrial habitat has been previously developed, restoring a portion of the developed area through supplemental planting or regrowth of native forest plants and trees may be considered toward meeting these standards. “Developed area” includes disturbed areas, excluding areas that are returned to a condition with the same drainage patterns and the same or improved cover type that existed prior to the disturbance.

Questions, hard copies of materials, or a field determination should be addressed to the nearest DEP Regional Office. Contact the “on-call” person in the Land & Water Bureau, Division of Land Resource Regulation. Eastern ME Regional Office, 106 Hogan Road, Bangor, ME 04401. Phone: 207-941-4570 or 1-888-769-1137.

**THIS IS CRITICAL NEW LEGISLATION THAT COULD AFFECT ALL THE PUDDLES AROUND COLD STREAM.**

## Enforcement, Education, Compliance, and the Shoreland Zone

By Roberta Scruggs, Lakes Environmental Association ([Rscruggs\\_lea@yahoo.com](mailto:Rscruggs_lea@yahoo.com))  
& Maggie Shannon, Maine COLA ([info@mainecola.org](mailto:info@mainecola.org))

Over the past year, Mainers have probably read, talked and written more about enforcement of environmental laws than ever before. But in all that discussion, very little has been said about the key question: *Does the Maine Department of Environmental Protection have the resources to effectively enforce Maine's environmental laws?*

That's why the Congress of Lake Associations and Lakes Environmental Association recently asked the state's Office of Program Evaluation and Government Accountability (OPEGA) to review whether DEP is enforcing environmental laws in the most effective, efficient and economical manner possible.

We have two major concerns about enforcement. First, DEP's funding and staffing hasn't kept up with increased threats to Maine's environment. From 2001 to 2005 DEP's general fund revenues dropped 37% - from \$10 million to \$6.29 million. Since 2003, the department's staff has declined from about 460 to 436. With more federal budget cuts proposed, DEP's resources may decline even further.

Second, we wonder if DEP's reliance on education and assistance, rather than what one recent department report termed "a threatening enforcement posture," is effective in deterring violators. These issues have been discussed with growing concern by those who advocate for Maine's environment. For example:

- In a recent survey by COLA and the Mitchell Center for Environmental and Watershed Research, lake associations identified poor enforcement as one of the top issues affecting our waters.
- Last December, the Natural Resources Council of Maine issued a report criticizing DEP's plan to reorganize its hazardous-waste enforcement staff, saying that would dilute enforcement and leave Maine's people and environment at greater risk of pollution. The report followed criticism that DEP bends too easily to political pressure and is not aggressive enough with polluters.
- In a 2004 report by the Environment Maine Research and Policy Center, groups such as the Sierra Club, the Izaak Walton League and Maine Physicians for Social Responsibility asked DEP to better enforce its regulations in hopes of reducing risks to public health and discouraging future pollution. "Without the threat of penalties, there's no incentive for facilities to solve their pollution problems," the report said.
- In 2003, the Conservation Law Foundation reviewed discharge records from sewage treatment plants and industrial plants along Maine's coast and reported some facilities repeatedly exceeded discharge limits for bacteria or metals, but were not subjected to appropriate fines or corrective orders by DEP. "There were clearly situations where facilities were crying out for enforcement and it just wasn't being done," Chris DeScherer, a CLF staff advocate, told the Portland Press Herald. "There have been fines, but not the type of fines that would give a facility the economic incentive to actually come into compliance."

We believe an independent analysis by OPEGA would be of immense help as the Legislature and Maine's citizens allocate resources, prioritize programs and improve policies to protect our environment. If you have specific information relating to enforcement of environmental laws designed to protect water quality, we would appreciate hearing from you. **To report complaints or potential violations call the DEP directly at 800-452-1942.**

## CHOOSE TO BOAT SAFETY

Choosing to boat safely goes a long way in minimizing risks and liability, while maximizing enjoyment on waterways. It is important to act responsibly to protect lives and property. The best insurance policy for a great boating experience is to incorporate knowledge, wisdom, preparedness, precaution, experience, discretion and judgment. Carry the proper safety equipment !! Powerboats should carry: life jackets for each person on board; a throwable personal flotation device, fire extinguisher, running lights, sound signaling device, visual distress signals (flares/flags); anchor with line; and an oar/paddle. Additional items for rescue, protection and comfort include: tool kit; first aid kit; weather radio; cell phone; bailing device (bucket); throw line for rescue; extra fuel; sun protection; insect repellent; foul weather gear; and drinking water for protection against dehydration.

Know and follow the "rules of the road". As a boat operator you have the responsibility to maneuver your boat in a safe manner and take appropriate action to avoid collision. Head on: when two boats meet bow to bow both boats should alter course to the starboard (right). Overtaking: A boat being passed by another must maintain its course and speed while the overtaking vessel passes. Crossing: All boats have a danger zone. This zone is approximately from 12 to the four o'clock range, if the bow of the boat is at 12 o'clock. In a crossing situation, the boat in the danger zone (ahead and to right) continues on course while the other boats stay clear by slowing down or altering course to pass behind.

Boating and alcohol : any person who operates any watercraft while under the influence (.08% or higher) is guilty of a criminal violation and maybe required to take a blood alcohol test and can be immediately removed from their watercraft and placed under arrest. Boat Safely this summer J

## SUMMER RECIPES

### Rhubarb Crisp – By Jackie Proctor

Cut rhubarb into 1 inch pieces and Marinate 8 cups rhubarb in  $\frac{3}{4}$  cups of sugar

Add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of sugar and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup flour to the marinated rhubarb

Butter baking dish, 10 x 10 or comparable size and add mix

To make topping: place  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup flour, 1 stick of butter, 1 tbsp cinnamon. In food processor, pulse till blended to a coarse meal

By hand mix in  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup oatmeal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar, mix till crumbly

Spread topping over rhubarb mix, Place in 375 degree oven & Bake for 45 to 60 minutes

Delicious served warm with vanilla ice cream

### Rhubarb Upside Down Cake – By Lynn Greenleaf

4 tbsps &  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup unsalted butter, softened

2 tbsps granulated sugar

2 eggs separated

$\frac{1}{2}$  tsp salt

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup brown sugar

1 cup granulated sugar

1 tsp vanilla extract

2 tsp baking powder

3 cups diced rhubarb,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch dice

$\frac{1}{4}$  tsp cream of tartar

1  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk

Preheat oven to 325 F. Generously butter a 9-inch round cake pan. Melt 4 tbs unsalted butter over low heat. Stir in the brown sugar. Pour into cake pan and distribute evenly across the bottom of pan. Place rhubarb in cake pan and sprinkle with 2 tbs sugar. Set aside. Mix softened butter and 1 cup sugar on medium speed until pale & light. Add yolks, one at a time and beat in vanilla extract. In a separate bowl, mix the flour, salt, and baking powder. Add  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the flour mixture to the mixed batter. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk, Continue alternating additions of dry ingredients and milk ending with the flour mix. In a separate bowl, whip egg whites with cream of tartar until stiff peaks form. Fold egg whites into batter in three additions, turn batter into pan. Bake in preheated oven at 325 for 25 to 30 minutes or until the surface springs back to the touch. Let cool for 5 to 10 minutes. Serve warm with whipped cream, or vanilla ice cream.

### Dates to Note

Maine COLA Conference – Saturday June 23, 2007

Colby College, Waterville, ME [www.mainecola.org](http://www.mainecola.org)

Invasive Aquatic Plant Screening Workshops

July & August For details call MCIAP 783-7733 or visit [vlmp@mainevlmp.org](mailto:vlmp@mainevlmp.org)

Cold Stream Campowners Annual Meeting –

July 28<sup>th</sup> Enfield Station School

Maine Stream Conference – November 27, 2007

Augusta Civic Center, Bill Laflamme 287-7726

US EPA – 2007 National Forum on Contaminants in

Fish July 23-26<sup>th</sup>, Portland visit

<http://fishforum.rti.org>

### Lakes On – Line

While you're out there surfing around on the Internet, check out these Web sites of interest to "lake people".

Public Educational Access to Resources on Lakes (PEARL)-

[www.pearl.spatial.maine.edu](http://www.pearl.spatial.maine.edu)

Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program –

[www.janus.state.me.us/dep/blwq/doclake/vm.htm](http://www.janus.state.me.us/dep/blwq/doclake/vm.htm)

EPA's Wetlands, Oceans & Watersheds – [www.epa.gov/owow](http://www.epa.gov/owow)

Maine Lakes (Maine DEP site), an excellent resource of all things related to lakes in Maine –

[www.janus.state.me.us/dep/blwq/lake/htm](http://www.janus.state.me.us/dep/blwq/lake/htm)

Maine Congress of Lake Associations – [www.mainecola.org](http://www.mainecola.org)

Maine Audubon Society – [www.maineaudubon.org](http://www.maineaudubon.org)

Household Hazardous Waste Fact Sheet from the Maine State Planning Office at -[www.state.me.us/spo](http://www.state.me.us/spo)

Laws governing soil disturbance and the Shoreland Zones –

[www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/stand.htm](http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/stand.htm)

Aquatic Invasive Plants –

[www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/topic/invasive.htm](http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/topic/invasive.htm)

Listing of Contractors certified by DEP Non-Point Source Training Program-

[www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/training/nps.htm](http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/training/nps.htm)

Phosphorus-free Fertilizer-

[www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/doclake/fert/phospage.htm](http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/doclake/fert/phospage.htm)

Lake Environmental Association- [www.mainelakes.org](http://www.mainelakes.org)

Maine Lakes Conservancy Institute- [www.mici.org](http://www.mici.org)

UMaine Cooperative Extension –

[www.umaine.edu/waterquality&/or\\_waterResearch](http://www.umaine.edu/waterquality&/or_waterResearch)

Cold Stream Campowners Association –

[www.coldstreampond.com](http://www.coldstreampond.com)

**COLD STREAM CAMPOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2007 - MEMBERSHIP LISTING**  
**JULY 1, 2006 through JUNE 30, 2007**

Adams,Marvin & Glenna*	Galm & Marcoulier	Lindsay,Fletcher & Florence	Robinson,Bob & Betty
Aiken,Daniel	Gardiner, Kenneth & Carolyn	Lowell,Lynn	Rossell,Therese
Alberding, Paul & Jessie	Garland,Scott & Tammy*	Ludden,Doug & Pat	Russell, Norman & Joyce
Applebee, Vinal & Marilyn	Gemme, Frank & Lynne	Mace, Ed & Daphene**	Sargent, James*
Artes,Lorna & Bryan	Gillespie, Scott & Pamela	Madden,Randy & Julie*	Sargent,Herb & Lori
Bard,Vinton & Betty	Giovino, Fred & Barbara	Madden, Toni & Cindy	Saucier, Tom & Joan*
Bergeron,George & Vicki	Goding Realty Trust	Mailman,Paul & Rose	Shaughnessy,Michael & Jeanine*
Bishop,Albert & Norma	Goode,Jane*	Marston-Gillespie, Pamela	Shedd,John & Pat
Blanchard,Dick & Nancy	Gray,Ruth	Mattson, Dick & Cathy	Sirois, Tom & Barbara
Bourgoin, Mike & Mary Jo	Greenleaf,Steve & Lynn	Maynard,Ed & Leona	Skirven, Mike & Jane
Brann,Joe & Jane	Gregoire,Bob & Norma	McKinnon,Clyde & Susan	Smith, Ben & Peggy**
Brown,Bill & Sue	Hannigan, Calista & Earle	McKinnon,Vaughn & Linda	Smith,David & Julianna
Buchanan,Gordon & Rachel	Harvey,Clayton & Sue	McManus,Geri	Smith,Manley & Mary
Buchanan, Mary	Haverlock,Mark & Bethany	Moison,David & Cathy	Smith,Owen & June*
Carney,Pat & Jeanne*	Haynes,Herbert & Virginia*	Morin,Robert & Lois	Soule & Trafton
Clark & Rutherford	Henderson,Deborah*	Mulligan, Kevin & Brenda	Spooner,Peter & Lynne
Clukey,Wayne & Ethel	Hockridge, Mark & Jayne	Nadeau,Julie J	Sprague,Bill & Jean
Cole,Peter & Jane	Hodsdon,David & Margaret	Nadeau,Randy & Cece	Sulinski,Barbara
Cole,Vaughn & Gloria	Huntley,Steve & Barbara	Neal, Clarence Jr.*	Tamburo, Alfonso & Gail***
Collins,Susan	Jackson, Wayne & Brenda	Neal,David & Vickie	Tanous, Wakine & Ann
Cook,David & Laura	Jenkins,Charlie & Ida*	Needham,Jack & Mary*	Tarleton,John & Julie
Crocker, Marvin & Joan	Johnson,Robert & Katie*	Nesin, Noah & Tammy	Theriault,Al & Gail
Cyr,Joe & Suzanne	Johnston,David & Glenda	Pearson,Mike	Thomas,Ted & Beth
Dameron & Neault	Kann & House	Pelletier,Leonard & Rena	Thornton,Lewis & Ardean
Davis,Brian	Kanwisher,Gary & Patricia	Pelletier,Roger & Linda*	Thornton, Tom & Brenda
Deshane, Linda**	Keller, John & Betty	Persson,Peter & Sandra	Victory,Ron & Sandra
Dolan,Charles & Marilyn	Keller,Rachael	Pieper,Diana	Wallace & Weymouth
Douglas,Geraldine	Kelly,Paul & Tracy	Poulin,Jean Claude & Gisele	Warren, James & Dottie
Enochs,Bob & Linda	King,Carroll & Edie	Powell, Mike & Gayle	West, Alison
Ewing,Norman & Gay	King,Phil & Mallie	Pratt,Jim & Anne	Weymouth, Ronald & Lori
Eyles,Steve & Alice	Kolouch,Bob & Mary Jayne	Proctor,David & Jackie	Whitmore,Robert & Kerin
Farrell,Gregg & Angela**	L'Italian,Marco & Jean	Quirk,Tom & Gayle	Willett, Willis*
Folster, Tim & Kathy**	Landry, Jackie	Randall & Hubbard	Wilson, Larry & Deb
French,Barbara & Malcolm	Leighton,Bob & Colleen	Reed,Sonny & Jeanne	Woolley, Ed & Ellen
French,Rosabell	Leighton & Emery	Reinzo,John & Joan*	Wurzel,Bob & Geraldine
Gaetani & Hall	Lemay,Pete	Rerucha,Jim & Judi	Yerxa,Don & Patty
Gaetani, Anthony & Patrick	Leonard,Ralph & Anita	Reymer, Catherine & Robert*	Zych,James & Karen

\* indicates members paid in advance for FY2008

\*\* indicates members paid in advance for FY2008 & FY2009

**Inventory Items.....**

T-Shirts, Sweatshirts, Hats, Afghans, 2005 Maps on sale NOW at Julie's house on

Davis Road - please call first to purchase or visit our website @ [coldstreampond.com](http://coldstreampond.com)

**Get Involved.....**

**Volunteers Needed, Articles, Pictures, or Anything Else You'd Like To See In Your Newsletter.**

please call Julie Nadeau with any comments - 732-3673 or e-mail: [julie@coldstreampond.com](mailto:julie@coldstreampond.com)

**FISCAL YEAR 2008 - MEMBERSHIP DUES FORM**

If you would like to join the Association for the 2007/08 membership year, July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008  
 complete this form and mail it with your \$30 check to Cold Stream Campowners Association, P O Box 478, Enfield, Maine 04493

Name	_____	Camp Road	_____
Street Address	_____	circle one: Lincoln / Enfield / Lowell	
Town	_____	Home Telephone	_____
State	_____	Camp Telephone	_____
Zip Code	_____	E-Mail	_____

**I'm a NEW Member Referred By :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Goodbye to old Friends .....Hello to New**

**Enfield**

Merlin & Janet Campbell to Samuel & Robin Hitchings  
Marylou McFalls to Melanie Maxwell  
Donnie & Sherrie Roberts to William Charron

**Lincoln**

Roger Hamm to Brian Souers & Brian Kneeland  
Leola Tibbetts to Esther Ring

**Lowell**

Seth & Holly Hodgkins to Steve & Nancy O'Neil  
Jennifer Small to Douglas Theriault Jr.

**We are sad to report five deaths of lake residents**

Erma Barton	05/03/07	Age 83
CY W. Greenhalgh	4/21/2007	Age 92
Brian Davis	2/17/2007	Age 70
Norma Gregoire	2/6/2007	Age 78
Charlie King	12/20/2006	Age 79

---

COLD STREAM CAMPOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.  
P O BOX 478  
ENFIELD, ME 04493