



# NonPoint Source Times

Volume 16 , Issue 3 Summer 2007

## Rain Barrels a Hit in PWD

The Portland Water District embarked on a new outreach program this spring – rain barrels. This program was directed at both residents in the Sebago Lake watershed, as well as to customers of PWD. We have had an amazing response! In order to schedule delivery with our supplier, we capped our orders at 215 barrels. During the order process, we found that we have tapped into a definite need. Many people commented that they had been considering purchasing a rain barrel, and this promotion removed the last hurdle to taking that step.

### The Lake

The Portland Water District supplies 15% of Maine's resident population with drinking water from Sebago Lake, Maine's second largest and deepest lake. Sebago Lake is a multi-use lake, which has been enjoyed by residents, campers, fishermen, and boaters for centuries. The lake covers 30,000 acres. The watershed encompasses 300,000 acres and includes parts of 23 towns. Human activity will always occur in the watershed and on the lake. Therefore, effective source protection is critical. If contaminants never reach the water, customers are protected regardless of the effectiveness of the other methods of treatment.

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### **The “Who”**

The rain barrel program targeted the public on a number of different levels. In general, the public is interested in conserving water. Lake residents are becoming aware of the need to reduce erosion from rooftop runoff. Gardeners and weekend lawn warriors want water to maintain their landscapes.



Concurrently, PWD is concerned about minimizing the transport of nonpoint source pollution to Sebago Lake. We are also interested in reducing the volume of stormwater that reaches the sewer systems, which places an additional burden to our wastewater treatment facilities. Rain barrels provide a unique outreach opportunity to meet all these needs.

### **The “Why”**

Watershed residents have a direct impact on the quality of our water. The Portland Water District’s Source Protection office staff work to protect the quality of Sebago Lake. As a multiuse lake, we depend on support from watershed residents to minimize their impact on the lake, and consequently, the water supply. Rain barrels provide a way to reduce stormwater runoff from their properties, thereby lowering the amount of soil, phosphorus, and other pollutants from reaching the lake.

The actions of our customers also play an important role in influencing the workings of the District. PWD receives and treats the stormwater and sewer from the great Portland area. Like many municipalities, Portland has a combined sewer system. During large storm events, significant amounts of stormwater enter PWD’s wastewater treatment facilities, and occasionally overwhelm the system. By encouraging our customers to capture and reuse stormwater, we can reduce the volume of runoff reaching the storm sewers, and consequently, the number of CSO events.

### **The “What”**

The concept of using rain barrels to capture and reuse stormwater is not new. In fact, rain water has been collected for nearly 2,000 years. Today, with increasing costs of municipal water, watering restrictions, and droughts during summer months, many homeowners are embracing the opportunity to save both money and water. Water collected from rain barrels can be used to water lawns, gardens, and indoor plants, wash cars, and other nonpotable uses. Here’s a way to conserve water *and* reduce polluted stormwater runoff.

Furthermore, the beneficial impact of using rain barrels is quantifiable. It can be challenging to explain to the general public how reducing impervious cover will increase infiltration and reduce stormwater runoff. However, when they watch their 55 gallon barrel fill up with even the smallest rain event, they can SEE the results of their actions.

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### **The "How"**

In collaboration with SkyJuice New England, the Portland Water District offered rain barrels at a discounted price of \$55, over 30% off the retail price of \$85.

PWD promoted this program in a variety of ways. An article was published in the Winter 2006-2007 *Watershed News*, our biannual newsletter sent to residents in the direct watershed. A 300 word tag line was printed on the sewer bill sent to customers. The rain barrel promotion was mentioned in the bill stuffer that advertised activities scheduled during National Drinking Water Week. Finally, the event was picked up by the local gardening columnist with the Portland Press Herald, as was incorporated into an article on rain gardens printed in the Sunday paper.

Orders were taken by phone and by email. The barrels will be delivered to the Sebago Lake Ecology Center, where our Education and Source Protection departments are located. Pickup of the barrels will correspond with National Drinking Water Week, May 7-11, 2007. There is also a short course offered during Drinking Water Week addressing the use of rain barrels, rain gardens, and other methods to reduce stormwater runoff on a residential scale. By bringing the public to the Ecology Center, we hope to encourage them to learn more about the water supply, and how each person can take steps to make a difference in protecting our water resources.

It is our hope that this rain barrel promotion continues to grow in future years. A number of cities throughout the country have embraced rain barrels as a successful component of managing stormwater for CSO control and as a means to promote Low Impact Development (LID). I believe that similar programs can be developed by water suppliers, MS4s, and other organizations throughout the region with relatively minimal effort that will simultaneously foster public by-in and provide quantifiable results in reducing polluted stormwater runoff.

Mary Gilbertson, Water Resource Specialist, Portland Water District

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## EPA Releases NPS Outreach Toolbox

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The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has released the Nonpoint Source Outreach Toolbox, a comprehensive set of Web-based resources designed to assist communities across the U.S. conduct locally effective watershed education and outreach activities. The Toolbox, online at [www.epa.gov/nps/toolbox](http://www.epa.gov/nps/toolbox), includes a searchable catalog of nearly 800 print, radio, and TV ads and outreach materials in the following categories: lawn and garden care, motor vehicle care, pet care, septic system care, household chemicals and waste, and general stormwater and storm drain awareness. This repository of contemporary, audience-tested materials is designed to meet the needs of stormwater professionals who might be strapped for ideas, money, time or staff to develop messages and products for their own communities. The Toolbox also provides EPA's publication "Getting in Step - A Guide to Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns", as well as a comprehensive collection of surveys and evaluations of outreach programs from around the country and a collection of logos, slogans, and mascots to help unify a community's campaign.

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## 319 Project Load Reduction Estimates

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Anyone involved in Clean Water Act Section 319 projects is aware of the need to figure and submit pollutant load reduction estimates. EPA is using it to track the effectiveness of the 319 program since actual in resource data is difficult to obtain. It is also difficult to show water quality improvement in the short duration of these projects.

EPA sets target load reductions to report to OMB and it is in their Strategic Plan by computing the totals reduced during the year beginning on February 16 and ending on February 15 of the following year. The 2006 data is in and they are pleased to report they have exceeded their goals!

	Nitrogen (pounds)	Phosphorus (pounds)	Sediment (tons)
Goal:	8,500,000	4,500,000	700,000,000
Actual:	14,537,473	11,799,169	1,249,139,000

Dov Whitman, Chief, Nonpoint Source Control Branch, thanks all of the State and Regional NPS staff who worked so hard to achieve these load reductions as well as to report them in the GRTS system. Maine DEP would like to thank all those who help put BMPs on the ground so that we are reducing the pollutant load and to all those who submit their annual load reduction reports on time so that MDEP can submit their data.

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## Legislation Restricting the Sale of Phosphorus Fertilizer Passes

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A new law will be going into effect next year that should increase the availability of phosphorus-free fertilizer for homeowners looking to protect their lakes and other surface waters. LD 587, An Act to Protect and Improve Lake Water Quality, was signed into law by Governor Baldacci on May 1, 2007, making Maine the second state in the nation to restrict phosphorus in lawn fertilizers to protect the quality of lakes and streams. The law also requires the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to report back to the legislature in 2008 with further recommendations on ways to protect or improve lake water quality.

After eight years of voluntary use of phosphorus-free lawn fertilizer in Maine, Representative Jane Eberle introduced the bill on behalf of the Maine Congress of Lake Associations to further decrease the use of phosphorus. Following in the footsteps of Minnesota, Maine law reads:

*A person may not sell fertilizer containing phosphorus at a retail store after January 1, 2008 unless the seller posts a Department of Environmental Protection approved sign that*

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indicates the product is not appropriate for use on non-agricultural lawn or turf due to potential adverse effects on water quality except when:

1. Soil test results from a laboratory indicate that additional phosphorus is needed for lawn or turf; or
2. The fertilizer will be used in establishing a new lawn or turf, including establishing turf at a sod farm, or for re-seeding or over-seeding existing lawn or turf.

While phosphorus is necessary to grow plants, most soils in Maine have enough phosphorus to maintain a healthy lawn. Yet homeowners often add fertilizer without testing their soil. When it rains, excess phosphorus can wash away with the stormwater and enter lakes and streams to feed algae that grow into smelly, unsightly green scum. This condition makes the water undesirable for swimming and boating and can lower oxygen in the water, which is harmful to fish.

Consumers should check on the bag of fertilizer for a string of three numbers. The middle number is phosphorus. On a phosphorus-free bag, this number will be zero. More information about phosphorus and fertilizers is available on DEP's web site: [www.mainedep.com](http://www.mainedep.com). Click on [New fertilizer law restricting phosphorus content](#).

DEP staff will be working with fertilizer retailers in the coming months to ensure that they are aware of the new requirements. At the same time, the staff will be seeking input for its 2008 report to the legislature on other ways to protect or improve lake water quality. The staff will be consulting with other state agencies and representatives from interested stakeholder groups on several specific topics, including the possibility of requiring the restoration of naturally vegetated buffer strips on lake shorelines and adjusting the fee charged to developers to off-set the phosphorus input from developments needing DEP permits.

For more information on the phosphorus-free fertilizer requirements, contact Christine Smith at [christine.p.smith@maine.gov](mailto:christine.p.smith@maine.gov), or by calling 287-7734. For information on the 2008 legislative report, contact Don Witherill at [donald.t.witherill@maine.gov](mailto:donald.t.witherill@maine.gov), or by calling 287-7725.

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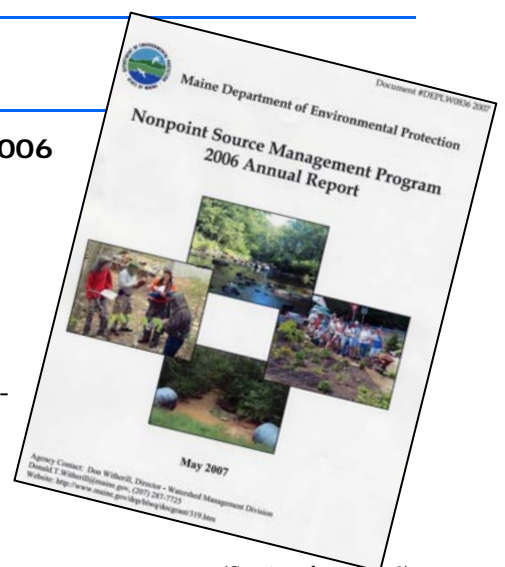
## NPS Program Annual Report

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Maine DEP's **Nonpoint Source Management Program - 2006 Annual Report** is now available online.

The Report (81p) and Executive Summary (8p) are posted at DEP's NPS webpage at <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docgrant/319.htm>

The report summarizes accomplishments of DEP's NPS Program funded, in part, under Federal Clean Water Act 319 program in partnership with EPA. DEP provides technical and financial help to watershed groups all over the state to assess water quality problems, take action to reduce nonpoint sources, and help protect or improve Maine's clean water.



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Highlights:

- 6 lakes improved; removed from the impaired (TMDL) waters list
- Outcome Summaries (2 pgs) of the 30 NPS projects completed in 2006
- Cobbossee Lake Restoration - Success Story

Contact Norm Marcotte to request a copy of the Executive Summary. Maine Department of Environmental Protection, #17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333. 207-287-7727 Fax 207-287-7191. norm.g.marcotte@maine.gov

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## Maine Streams Conference

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SAVE THE DATE and CALL FOR PAPERS: MAINE STREAMS CONFERENCE.

Tuesday, November 27, 2007, 8:30 am - 4:30 pm. The Augusta Civic Center.

Maine has more than 32,000 miles of rivers and streams. This conference will explore some of the issues that affect this important resource. These include stream fisheries and water quality issues, impact to streams from development, stream value and assessment and stream protection strategies and restoration.

For more information, please contact conference coordinator, Bill Laflamme < william.n.laflamme@maine.gov or at 207-287-7726.

*Audience: Developers, Consultants, Engineers, Municipal Planners, Code Enforcement Officers, Land Trusts, Staff of the State's Soil and Water Conservation Districts, staff of state and federal natural resource agencies, members of conservation and environmental organizations.*

Abstract Deadline: July 15, 2007

This is the first conference of its kind in Maine specifically focused on stream issues.

We welcome proposals for presentations that address any stream related topic or one or more of the following topics and areas of emphasis. Special consideration will be given to new insights, techniques or approaches in addressing topic areas:

Program Topics and Areas of Emphasis:

Stream Fisheries & Water Quality Issues  
Maine Brook Trout



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Woody Debris  
Nutrient Issues in Streams  
Impacts of Road Salt on Streams  
Impact from Development on Streams  
Bridges vs. Culverts - Fish Passage in Culverts  
Channel Protection and Stormwater regulations

Urban Impaired Streams  
Altering Upgradient Hydrology  
Stream Value and Assessment  
Stream Assessment Techniques  
Economic Value of Streams  
Public Access and Recreational values of streams  
Stream Protection Strategies and Restoration  
Urban Stream Plans and Compensation  
Best Planning For Stream Protection  
Case Studies on Stream Restoration Techniques

Presenters will receive free admission to the conference. In certain cases, travel and lodging costs may be covered by the conference.

Instructions for submitting abstracts: Title of Presentation, Contact Person with affiliation address phone, fax and e-mail, Presenter and affiliation. Abstract of 250 words or less.

Abstracts will be provided to reviewers for consideration. Please send or e-mail abstracts by July 15<sup>th</sup> 2007 to:

Maine Nonpoint Source Training and Resource Center  
17 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine 04333.  
ATTN: Bill Laflamme. [william.n.laflamme@maine.gov](mailto:william.n.laflamme@maine.gov)

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## Protecting & Enhancing Watersheds Workshop

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The theme of the workshop (June 5-7), co-hosted by the USDA Forest Service and the Maine Forest Service, is protecting and enhancing watersheds from the edges of urban areas outward into the rural environment. The agenda will include presentations on a watershed forest management manual that is being developed by the Mass. Dept. of Conservation and Recreation and the Univ. of Mass. It will also include training on the Urban Watershed Forestry manuals recently published by the Center for Watershed Protection and funded by the USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry. The workshop will take place at the Holiday Inn by the Bay, Portland, ME. Registration for the three-day workshop is \$85.

A field trip is planned in the Presumpscot River watershed, which provides drinking water to Portland and the suburbs and is currently the only targeted watershed in New England selected for funding through the EPA.

For more details, email [jparry@fs.fed.us](mailto:jparry@fs.fed.us).

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## Corridors Encourage Biodiversity

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Researchers report in the journal *Science* that establishing landscape corridors to connect otherwise isolated plant and animal habitats will encourage biological diversity. The researchers, working in South Carolina, say their finding demonstrate this, at least with plants.

Researchers surveyed dozens of test plots in forested areas of the 310-square-mile Savannah River Site in southeastern South Carolina. Originally set aside to produce nuclear weapons for the military, the plots are now managed by the federal Forest Service for pine production.

The researchers surveyed their sites regularly starting in 2000 and found that there was more plant diversity in areas connected by corridors than in other areas. This was true even if they had the same total area or the same amount of “edge” space between cleared and wooded areas.

The connected patches had 20 percent more species of plants than unconnected patches, reported Ellen Damschen, the lead author of the report and a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

More and more, landscape managers are incorporating corridors into their plans, but there is relatively little data on effectiveness.

The site was set up in 1999, when forest service loggers carved out the plots, and there was little difference among plot covers just one year later in 2000. But a different pattern became clear in ensuing years. Not only was there more plant species in connected plots than unconnected ones, there were more native species.

It is surprising to see such a dramatic change over a short time scale, Damschen told interviewers. But the research, also carried out by scientist from several other universities, shows that plants can change relatively quickly through their interactions with the landscape and the animals that interact with them, like birds and rodents that disperse seeds or insects that act as pollinators.

It does not appear that the corridors also help spread invasive species, the researchers wrote. They said that areas connected by corridors “retain more native species than do isolated patches that this difference increases over time, and that corridors do not promote invasion by exotic species.”

The results suggest that corridors are an important tool not only for preserving wildlife but also for supporting and encouraging plant bio-diversity.

In recent decades, many states and communities have set aside land for wildlife corridors. They are even planned on a regional scale, with one proposed corridor stretching 1800 miles from Yellowstone National Park to the Yukon Territory.

FMI <http://news.ncsu.edu/releases/2006/august/144.html>



Patches of land connected by landscape corridors (top, middle) are more effective than unconnected patches (top left and right, bottom) in retaining native plants, according to a paper published in *Science*.

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## Researchers Link Buffer Width to Stream Health

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Wisconsin researchers have found that both width and continuity of undisturbed buffer strips are related positively to stream health. "Even streams within highly agricultural landscapes retained healthy ecosystem function if they have a wide buffer maintained for most of their length," report researchers Brian M. Weigel and Edward E. Emmons of the state Bureau of Integrated Science Services, Jana S. Stewart of the United States Geological Survey and Roger Bannerman of the state's Bureau of Watershed Management.



In 2002, the Wisconsin Legislature considered requiring buffers on most streams when it rewrote the state's non-point source pollution control standards. Debate, however, arose regarding the minimum width and continuity of a buffer necessary to protect stream health. Lawmakers delayed a buffer mandate, asking for research by December 2005 to characterize effective buffers.

That set the team of researchers to work. They used fish and aquatic insects as indicators of stream health to determine the minimum buffer width and continuity for stream protection in agricultural landscapes.

The researchers selected streams that represented buffers of various sizes, and watershed area with different levels of agricultural land cover. Sites were scattered statewide to capture the effects of natural environmental factors known to influence streams, including geology, temperature, and size. Measures of buffer width and continuity included average buffer width, number of buffer fragments/km, and percent of stream length having greater than a 100 meter wide buffer. Standard error the buffer width (SE width) presented variability of the buffer width. The buffer measurements were made on the entire stream network (main stem and tributary streams) upstream from where the researchers sampled fish and aquatic insects.

Standard Wisconsin DNR monitoring methods were used to sample fish at 91 sites and aquatic insects at 77 sites.

In addition to identifying findings on width and continuity, the researchers added: "In addition, our analyses suggested that stream health and buffer characteristics were linearly related, meaning that narrow buffers having some fragmentation had modest effects on curbing agricultural stress, whereas wide buffers without fragmentation had substantial effects."

The report may be reviewed at:

[http://dnr.wi.gov/org/es/science/publications/PUB\\_SS-756\\_2005.pdg](http://dnr.wi.gov/org/es/science/publications/PUB_SS-756_2005.pdg)

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## UMaine Mercury Research on Mercury

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While Acadia National Park is often perceived as remote and pristine, the park's fish and wildlife are vulnerable to mercury contamination that persists throughout North America. New research has documented that fish, amphibians, and even tree swallows from Acadia carry heavy burdens of mercury.

Now, in a series of papers published in a special issue of the journal Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, a group of researchers, including 11 current and former UMaine scientists, have revealed why concentrations of mercury in the environment are higher in some places than in others.

Using Acadia National Park as an "outdoor laboratory," they traced mercury as it moves from the sky to the mountains of Acadia, down through the forest canopy, and into streams and lakes, where it builds up in fish and wildlife. The research was conducted over seven years, making Acadia one of the most intensively studied areas for mercury in the U.S.

A press release with more is available at:

[http://www.umaine.edu/waterresearch/bottom\\_menu/press.htm](http://www.umaine.edu/waterresearch/bottom_menu/press.htm).

The EM&T special issue is available on-line at:

<http://springerlink.metapress.com/content/1573-2959/>

Hard copies of the special issue are available at a cost of \$50 from the Mitchell Center. Please call 207/581-3244 for more information.

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## More Effective Outreach Through Social Marketing

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EPA Web Cast on Social Marketing with Nancy Lee & Jack Wilbur  
May 9, 2007

EPA has been utilizing modern technology to deliver educational programs to the regulated and unregulated around the country. One such system is the webcast. Webcasts are broad cast using the internet and/or a conference calling system. On May 9<sup>th</sup> the webcast was completely orchestrated over the internet and was amazing interactive.

The focus of the May 9<sup>th</sup> webcast was social marketing - using marketing techniques to encourage a change in behaviors for the benefit of the individual or society. Social marketing is different than simply educating. With education you have been successful when they know the information. With social marketing you are successful when they adopt the behavior you are promoting and often have to continue to support the new behavior.

The following are just a few of the tips and information gained from the webcast, which will be available through EPA's archives at [http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/outreach.cfm?program\\_id=0&otype=1](http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/outreach.cfm?program_id=0&otype=1)

Nancy Lee's 12 Principals:

1. Take Advantage of what has already been done before and works. This saves time, money and increases your chance for success. (note: one of the challenges I have personally found is finding projects that have real evaluation to determine if a project was successful. Simply stating that X number of brochures were distributed tells you your distribution system was successful - but was

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your social marketing ie behavior change effort successful? How many people adopted the behavior you were promoting?)

2. Target Markets most ready for action. Who, very specifically you want to persuade or influence to do something. Nancy lumps people into the Greens, Sprouts and Browns. The Sprouts want to do the right thing but there is a barrier in the way, remove the barrier and you have them. Example, they maybe willing to use a rain barrel but don't know where to get one, or may need you to make it easy to purchase (see article on front page).

3. Promote Single, Simple, Doable behaviors. One step at a time may lead to the next step and next step. Don't give someone a laundry list which can be overwhelming - where do I start???

4. Understand your audience's barriers to the behavior. Sometimes they are perceived barriers or imagined and sometimes they are real barriers. Example, ask your target audience why they aren't using native plants? Maybe they don't know what a native plant is or how to find them. When they tell you - these are gifts from your target audience - the gold nuggets because you then know the barrier and can work to remove it.

5. Bring benefits closer to the present. What is in it for the target audience? Don't talk too far out into the future. Need the value of the behavior change to be more immediate. The farther into the future the lower value.

6. Include tangible objects & services that support behavior change. Not trinkets but real helpful tools. Example: if you want people to only water 1"/week give them a rain gage. If you want them to identify good bugs from bad bugs - give them a bug id book. Give them things that help them Do the behavior.

7. Find a price that matters. Monetary incentives or disincentives and non-monetary. Example from Nancy was an antilittering campaign. They advertised a \$,1025 fine. The odd number helped people remember AND made people believe the fine was real, you are serious.

8. Make access easy.

9. Use effective message principals. Need to be clear and specific. Example: Click it or ticket. Action & consequences. Make messages Vivid, Personal and concrete. (Plant a buffer is NOT any of these.)

10. Choose credible & influential messengers. Coalitions are sometimes have more creditability than agencies or companies who are often preserved as having an agenda. People are less suspect of coalitions. Agenda of messenger needs to be aligned with the audience.

11. Choose effective communication channels. Use uniquely designed for your target audience. Just in time—as they are about to do behavior you don't want.

12. Be Customer Centric. Think like your customer.

Tips:

You can deliver a hard message if people like the messenger. Example: rather than the park service telling people not to toss cigarette butts off a pier, they have a star fish smoking and asked people not to toss their butts because the fish come out at night and smoke. Used humor and disarmed people - no ill will toward the messenger.



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If you have a Great product at a Good price, you don't need to do much promotion - think Star Bucks. If we have a great behavior (BMP) at a Good price it won't be so hard to sell.

Customers keep pledges. Ask them to pledge to do something. They are 4 times more likely if they sign something. (People tend to want to be who they say they are. So if they say they care about water and will do X for water - they are more likely to.)

Customers need prompts. Prompts don't change someone mind or educate, but they remind.

FMI contact Kathy Hoppe, Maine DEP. Kathy.M.Hoppe@Maine.gov or 207-760-3134.

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## New England N. Am. Lake Management Society

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The New England Affiliate of the North American Lake Management Society meets on June 8 and 9 at UCONN in Storrs, CT. The basic info and agenda are at the website. This is a great opportunity to learn about lake issues over 1-2 days (workshops Friday, presentation sessions Saturday).

FMI <http://www.uri.edu/ce/wq/ww/nec-2007.htm>.

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## Maine Forest Direct Link Loan Program

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The Maine Forest Service's Division of Forest Policy and Management (MFS), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) have teamed up to offer a mechanism to provide incentive financing to loggers that reduces non-point source pollution risk on timber harvests in Maine.

FMI [http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/fpm/water/direct\\_link\\_loan/index.html](http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/fpm/water/direct_link_loan/index.html)

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## Smart Growth

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Maine's natural environment is a proud part of our heritage. It will also be a proud part of our legacy, if we pay attention. Growth pressures are increasingly competing with Maine's natural environment – one of the qualities that make Maine the special place we call home. And while most of us recognize that growth in our communities is inevitable and often desirable, it is up to us to determine whether growth has an overall positive or negative effect on our communities and the environment.

By encouraging environmentally sensitive design we can accommodate growth in our communities and also ensure that Maine's natural environment continues to be an asset for us and future generations.

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Learn how by reading our newly published Educational Brief: "[Building 'Smart:' Environmentally Sensitive Design.](http://www.growsmartmaine.org/Enviro_Sensitive_Design%20-%20Final%2021%20Nov%2006.pdf)" At [http://www.growsmartmaine.org/Enviro\\_Sensitive\\_Design%20-%20Final%2021%20Nov%2006.pdf](http://www.growsmartmaine.org/Enviro_Sensitive_Design%20-%20Final%2021%20Nov%2006.pdf)

Briefs are written by volunteer a from Grow Smart's Education Committee. If you are interested in joining this committee, please email Lynne Seeley at [lseeley1@maine.rr.com](mailto:lseeley1@maine.rr.com)

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## Upcoming Events

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Upcoming CEP Training events (open to more than just CEOs) can be checked at [www.maine.gov/spo/ceo/training](http://www.maine.gov/spo/ceo/training)

June 8-9, 2007. New England N. Am. Lake Managers Society Meeting. FMI <http://www.uri.edu/ce/wq/ww/nec-2007.htm>

June 22, 2007. Maine Healthy Beaches Conference. Southern Maine Community College.

June 23, 2007. Annual Congers of Lakes Association (COLA) meeting. Colby College.

November 27, 2007. Maine Streams Conference. Augusta Civic Center. FMI Bill Laflamme [William.N.Laflamme@maine.gov](mailto:William.N.Laflamme@maine.gov)

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## Resources

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New **Maine Agriculture BMP Manual** can be found at <http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/narr/documents/BMPManual2007.pdf>

Maine Cooperative Extension's new **rain garden fact sheets** are now on line at <http://www.umext.maine.edu/onlinepubs/PDFpubs/2702.pdf> or <http://www.umext.maine.edu/onlinepubs/htmpubs/2702.htm>

**Buffer Publication Resource List.** This document lists publications available in Maine regarding lake buffers, including a description of each publication, a small color photo of each publication cover, contact information, and links to electronic versions if available. Click on the publication name link above or go to: [www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docwatershed/buffer\\_publication\\_resource\\_list.pdf](http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docwatershed/buffer_publication_resource_list.pdf) Or, go to [www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docwatershed/materials.htm](http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docwatershed/materials.htm) and click on "Buffer Publication Resource List."

University of Florida, Rutgers and the US Forest Service have designed a site for **tree selection** that is quite interesting. You can put in many variables including pest resistance, native, etc. You must have the Flash plug-in for your browser (which you can get off this site) to use it. Just click on the Tree Selector link under the Tools For Experts section on the left side. <http://orb.at.ufl.edu/TREES/index.html>

**Clean water starts with you!**



MDEP  
1235 Central Drive  
Presque Isle, Maine 04769