Increasing capacity for stewardship to protect provincial water resources

*ETF summary report*

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Introduction
In 2012-2013 Eastern Charlotte Waterways Inc. (ECW) continued its work fostering a culture of volunteerism and stewardship amongst residents of New Brunswick’s lakes. Environmental and economic challenges, including water quality concerns, increasingly unpredictable hydrological regimes, and encroaching residential and industrial developments, require a committed stewardship effort from all stakeholders to improve the resilience of the province’s valuable freshwater resources. Increasing public awareness of both the importance and vulnerability of lake environments has raised the interest of stakeholders in participatory governance systems. This has taken place with hopes of assisting authorities in the prudent and sustainable management of New Brunswick’s lentic ecosystems. In support of that, and with the help of the Environmental Trust Fund, ECW established three goals for this project:

- cultivate new lake associations in New Brunswick
- establish and facilitate a steering committee for a provincial alliance of lake associations
- organize and host the 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference

This report contains information on how and to what degree those goals were reached.

Cultivate new lake associations in New Brunswick
Environmental Trust Fund financial support resulted directly in the creation of one new lake association, the Chamcook Watershed Landowners’ Association (CWLA). The Chamcook Watershed covers a total area of 497 Ha in southwestern New Brunswick. The upper lakes of the watershed are Snowshoe, Welsh, Gibson, Limeburners, and Little Chamcook, which empty into Chamcook Lake, the largest and most populous lake in the watershed. In 2010 there were reports of a cyanobacteria bloom in Chamcook Lake. This raised concern amongst stakeholders. These stakeholders include the Town of St. Andrews, a nearby municipality that utilizes the lake as its potable water source. The Town convened a multi-stakeholder committee, and immediately a need for formal representation of the landowners was identified. As a member of the multi-stakeholder committee, and having previously facilitated the formation of similar organizations, Eastern Charlotte Waterways was a natural fit to lead the formation of a Chamcook residents’ association.

The Steering Committee for CWLA met monthly, beginning in January of 2012. Those efforts culminated in a charter meeting, held on Saturday, July 14th at the Bayside Community Hall in Bayside, NB. The Steering Committee prepared an information booklet on the watershed and the prospective organization. This is included in this report as Appendix A. The booklet, and an invitation to the charter meeting, was sent by mail to each property owner in the watershed, with addresses gleaned from a list acquired from Service New Brunswick. The charter meeting was also advertised on local radio, print and television outlets. The meeting was attended by 97 landowners, and received coverage from both CBC News and Global News in New Brunswick.
At the meeting the attendees were asked to vote on a motion to create the CWLA, and elect an interim Board of Directors. The Steering Committee had prepared a set of draft by-laws, which has been included as Appendix B. These draft by-laws suggested a Board of Directors structure that featured representation proportional to the population of each lake in the watershed, so that the interim board would consist of the following representatives:

- Little Chamcook x1
- Gibson Lake x1
- Limeburner x1
- Welsh/Snowshoe x1
- Non-Adjacent Landowners x3
- Chamcook Lake x3
- Directors At Large x4

The full minutes of the charter meeting are found in Appendix C.

Beginning at the charter meeting, memberships were sold to owners of property in the watershed, and to date the organization has 60 members in good standing. Since the charter meeting, Eastern Charlotte Waterways has continued to assist the interim Board of Directors. As of this writing, the interim Board has met six times since their formation in July. They have also hosted a social event for their membership on January 19th, 2013 that featured an update on the organization’s progress.

Some notable accomplishments of the interim Board include the establishment of a professional web presence at www.chamcookwatershed.org, establishing itself as an incorporated body, and the formation of three active subcommittees:

- issues and resolutions
- membership and fundraising
- website

Since formation, the landowners have become more effective stakeholders in the management of the Chamcook Watershed. The organization has taken part in Chamcook Watershed Multi-Stakeholder Committee meetings, the creation of a multi-sectorial integrated watershed management plan, the 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference, a coordinated application to the Environmental Trust Fund, and has brought issues of membership to the attention of local and provincial governments.
Establish and facilitate a steering committee for a provincial alliance of lake associations

In October 2011, ECW hosted the 1st Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference, during which participants unanimously expressed a desire for greater collaboration among existing lake associations. A provincial network of lake associations was identified as the most promising vehicle to facilitate this. At the culmination of the workshop, nine individuals, representing six different lake associations from throughout the province expressed an interest in serving on a steering committee whose goal was to guide the formation of a provincial network of lake associations. This group, led by ECW, began the process with two conference calls held prior to the beginning of the 2012-2013 fiscal year. Once Environmental Trust Fund support was secured to support the formation of the organization, a face to face meeting of the Steering Committee was scheduled for May 12th, 2012 at Connell House in Woodstock. The meeting resulted in the development of unifying principles, organization objectives, and a name was chosen: the New Brunswick Alliance of Lake Associations (NBALA). The group also identified Hal Mersereau as the most appropriate representative of the Steering Committee to attend the Maine Congress of Lake Associations’ (COLA) Annual Conference.

The Conference was held on June 23rd, at Colby College in Waterville, Maine. The keynote address was ‘The Economic Value of Maine Lakes’ by Kathleen Bell from the University of Maine. The full agenda for the conference is included as Appendix E. Some of the most valuable lessons learned for NBALA from the conference include:

- how an organization like COLA administers itself
- the nature of COLA’s relationship to the Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program
- inspiration for education and outreach projects including: a floating classroom, literature resources, and volunteer boat inspections
- an introduction to the “Lake Smart” program, developed by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection to reward lake residences for sustainable lake practices

Following the Maine COLA Conference, the NBALA Steering Committee shifted its focus to the volunteer lake monitoring being conducted in capital region lakes. Discussions began on how best to expand this program to the rest of the province. In support of that, ECW acquired two sets of Wet-Pro monitoring equipment from the Community Based Environmental Monitoring Network in Halifax, NS, and also hired a Lake Stewardship Coordinator, with the support of Environment Canada’s Science Horizons program. The staff member, Julia Carpenter, began a jurisdictional review of volunteer lake monitoring programs in North America, including the organizations that operate them. Other issues addressed during this time include the best way to create a fee structure, and how to properly approach and persuade lake associations to take part in the organization. To this end, a progress report was prepared and distributed to representatives of each lake association in New Brunswick. This report is included as Appendix E.
The Steering Committee and ECW identified late January as the most strategic time to hold the 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference, and planning began for that event. Outside of the Steering Committee meetings, the efforts to organize a provincial alliance resulted in increased engagement in lake management in New Brunswick, with meetings conducted between lake association representatives and Department of Environment and Local Government (DELG) officials, as well as the Canadian Rivers Institute.

To date the NBALA Steering Committee has met eight times. The group’s progress was presented at the 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference, and feedback was solicited as part of a break-out session. The formation of the organization will be completed in 2013. Regional consultations with lake associations are scheduled for late March, with events planned for the northern, central, and southern regions of the province. At these consultations groups will be encouraged to provide feedback on the work completed, and be provided with the tools to present the NBALA to their associations during an annual general meeting (AGM). A member of the Steering Committee will also be made available to each organization for their AGM to answer questions about NBALA. At their AGMs, organizations will be asked to propose a motion of support for NBALA, and to identify a representative to attend a charter meeting to be held in the autumn of 2013. It is hoped that the 3rd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference will also serve as the first AGM of NBALA and that the organization can assume a leadership role in the stewardship of New Brunswick’s lakes.

Organize and host the 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference

The 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference was hosted by ECW on January 26th, 2013. It was once again a bilingual event, held at the Riverside Resort and Conference Center, in Mactaquac, New Brunswick. It was attended by over 60 stakeholders in New Brunswick lakes. A full list of attendees has been included as Appendix F. The program of speakers was assembled with input from DELG officials and lake association representatives. The full event program, including the itinerary and speaker profiles is included as Appendix G. Additional funding was secured through the New Brunswick government’s Department of Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Fredericton Community Foundation, ensuring the event was once again provided free of cost to attendees.

The day began with an informative overview of the Department of Environment and Local Government’s lake management programs provided by Provincial Water Quality Specialist Don Fox. Lake association representatives in attendance took advantage of the opportunity to interact with their government, and Mr. Fox was commendable in his forthright approach to answering their questions. Mr. Fox was followed by Dr. Shawn Dalton, of Thrive Consulting. Dr. Dalton provided the group with an overview on how to measure the intrinsic value of lake ecosystems.

The morning presentations were completed with an overview of cyanobacteria by Dr. Alyre Chiasson of the Université de Moncton, followed by a look at the cyanobacteria issue on...
Chamcook Lake by resident Dr. Brian Glebe. After the lunch break, Lac Unique resident Louis Labrie concluded the day’s discussion on cyanobacteria by presenting photographs of an intense bloom of the organisms that took place on Lac Unique this past summer, and the lake association’s responsive action plan.

Following an identification session of lentic invasive species, delivered by David Mazerolle and Jonathan Carr of the New Brunswick Invasive Species Council, Dr. Allen Curry provided attendees with an overview of the lake monitoring programme and database being developed by the Canadian Rivers Institute.

Dr. Cathy Conrad introduced her work developing volunteer water monitoring programs in Atlantic Canada and around the world, before Julia Carpenter of Eastern Charlotte Waterways presented her findings regarding the establishment of a volunteer lake monitoring program in New Brunswick.

Finally, Hal Mersereau, representing the Steering Committee for the New Brunswick Alliance of Lake Associations, briefed the crowd on the progress of the group. This led to a break-out session, during which attendees had an opportunity to provide feedback to the committee, in hopes of furthering the development of the proposed organization.

Feedback surveys were distributed to the 60 participants as part of the event’s Welcome Package and again following the event via e-mail. Only 12 were returned, however, amongst those a high level of satisfaction was revealed. When asked to grade the following on a scale of 1-5:

- ‘The workshop met my expectations’
- ‘The presentations were relevant and helpful’
- ‘I had adequate opportunities to network’
- ‘Workshop information was communicated in a timely and effective manner’

The overall score generated was 4.5/5. Beyond the feedback, a tangible benefit of the conference was the emergence of lake associations that had not yet become part of the stewardship community in New Brunswick, including Peltoma Lake, and the resurgence of the Magaguadavic Lake Association. All lake associations that were invited to the conference were included in a GIS map that was distributed to attendees. It is included as Appendix H. It was also a notable benefit to have representatives from Nova Scotia stewardship groups and government attend and share their experiences from a neighbouring jurisdiction.

The only concern listed as part of the feedback and anecdotally was the quality of the translation provided. Simultaneous translation was utilized during a technical presentation on cyanobacteria. Every effort was made to alleviate the stress on the translator by providing the presentation in advance, but it was not enough to avoid a very difficult situation for English listeners. All written materials were also translated, and provided in both English and French, but there was no issue with this service.
Conclusion

The province of New Brunswick requires a champion for freshwater stewardship, not just amongst lakes, but for all freshwater resources. Eastern Charlotte Waterways has been proud to continue its work in this role. Moving forward, it is the hope of ECW that 2013-2014 will be a transitional year, in which the role of lake stewardship champion will be passed from ECW to a group of stakeholders in the lakes themselves, where it rightfully belongs. Regardless of what the future holds, with the continued support of the Environmental Trust Fund, ECW will remain a resource for any person or group interested in maintaining the health of the natural resources of New Brunswick.
Appendix A – Chamcook Watershed Landowners’ Association Booklet

The Chamcook Watershed Landowners Association

Working With Landowners to Present A Strong Voice in The Governance of Our Watershed

Charter Meeting

2 p.m. on JULY 14, 2012 at the Bayside Community Centre

This booklet is brought to you by the Chamcook Watershed Landowner’s Steering Committee.
A lake association is a group of concerned property owners who are interested in maintaining and improving the health of the lake environment. Often lake associations are formed when issues arise concerning the lake or the use of the lake. An association is not a policing agent but rather a group of people coming together for a common goal to be achieved through education, communication, and cooperation.

Pat Mowatt, Chamcook Lake  
Richard Tarn, Chamcook Lake  
Terrence Stewart, Gibson Lake  
Gary James, Chamcook Lake  
Brian Glebe, Chamcook Lake  
Rebecca Mersereau, Eastern Charlotte Waterways  
Lezlie Leblanc, Chamcook Lake  
Donne Smith, Gibson Lake  
Donna Muir, Chamcook Lake  
John Kershaw, Chamcook Lake  
Jamie Carpenter, Chamcook Lake

In the summer of 2010, when cyanobacteria were discovered at elevated levels in Chamcook Lake, it became important for municipal and provincial governments to consult with stakeholders about the associated risks, and to work together toward identifying solutions to this water quality concern. Soon after, various stakeholders were invited by the Town of St. Andrews to participate in a multi-stakeholder committee to address knowledge gaps in our collective understanding of the problem and to discuss potential solutions. It became evident that there was a missing link between the town, provincial government regulatory agencies, and the landowners within the Chamcook Watershed, who had no formal organization or means of representation. Watershed landowners also expressed interest in becoming organized to better address concerns related to provincial regulations, water level, and Chamcook Lake's use as a potable and industrial water source.
With the guidance of Eastern Charlotte Waterways Inc., an environmental not-for-profit organization based in Blacks Harbour, the above group of landowners is working to initiate the formation of an association specifically for landowners within the boundaries of the Chamcook Watershed. Volunteer-based Lake Associations are popping up all over New Brunswick and beyond, to represent the unique interests of lake property owners, and we believe the entire Chamcook Watershed will benefit significantly from such an association.

Lake associations provide the following benefits:

- A forum to raise and address concerns
- A mechanism for knowledge and information sharing
- A way to identify common objectives to plan initiatives
- A unified voice to increase landowner influence over lake matters
- An avenue for fund-raising and receipt of grants for projects
- An avenue to raise awareness of lake issues and the environment
- An avenue for the compilation of historical and local knowledge
- An increase in landowners’ relations and communications

What Is The Goal?

The Steering Committee was formed in January of 2012 to put the building blocks in place for the establishment of the association. These include drafting proposed by-laws, proposing a governance structure for an association, and organizing a Charter meeting where watershed residents can hold a formal vote for the initiation of an association. The Charter meeting will include: an overview of the elements necessitating the formation of an association, a recap of the work already undertaken and accomplished by the Steering Committee, a question-and-answer period, and the formal election of the Board of Directors. The Charter Meeting is scheduled for 2 p.m., July 14, 2012 (watershed landowners are asked to pre-register for voting by email to: chamcookwatershed@gmail.com or at 1 p.m. on the day of the meeting), at the Bayside Community Hall.
Please come to the Charter meeting to voice your support for establishing a Chamcook Watershed Landowners/Lakes’ Association:

2 p.m. on JULY 14, 2012
at the Bayside Community Centre

The History of Our Watershed

We are fortunate to have access to materials, which paint a picture of the activities that have taken place in our Watershed over the last two hundred years. Today, the Watershed is comprised of six lakes, but this was not always the case. In the late 18th Century, a canal was excavated from Limeburners Lake to Little Chamcook Lake to add this 480 acre drainage area to the system. Formerly, Limeburners Lake drained
into the Waweig estuary by means of a stream, which was closed by a dike at the time the canal was constructed.

The earliest recorded industry to capitalize on the waters of Chamcook Lake was a paper mill built by Squire John Wilson, who had built the first dam on the system. By 1835, he had also built a grist mill and three sawmills, all powered by the water flowing in Chamcook Stream.

The Wilson estate, including the dam, was later purchased by an Irishman, Mr. David Rankine, and in 1890 he built the Rankine Mill, which operated until 1965, turning out boards and laths for local markets.

Other entrepreneurial ventures operated concurrently with the milling operations. Mr. George Higgins of St. Andrews inherited a business from his father, that of cutting ice in the winter. Before the days of refrigeration, blocks of ice, 18 inches by 36, were sawn by hand from the lake ice and transported by teams of horses to the Higgins Ice House in St. Andrews. A typical winter would involve the harvesting of 350-400 tonnes of ice blocks, which would be stored under a deep layer of sawdust for the summer months. Higgins maintained a steady clientele of about 75 customers, who received their ice four times weekly for $4 per month. Chamcook Lake was also used for commercial harvest by American interests as far back as 1887, who used the rail system to transport ice to St. Andrews, from where it was shipped to markets in the Boston area.

In 1888, the St. Andrews Land Company opened the doors of the new Algonquin Hotel, and in that same year filed for and received approval to tap Chamcook Lake for drinking water. It was not, however, until 1911, when the existing well-water supplies proved insufficient, that an 8-inch pipeline was installed. This was a seasonal arrangement, with the system being drained in the autumn to prevent freezing damage.
As a result of this arrangement, when the Hotel caught fire in April of 1914 there was no water to extinguish the blaze and the Hotel burned to the ground.

The growing community of St. Andrews experienced a number of hot, dry summer seasons in the ensuing years, which stretched the capacity (24,000 gallons per hour) of the existing 8 inch line, and in 1952, it was replaced with a 10-inch line which could provide 45,000 gallons per hour.

In 1967, a new pipeline was built on the West side of Chamcook Lake to provide water for the Champlain Industrial Park, and a few years later, in 1972, the Rankine family signed a deed of transfer to the International Salmon Foundation, transferring the dam and the Rankine property to ISF ownership. (ISF was shortly thereafter renamed the Atlantic Salmon Federation.)

In 1974, ASF constructed its own pipeline to draw lake water, and built the hatchery and production facilities that exist there to this day.

This short document cannot, obviously, encompass all the details involved in a history spanning several centuries. It is hoped, however, that this brief outline will provide you with a few glimpses of relevant moments through the years.
Common Game Fish of the Chamcook Lake Watershed

Landlock Salmon, *Salmo salar*

Brook Trout- *Salvelinus fontinalis*

Lake Trout- *Salvelinus namaycush*

Smallmouth Bass- *Micropterus dolomieui*
This booklet is intended to serve as a means of providing information for landowners who own property within the Chamcook Lake Watershed. The Chamcook Lake Watershed is comprised of six lakes: Chamcook, Little Chamcook, Limeburners, Gibson, Snowshoe and Welch.

Currently there is no formal Chamcook Lake Watershed Landowners Association. This booklet has been prepared by a Steering Committee to encourage the participation of landowners who own property within the Watershed to form a formal, incorporated Association for the Watershed.

The purpose of this Association will be to address the concerns of landowners, and to work in conjunction with other similar established Associations across the Province in order to speak with a unified, credible voice. This has never existed in the past, and this effort has been encouraged by all levels of government as a vital step in our taking part in the governance of our Watershed.

It is our hope that you, as a landowner, will participate in this important process.
As Landowners, What Are Our Concerns?

A number of items have already been identified as areas of concern regarding the Chamcook Lake Watershed. A few are listed below:

- The ongoing blue-green bacteria issues
- The ban on recreational boating
- Water Allocations/Industrial uses: Town of St. Andrews, Atlantic Salmon Federation, Bayside Port
- Setbacks
- The dam: policy of operation and establishment of lake water level protocols

What can YOU add to this list?

Where to Find Important Legislation

The Chamcook watershed is a designated drinking water Watershed. This means that there are certain regulations which landowners must abide by according to New Brunswick provincial legislation. The Watershed Protection Program, Administered by the Department of Environment, may be found at:
http://www.gnb.ca/0009/0373/0001/0002-e.asp
Appendix B – Chamcook Watershed Landowners’ Association Draft By-laws

BYLAWS OF THE

CHAMCOOK WATERSHED LANDOWNERS’ ASSOCIATION INC.

ARTICLE I

HEAD OFFICE

The head office of the Chamcook Watershed Landowners’ Association Inc. shall be at Bayside, in the County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick.

ARTICLE II

MISSION

Our mission is to preserve, protect and defend the environmental, aesthetic and recreational value of the Chamcook watershed, its six lakes—Chamcook, Second Chamcook, Gibson, Limeburner, Welch and Snowshoe—and adjoining lands for the enjoyment and benefit of landowners, and those whether within or outside the watershed who rely on the good quality and quantity of its water and habitat to sustain their way of life.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Qualification. Each deeded property, within the watershed as defined by the most currently approved geographical map of the watershed, shall be entitled to one individual voting membership to be represented by one individual. Associate memberships may be offered in the discretion of the Board of Directors but are non-voting.

Section 2. Annual Dues. Dues for membership shall be fixed by majority vote of the Board of Directors and may be changed from time to time.

Section 3. Membership in Good Standing. All memberships expire at the end of the fiscal year but may be renewed on the payment of the annual membership fee. A member is deemed to be in good standing upon meeting the appropriate qualification and paying the annual membership fee. If there is a question regarding the standing of a member the Secretary shall make a decision based upon the most current membership roll and such decision shall be final.

Section 4. Voting Rights. Only the representatives of members in good standing shall have the right to vote at annual and special meetings of the members. Such members may be represented by written proxy presented to the Secretary prior to a meeting commencing.
Section 5. **Membership Meetings.**

a. There shall be an annual meeting of the members during the month of July each year at such time and place determined by the Board. Members shall receive written notice no less than fourteen (14) days prior to such meeting which notice shall state the purpose of such meeting to include at least the following: election of the Board of Directors; approval of the annual budget proposed by the Board; receipt of the auditor's report and appointment of the auditor for the next fiscal year; approval of any amendments to the Bylaws that may be proposed by the board; and approval of such other matters that the Board of Directors deems appropriate and necessary.

b. Special meetings of the members may be called by the Chair of the Board or upon the request of ten (10%) percent of all members in good standing. Members shall receive written notice not less than fourteen (14) days prior to such special meeting, which notice shall also state the purpose of the special meeting.

Section 6. **Quorum and Voting.** Each voting member in good standing shall have one vote at any meeting of the members. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the total members present either in person or by proxy. A majority of the votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall constitute the action of the members. Members shall vote by showing a voting card issued to the member upon registering at a meeting except where a ballot vote is demanded by a member and approved by the chair of the meeting.

Section 7. **Conduct of Meetings.** All meetings shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted rules such as Roberts Rules of Order.

ARTICLE IV

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. **Powers.** There shall be a Board of Directors of the Corporation which shall supervise and control the business, property, and affairs of the Corporation, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the Articles of Incorporation, or these Bylaws.

Section 2. **Number and Qualifications.** The members of the initial Board of Directors shall be those individuals named in the Articles of Incorporation and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. Thereafter, the Board of Directors shall be composed of fourteen (14) individuals, each of whom shall be a member in good standing.

a. Representatives of deeded property members bounding on each of the six lakes in the Chamcook Watershed shall be entitled to elect the following number of Directors for their lakes for the terms set out herein:

i. Chamcook Lake shall be represented by three (3) directors;

ii. Little Chamcook Lake shall be represented by one (1) director;
iii. Gibson Lake shall be represented by one (1) director;

iv. Welch and Snowshoe Lakes shall be represented collectively by one (1) director;

v. Limeburner Lake shall be represented by one (1) director;

b. Representatives of deeded property members not bounding on any of the six watershed lakes shall be entitled to elect three (3) directors;

c. Representatives of all members shall be entitled to elect four (4) directors at large.

Section 3. Election and Term of Office. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the voting members at the annual meeting of members. The term of all directors shall be two (2) years but no director shall be entitled to serve more than 3 consecutive terms.

Section 4. Resignation. Any director may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Chair of the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified, or, if no time is specified, at the time of acceptance as determined by the Chair.

Section 5. Removal. Any director may be removed from such office, with or without cause, by a majority vote of the voting members present at any regular or special meeting of the members called expressly for that purpose.

Section 6. Vacancies. When a director dies, resigns or is removed, the Board of Directors shall appoint a director from the eligible voting membership to represent the vacant zone or at-large position, as the case may be, for the duration of the unexpired term.

Section 7. Regular Meetings. Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at such time, day, and place as shall be designated by the Chair but at a minimum four (4) times each year.

Section 8. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chair or a majority of the voting directors then in office to be held at such time, day, and place as shall be designated in the notice of the meeting.

Section 9. Notice. Notice of the time, day, and place of any meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least ten (10) days previous to the meeting and in the manner set out in these Bylaws. The purpose for which any special meeting is called shall be stated in the notice. Any director may waive notice of any meeting by written statement executed either before or after the meeting. Attendance at a meeting without objection to notice shall also constitute a waiver of notice.

Section 10. Quorum. A majority of directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 11. Manner of Acting. Except as otherwise expressly required by law, the Articles of Incorporation, or the Bylaws, the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors. Each director,
other than the Chair, shall have one vote. In the case of a tie vote the Chair shall cast the deciding vote. Voting by proxy is not allowed.

Section 12. Unanimous Written Consent In Lieu of a Meeting. The Board may take action without a meeting if written consent to the action is signed by all the directors.

Section 13. Telephone or Electronic Meetings. Any one or more directors may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors by means of a conference telephone or similar telecommunications device which allows all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other. Participation by telephone shall be equivalent to presence in person at the meeting for purposes of determining if a quorum is present.

Section 14. Conflicts of Interest.

a. In the event that any director has a conflict of interest that might properly limit such director’s fair and impartial participation in Board deliberations or decisions, such director shall inform the Board as to the circumstances of such conflict. If those circumstances require the nonparticipation of the affected director, the Board may nonetheless request from the director any appropriate non-confidential information which might inform its decisions. “Conflict of interest” as referred to herein, shall include, but is not limited to, any transaction by or with the Corporation in which a director has a direct or indirect personal interest, or any transaction in which the director is unable to exercise impartial judgment or otherwise act in the best interests of the Corporation.

b. No director shall cast a vote, nor take part in the final deliberation in any matter in which he or she, members of his or her immediate family or any organization to which the director has allegiance, has a personal interest that may be seen as competing with the interest of the Corporation. Any director who believes he or she may have such conflict of interest shall so notify the Board prior to deliberation on the matter in question, and the Board shall make the final determination as to whether any director has a conflict of interest in any matter. The minutes of the Board shall reflect disclosure on any conflict of interest and the recusal of the conflicted director.

Section 15. Ethical Standards. Board members shall adhere to the highest ethical standards in carrying out their fiduciary duties and duties of care to the Corporation and its members. The Board of Directors may make such policies as it deems appropriate regarding such ethical standards and conflicts of interest.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS AND DUTIES

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the Corporation shall consist of the Chair, a Vice-Chair, a Secretary and a Treasurer. One person may hold more than one office, except that the individual holding the office of the Chair can hold no other office.
Section 2. **Election of Officers.** The officers of the Corporation shall be elected by Board of Directors during the annual meeting of the members.

Section 3. **Term of Office.** The officers of the Corporation shall hold office for one (1) year until the next annual meeting or until their respective successors shall have been duly elected.

Section 4. **Resignation.** Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Secretary of the Board, and in the case of the Secretary, to the Chair. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified in the notice, or if no time is specified, then immediately.

Section 5. **Removal.** Any officer may be removed from such office, with or without cause, by a majority vote of the voting members at any regular or special meeting of the members called expressly for that purpose.

Section 6. **Vacancies.** A vacancy in any office shall be filled as soon as possible by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

Section 7. **Duties of the Chair.** The Chair shall give active direction and have control of the business and affairs of the Corporation. The Chair shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and the members and shall be an *ex officio* member of all committees, with the power to call and attend such meetings. The Chair may sign contracts or other instruments which the Board of Directors has authorized to be executed, and shall perform all duties incident to the office of Chair as may be prescribed by the Bylaws and the Board of Directors.

Section 8. **Duties of the Vice-Chair.** The Vice-Chair shall perform the duties of the Chair in his or her absence or disability and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Chair or the Board of Directors from time to time.

Section 9. **Duties of the Secretary.** The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and annual or special meetings; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the Bylaws; keep the corporate records; maintain the membership rolls; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of the Secretary and such other duties that as from time to time may be assigned by the Board of Directors.

Section 10. **Duties of the Treasurer.** The Treasurer shall be responsible for and oversee all financial administration of the Corporation; supervise accounts; make reports to the Board of Directors at regular meetings and a full report to members at the annual meeting; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of the Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned by the Board of Directors.

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**ARTICLE VI**

**COMMITTEES**

Section 1. **Committees of Directors.** The Board of Directors may designate, appoint to, and develop the terms of reference for, one or more committees of the Board of Directors, each to
consist of more than two (2) directors, which committee shall have and exercise the authority of the Board of Directors in the governance and management of the Corporation. However, no such committee shall have the power to amend the Bylaws, elect or remove any officer or director, adopt any plan of merger, or authorize the voluntary dissolution of the Corporation.

Section 2. Nominating Committee. At least thirty (30) days before the annual meeting of members, the Chair shall appoint a Nominating Committee consisting of three (3) members of the Board whose terms are not expiring. The Committee shall propose a slate of directors to be presented to the members for consideration at the annual meeting. In nominating such directors for election, the Committee shall ensure, insofar as it is possible, that representation from the various membership zones is achieved. Nominations for directors and officers may be accepted from the floor at the annual meeting.

Section 3. Other Committees. The Board of Directors may create, appoint to, develop the terms of reference for, such other committees as they shall deem appropriate. Such committees shall have the power and duties designated by the Board of Directors, and shall give advice and make non-binding recommendations to the Board.

Section 4. Committee Chairs. Each committee of members and the Board of Directors shall choose one of its members to be the chair of the committee. If no such chair is chosen the Board of Directors may appoint the committee chair.

Section 5. Term of Office. Each member of a committee shall serve for one (1) year or until a successor is appointed or the committee dissolved.

Section 6. Vacancies. Vacancies in the membership of a committee may be filled by the Chair.

Section 7. Rules. Each committee may adopt rules for its meetings and select its own chair, so long as these processes are not inconsistent with these Bylaws, or with any rules or processes adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII
MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the corporation shall end on April 30 each year.

Section 2. Notice. Whenever under this Bylaw notice is required to be given to a director, officer, committee member or member of the Corporation, such notice shall be given in writing to such person at his or her address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. Such notice may be made by mail or electronic means and shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in the mail for delivery or otherwise sent by electronic means and a return receipt received and recorded. Notice may also be given by facsimile or hand delivery and will be deemed given when received.
Section 3. Remuneration. No director, officer or member shall receive any salary or fee for service rendered to the Corporation except that the Board of Directors may authorize the payment of reasonable out of pocket expenses for such service.

ARTICLE VIII

INDEMNIFICATION

Unless otherwise prohibited by law, the Corporation shall indemnify any director or officer, or any former director or officer, and may by resolution of the Board of Directors indemnify any employee, against any and all expenses and liabilities incurred by him or her in connection with any claim, action, suit, or proceeding to which he or she is made a party by reason of being a director, officer or employee. However, there shall be no indemnification in relation to matters as to which he or she is found guilty of a criminal offense or liable to the Corporation for damages resulting out of his or her own gross negligence in the performance of a duty to the Corporation.

Amounts paid in indemnification of expenses and liabilities may include but are not limited to; counsel fees and expenses; costs and disbursements; judgments, fines and penalties against, and amounts paid in settlement by, such director, officer, or employee. The Corporation may advance expenses or, where appropriate, may itself undertake the defence of any director, officer or employee. However, such director, officer or employee shall repay such expenses if it should be ultimately determined that he or she is not entitled to indemnification under this Article.

The Board of Directors may authorize the purchase of insurance on behalf of any director, officer, employee, or other agent against any liability incurred by him which arises out of such person's status as a director, officer, employee, or agent whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify the person against that liability under law.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS

These Bylaws may be amended or new Bylaws adopted upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the voting members in attendance at any annual or special meeting of the members. The notice of the meeting shall set forth a summary of the proposed amendments.
### AGENDA ITEMS & MINUTES

1. **Welcome from the Chair – Hal Mersereau**
   - introduced himself and welcomed the crowd to the meeting
   - introduced St Andrews Mayor Stan Choptiany

2. **An Introduction to the Steering Committee - Stan Choptiany**
   - acknowledged the work of former ECW E.D. Rebecca Mersereau
   - acknowledged the contribution of Brian Glebe
   - discussed the cyanobacteria issue facing Lake Chamcook since 2010
   - outlined what was being done by the town in concert with provincial organizations to address the issue
   - outlined current stakeholders around the lake, and their water usage
   - outlined the issues that need to be addressed around Chamcook incl: water levels, best practices, buffer areas, land management, runoff, quarry, ducks unlimited dam, roads, hydrology
   - introduced Steering Committee spokesperson Donne Smith

3. **The Work of the Steering Committee – Donne Smith**
   - outlined the formation of the committee, beginning with the Chamcook watershed stakeholder event facilitated by the Town. Breakout sessions at that event included one on governance. From that session, there was a clear consensus that a steering committee was needed.
     Volunteers began meeting monthly in January and established three objectives:
     - talk about the establishment of an Association
     - draft bylaws
     - plan a charter meeting
   - acknowledged influence of COLA, Lake George Group, & LUPA
   - detailed what was expected today:
4. The Function of a Lake Association – Hal Mersereau

- The benefits of a lake association:
  - Have a voice to communicate with other stakeholders
  - Apply for funding
  - Conduct monitoring

- Things the Lake George group aim to accomplish:
  - Monitor water levels & influences in the watershed
  - Promote understanding
  - Promote safe activity
  - Promote safe neighborhoods
  - Promote pride in the lake
  - Network with other lake associations

- Activities that the Lake George group have undertaken:
  - Water quality monitoring program
  - Establishment of signage and information kiosks
  - Adopt a highway program
  - Neighborhood watch program
  - Quarterly newsletter
  - Canada Summer Jobs grant
  - Website development
  - Watershed fauna cataloguing
  - Merchandise sales

5. Question Period on Lake Associations

Q: Greg Thompson: “Are we here to confirm bylaws?”
A: Hal Mersereau: “No the purpose of the meeting is to create association and elect interim board, who will work on the by-laws over the coming year

Q: Greg Thompson, citing the indemnification section: “How will we protect the board of directors, and how will we pay for protection?”
A: Stan Choptiany: “It is customary for organization’s to carry directors insurance, ranging in price from $400-$1000.”
A: Donne Smith: “The indemnification clause was taken from other by-laws that were consulted. Dues will be $10 and can help pay for insurance if the elected board deems it appropriate.”
Q: Sandy Thurber: “How often will the interim board meet?”
A: Pat Mowatt: “Meetings are likely to be held monthly.”

Q: Leanne Campbell: “Can this association represent us on the Rural Planning Commission?”
A: Hal Mersereau: “No, there are only 8 slots on the commission for representation and they are spread across the province.”

Q: Susan Simms: “How did you establish the invitation list for this meeting?”
A: Donne Smith: “The watershed is described by the government in a regulation. Names were taken from the property tax information, available to the public from Service New Brunswick.

Q: Bob Dougherty: “Can this association influence regulations made for the lake.
A: Hal Mersereau: “No, to do so would require a province-wide organization, which is being developed.” Uses shale gas as an example.

Q: Bob Dougherty: “Is Chamcook Lake the only one in the watershed with cyanobacteria?”
A: Pat Mowatt: “Yes.”

6. The Formation of the Chamcook Watershed Landowners’ Association

- Tim Davis of Lake Chamcook made a motion to form a Chamcook Watershed Landowners’ Association, effective immediately.
- Terrence Stewart of Lake Gibson seconded the motion
- The motion was put to the crowd for discussion.
- There was no discussion.
- The motion was voted on and passed with only one vote against.
7. Election of an Interim Board of Directors – Donna Muir

- Donna outlines the work of the Nominating Committee and presents those candidates who have offered to serve on the interim board
  - Little Chamcook – Julia Carpenter
  - Gibson Lake – Donne Smith
  - Limeburner – Andrew Moffit
  - Welsh/Snowshoe – Sandy Thurber
  - Non-Adjacent Landowners – David Wildish
  - Non-Adjacent Landowners – Donna Muir
  - Non-Adjacent Landowners – VACANT
  - Chamcook Lake – VACANT x3
  - Directors At Large – Lezlie Leblanc
  - Directors At Large – Pat Mowatt
  - Directors At Large – Richard Tarn
  - Directors At Large – VACANT

- The floor is opened to nominations:
  - Non-Adjacent Landowners – Daniel McBride
  - Chamcook Lake – Jamie Carpenter
  - Chamcook Lake – Todd Elsemere
  - Chamcook Lake – Tom Clark
  - Directors At Large – Rick MacMillan

- Mulford Clark made a motion to include the Town of St. Andrews as an ex-officio member.
- Terrence Clark seconded the motion.
- The motion carried unanimously.
- With no further nominations the board is elected by acclamation.

8. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 PM.
# Appendix D – Maine COLA Conference schedule

## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:00am</td>
<td><strong>Registration and Continental Breakfast</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-9:15am</td>
<td><strong>Welcome and Conference Preview</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Betsy Bowen, President of COLA, Maggie Shannon, Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15-9:50am</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Address: The Economic Value of Maine Lakes</strong></td>
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<td>Kathleen Bell, University of Maine, Orono</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:50-10:10am</td>
<td><strong>My Maine: A Poet’s Sense of Place</strong></td>
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<td>Maine's Poet Laureate Wesley McNair Reads from his Work</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:10-10:30am</td>
<td><strong>Morning Break (20 min)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30-11:15</td>
<td><strong>Priorities for Maine Lakes:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Patricia Aho, Commissioner, Maine Department of Environmental Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15-12:00pm</td>
<td><strong>COLA Annual Meeting</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00-1:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong> (bag lunch made from local farm ingredients/recyclable packaging)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-3:45pm</td>
<td><strong>Afternoon Sessions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>TIME*</th>
<th>COMMUNICATION</th>
<th>SUSTAINABILITY SCIENCE</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:00-1:45pm</td>
<td>Writing a Sense of Place: Workshop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wes McNair, Maine Poet Laureate</td>
<td>Using Technology to Track Environmental Conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel E. Buckley, Professor of Biological Science, UM, Farmington</td>
<td>How to Get More Eyes on the Water: Hosting a Plant Paddle</td>
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<td>Roberta Hill, MCIAP, VLMP</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-2:45pm</td>
<td>Capturing Sense of Place by Publishing your Lake’s History: From Horn Pond to Pequawket Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marjory Gruber, Pequawket Lake Preservation Association</td>
<td>Determining if Maine’s Shoreland Protection Standards are Effective at Protecting Aquatic Habitat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kellie Merrell, Jeremy Deeds, Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation</td>
<td>How to Use the LAKE BOOK for Education and Outreach</td>
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<td>COLA Education Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00-3:45pm</td>
<td>For Love of Lakes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Darby Nelson, Aquatic Ecologist &amp; Professor Emeritus, Anoka-Ramsey Community College</td>
<td>Land-water Links: Stream and Wildlife Corridors (including fish) and Implications for Water Quality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matt Dubel and Barbara Charry, Maine Audubon</td>
<td>Websites for Lake Associations- A Low-Cost, Practical Approach</td>
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<td>Cayce Dalton, FB Environmental</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:45 – 4:00 pm</td>
<td>Raffle Prizes Announced</td>
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</table>

*TIME refers to the start time of each session.*
Appendix E – NBALA progress report

NB Alliance of Lake Associations Steering Committee: Progress Report

A list of seven guiding principles has been developed:

1. Member associations will always maintain their autonomy
2. The organization will operate as a province-wide network of established organizations whose primary concern is the well-being of lakes
3. The organization will promote the formation of individual lake associations and enhance the capacity of existing associations
4. The organization supports the environmental stewardship and well-being of lake communities
5. The organization is concerned with issues of common interest to all lakes
6. The organization shall serve as a vehicle to share best practices
7. Active participation of member organizations is essential for the success of the Alliance

These principles have informed the creation of eight objectives:

1. To promote the formation of, support the activities of, and facilitate cooperation amongst member organizations
2. To serve as a communication network and coordinating body for member groups
3. To serve as a source of information on lakes and issues facing lakes
4. To report potential environmental concerns in lake areas to appropriate authorities
5. To develop a lake monitoring program for New Brunswick that includes standardized water quality monitoring, the identification of invasive species, and other issues of common concern
6. To establish liaisons with government departments, private industry and environmental non-governmental organizations
7. To facilitate opportunities for member organizations to collaborate on the provision of education, training, and services
8. To create public awareness about the issues facing lakes in New Brunswick

The next steps & how you can help:

1. Draft by-laws
   • Join the by-law committee
   • Share your association’s by-laws for reference
2. Develop elevator pitch
   • Help us answer this question:
     “How can the New Brunswick Alliance of Lake Associations assist your lake association?”

New Brunswick Lakes Conference:

The 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference is scheduled for Saturday, January 26th, 2013. The next progress report will be presented at this event, held at the Riverside Resort in Mactaquac. Please don’t hesitate to contact us at the below address with any questions, concerns, or contributions.
# Appendix F – 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference attendees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balland</td>
<td>Vincent</td>
<td>NATECH Environmental Services Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blair</td>
<td>Chris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burt</td>
<td>Rob</td>
<td>Oromocto Lake Association</td>
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<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Julia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carr</td>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td>NB Invasive Species Council</td>
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<td>Chaisson</td>
<td>Alyre</td>
<td>Universite de Moncton</td>
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<td>Choptiany</td>
<td>Stan</td>
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<td>Ed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christie</td>
<td>Nancy</td>
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<td>Cleghorn</td>
<td>Teresa</td>
<td>NATECH Environmental Services Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cliche</td>
<td>Levi</td>
<td>Clean Annapolis River Project, Project Delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collins</td>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>MREAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conrad, Dr.</td>
<td>Cathy</td>
<td>CURA H2O - Saint Mary's University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craig</td>
<td>Nelda</td>
<td>New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government</td>
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2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference

EVENT PROGRAM

January 26th, 2013

Riverside Resort and Conference Centre, Mactaquac
Greetings,

On behalf of the Board of Directors and my fellow staff at Eastern Charlotte Waterways I would like to welcome you to the 2nd Annual New Brunswick Lakes Conference. Whether you’ve travelled from near or far, we appreciate you taking the time to join us in the effort to advance lake stewardship in New Brunswick.

We have endeavoured to provide you with an engaging program that successfully builds upon last year’s event, while setting the stage for future stewardship initiatives. We are once again joined by professionals, academics, and community representatives, all of whom have graciously volunteered their time. They will inform us about the issues facing our lakes, and also the tools that are available to conserve them. A breakout session at the end of the day will provide each of us with an opportunity to help develop the New Brunswick Alliance of Lake Associations, which I believe is an exciting evolution in the community based effort to conserve New Brunswick’s lake resources.

Today’s event would not have been possible without the financial support of the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government’s Environmental Trust Fund, as well as the Fredericton Community Foundation’s Creed-Beattie Fund, and the Support for Translation and Interpretation Program of the New Brunswick Department of Intergovernmental Affairs. We would like to offer them our sincerest thanks. I would also like to thank each of you. It is your passion for the lakes of New Brunswick that make this event possible.

I hope you enjoy the Conference, and I look forward to working alongside many of you in the coming year.

Yours in stewardship,

Donald Killorn

Executive Director
SCHEDULE

8:30-9:00  Registration
9:00-9:10  Welcome
           Donald Killorn, Eastern Charlotte Waterways Inc.
9:10-10:00 Keynote Address: The State of New Brunswick Lakes
           Don Fox, NB Department of Environment & Local Government
10:00-10:45 Assigning Intrinsic and Monetary Value to a Healthy Lake Ecosystem
           Dr. Shawn Dalton, Thrive Consulting
10:45-11:00 Morning Break
11:00-11:45 Cyanobacteria: An Ancient Organism, a New Threat
           Dr. Alyre Chaisson, Université de Moncton
11:45-12:15 Cyanobacteria: The Effect on New Brunswick’s Lake Residents
           Residents of Lac Unique and Chamcook Lake
12:15-1:00  Catered Lunch
1:00-1:45  The Invasive Species of New Brunswick's Lakes and Lakeshores
           Jonathan Carr & David Mazerolle, NB Invasive Species Council
1:45-2:15  Canadian Rivers Institute: Developing Solutions for NB Lakes
           Dr. Allen Curry, Canadian Rivers Institute
2:15-3:00  Community-Based Environmental Monitoring
           Dr. Cathy Conrad, Community-Based Environmental Monitoring Network &
CURA H2O
3:00-3:30  Volunteer Lake Monitoring: A New Brunswick Model
           Julia Carpenter, Eastern Charlotte Waterways Inc.
3:30-4:15  New Brunswick Alliance of Lake Associations: To Be or Not To Be?
           Hal Mersereau, NBALA Steering Committee
4:15-5:00  NBALA Breakout Session
Keynote Address: The State of New Brunswick Lakes  
**Presented by Don Fox**  
**New Brunswick Department of Environment & Local Government**

Don Fox has been the Provincial Water Quality Specialist for the Department of Environment for the past 11 years. He works with a group of people within the Department who are science-focused and are responsible for data collection, management, assessment, and reporting of surface waters in New Brunswick.

Intrinsic and Monetary Values of Healthy Lake Ecosystems  
**Presented by Dr. Shawn Dalton**  
**Social Ecologist, Thrive Consulting**

Shawn Dalton is a social ecologist with over 20 years of experience working at the interfaces among landscapes, communities, and policy frameworks. Dr. Dalton has organized, managed, and carried out projects in community-based natural resource management in inner city neighborhoods and rural communities; facilitated inter-jurisdictional watershed planning and management partnerships including federal, provincial, regional, and local government agencies, non-profit organizations, business and industry, and community members; designed and delivered a variety of training programs to federal and local resource managers; and designed and carried out applied research in warfare ecology, watershed management, social network analysis, and climate change mitigation, adaptation, and community vulnerability analyses. She also has experience in the development and delivery of outdoor experiential environmental education programs for both youth and adults. Dr. Dalton is currently working with three community-based watershed associations to develop long-term strategies to maximize social and economic benefits and minimize social, economic, and environmental costs of industrial development in urban and rural New Brunswick, Canada. She is also developing, for the Assembly of First Nations Chiefs in NB, a long-term integrated social ecological research program and an environmental education and career paths program for First Nations youth in New Brunswick.

Dr. Dalton has an undergraduate degree in Biology from Sarah Lawrence College, a Masters in Environmental Studies from the Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, and a doctorate in Social Ecology and Organizational Sociology from The Johns Hopkins University.

This talk will address concepts, tools and techniques used for measuring the intrinsic and economic valuation of lake ecosystems.
Cyanobacteria: An Ancient Organism, a New Threat

*Presented by Dr. Alyre Chaisson*

*Université de Moncton*

Dr. Alyre Chaisson has been a professor in the Biology Department at the Université de Moncton since 1987. He specialises in the behaviour and ecology of freshwater fish and their habitat. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fundy Model Forest, on the executive of Science Atlantic and is also a member of the province’s Protected Natural Areas Scientific Advisory Committee. In April 2012, he was a recipient of an award from Science Atlantic for the promotion of science in the Atlantic Region. Outside of work hours you can find him backpacking, cross country skiing or fishing.

Cyanobacteria have been making headlines across Canada and the world. What are these organisms and why are they causing problems? This presentation gives a general overview of the ecology of Cyanobacteria in freshwater systems and what solutions are available to control their growth and toxins. In particular the research being conducted on Phoslock in the Irishtown reservoir in Moncton New Brunswick as a treatment method will be highlighted. The presentation is in French.

Invasive Species of New Brunswick's Lakes and Lakeshores

*Presented by David Mazerolle, Botanist, Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre & Jonathan Car, M. Sc., Director, Research & Environment, Atlantic Salmon Federation*

David M. Mazerolle holds both an undergraduate degree (Biology/Geography) and a graduate degree (Environmental Studies) from the Université de Moncton, where his thesis research focused on the management of exotic invasive plant species in protected natural areas. An accomplished field botanist, he has over fifteen years of experience working on various research, survey and monitoring projects and has authored and coauthored numerous status reports and technical documents pertaining to the protection of some of Atlantic Canada’s rarest plant species. He has worked as a Botanist at the Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre in Sackville N.B. since 2006, where his efforts are primarily focused on rare and protected plants in the Maritimes.

Jonathan Carr is the Director of Research and Environment at the Atlantic Salmon Federation, located in St. Andrews, NB. He acquired his Masters of Science Degree at the University of New Brunswick on research involving the interactions between wild and farmed Atlantic salmon. Jonathan has 20 years of experience on various research programs that include the management and conservation of wild fish populations, restoration of endangered and threatened populations,
unraveling the mystery of salmon lost in the marine environment, fish passage issues, exotic species, and interactions between wild and farmed salmon. He has 19 peer reviewed scientific publications (13 as first author), and more than 30 unpublished research reports.

The spread of exotic invasive species constitutes a significant problem for native biodiversity and ecosystem conservation worldwide and carries with it significant socioeconomic impacts. Lakes and lakeshores in New Brunswick, which hold some of the province's most ecologically significant habitats and are among the most valued areas for recreation, are presently threatened by a number of introduced plants and animals. This talk will outline in a general fashion the various impacts of invasive species and the most important pathways of introduction and spread. Some of the most problematic species threatening the province's freshwater habitats will be presented in detail. Finally, the present state of New Brunswick's lakes will be discussed as well as what the future may hold.

**Canadian Rivers Institute: Developing Solutions for NB Lakes**

*Presented by Dr. Allen Curry*

**Canadian Rivers Institute, University of New Brunswick**

Allen Curry has a PhD in Zoology from the University of Guelph, MSc in Watershed Ecosystems from Trent University, and a HonsBES (Geography and Biology) from the University of Waterloo. He is currently a professor of biology, forestry, and environmental management at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton, and holds the Cloverleaf/NBDNR Professorship in Recreational Fisheries.

He has been the Director of the Canadian Rivers Institute since 2004. His research interests and publications span a diversity of freshwater, estuary, and coral reef sciences including the ecology of fishes, food webs and ecosystems, and rivers and their landscapes. Underlying his science is the philosophy that understanding physical and biological processes is critical, but societal issues may need answers from science today.

Dr. Curry’s presentation will address the NB WATERS online atlas and water application, and how the lake associations (and other community group) can use the site for their collective data. He will also talk about the Long-term Lake Monitoring Programme the CRI has been developing as the baseline data set for monitoring change in New Brunswick lakes.
Community Based Environmental Monitoring

*Presented by Dr. Cathy Conrad, Oliver Woods and Sarah Weston*

Community-Based Environmental Monitoring Network, St. Mary’s University

While significant amounts of valuable data are collected annually through community-based environmental monitoring, the integration and use of this data by resource managers and decision makers remains limited. One of the most prevalent challenges in integrating environmental data gathered by volunteers is the potential for inconsistent collection methods, resulting in uncertainty of data accuracy. CURA H2O seeks to address this challenge by standardizing data collection processes at the community level, and has developed a water quality monitoring training and certification course and an accompanying toolkit (Wet-Pro) that will provide all necessary monitoring equipment.

Funded by the Community-University Research Alliance (CURA) program of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, CURA H2O focuses on community-based water quality monitoring and the advancement of integrated watershed management in Nova Scotia and abroad. CURA H2O engages the public in meaningful participatory management, and will provide resource managers with a broader set of reliable data upon which to base more informed decisions. The theoretical research directing CURA H2O will generate new knowledge around issues of effective community-based resource management, improved accuracy of data collection, and the successful integration of volunteer monitoring into resource management. Potential social benefits of this research include not only the empowerment of communities to successfully assess the health and needs of their watershed, but also the development of a grassroots capacity to create solutions to environmental degradation concerns that negatively affect local water quality.

This five-year project is designed to increase community capacity for integrated water monitoring and management in Canada and abroad. The project team is composed of an alliance of partners representing academia, community stewardship organizations, non-governmental environmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies, First Nations communities, public schools, the agricultural community, and the private sector. This project is run out of the Saint Mary’s University Geography Department in Halifax Nova Scotia, and is led by Principal Investigator Dr. Cathy Conrad.
Volunteer Lake Monitoring: A New Brunswick Model

*Presented by Julia Carpenter*

*Freshwater Stewardship Co-ordinator, Eastern Charlotte Waterways*

Julia Carpenter holds an undergraduate degree in Environment and Natural Resource Management, and a minor in Water Resource Management from the University of New Brunswick. She has a variety of experience working in both freshwater and marine environments, and will be finishing up her internship with Eastern Charlotte Waterways Inc. upon the completion of the New Brunswick Lakes Conference.

Over the past six months, Julia has been helping to organize the New Brunswick Lakes Conference, while working on a report which gives recommendations for the establishment of a New Brunswick Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program. Her presentation will cover the main points within her report, and the recommendations that have been made for a New Brunswick program.

New Brunswick Alliance of Lake Associations: To Be or Not To Be?

*Presented by Hal Mersereau*

*Steering Committee, New Brunswick Alliance of Lake Associations*

Hal is a retired educator having taught 34 years in the schools of Charlotte County, N. B., in Blacks Harbor, St. George and Deer Island. He grew up in the railway town of McAdam.

He resides, with his wife Janet, in St. George, but spends a great deal of time, in all seasons at the family cottage on Lake George, often enjoying the company of their 3 children and four granddaughters.

He spends his time babysitting granddaughters, coaching basketball, serving on several boards, relaxing at the lake or accompanying Janet on their many trips or musical outings.

Hal is a third generation property owner at Lake George and has been involved in advocating for lake causes since he became a founding board member of the Lake George Habitat Preservation Inc in 2007. Since that time he has been President of this lake association.

Hal is a member of the Steering Committee of the NBALA (New Brunswick Alliance of Lake Associations), which is the proposed umbrella group to represent the interests of lake associations in all areas of the province. This presentation will outline the historical development, present realities, and future hopes of NBALA, as well as its connection to lake associations.
Eastern Charlotte Waterways is a not-for-profit, environmental resource and research centre based in Blacks Harbour. Its mandate calls for collaboration with like-minded organizations to promote community well-being through sound environmental health. This is accomplished by facilitating projects that integrate common social, economic and environmental concerns.

**Contributors**

The Environmental Trust Fund provides assistance for action-oriented projects with tangible, measurable results, aimed at protecting, preserving and enhancing the Province's natural environment.

Since 1956 the Fredericton Community Foundation has been funding good works that enhance and strengthen the quality of life of all citizens in the Greater Fredericton Region. They provide a vital link between caring donors and the needs of the community.
Appendix H – Map of lake associations in New Brunswick

New Brunswick Lake Associations

1. Baker Lake Watershed Committee
2. Lac Unique Association
3. Skiff Lake Cottage Owners Association
4. Davidson Lake Association
5. Friends of Maquaquac Lake
6. Maquaquac Head Pond Residents, Inc.
7. Lake George Habitat Preservation, Inc.
8. Magaguadavic Lake Association
9. Harvey Lake Association
10. Yoho Lake Association
11. Cromocot Lake Association
12. MacDougall Lake Campers Association
13. Chamcook Watershed Landowners Association
14. Digdeguash Lake Association
15. Lake Utopia Preservation Association
16. Grand Lake Watershed Guardians
17. Chipumnetcook Lakes Conservancy, Inc.
18. Latimore Lake and Area Community Association
19. Peitoma Lake Association