

ANNUAL REPORT

1990



GREAT LAKES UNITED

Eighth Annual Meeting

May 4–6, 1990

BEST WESTERN DOWNTOWNER

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

GREAT LAKES UNITED
State University College at Buffalo
Cassety Hall, 1300 Elmwood Ave.
Buffalo, NY 14222
(716)886-0142

Or:

P.O.Box 548 Station A,
Windsor, Ontario N9A 6M6
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GLU AT A GLANCE

Never before has such a unique coalition of groups bonded together to protect the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Ecosystem. Organizational and individual members represent diverse interests throughout the eight states and two Canadian provinces in the Great Lakes Basin. Organizational members such as the Michigan United Conservation Clubs, the League of Women Voters, United Auto Workers, the City of Toronto, Schermerhorn Boat Sales, Great Lakes Committee of the Sierra Club, Canadian Environmental Law Association and the Sigurd Olson Institute exemplify the diversity. Under Great Lakes United's umbrella are more than 180 member organizations with a collective membership exceeding half a million. Our governmental members, such as cities, counties and states, have a citizen population totalling more than nine million. GLU's individual memberships (those individuals not representing member organizations) total over nearly 1000. We have joined together to promote public policy initiatives to properly manage the Great Lakes Basin.

Great Lakes United provides the organizational base for groups and individuals to become involved in a cooperative manner, to learn from each other's experience and to understand the interrelationship of specific environmental hazards to the ecosystem as a whole. Great Lakes United has been involved in issues such as Winter Navigation, the U.S.-Canadian International Water Quality Agreement and Potential Water Diversions out of the Great Lakes Basin. Through our united efforts, Great Lakes United has provided the catalyst for Great Lakes citizens to be involved in the decision-making process. Through this joint program, the philosophy of an ecosystem approach to environmental problem-solving can be realized in public policy development. The end results are increased environmental, social and economic improvements to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System — a fragile and treasured resource that needs protection, conservation and proper management.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Undoubtedly, the citizens' role at the IJC biennial meeting in Hamilton last October was the highlight of the year for all people working on Great Lakes issues. The IJC Commissioners in their report after that meeting spoke of "the emergence of strong, sophisticated and effective non-governmental organizations over the past decade." Great Lakes United has been central to this development.

The strong public message at the IJC meeting was the product of many years of work. The 19 hearings that GLU held across the broad expanse of the Great Lakes Basin from Duluth to Montreal in the summer and fall of 1986 were one critical element in the development of that consciousness and focus. The daily work of so many people is, of course, the basis that has kept it growing.

The diversity of people present at the Hamilton meeting was just one more example of the uniqueness of the Great Lakes movement. The main strength of the Great Lakes community has been its ability to bring together individuals, grassroots members, small community groups and large environmental organizations. This has meant that the expertise, experience, financial resources and access of the large environmental groups has been combined with the wisdom, passion and determination of grassroots groups to forge an incredibly powerful force. This creates a voice that governments and industry have no choice but to listen to. GLU is a web that pulls together that diversity.

This annual report shows the wide range of issues that we are working on together. It points out the progress we have been making, while recognizing how much more work we have to do.

One of the most obvious observations that arises from reading this report is the extent to which the residents of this basin are now setting the agenda for government programmes and even for industry. We are becoming ever more visionary at recognizing the real solutions to the problems we are confronted by and ever more skillful at turning those visions into reality.

We look back upon the past year with many feelings of satisfaction at our mutual achievements and look forward with enthusiasm to our potential for success in the coming year.

-- John Jackson

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT



Throughout the past year, Great Lakes United has continued to build upon the existing organizational foundations. The strength of GLU is in its network of individuals and groups from throughout the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin who are linked together in their common goal of protecting the Great Lakes ecosystem. Member support of GLU has remained strong and constant. While the number of individual members increased to over 1000. It is hoped that individual and organizational membership can be increased in the coming year through expanded membership campaigns.

To facilitate greater interaction between the Board of Directors and member groups and individuals, the Directors decided to change the format of their meetings. Time has been reserved at board meetings to meet and talk with members of the community in which the meeting is held. The board began this tradition at its January, 1990 meeting in Racine, Wisconsin with very positive results, and it is expected that this format will be continued at future meetings.

In August, Karen Murphy was hired as field coordinator and immediately began organizing a workshop in Port Huron to develop the citizens' agenda for the IJC biennial meeting in Hamilton. Originally from Northwestern United States, Karen has brought to Great Lakes United considerable experience working with citizens' organizations. Karen's hiring has meant that staff support for the activities of our member groups could return to a level similar to that which existed prior to the departure of Tim Eder in December, 1988.

Other staff changes have also occurred. Bruce Kershner's responsibilities have expanded to include Basin-wide issues, reflected in his new title as Field Coordinator. In early April, technical analyst Jim Ahl and editorial assistant Kirk Peters left GLU for other employment. We are grateful to both of these individuals for their contribution to GLU and wish them luck in their new endeavors. Replacing Kirk is Debra Portera who has learned the ropes in a very short time and helped to maintain the flow of administrative work. The search for a new technical analyst is under way.

Of great relief to all the staff has been the move into our new offices on the campus of the State University College at Buffalo (commonly referred to as Buffalo State College). In March, 1990 GLU held an open house and ribbon cutting ceremony to officially open the new quarters. In addition to this office opening we are now very close to opening a second office in Windsor, Ontario. Funding has been secured and, by June of this year, the opening of GLU's Canadian (Windsor) office will become official.

Foundation funding for GLU has remained strong during the past year. We are very grateful for the support provided by the Joyce, Gund, C.S. Mott, Ruth Mott, Public Welfare, Alton Jones, Laidlaw and Beldon Foundations. In the coming year, Great Lakes United hopes to expand the number of foundations that support the organization and at the same time reduce the level of dependence on foundation support. A grant from the Beldon Fund to implement a fundraising campaign will aid these efforts.

In addition to foundation support, we have received project funding from Environment Canada and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

An exciting development this year has been a visionary linking of GLU with Great Lakes artists. The result has been creative philanthropy for our Lakes. Toronto artist Barbara Klunder chose Great Lakes United to be one of five groups to benefit from the sale of 13 of her creations. Her show, "Tapestries for the Environment", at Toronto's Museum for Textiles, featured stunning rugs with environmental themes such as "Watch the Water" and "What Are the Fish Eating?"

"I've made beautiful rugs so that people will enjoy looking at them, and while looking, see that they contain a message. All artists draw what they care about, and I believe it's the artist's job to wave danger flags. So when people are promoting a good cause, I sympathize and want to help out visually. What art does is important."

GLU was also the beneficiary of prints and posters of a painting by Michigan wildlife artist Rick Pas. The painting, commissioned by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, was given to GLU and other Great Lakes organizations as a fundraising promotion.

In the coming year GLU will continue to work with Barbara Klunder on her next project to benefit the Lakes, a line of children's "Us Kids Care" message T-shirts and other environmentally friendly products. Next year, GLU will also be working with performing artists. The Syracuse group "In Concert With Nature" is planning a series of benefit concerts for GLU in the summer of 1990. GLU also hopes to be working with John Burt's River Barge Productions, a theatre company, on a Great Lakes production designed to tour around the basin. River Barge is renowned for its "Musical Catastrophe" and "The Slick of '76", about the 1976 oil spill on the St. Lawrence River.

GLU Region V (Ontario) Director, Sarah Miller, summarized the sentiments of the organization regarding these activities, "We applaud the initiatives of these artists working for change, who have recognized that all sectors of society have a role to play in our struggle to save our Lakes."

With limited resources, GLU continues to have success in its efforts to build a strong network of individuals and organizations working to ensure the protection of the Great Lakes ecosystem. It is my hope that in the coming year the organizational foundations to achieve continued success will be further strengthened.

-- Philip E. Weller

IN BRIEF

GLU ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1989

In the past year, Great Lakes United has been involved in the following activities:

- co-organized the Citizens' Great Lakes Summit in Hamilton, Ontario;
- achieved success in gaining the IJC recommendation to establish Erie as the 43rd Area of Concern and also continued to play a lead role on the Erie Harbor Improvement Council;
- organized a RAP workshop in Stella Niagara, NY, the largest meeting of citizen RAP representatives ever held;
- provided informational assistance to member groups and hundreds of citizens involved in Areas of Concern throughout the Great Lakes Basin;
- co-sponsored a citizens' workshop on Ontario's Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA);
- conducted field staff tours of portions of Lake Erie and Lake Huron;
- produced draft citizens guides to pollution problems of Rochester Embayment, NY and White Lake, MI Areas of Concern;
- coordinated the citizen presentation to the IJC on water levels at their Biennial Meeting;
- organized Lake Erie and Lake Huron regional meetings;
- co-sponsored and helped develop the *Citizens Charter for the Cleanup of Contaminated Sediments*;
- continued to produce the *Great Lakes United* quarterly publication with a circulation of up to 10,000;
- coordinated Basin-wide citizen response to the IJC Criteria for Listing/Delisting of Areas of Concern;
- developed testimony and presentations on the adequacy of Canadian and U. S. efforts to protect the Great Lakes from oil and chemical spills;
- reprinted and updated the *Citizens Guide to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*
- contributed to the development of *A Great Lakes Federal Agenda for the 1990s*.
- co-hosted a workshop on the inclusion of the Great Lakes in the Coastal Barrier Resource System;

- initiated an outreach program to Great Lakes Native Peoples to expand citizen cooperative efforts;
- gained wide coverage of Great Lakes issues through more than 150 public presentations, newspaper and magazine articles, and TV and radio interviews;
- sponsored events and displays to celebrate Earth Day, 1990;
- obtained party status in the review process for Reynolds Metals pollution permit, and also Detroit Wastewater Sewage Treatment Plant permit.
- participated in the Sierra Club-sponsored Great Lakes Week in Washington.

IMPLEMENTING THE GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT

The implementation of the *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*, an agreement that contains important promises by the governments to address many of the environmental challenges facing the Great Lakes, continues to be a fundamental programmatic thrust for GLU. Year after year, policy resolutions confirm the priority of this issue for GLU. In previous years, GLU has played an important role in writing reports and submissions to ensure that Great Lakes citizens understand the promises made by governments and to urge governmental action to fulfil those promises. Some of the documents prepared in the past in this regard include: *Unfulfilled Promises: A Citizens' Review of the International Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*; *Promises in Jeopardy*; and *A Citizens' Guide to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*.

In the past year, GLU continued to play its role as a watchdog and overseer of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement on behalf of the Great Lakes residents. It is playing this role in more effective and diverse ways than ever before; by making submissions to the International Joint Commission and federal, provincial and state governments; by getting involved in standard-setting processes to integrate the Agreement's provisions in federal, state and provincial regulatory systems, and by even going to court to force governments to live up to their commitments. Examples of these efforts are given below:

GLU and the Goal of Zero Discharge

The *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement* contains a number of important promises. Especially important is the promise to achieve the goal of virtually eliminating the discharge of persistent toxic chemicals. At informal workshops, in Remedial Action Plan meetings, and before administrative tribunals, GLU is spreading the message of the need to fulfil that goal. GLU has also been playing a role in showing how the goal should be achieved through pollution prevention measures, source reduction, toxic use reduction incentives, setting of timetable and targets, and other initiatives that seek to provide long-term solutions to the problem of toxic contamination. In the upcoming year, GLU will continue to integrate zero discharge thinking into every aspect of its work to ensure progress toward the goal.

The IJC Biennial Meeting

A highlight of the events this past year was the IJC Biennial Meeting in Hamilton, Ontario. Never before has such a well organized and articulate statement of public concern about the Great Lakes been heard by the Commission.

The work of many individuals and organizations made the strong public turnout at the meeting possible and GLU played a major role in sponsoring and mobilizing this citizen participation.



(L. to R.): Lee Botts of Lake Michigan Fed., GLU Director Phil Weller and GLU President John Jackson discussing issues at Hamilton IJC meeting.

GLU co-sponsored with a variety of other groups a series of workshops around the Basin—in Michigan City, Green Bay, Syracuse, Cleveland, Hamilton, Thunder Bay, Port Huron, and Valleyfield to promote and develop citizen input to the IJC meeting. These workshops articulated the frustration and aspirations of people, many of whom could not attend the IJC meeting but wanted their message relayed to the Commission. Messages from these meetings dealt with the topics of zero discharge, remedial action plans, reform of the IJC, funding of Great Lakes research, better citizen involvement in Great Lakes decisions, and other topics of concern to the people of the Great Lakes.

At the IJC biennial meeting itself, GLU co-organized a series of presentations directly to the Commission that formed the basis of a "Report Card" (pictured below) on progress by the IJC and the governments in implementing the GLWQA.

As the official IJC meeting closed, GLU and the other sponsoring groups convened, a citizens' summit to evaluate the IJC's meeting and set the agenda for the upcoming years. Over 100 groups and individuals attended the meeting and committed themselves to work toward ensuring that governments translate their promises into action.

GREAT LAKES BASIN	BASIN GOVERNMENTS	INTER-NATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION
IDENTIFYING THE SOURCES POINT SOURCE POLLUTION	F F	D D
NON-POINT POLLUTION		
LEVEL OF CONCERN WITH HEALTH EFFECTS	F	F
PROGRESS TOWARDS DEALING WITH SOURCES AND EFFECTS REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS	D F F	C D
STANDARD SETTING		
ZERO DISCHARGE	O	O
	OVERALL GRADE	

The EPA Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative

Great Lakes United continues to recognize the fact that the Agreement is made irrelevant if the principles contained in it are not embodied in state regulatory law and policy. Last year, we joined with the National Wildlife Federation and other several member organizations in issuing *Promises to Keep*, a report urging the U.S. EPA to fulfil its obligations to implement the Agreement by requiring State permitting programs to adopt water quality standards, anti-degradation policies, implementation procedures and pollution prevention regulations consistent with the Agreement's goals and objectives. GLU also urged EPA to provide opportunities for public participation in this process. Partly as a result of these activities, EPA has begun the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative to develop federal guidance by which State water pollution control programs will be reviewed for compliance with the Agreement. A Public Participation Group has been established and is currently reviewing and commenting on all proposals for the Initiative before they are presented to the decision-making steering committee. GLU's Past President, Frederick Brown, and two GLU board members — Jack Manno of the New York Great Lakes Research Consortium and Glenda Daniel of the Lake Michigan Federation — are serving on the public participation group. Decisions made as a result of the Initiative may have far-reaching implications for the Great Lakes.

The Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA)

In Canada, GLU has been active in monitoring and critiquing the process to revamp Ontario water quality laws, called the Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA). In early January, GLU co-sponsored a workshop in Toronto where groups and individuals got together to discuss the status of the MISA process and to strategize on ways to improve it.

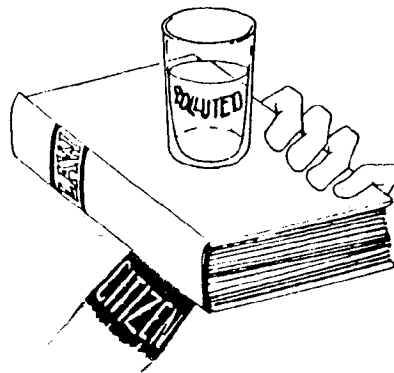
GLU has initiated a campaign to open the MISA process to the public. Appropriate principles and protocols for the development of technology based effluent limits have been developed by GLU in conjunction with other organizations. In the upcoming year GLU will continue to make formal submissions on various issues raised in the MISA process.

Permit Challenges

GLU has challenged a number of permits in the Great Lakes to ensure that the governments take the promises in the GLWQA more seriously and, in particular, the goal of zero discharge.

In New York state, GLU along with the Atlantic States Legal Foundation and the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, petitioned the N.Y. DEC to strengthen the permit issued to Reynolds Metals and Alcoa. At issue in the case is the level of discharge of PCBs from the plants and the need to use biomonitoring of the effluent to determine if the discharges are bioaccumulating in fish and other wildlife.

In the state of Michigan, GLU filed a petition to intervene in a case concerning the modification of a permit of the Detroit Wastewater and Sewage Treatment Plant. One of the key issues raised in this case is the enforceability of the *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*.



Review of Water Regulations

In addition to permit challenges, GLU has been active in reviewing and commenting on proposed water quality standards in the states of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. At its 1989 meeting, GLU member groups adopted a resolution calling for a letter of support for the proposed water quality rules in Indiana. In a letter to the Governor of Indiana, GLU wrote:

"Our members wish to encourage and support the efforts of Indiana to develop water quality standards which achieve the goal of zero discharge of toxics as mandated by the Clean Water Act, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Governors' Toxic Substances Control Agreement."

Lakewide Management Plans

An important change made in 1987 to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement was the commitment of the Parties to develop Lakewide Management Plans. These plans are designed to reduce loadings of Critical Pollutants in order to restore beneficial uses. Throughout this past year, limited progress has been made by the Parties in developing these plans. Great Lakes United and member groups have provided input to the Parties on the need to develop the plans and the necessary features to be included. Of particular concern, however, is the lack of financial and staff resources to develop and implement the plans. In a letter to the Parties in November 1989, GLU wrote:

" We are extremely concerned that adequate personnel and financial resources are not now available to develop and implement the plans."

The letter concluded by noting:

"Failure to provide sufficient resources to develop and implement these plans will undermine public confidence and support for the plans."

The need for expanded funding and resources to this effort remains acute and GLU will continue to monitor and comment on the development of the plans.

REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS

Forty-two areas in the Great Lakes Basin (and now also Erie, Pa.) have been identified by the International Joint Commission as "Areas of Concern." These are areas where the water quality is so severely degraded that specific uses of the water — such as fish reproduction and swimming — are no longer possible. In the early 1980s the International Joint Commission's Water Quality Board recognized that little was being accomplished to actually clean up the Areas of Concern and a new approach was developed. The Board and the IJC formally launched the Remedial Action Plan process in 1985. All plans were to have been written by December 1986.

This initiative by the IJC's Water Quality Board was adopted by the governments and lauded by the public as a forward looking, positive approach. Citizens in each Area of Concern proceeded to put considerable hope and energy into the RAP process.

RAPs are a source of great hope for many residents of the Great Lakes' most contaminated areas. They potentially mean the focusing of people's ideas, energies, and money to regenerate communities whose natural features have been devastated by human abuse.

This year, our work on RAPs has focused on four areas: strengthening the network of citizens working on RAPs; developing a citizens' agenda for RAPs; a leadership role on RAPs and providing support and assistance to citizens in the Areas of Concern.

Strengthening the RAP Network

In September and October of 1989, GLU organized two regional workshops — one in the Lake Erie Basin and one in the Lake Huron Basin. Approximately 120 people attended these workshops and participated in sessions addressing zero discharge, remedial action plans, and health effects of toxic chemicals.

In the winter, the Field Coordinators began the first part of two lake basin tours — around the western end of Lake Erie and along the north shore of Lake Huron. The Field Coordinators met with citizen activists involved in Remedial Action Plans and other environmental issues. The regional meetings and the lake basin tours introduced new environmental activists to Great Lakes United and to the Remedial Action Plan process. In some areas these activities fostered new participation in the RAPs.

On the weekend of February 9-11, 1990, Great Lakes United sponsored the "**RAP Revival Workshop**" which brought together 70 citizen activists from throughout the Great Lakes Basin to share common strategies for developing and implementing RAPs. Thirty-two Areas of Concern were represented, including those as far away as Duluth, Minnesota and Thunder Bay, Ontario.



The workshop focused on three areas: defining the citizens' agenda for RAPs; public participation in RAPs; and implementation of RAPs. One result of the workshop was a commitment to enhance and strengthen the RAP network within Great Lakes United. A steering committee was set up to evaluate network needs and develop concrete proposals for enhancing communication.

Citizens' Agenda for RAPs

GLU and citizens around the Basin recently released to the governments the recommendations from the workshop. These recommendations—titled the "Citizens Agenda for RAPs"—embody the citizens' vision for RAPs. A number of specific goals for RAPs were enunciated.

The RAP Must:

- Embody community vision;
- Incorporate the ecosystem approach;
- Achieve zero discharge;
- Clean up contaminated sediments;
- Create and restore wildlife habitat; and
- Establish land use policies for the AOC.

A key component of the workshop was the discussion of implementation. RAPs offer the opportunity to create blueprints for environmental excellence. Yet governmental commitment to developing and implementing these blueprints has been lacking. Citizens feel that government commitment will be essential to the success of RAPs and the cleanup of the Basin. Various strategies to foster implementation were shared amongst the participants.

Lead Role on Remedial Action Plan Advisory Committees

GLU board members and staff are active participants in many of the RAPs. GLU played a lead role on the public advisory committees in the St. Clair River, Detroit River, Ashtabula River, Hamilton Harbour, Niagara River, Buffalo River, St. Lawrence River, Saginaw Bay, Erie, PA and involvement in many other RAPs.

Campaign to Designate Erie, Pennsylvania as Newest Area of Concern

Three years ago, GLU members passed a resolution aimed at gaining Area of Concern designation for Pennsylvania's only Great Lakes hot spot—the lake and bay waters off the City of Erie. After a long and challenging process through several of the International Joint Commission's advisory boards, an historic milestone was reached in February, 1990 when the IJC recommended AOC status for Erie. GLU is now working

toward the last step to have Erie selected as the 43rd AOC by U. S. Secretary of State James Baker and Canada's Minister of External Affairs Joe Clark. During the coming year, GLU will continue its leadership role on the Erie Harbor Improvement Council.

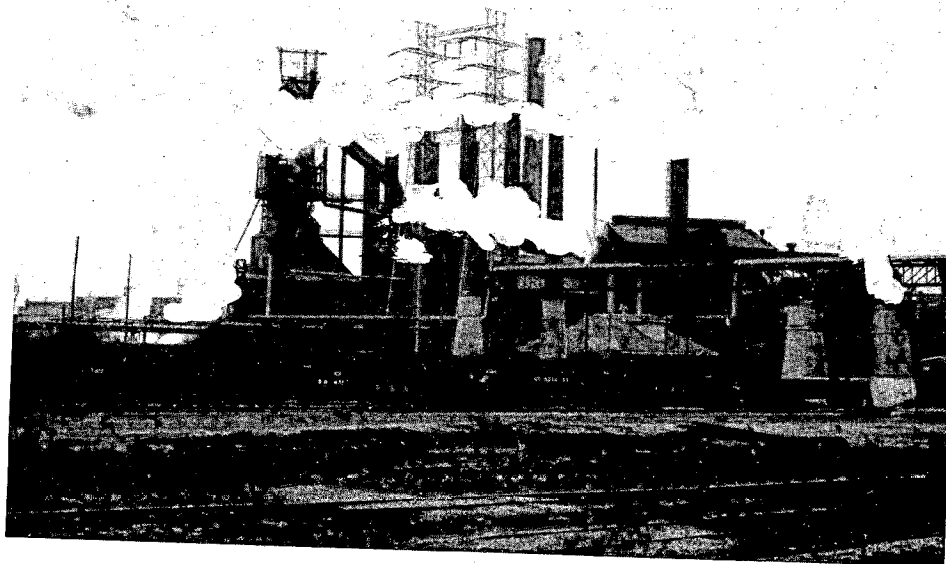
Technical Assistance and Support for Citizens Working on RAPs

GLU continues to provide support and assistance to citizens participating on RAPs. We have completed a draft review of the White Lake RAP (Michigan) and a final review of the Ashtabula RAP (Ohio); draft technical reviews of pollution problems in the Rochester Embayment and Thunder Bay Areas of Concern and of the Upper Great Lakes Connecting Channels Study. In addition, we continue to provide citizens with information on such things as remediation technologies and environmental laws and regulations, as well as strategies for local organizing.

GLU will continue in the coming year to further strengthen the network of citizens working on RAPs. The RAP process will remain a major focus of Great Lakes United's efforts.

AIR QUALITY

The issue of air quality remained a major focus of activity in the past year. Congressional debates on new clean air legislation and world-wide discussions on reducing CO₂ helped generate interest in these issues.



Clean air legislation will likely be passed by the U.S. Congress in 1990. Thanks to the efforts of Great Lakes groups, the Sierra Club in particular, there will likely be clauses that address the need for specific Great Lakes controls. The Senate bill which passed on April 2, 1990 includes a Great Lakes amendment that requires EPA:

1. to establish minimum emission rates for seven chemicals termed critical by the IJC;
2. to consider bioaccumulation in setting a second round of air toxics standards to protect human health; and,
3. to study airborne toxics and use the research in support of Remedial Action Plans.

To promote awareness of toxic air pollutant impacts on the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River ecosystem, an updated version of the report *Sweet Water, Bitter Rain: Toxic Air Pollution in the Great Lakes Basin* was released in November 1989 by Great Lakes groups. Simultaneous press conferences were held throughout the region to release the report and focus attention on the unique needs of the Great Lakes region for a revised Clean Air package. Press coverage of the release was positive.

While air quality legislation has progressed in the United States, GLU remains concerned about the failure of the Ontario government to develop its Clean Air Program. A GLU project focusing on environmental and human health standard setting will in part address this need in the coming year.

CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS

Largely in response to the efforts of non-governmental groups including Great Lakes United, there has been progress on the issue of contaminated sediments during the past year. Serious efforts have gotten under way to begin addressing many of the issues expressed in GLU's 1989 resolutions on contaminated sediment. For example:

- At least 20 innovative technologies for treatment of contaminated dredged material have been or are being tested in the U.S. and in cooperative U.S.-Canadian projects.
- A U.S. Congressional Budget Office study is under way to develop a list of funding options for cleanup of contaminated sediments.
- A steering committee on contaminated sediment has been established at high policy levels by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to complement the technical committee already in place at that agency and to ensure that this issue remains a priority for U.S. federal attention.
- In follow-up to material provided by GLU, a number of its organizational members, federal agencies, U.S. Congressional leaders have escalated their interest in this issue, and preliminary legislation has been introduced in both the House and Senate.

- As a result of input from GLU organizational members, the International Joint Commission's Sediment Work Group has recommended that the Great Lakes Dredging Register, required as part of Annex 7 of the Water Quality Agreement, will in the future require reporting of biological as well as chemical data from dredging operations in both the U.S. and Canada.
- Great Lakes United joined with 250 other Great Lakes and marine coast groups in February to release a Citizens' Charter on Contaminated Sediments with simultaneous news conferences to publicize the issue in 13 locations.



US EPA workers shovel contaminated sediments dredged from Buffalo River for demonstration project in ARCS Program.

We're still a long ways from actual cleanup of substantial volumes of contaminated sediment, however. Still needed are:

- completion of national sediment criteria or its equivalent in both the U.S. and Canada which takes into account the bioavailability of contaminants;
- a revision of the mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which gives that agency limited jurisdiction over dredging and disposal of contaminated sediment for environmental remediation in addition to navigation;
- a legal requirement for determination and use of Best Available Technology(ies) in disposal of contaminated dredge spoils;
- the subjection of Harbour Commission and Crown properties to the federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process in Canada as well as binding enforcement authority for FEARO, Canada's Federal Environmental Assessment and Review Office.

The momentum has developed on this issue; it will be up to all of us to see that more results are produced from that momentum in the year ahead.

HUMAN HEALTH

At the 1989 GLU Annual Meeting, members were alerted to the growing concerns of scientists and communities at risk, that evidence of the effects of toxins on Great Lakes wildlife indicates that similar impacts may occur in human populations. Dr. Theo Colborn spoke to the meeting about her research for the Conservation Foundation's report *Great Lakes, Great Legacy?*. This report's survey of the health data available, led Dr. Colborn to conclude that new research efforts into human health are needed now in the Great Lakes Basin.

The authors of *Great Lakes, Great Legacy?* concluded:

"Citizens' concerns will not be put to rest until it is clear that health effects being seen in Great Lakes wildlife are not being manifested in their own offspring... More effort must be directed toward studies of behavioural, developmental and immune system characteristics as well as of stages of sexual development in growing children."

In response to growing public concern resulting from these findings, GLU formed a Human Health Task Force at the 1989 Annual Meeting. Task force members resolved to focus GLU efforts in the next year on human health issues. GLU members resolved to build public support for research needs identified in *Great Lakes, Great Legacy?* The forum provided by the 1989 biennial meeting of the International Joint Commission was seen as a good opportunity to demonstrate public concerns about health.



Dr. Theo Colborn of the Conservation Foundation spoke on human health and Great Lakes toxic pollution at the 1989 GLU Annual Meeting

GLU Activities

In 1989, the GLU Board and staff members worked on a steering committee with scientists, pollsters, public health officials, and other Lake Ontario Organizing Network (LOON) participants to carry out a survey of Lake Ontario residents on their attitudes to health and lake pollution. That survey was conducted in late summer by Decima Research in four shoreline communities in New York State and Ontario. In early October 1989, Pollution Probe released the LOON survey results. The results sent a clear message to politicians, that Lake Ontario residents feel that toxins in the lake affect their health. The public strongly supported a variety of actions by governments to reduce the levels of toxins in the lake. Eighty-four percent of survey respondents endorsed the attainment of the goal of zero discharge within ten years.

As well, during the summer of 1989, GLU staff and Board members worked on another steering committee with a health focus. This committee planned a conference sponsored by the State University of New York at Buffalo. This international working conference to evaluate risks to human health associated with exposure to toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes ecosystem, was held in early October 1989. This conference was attended by scientists, members of public interest groups, government officials and academics. Participants worked intensively for three days to build a consensus on the state of our understanding of health risks associated with the Great Lakes. Plans are under way to build on this work through teleconferences and public meetings.

For most of the past year, GLU worked closely with a coalition of Great Lakes groups to plan to maximize public involvement in the October, 1989 biennial meeting of the IJC at Hamilton, Ontario. As part of this work, GLU organized citizen testimony to the commissioners on human health concerns. Laurie Montour of the Assembly of First Nations spoke of native groups' concerns about risks associated with their higher exposure and her efforts to do a health survey of Walpole Island Band members. Gaye Gardiner, a Toronto mother who had "action levels" of contaminants in her breast milk, spoke of her inability to get guidance from public health officials on limiting risk to her son. Pam Millar of Pollution Probe presented the LOON survey results, and Sarah Miller, a GLU board member, summarized the public's concerns that governments have been neglecting the significance for human health of wildlife health indicators.

At the IJC October meeting, the Canadian government announced that a portion of funds promised in the 1988 Federal Election for Great Lakes cleanup would go to "The Health Effects Program." Commitments are made in the program for public participation, biennial reporting of health effects data, reporting on the health status of populations, and exchanges of ideas to promote public awareness. In 1989, GLU applied to the Canadian government to fund a project to survey regulations protecting human health in the Great Lakes Basin. The goal of the report is to determine how the public can become more effectively involved in the development of new regulations. As a result of these proposals, Environment Canada, Health and Welfare, and Great Lakes United are now discussing a series of activities to further examine public involvement in Great Lakes decision-making about human health.

Looking Ahead to 1990

A consultation session between Health and Welfare and representatives of sectors of society impacted by Lake pollution is planned. This project will examine Canada's Health Effects Program and other health research and regulatory initiatives in order to evaluate their effectiveness in addressing public concerns. This meeting, one of the first public consultations undertaken by Health and Welfare Canada, will be convened

early this summer. In a second project, GLU will examine Canadian regulations from a health protection perspective. This work will be the basis for a Citizens' Guide to Human Health Issues in the basin.

In the next year, GLU will be seeking funding to do a parallel examination of the health components of U.S. federal and state regulations. Once this research is in place, GLU's board plans to hold a series of workshops on human health and to work with public health groups and educators to better inform the public of ways to limit risks to their health.

WATER LEVELS AND FLOWS

At the 1989 Annual Meeting in Owen Sound, Ontario, GLU member groups reiterated their long-standing commitment to the principle of allowing Great Lakes water levels to fluctuate naturally. During the past year, GLU continued to reinforce this position in a variety of forums convened in response to the release of the IJC water levels study in July, 1989.

This IJC study, *Living with the Lakes: Challenges and Opportunities* is an important statement of the necessity of learning how to live with the lakes rather than learning how to better control them.

Despite the conclusion of the IJC report that better control of the lakes is not environmentally sound or even technically feasible, a variety of interest groups continue to pressure the governments to control lake levels. The voice of GLU in opposition to these schemes remains important in ensuring that governments do not believe that public sentiment is uniformly in support of these proposals.

At the IJC Biennial Meeting in Hamilton, GLU's presentation on Water Levels reiterated the position of the organization.

"It is our strong belief that the best, most effective, most economical and ecologically protective measure is to work to ensure that people and human structures are not built within the areas of natural lake level fluctuation and hazard zones. The Great Lakes are a living and dynamically fluctuating ecosystem. The management of the ecosystem must account for the fluctuations that exist."

A plan of study for Phase 2 of the IJC Water Levels reference is currently being developed and GLU Executive Director Philip Weller is one two citizen appointments to the Study Board. The Plan of Study will outline the activities to be undertaken in Phase 2. It is clear that the issues of water level regulation is one that GLU and its member groups must continually monitor.

GLU also intervened in discussions by Great Lakes governors surrounding a proposed small-scale water diversion to Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin. In a letter to Wisconsin Governor Thompson, GLU President John Jackson stated:

"...the proposed diversion, though it may be small, would present an unfortunate precedent that could lead to many other unacceptable diversions in the future..."

Although the governors of the other Great Lakes states eventually agreed to the emergency diversion, they imposed stringent controls that will eventually lead to a return of the water to the Great Lakes. While this particular diversion was for provision of an emergency water supply to a community with contaminated water, it highlighted the long-standing concern of Great Lakes United about the threat of water diversion. This issue will continue to require attention in future years.

In New York, however, Governor Mario Cuomo signed into state law a bill that incorporates the principles of the Great Lakes Charter and increases the state's ability to prevent future Great Lakes diversions. This was a major GLU goal.



New York Governor Mario Cuomo and GLU Executive Director Philip Weller at signing of New York State law that prevents Great Lakes diversions.

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AND SHORELINE PROTECTION

Protection of fish and wildlife habitat remains a priority concern of Great Lakes United and a variety of activities throughout the past year related to this issue. Of significance was the formation of a Great Lakes Wetlands Policy Consortium in August of 1989. This consortium of organizations, including such groups as Great Lakes United, Sierra Club, Michigan United Conservation Clubs, the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and the Association of State Wetland Managers was brought together by the Tapp of the Mitt Watershed Council to develop recommendations and action strategies

for wetland protection. The Consortium has met three times since August to develop a Great Lakes Wetlands Protection Program and Action Strategy for non-governmental groups.

The report of the consortium will be a strong statement of the need for wetlands protection and strategies to address wetlands loss. Recommendations in the report focus on such issues as expansion of international cooperation to protect wetlands and reform of existing wetland regulatory programs in Canada and the U.S. The report will provide the basis for a GLU actions strategy to protect wetlands in the region. Cooperation among Great Lakes groups on this important issue has been greatly enhanced by this initiative.

Great Lakes United also continues to work to protect critical shoreline areas. Congressional discussions in the U. S. are continuing on the inclusion of the Great Lakes in the Coastal Barrier Resource System. This system protects undeveloped coastal areas such as dunes, wetlands, and beaches from development by restricting federal subsidies for development schemes. More than 140 miles of Great Lakes shoreline are proposed to be included in the CBRS. Throughout the past year, GLU has worked with the Coast Alliance and other organizations to educate the public about the need for the protection of these areas. A conference on this issue cosponsored by GLU in June 1989 helped raise the level of awareness in the region about this critical issue. Ongoing efforts are going to be needed to ensure that these fragile resources are protected.

The 1989 - 1990 Great Lakes United Board of Directors hopes everyone had a wonderful Earth Day celebration and that environmental consciousness-raising will lead more people to make "Every Day An Earth Day."



Top Row, L-R: Bill Munson, Paul Muldoon, Joe Finkbeiner, Dick Kubiak, Glenda Daniel, John Witzke, Harvey Mead, Sarah Miller, John Jackson, Pam Leisinger and Peter Lemon.

Bottom Row, L-R: Fred Brown, Jack Manno, Camilla Smith, Sr. Pat Lupo, Sr. Margeen Hoffmann, Bill Neuhaus, Dwight Ulman, Daniel Green and Rick Coronado.

Appendix A

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 1989
with
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Great Lakes United, Inc.
Buffalo, New York

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Great Lakes United, Inc. as of December 31, 1989, and the related statements of support and revenue, expenses and changes in fund balances, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of Great Lakes United, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1988 were audited by other auditors whose report, dated January 27, 1989, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Great Lakes United, Inc. as of December 31, 1989, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The other information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Freed Maxick Sachs & Murphy, PC

March 6, 1990

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1989

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS

Unrestricted
Cash

\$ 34,109

Restricted

Cash
Grant receivable

53,202

10,000

63,202

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FUND

Unrestricted

Furniture and equipment, at cost

16,260

\$113,571

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

CURRENT FUNDS

Unrestricted

Deferred revenue
Fund balance (deficit)

\$ 49,970

(15,861)

34,109

Restricted

Deferred revenue
Fund balance

63,202

-

63,202

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FUND

Unrestricted

Fund balance

16,260

\$113,571

See accompanying notes.

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT AND REVENUE, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Year Ended December 31, 1989

	<u>Current Funds</u>		<u>Furniture and Equipment Fund</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	
Support grant revenue	\$ 50,000	\$76,234	\$ -	\$ -	\$126,234
Other revenue:					
Other	44,808	-	-	-	44,808
Interest income	<u>5,730</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,730</u>
	<u>50,538</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,538</u>
Total support and revenue	100,538	76,234	-	-	176,772
Operating expenses	<u>140,315</u>	<u>76,234</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>216,549</u>
Deficiency of expenses over support and revenue	(39,777)	-	-	-	(39,777)
Fund balance - beginning of year	<u>23,916</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,260</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,176</u>
Fund balance (deficit) - end of year	<u>\$(15,861)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$16,260</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 399</u>

See accompanying notes.

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 1989

	<u>Current Funds</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	
Cash was provided by:			
(Deficiency) of support and revenue less expenses	\$(39,777)	\$ -	\$(39,777)
Decrease in prepaid expenses	46	-	46
Increase in deferred revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>40,429</u>	<u>40,429</u>
	(39,731)	40,429	698
Cash was used for:			
Increase in grants receivable	-	10,000	10,000
Decrease in accounts payable	-	750	750
Decrease in deferred revenues	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30</u>
	<u>30</u>	<u>10,750</u>	<u>10,780</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	(39,761)	29,679	(10,082)
Cash - beginning of year	<u>73,870</u>	<u>23,523</u>	<u>97,393</u>
Cash - end of year	<u>\$ 34,109</u>	<u>\$53,202</u>	<u>\$ 87,311</u>

See accompanying notes.

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business - Great Lakes United, Inc. (the Corporation) is organized as a nonprofit corporation for the purpose of soliciting contributions in order to promote public support for the Great Lakes ecosystem research, education and management.

The Corporation follows the practice of reporting on the use of resources by specific fund groups. Fund groups included are defined as follows:

Current Unrestricted Funds - These funds are available for current operating purposes. The sources of these funds originate from planning grants, membership fees, contributions, and interest income.

Current Restricted Funds - These funds are expendable only for purposes specified by the donor or grantor. Sources of these funds are private foundations.

Furniture and Equipment Fund - Unrestricted - These funds are transferred from the current fund for the acquisition of furniture and equipment. The Corporation follows the practice of recording fixed assets at cost, or if donated, at the respective fair value when received. All capital expenditures made from grant funds are expensed at the time of purchase and are capitalized for accountability.

Revenue Recognition - Grant revenues of the restricted funds are recognized only to the extent that funds are needed for the payment of current expenses and capital asset expenditures.

Donated Facilities - No value has been reflected in the financial statements for donated facilities at SUNY College at Buffalo Campus.

Income Taxes - The Corporation is exempt from taxation and, accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Note 2. - Grant Receivable

The grant receivable at December 31, 1989 represents funds due to the Corporation from the Ruth Mott Fund for support of providing general technical assistance to local organizations regarding toxic contamination issues facing the Great Lakes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3. - Deferred Revenues

During the year, the Corporation received advances or signed contracts for program revenues that are designated to be finalized subsequent to December 31, 1989. These cash advances and program accounts receivable that do not impact the period ending December 31, 1989 are reflected as deferred revenues. In addition, restricted revenues which have not been expended for their donor-specified purposes are also recorded as deferred revenues.

Note 4. - Related Party Transactions

The Corporation's offices are located in Buffalo, New York. A completely separate corporation exists in Canada which shares, in part, common program goals. Both corporations, although separate, also share a common board of directors. There were no significant transactions between these related parties.

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 1989

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES			
Grants	\$50,000	\$76,234	\$126,234
Other:			
Membership fees:			
Organizational	13,300	-	13,300
Individual	9,095	-	9,095
Contributions	17,318	-	17,318
Interest	5,730	-	5,730
Annual meeting	4,285	-	4,285
Fund raising and other	810	-	810
	<u>50,538</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,538</u>
	<u>\$100,538</u>	<u>\$76,234</u>	<u>\$176,772</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and wages	\$58,243	\$50,233	\$108,476
Payroll taxes and benefits	10,192	9,507	19,699
Professional services	9,791	-	9,791
Regional meeting	5,916	790	6,706
Office supplies	6,077	1,200	7,277
Travel	10,417	6,484	16,901
Printing and photocopy	10,119	4,139	14,258
Rental of equipment	3,403	-	3,403
Utilities	698	-	698
Postage	7,724	1,250	8,974
Telephone	6,628	2,117	8,745
Board reimbursement	5,103	-	5,103
President's fund	4,000	-	4,000
Fund raising	1,080	514	1,594
Miscellaneous	924	-	924
	<u>\$140,315</u>	<u>\$76,234</u>	<u>\$216,549</u>

GREAT LAKES UNITED CANADA
General Ledger
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR PERIOD ENDED 12/31/89

REVENUES	
General Fund	8,954.72
LAIDLAW FOUNDATION	<u>10,000.00</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	18,954.72
EXPENSES	
Accounting Services	482.83
Bank Charges/Exchange	20.54-
Legal Services	<u>30.00</u>
TOTAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	492.29
Postage/Post Office Box.	<u>93.97</u>
TOTAL OFFICE OPERATION	93.97
TRAVEL	500.00
President's Fund	2,500.00
Board Reimbursement	<u>3,200.47</u>
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	6,200.47
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	6,786.73
NET FUND BALANCE	12,167.99

Appendix B

GREAT LAKES UNITED
ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

1989 - 1990

** DC

Coast Alliance Washington
Library NOAA CZIC N/ORM4 Washington

** IL

Chicago Audubon Society Chicago
Citizens For A Better Environment Chicago
Greenpeace International Chicago
Lake Michigan Federation Chicago
Prairie Woods Audubon Society Arlington Heights
Sierra Club - Great Lakes Chapter Chicago
US Environmental Protection Agency Chicago
Winnetka Park District Winnetka

** IN

Grand Cal Task Force Whiting
Hoosier Environmental Council Indianapolis
National Audubon Society Indianapolis

** MI

American Association of University Women Ann Arbor
American Federation of Government Employees Ann Arbor
Capitol Area Audubon Society St. Johns
Center for Environmental Study Grand Rapids
Central Michigan Audubon Society St. Johns
Citizens For Alternatives To Chemical Contamination Lake
City of Harbor Beach Harbor Beach
County of Monroe Monroe
Department of Natural Resources Lansing
Earth Research Rochester
East Michigan Environmental Action Council Birmingham
Edison Sault Electric Co Sault Ste Marie
Environment & Conservation Unit Lansing
Flint Environmental Action Team Flint
Great Lakes Engineering Company Mt. Clemens
Great Lakes Natural Resource Center Ann Arbor
Harbor Beach Conservation Club Harbor Beach
Huron County Board of Commissioners Bad Axe
Lake St. Clair Advisory Committee Mt. Clemens
League of Woman Voters of Michigan Brighton
Library of Michigan Lansing
Michigan Audubon Society Lansing
Michigan Duck Hunters Association St. Joseph
Michigan Environmental Council Lansing
Michigan Public Health Assoc. Southfield
Michigan United Conservation Clubs Atlanta
Monroe County Rod & Gun Club Monroe
Multi-Lakes Conservation Association Lowell

GREAT LAKES UNITED
ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

1989 - 1990

Northport Sportsman's Club	Northport
Oakland County Sportfishing Association	Lake Orion
Office of the Governor	Lansing
Perch Point Conservation Club	Fair Haven
Riverfest Inc	Lansing
SAFE Inc	Onaway
Sageman's Jewelry	Bad Axe
Saginaw Bay Advisory Council	Bay City
Sanitary Chemists & Technicians Assoc.	Detroit
Sierra Club - Midwest Regional	Southfield
Sierra Club - Southeast Michigan Group	Southfield
Southeast Michigan Council of Governments	Detroit
Southern Michigan Conservation Club	Marine City
Thumb Steelheaders	Reese
Township of Grosse Isle	Grosse Isle
UAW - Capitol Area CAP	Lansing
UAW - Conservation Dept	Detroit
UAW - Ionia Montcalm CAP	Alma
UAW - Kent County CAP	Grand Rapids
UAW - Local 1231	Comstock Park
UAW - Local 137	Greenville
UAW - Local 167	Wyoming
UAW - Local 599 Buick	Flint
UAW - Local 602	Lansing
UAW - Local 730	Wyoming
UAW - Local 925	St Johns
UAW - Region A Toxic Waste Squad	Ypsilanti
United Transportation Union	Lansing
Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition	Marquette
* MN	
Clean Water Action Project	Minneapolis
Izaak Walton League of America	Duluth
* NY	
Adirondack Mountain Club-Niagara Chapter	Lancaster
Buffalo Audubon Society	Tonawanda
Canadian Consulate General	Buffalo
Citizens Alliance, Inc.	Buffalo
County of Erie	Buffalo
County of Monroe	Rochester
Ecumenical Task Force	Niagara Falls
Environmental Planning Lobby	Albany
Erie County Fed. of Sportsmens Clubs	West Seneca
George Washington Fishing & Camping Club	Buffalo
Granite Marine Construction Inc	Clayton
Great Lakes Laboratory	Buffalo
Great Lakes Research Consortium	Syracuse

GREAT LAKES UNITED
ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

1989 - 1990

M.T.D. Buffalo Port Council	Buffalo
Marine Trades Association of WNY Inc	Buffalo
National Audubon Society - Northeast	Albany
Natural Resources Defense Council Inc	New York
New York State Conservation Council	Watertown
New York Walleye Association	Grand Island
Niagara County Environmental Management Council	Lockport
Niagara Environmental Coalition	Stella Niagara
Niagara River Anglers Association	Niagara Falls
River Barge Productions	New York
Save Oswego County Inc	Oswego
Save The River	Clayton
Schermerhorn Boat Sales Inc	Hammond
Sierra Club - Atlantic Chapter	Skaneateles
St Lawrence Audubon Society	Canton
St Lawrence Valley Council	Watertown
St Regis Mohawk Health Services	Hogansburg
Thousand Island Land Trust	Clayton
UAW - Amalgamated Local 686	Lockport
UAW - Local 1416	East Aurora
UAW - Local 338	Jamestown
UAW - Local 424	Buffalo
UAW - Local 774	Buffalo
UAW - Local 897	Buffalo
UAW - Region 9	Buffalo
UAW - Western New York CAP Council	Cheektowaga
Village Officials Association of Erie County	Hamburg
WNY Inst. for the Arts in Education	Buffalo
** OH	
Bowling Green State University	Bowling Green
Greater Cleveland Boating Association	Chagrin Falls
Jack's Marine Inc	Ashtabula
Lake Erie Basin Committee	University Heights
Ohio Environmental Council	Columbus
Sierra Club - Northeast Ohio Group	University Heights
Sierra Club - Ohio Chapter	Athens
Tri-County Area United Auto Workers-CAP	Sandusky
UAW - Cuyahoga-Medina CAP	Cleveland
UAW - Toledo Area CAP Council	Toledo
** PA	
Erie Conference on Community Development	Erie
Erie County Environmental Coalition	Erie
Pennsylvania Sportsmen Federation	Harrisburg
Sierra Club - Northeast Regional	Pittsburgh

GREAT LAKES UNITED
ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

1989 - 1990

* RI American Canadian Line Inc	Warren
* VA Great Lakes Committee of the Sierra Club	Alexandria
* WI Brewery Workers Local 9 UAW Great Lakes Indian Fish National Association of Conservation Districts Sierra Club - John Muir Chapter Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute JAW - Fox River Valley CAP Council JAW - Local 1007 JAW - Milwaukee Metro JAW - Racine Kenosha CAP JAW - Wisconsin State CAP JAW Local 261	Milwaukee Odanah Stevens Point Madison Ashland Fond du Lac Racine West Allis Racine Oak Creek Greenfield
* MI Michigan Assoc. of Cons. Districts	East Lansing
* ONT Canadian Auto Workers-Canada Canadian Auto Workers-Local 707 Canadian Environmental Law Association Citizens Network on Waste Management City of Niagara Falls City of Owen Sound City of Windsor Corp. of Professional Great Lakes Energy Probe Research Foundation Environment North Environmental Protection Office Faculty of Environmental Studies Federation of Ontario Naturalists Institute for Environmental Studies Mohawks Agree on Safe Health National Working Group on Energy & Environment Ontario Public Health Association Ontario Toxic Waste Research Coalition Pollution Probe Program For Zero Discharge Sheridan College of Applied Arts Sierra Club of Ontario St. Clair River Int'l Citizens Net. Township of Michipicoten Wallaceburg Clean Water Committee	Willowdale Oakville Toronto Kitchener Niagara Falls Owen Sound Windsor St Catharines Toronto Thunder Bay Toronto Waterloo Don Mills Toronto Cornwall Toronto Toronto Wellandport Toronto Toronto Oakville Toronto Sarnia Wawa Wallaceburg

GREAT LAKES UNITED
ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

1989 - 1990

Water Network
Windsor & District Clean Water Alliance
Windsor Sportsmens Club
Windsor and District Labour Council

Waterloo
Windsor
Windsor
Windsor

** QUE

STOP Inc
Societe pour Vaincre la Pollution
Union Quebecoise pour la Conservation de la Nature

Montreal
Montreal
Charlesbourg

