

**1991**

**POLICY RESOLUTIONS**



**GREAT LAKES UNITED**

**9th Annual Meeting**  
**May 3-5, 1991**

**PALAIS des CONGRESS**  
**HULL, QUEBEC**

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## INTRODUCTION

Since 1982, Great Lakes United has grown into a coalition of over 180 environmental, sportsmen, union, governmental and small business organizations throughout the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin. The international headquarters was located in Buffalo, New York in January 1985. Great Lakes United has been instrumental in key policy issues such as Winter Navigation, the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Water Diversions and public participation programs for the citizens of the Basin.

Great Lakes United is dedicated to the protection, conservation and proper management of the Great Lakes Basin. Policy Resolutions are developed, discussed and adopted during our annual meetings to further enhance our common goals. Annual Meetings of Great Lakes United's organizational delegates were held in Detroit, Michigan (1983), Toronto, Ontario (1984), Chicago, Illinois (1985), Mackinaw City, Michigan (1986), Niagara Falls, Ontario (1987), Cleveland, Ohio (1988), Owen Sound, Ontario (1989) and Green Bay, Wisconsin (1990). This document is an account of the resolutions passed at the Eighth Annual Meeting held on May 6, 1990 in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Great Lakes United has always viewed the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System as an inter-related ecosystem. Our resolutions are a documentation that citizens, community leaders and officials share this perspective and promote environmentally sound public policy directed at the protection of the world's greatest natural resource. Great Lakes United urges its membership and other interested parties to utilize the enclosed resolutions in public forums and comment periods to achieve our common goal of Great Lakes conservation.

In May of 1982, representatives of conservation, environmental, union and community organizations from the eight Great Lakes states and two Canadian provinces bordering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, met on Mackinac Island, Michigan. At that meeting, a Great Lakes Resolution was drawn and adopted by the participants who resolved to form a new international organization, now known as Great Lakes United. These goals and objectives read as follows:

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are the greatest fresh water system on earth; AND

WHEREAS, 50 million people live within and influence the Great Lakes ecosystem and millions more receive economic, recreational and spiritual benefits from them; AND

WHEREAS, there is a need for economic strategies compatible with maintenance of the natural system; AND

WHEREAS, there is a need for cooperation and coordinated citizen action on behalf of the Great Lakes; AND

WHEREAS, we have agreed on the need for such action on the critical issues of: Water Quality; Hazardous and Toxic Substances; Atmospheric Deposition; Regulation of Levels and Flows including Diversions; Fish and Wildlife Management and Habitat Protection; Energy Development and Distribution; Land Quality and Land Use Practices; Navigation Issues such as Winter Navigation, Additional Locks, Channel Modifications, etc; and Public Support for Great Lakes Ecosystem Research, Education and Management.

THEREFORE, we resolve to establish a Great Lakes organization to provide an information exchange and a forum for working together on these issues.

For further information call or write:

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RESOLUTION ON PROPOSED PERMANENT DIVERSION OF WATER OUT OF  
GREAT LAKES BASIN AT LOWELL, INDIANA

WHEREAS, the State of Indiana proposes to permit a diversion of up to 3.8 million gallons/day of Lake Michigan water to the Town of Lowell, Indiana to replace its present fluoride-contaminated well water source; AND

WHEREAS, Lowell, Indiana lies outside the Great Lakes Basin and will send this water after treatment into the Mississippi River Basin; AND

WHEREAS, U.S. Public Law 99-662, Section 1109 requires the proposed diversion to be approved by all eight Great Lakes governors; AND

WHEREAS, Indiana is a co-signer to the Great Lakes Charter, which recognizes the threat of uncontrolled, permanent diversions to the Great Lakes; AND

WHEREAS, the proposed diversion would increase Indiana's consumption of Great Lakes water; AND

WHEREAS, Indiana is not a signer of the Great Lakes Protection Fund which bases its funding allotments to each state based on the quantity of their Great Lakes water consumption; AND

WHEREAS, the Council of Great Lakes Governors has decided to use the Prior Notice and Consultation process of the Great Lakes Charter of 1986 to satisfy Section 1109, which applies to diversions under 5 million gallons/day; AND

WHEREAS, the drinking water quality for Lowell and its residents is a serious issue and must be addressed, and that the environmental health of the Great Lakes ecosystem must also not be compromised when addressing the drinking water issue; AND

WHEREAS, permanent diversions of water outside of the Great Lakes watershed will cumulatively lead ultimately to permanent Degradation of the Great Lakes system and its hydrological integrity through permanent lowering of water levels, leading to loss of coastal wetlands, fish spawning areas, beachfront, and need for deeper dredging of navigation channels that will cause disturbance of contaminated sediments and distribution of more toxics into water, wildlife and human drinking water; AND

WHEREAS, the proposed diversion is not intended just to find a replacement for Lowell's contaminated water, but also to provide for "future growth" of Lowell, "as well as the needs of inhabitants of the territory located between Gary-Hobart's existing facilities and Lowell" (which have not been described by the State of Indiana's documentation as having contaminated water); AND

WHEREAS, the approval of a permanent diversion at Lowell, Indiana will set a dangerous precedent because it would be the first such sizable diversion since the Great Lakes Charter was signed in 1986, and raises the spectre of endless growth and demands for even greater diversions of Great Lakes water; AND

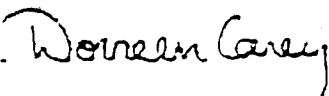
WHEREAS, a previous 3.2 million gal./day diversion of Great Lakes water at Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin, resulted in an agreement by Wisconsin to build a new pipeline from Pleasant Prairie's water treatment plant so that diverted water can be returned back to Lake Michigan; AND

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United is not satisfied with the range of alternatives discussed and the level of detail provided for the alternatives.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United urges the Great Lakes governors to withhold approval of Lowell's water diversion proposal; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, alternatives should be publicly examined in more detail, including the alternative for the state to commit to supporting construction of a pipeline to re-divert the water back into Lake Michigan (as was agreed to in the Wisconsin case) and also water conservation methods that will be used with timetables for implementation of these measures.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.

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Dorreen Carey, Secretary

RESOLUTION ON OPEN SPACE PROTECTION IN CANADA

WHEREAS, environmentally sensitive lands and scenic open spaces are frequently put at risk when they are passed on to new ownership; AND

WHEREAS, it is for the common good to protect such lands; AND

WHEREAS, the conservation easement has proven an effective tool in establishing the on-going protection of such lands from owner to owner over time; AND

WHEREAS, private, not-for-profit organizations in the U.S. whose mission is land protection, having the right by U.S. law to accept conservation easements from property owners, have thus protected for perpetuity some two million acres of land; AND

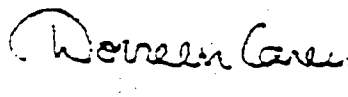
WHEREAS, current Canadian and Ontario policy allows the Crown and the Provincial Government to accept conservation easements in Ontario but Canadian not-for-profits may not, by present law, accept such easements; AND

WHEREAS, private land-trusts working with property owners can augment and enhance the conservation policies of governments.

BE IT RESOLVED, that to further promote and encourage the protection of land in the Province of Ontario and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Region, that the Provincial Government be urged and encouraged to adopt legislation that will allow private not-for-profit organizations to acquire conservation easements; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Federal Government be urged to change Canadian Federal Law so that it promotes the use of the conservation easement by providing tax incentives for property owners, that is, making gifts of such easements tax-deductible to the property owner(s).

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.



Dorreen Carey, Secretary



**RESOLUTIONS ON U.S. BILL TO EXPAND  
INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE**

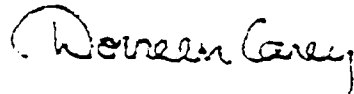
**WHEREAS**, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and the surrounding areas, known as the "birthplace of ecology" and having the greatest diversity of species in the Great Lakes, represent one of the most important ecological treasures of the Great Lakes basin; **AND**

**WHEREAS**, the fight to preserve, protect and expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore continues; **AND**

**WHEREAS**, the continued expansion of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to include and preserve crucial natural areas has been severely jeopardized by organized groups who oppose the Lakeshore and the entire national park system in the U.S.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT**, Great Lakes United will send letters to key legislators in the House supporting the passage of Congressman Peter Viscloskey's Dunes Expansion bill ("The Columbus Day Compromise"); send letters to Senators Lugar and Coats urging that a comparable or better bill be introduced in the Senate; send letters to key senators supporting the passage of such legislation this year; and encourage its constituent members to also support these efforts with letters to their senators and congress people on their own letterhead whenever feasible.

**I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.**



Dorreen Carey, Secretary

## ZERO DISCHARGE & POLLUTION PREVENTION RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are still under great stress from toxic contamination; AND

WHEREAS, the federal governments have committed to the goal of zero discharge and virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; AND

WHEREAS, the term "Zero Discharge" is defined in the following way: "Zero Discharge" means ending the use, the production, and thus the disposal of persistent and/or bioaccumulative toxics. Zero discharge means no further human discharges of a substance into the environment. "Zero" means zero. Pollution must be prevented before it is generated. Production processes must be changed so that persistent toxics substances are not used, produced or discharged. "Zero" does not mean reducing discharges beneath some arbitrary level or even beneath the level of detection. Zero means none. The use of the term "discharge" is not limited to a single environmental medium. It applies to toxic discharges into water, air, landfill, product, the workplace, etc. Nor can persistent toxics be eliminated by shifting them from one medium to another or by attempting to recycle them after they have been produced; AND

WHEREAS, the term "Virtual Elimination" is defined as the near-complete elimination of the presence of toxic pollutants from the ecosystem, recognizing that it is impossible to totally eliminate toxic substances from the Great Lakes ecosystem because we cannot completely clean-up or recapture all of those contaminants already released; AND

WHEREAS, the US EPA recently released a woefully inadequate "pollution prevention strategy" and pollution prevention efforts undertaken to date by the government of Canada are seriously lacking in content; AND

WHEREAS, in June of 1989 the US EPA launched its "Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative", a cooperative effort with the Great Lakes states to develop consistent regulatory programs among the states for complying with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in protecting and restoring Great Lakes water quality; AND

WHEREAS, there is the need for a comprehensive and coherent strategy to achieve the goals of zero discharge and virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that our strategy for achieving the objectives of zero discharge and virtual elimination is two-pronged:

- 1) Stop all future discharges of the most harmful pollutants through a zero discharge program and substantially reduce the discharge of all other chemicals;
- 2) Clean up those contaminants that have been released into the Great Lakes; AND

More specifically, our recommendations for reforming existing programs and for adopting new polices and programs are as follows:

Immediately Freeze Toxic Dumping.

No government in the Great Lake Basin should issue or reissue a discharge permit that would allow any increase in the amount released of any of the 362 chemicals on the Water Quality Board's "1986 Working List of Chemicals in the Great Lakes Basin".

Sunset the Most Dangerous Toxic Chemicals.

Persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemicals should immediately be banned from further use or manufacture anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin, even if there is little evidence of specific toxic effects.

The U.S. and Canadian Federal Governments should set up a joint sunset task force. The public should be consulted in all aspects of this task force's work. The task force should submit its recommendations to the U.S. and Canadian Governments by the September, 1993, biennial meeting of the IJC.

The task force should:

- adopt criteria for placing a chemical on the sunset list;
- determine methods to measure chemicals using these criteria;
- list the chemicals to be sunset; AND

The U.S. and Canadian Federal Governments should use the criteria for banning chemicals developed by the sunset task force to screen the use or production of new chemicals in the Great Lakes Basin.

The two Federal Governments should set specific timetables for phasing out all chemicals not subject to an immediate ban. These timetables should be set by September of 1994, one year after the task force's recommendations are issued.

The Canadian and U.S. Governments should issue a sunset reference to the International Joint Commission. This reference should be announced by the September, 1991, meeting of the IJC.

#### Reduce Use of Toxics.

Each Government in the Great Lakes Basin should implement comprehensive toxics use reduction programs that include:

1. Clearly specified toxics use reduction goals and objectives;
2. The gathering of inventories and audits of toxics use;
3. Toxics use reduction planning by each industrial sector and each industrial facility using toxics, as well as by non-industrial sectors, institutions, and organizations using toxics in our society;
4. Technical assistance programs, including training designed to teach facility management to incorporate the costs of using toxics and controlling pollution into the facility's cost accounting procedures;
5. Community and worker right-to-act provisions, including training for community residents and workers on use and effects of toxics, and on identifying toxics use reduction opportunities and methods for specific facilities;
6. Incorporation of worker compensation and economic protection, as well as other options, in toxics use reduction planning;
7. Reorganization of government agencies on a multi-media basis;
8. Toxic use reduction standards;
9. Toxics use reduction permitting procedures; AND

Each Government in the Great Lake Basin should set a goal of 50% reduction in the total use of toxic chemicals by 1996 and 75% reduction by 2000.

Governments in the Great Lakes Basin should require that each industry, each industrial facility, and each sector of users of toxic chemicals develop toxics use reduction plans by 1994 that will achieve the overall goals of 50% reduction in use of toxics by 1996 and 75% reduction by 2000.

Each Government in the Great Lakes Basin should pass legislation encouraging good neighbour agreements and giving all community residents and workers the following rights:

1. The right to information and inspection;
2. Worker right to refuse unsafe work;
3. Worker right to report pollution;
4. The right to sue;
5. That worker compensation and protection as well as other options be included in Pollution Prevention; **AND**

Adopt Zero Discharge Technologies as the Best Available Technology.

Governments should immediately revise their technology-based effluent standards to ensure that they are based on the best available toxics use reduction methods. Government environmental programs should officially view toxics use reduction methods as the Best Available Technology

Generic toxics use reduction/zero discharge methods or technologies include:

- substituting non-toxic or less toxic alternatives for the targeted toxic substances currently used in production processes;
- reformulating products so that the targeted toxic substances are no longer needed as raw materials or ingredients;
- improving housekeeping practices at industrial facilities so that less of the targeted toxic substances are wasted and less need to be used in production;

- reducing the amount of cooling water used and discharged in production processes by conserving and recycling water;
- changing technologies and methods of production to eliminate the need for, or to reduce the use of, targeted toxic substances;
- replace old inefficient equipment with newer equipment that uses targeted toxics more efficiently thereby reducing the overall use of the substances;
- improve equipment maintenance to increase efficiency and reduce the use of targeted toxics; **AND**

#### Protect Lake Superior.

The U.S. and Canada should immediately implement a zero discharge strategy for Lake Superior. The strategy should include:

1. Designation of Lake Superior as "outstanding national resource water";
2. A freeze on building new or expanding existing pulp and paper mills that use chlorine and chlorine compounds;
3. A phase-out of the use of chlorine and chlorine compounds, and the discharge of all persistent toxic chemicals at existing pulp and paper mills;
4. An independent environmental review in Canada of the impacts of logging and forest management practices on Lake Superior;
5. An inventory of undeveloped Lake Superior shoreline, and preparation by the U.S. and Canada of a joint plan for protecting sensitive and undeveloped areas; **AND**

#### Reform Water Quality Standards.

Effective water quality standards must be adopted to provide benchmarks or measures of success to guide us down the path towards virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances from the Great Lakes ecosystem. Legislation and regulations should state that Water Quality Standards are only interim and that the standard for all persistent toxic substances will be changed to "virtually eliminated."

By June 30, 1994, all Governments in the Great Lakes Basin should adopt uniform Water Quality Standard based on fish being safe to eat by all wildlife and humans.

By June 30, 1994, Governments in the Great Lakes Basin should adopt new Water Quality Standard to protect babies from developmental problems.

By June 30, 1994, Great Lakes Governments should revise their Water Quality Standard for PCBs so that it is no higher than one part per quadrillion.

By June 30, 1994, uniform Water Quality Standards that protect wildlife should be adopted by all Great Lakes Governments. These standards should take into account bioaccumulation factors, the limitations of field data, protection of the most sensitive species and the combined effects of contaminants in the Great Lakes.

By June 30, 1994, Governments in the Great Lakes Basin should adopt new Water Quality Standards for dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD) of no higher than 0.0067 parts per quadrillion to protect wildlife.

By June 30, 1994, uniform Water Quality Standards should be adopted by all Great Lakes Governments that prevent an increased risk of cancer in humans by using an additive process to take into account the mixtures of cancer-causing chemicals in fish.

By June 30, 1994, all Great Lakes Governments should eliminate dilution provisions in existing regulatory programs.

By June 30, 1994, all Great Lakes Governments should adopt uniform anti-degradation policies that emphasize a zero discharge approach.

#### Develop and Enforce Lakewide Clean-up Strategies.

Comprehensive clean-up plans should be developed for each of the Great Lakes by January 1993. These clean-up plans should be based on the following six-step strategy:

- 1) Determine the total amounts of each toxic chemical currently entering the Lake from all sources on an annual basis;
- 2) Determine the reduction in total annual load for each chemical necessary to reduce concentrations enough to achieve Water Quality Standards;

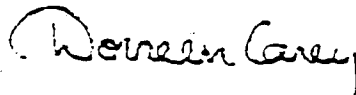
- 3) Identify the current sources and pathways of each of the problem chemicals and the loading rates from each pathway;
- 4) Establish a timetable for reducing total loadings and set interim milestones;
- 5) Allocate a portion of the required reduction in total loadings back to each of the jurisdictions surrounding the Lake;
- 6) Enforce the load reduction targets, monitor progress and make adjustments, as necessary, as more information on sources becomes available;

By January 1, 1993, U.S. EPA, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin should adopt a strategy for cleaning up PCB pollution in Lake Michigan. The first actions required in the strategy should be to clean up contaminated sediments in Waukegan Harbor and the Fox, Kalamazoo and Grand Cal Rivers, and elimination of at least half of the atmospheric sources of PCB pollution by the Year 2000. Allocation to the four States of the responsibility for meeting load reduction targets should be based primarily on current tributary loadings.

The Governments in the Great Lakes Basin should immediately intensify efforts to monitor likely sources and loading of PCBs and other persistent toxic chemicals.

By January 1, 1993, U.S. EPA and Environment Canada should enforce load reduction targets and timetables for lakewide clean-up strategies by using the tools available under the U.S. Clean Water Act and The Canadian Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.



Dorreen Carey, Secretary



RESOLUTION ON TRAIL CREEK, INDIANA

WHEREAS, Trail Creek is a tributary to Lake Michigan, flowing through Michigan City, Indiana; AND

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1987 articulates 14 beneficial uses, any one of which may be impaired to serve as an indicator of Great Lakes ecosystem degradation; AND

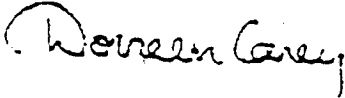
WHEREAS, Trail Creek currently experiences the impairment of at least one of these beneficial uses from various sources, including, but not limited to:

1. Sedimentation from upstream runoff;
2. A wastewater treatment plant;
3. A federally-listed Superfund site;
4. A Confined Disposal Facility;
5. Various point source discharges;
6. Oil and chemical spills; AND

WHEREAS, restoring beneficial uses impaired by these and other sources will help to revitalize the local economy, recreational values, and aesthetics.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United strongly urges the International Joint Commission to recommend, and the U.S. and Canadian federal governments to designate, Trail Creek, Indiana as an Area of Concern.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.

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Dorreen Carey, Secretary

## RESOLUTION ON LAKE SUPERIOR

WHEREAS, Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world and while it is a relatively pristine lake, it still has some serious contamination problems as evidenced by the seven Areas of Concern located along its shores; AND

WHEREAS, as part of their Fifth Biennial Report, the International Joint Commission recommended that Lake Superior be designated as a demonstration zone for zero discharge of persistent toxic substances; AND

WHEREAS, since that recommendation, the governments have taken no concrete action to implement the recommendation; AND

WHEREAS, Lake Superior represents the ultimate pollution prevention challenge in that it is an opportunity to put protective measures in place while it is still relatively unpolluted; AND

WHEREAS, the pulp and paper industry represents the largest source of point pollution to Lake Superior emitting thousands of tons of organochlorine compounds into the Lake each year.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon the governments of the United States, Canada, Ontario, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota to immediately implement a moratorium for new or increased discharges of persistent toxic pollutants to Lake Superior until the International Joint Commission recommendation has been implemented; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the governments use their statutory authority to designate Lake Superior as an Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW) for persistent toxic pollutants, the highest protective status given to water bodies under the U.S. Clean Water Act, and that the Lake be given a similar protective status under Canadian law; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the governments immediately schedule a phase out of the use of chlorine in the pulp and paper industry to eliminate the major point source of persistent toxic pollutants to Lake Superior; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the governments take other appropriate action to implement the International Joint Commission recommendation for Lake Superior as a demonstration area.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.

*Dorreen Carey*

Dorreen Carey, Secretary

RESOLUTION OF CONSISTENCY OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS  
WITH THE  
GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT (GLWQA)

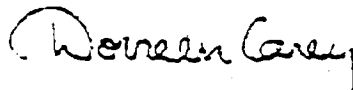
WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement is a visionary and precedent-setting document that specifies the commitments of the Governments of Canada and the United States towards cleanup and restoration of the Great Lakes ecosystem; AND

WHEREAS, the fulfilment of the goals and principles of the Agreement cannot be achieved without the adoption of regulations and programs by the states and provinces; AND

WHEREAS, the goals and principles of the Agreement have been adopted by the states and provinces in the Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement, and in other agreements.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that Great Lakes United acknowledges the leadership of former Michigan Governor Blanchard in writing an Executive Order that requires regulations and programs to be reviewed for their consistency with the GLWQA; and that other Great Lakes states and provinces be urged to make similar commitments to review regulations and programs prior to adoption to ensure their consistency with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.



Dorreen Carey, Secretary

## GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY INITIATIVE

WHEREAS, in June of 1989 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency launched its "Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative," a cooperative effort with the Great Lakes states to develop consistent regulatory programs among the states for complying with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in protecting and restoring Great Lakes Water Quality; AND

WHEREAS, the goal of the Initiative is to provide a package of minimum protections for the Lakes while maintaining the flexibility needed to accommodate different uses and conditions; AND

WHEREAS, from the outset U.S. EPA solicited the involvement of interested groups, creating a public advisory group that includes representatives of industry, local governments, academia and environmental groups, and the enactment of the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act in November 1990 set minimum requirements and deadlines for completing the Initiative; AND

WHEREAS, in some areas, the potential of the Initiative to protect the integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem has not been fully realized.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, where the current effluent level of a discharge is below the permitted level for a particular parameter, any permit reissued shall require the current discharge level to be the new permitted level; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the wildlife criteria shall be designed to protect the most ecologically sensitive species; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the human health criteria shall be designed to protect high risk populations, including heavy consumers of fish and sensitive groups such as newborns and the elderly; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, as part of the implementation procedures, any permit which regulates discharges of bioaccumulative, persistent compounds shall include a sunset provision to phase out the use of the compound; therefore achieving zero discharge; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, any new or reissued permit must include a pollution prevention plan developed by the discharger and approved by the permitting agency; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, all aquatic, wildlife and human criteria shall be expanded to include protection from reproductive, neurological, and other non-cancer effects.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.

*Dorreen Carey*

Dorreen Carey, Secretary

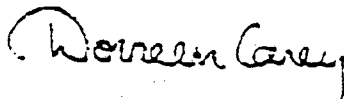
RESOLUTION ON THE CANADA-ONTARIO AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the Canada-Ontario Agreement ran out in March, 1991, and was extended for another six months while negotiations on the agreement continued; AND

WHEREAS, the governments of the U.S. and Canada formally recognized the role of Great Lakes United as participants in the renegotiation of the 1987 Amendments to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United and other environmental organizations be formally included as full participants in the renegotiation of the Canada-Ontario Agreement.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.



Dorreen Carey, Secretary

RESOLUTION ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN REMEDIAL ACTION  
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

WHEREAS, many remedial action plans are in the implementation stage or approaching that stage; AND

WHEREAS, the 1987 revisions of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement formally stated in Annex 2 (Remedial Action Plans and Lakewide Management Plans):

"The Parties, in cooperation with State and Provincial Governments, shall ensure that the public is consulted in all actions undertaken pursuant to this Annex."; AND

WHEREAS, RAPS have had extensive public involvement in Stage 1 and Stage 2; AND

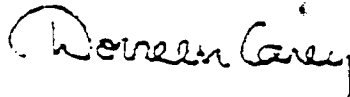
WHEREAS, Great Lakes United believes that the public should be involved in oversight of implementation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the U.S. and Canadian governments ensure that the public is involved in the implementation of all U.S. and Canadian Remedial Action Plans; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the governments fund this public consultation process; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Canada-Ontario Agreement formally ensure that the public is consulted in all actions undertaken to implement the Remedial Action Plans.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.



Dorreen Carey, Secretary



## RESOLUTION ON GREAT LAKES WETLANDS

WHEREAS, wetlands are important for a number of reasons, including:

1. Flood water retention;
2. Wildlife, fish, and insect habitat;
3. Maintaining water quality by providing natural filtration of water pollutants;
4. Groundwater discharge points;
5. Sanctuary for endangered and threatened species;
6. Inhibit shoreline erosion;
7. Reduce the sedimentation of waterways; AND

WHEREAS, wetland quality and quantity have declined dramatically since the arrival of the European settlers in the Great Lakes Basin so that presently only 30 percent of wetlands remain; AND

WHEREAS, the U.S. federal government based its official "No Net Loss of Wetlands" policy on the National Wetlands Policy Forum's interim recommendation; AND

WHEREAS, the National Wetlands Policy Forum's long-term goal, as stated in 1988, is "to increase the quantity and quality of the nation's wetlands resource base"; AND

WHEREAS, despite the federal government's "No Net Loss" of wetlands policy, wetlands in the Great Lakes continue to be destroyed; AND

WHEREAS, there is no specific Annex to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement addressing wetlands.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a new Annex specifically addressing wetlands losses and their effects on the integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem be added to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement at its next revision; AND

**RESOLUTION ON WETLAND PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES**

**WHEREAS**, the wetlands of the Great Lakes Basin are a regional resource vital to the functioning of the Great Lakes ecosystem that provide critical fish and wildlife habitat, protect water quality, reduce flood damage, and provide harvestable goods; **AND**

**WHEREAS**, wetland quality and quantity have declined dramatically since the arrival of the European settlers in the Great Lakes Basin so that presently only 30 percent of wetlands remain; **AND**

**WHEREAS**, alarming and unacceptably high rates of destruction of wetlands and other valuable aquatic habitats continues; **AND**

**WHEREAS**, the United States' premiere water resources protection legislation, the Clean Water Act (CWA), is to be reauthorized; **AND**

**WHEREAS**, maintaining and enhancing the wetlands protection and restoration provisions of the CWA, specifically Section 404, must be essential components of any CWA reauthorization bill enacted by Congress.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that Great Lakes United calls upon the Congress of the United States to proceed deliberately in reauthorizing the Clean Water Act, and to oppose the numerous bills that would weaken wetland protection provisions of the Act, particularly Section 404; **AND**

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Congress explicitly include wetland protection in the Clean Water Act Goal Statement, and that the current regulatory definition of waters of the United States be amended to presume that all waters and wetlands are susceptible to use in interstate commerce; **AND**

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the list of activities regulated by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act be expanded to include all activities that may damage or degrade wetlands such as draining, dredging, channelizing, flooding, placement of floating and piling supported structures; **AND**

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that Section 401 should be amended to expressly broaden the protections provided by this section to include wetlands, and direct states to address physical and biological alterations of aquatic areas, as well as chemical pollution; **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Nationwide permit program should be substantially revised to control ongoing cumulative wetland losses, specifically to (1) eliminate Nationwide General Permit No. 26, (2) comply with Section 404 (b)(1) guidelines, and (3) prohibit using multiple general permits to avoid the acreage limitations of other general or individual permit requirements.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.

*Dorreen Carey*

Dorreen Carey, Secretary

RESOLUTION ON CONTINUING GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF BELUGA WHALE  
RESEARCH IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

WHEREAS, the health of the Beluga Whale population in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence continues to be threatened and endangered by Great Lakes contaminants; AND

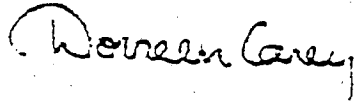
WHEREAS, research is needed to trace the pathways and impacts of those contaminants on the Belugas; AND

WHEREAS, no preventative program is in place to ensure the survival of beluga populations; AND

WHEREAS, the sources of mirex found in beluga tissues originates from U.S. Great Lakes waters.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United contact the Canadian Minister of the Environment and Members of Parliament to request the continued funding from the Wildlife Protection Fund for Pierre Beland's critical research and matching funds he sought from the appropriate U.S. Federal Agency to recognize their binational responsibility to protect this endangered species.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.



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Dorreen Carey, Secretary

RESOLUTION FROM GREAT LAKES UNITED TASKFORCE  
ON LABOR AND THE ENVIRONMENT

WHEREAS, the labor movement in the U.S. and Canada has supported Great Lakes United and other environmental programs for the protection and restoration of the Great Lakes ecosystem; AND

WHEREAS, the issue of environmental protection and quality jobs in the Great Lakes Basin is imperative; AND

WHEREAS, toxic reduction and zero discharge could impact on the stability and quality of present and future jobs; AND

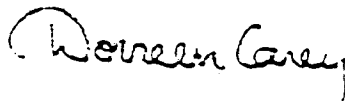
WHEREAS, the ability to achieve zero discharge through pollution prevention, toxics use reduction, and other changes in production processes and production choices will be integrally related to the mutual cooperation and efforts of the labor movement in the affected industries.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that GREAT LAKES UNITED place a high and immediate priority on obtaining new funding to support the work of the Labor/Environment Task Force, with the objective of supporting paid staff time and providing other necessary resources; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that GREAT LAKES UNITED will introduce and promote the principle of worker compensation and economic protection as well as other options in all its pollution prevention policies and initiatives; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the GREAT LAKES UNITED'S Taskforce on Labour and the Environment will take responsibility for reviewing and evaluating current worker protection and compensation programs as they exist in the Great Lakes Basin with the future task of providing further policy recommendations to the Board as required.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.



Dorreen Carey, Secretary

**RESOLUTION ON HYDROPOWER  
PROJECTS IN THE JAMES BAY REGION**

WHEREAS, Hydro-Quebec plans to continue to develop massive hydropower projects in the James Bay region, flooding more than 10,000 square kilometers of land, and turning a wild and pristine area twice the size of New York into a managed water system through the inundation of the Great Whale River basin followed by development of the Rupert, Broadback and Nottaway Rivers; AND

WHEREAS, the planned development represents an enormous incursion into the world's shrinking wilderness, endangers the saline estuaries which provide the richest habitat in North America for migratory waterfowl through changes in salinity and flow patterns, would further contaminate the freshwater fish populations with methyl mercury, would further destroy the migratory routes of caribou and jeopardize the last Eastern North American breeding ground of the beluga whale; AND

WHEREAS, the James Bay hydropower project will destroy the Native cultures of the Cree and Inuit of the region, and is strongly opposed by them; AND

WHEREAS, New York State helps to finance this development through large purchases of hydropower from Hydro-Quebec; AND

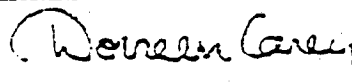
WHEREAS, legislation A. 2162A has been introduced in the New York State Assembly by Assemblyman William B. Hoyt and Maurice D. Hinchey which requires comprehensive environmental impact studies by New York State before any further purchases of such power can be made.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United opposes the James Bay hydropower project until its effects on native cultures and the environment are fully addressed by New York State and Canada in a comprehensive environmental study; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United supports Assembly Bill 2162A as a step towards the State of New York becoming responsible consumers of electricity and for the protection of the environment; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United commends Assemblymen William B. Hoyt and Maurice D. Hinchey for their leadership in introducing Assembly bill, A2162A.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.



Dorreen Carey, Secretary

RESOLUTION ON OPEN-WATER DISPOSAL IN MAUMEE BAY

WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers currently disposes of contaminated sediments dredged from Maumee Bay in the open waters of Lake Erie; AND

WHEREAS, the practice of open-water disposal may pose a significant threat to the Maumee Bay ecosystem because of the polluted nature of the sediment, the shallowness of Maumee Bay, and the close proximity of the disposal site to the cities of Toledo and Oregon intakes; AND

WHEREAS, this practice violates the State of Ohio Water Quality Standards as set forth by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency; AND

WHEREAS, Ohio EPA's determination has been endorsed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency; AND

WHEREAS, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires the Corps of Engineers to consider the state water quality standards in determining the Federal Standard for sediment disposal strategies; AND

WHEREAS, the Corps of Engineers has repeatedly refused to dispose of Maumee Bay sediments in any other manner than in the open waters of Lake Erie.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the U.S. and Canadian Governments not to dispose of contaminated sediments in the open waters of the Great Lakes; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Corps of Engineers must abide by state water quality standards to the extent mandated in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act in determining the Federal Standard for the disposal of dredged sediments.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 5, 1991.

*Dorreen Carey*

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Dorreen Carey, Secretary

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