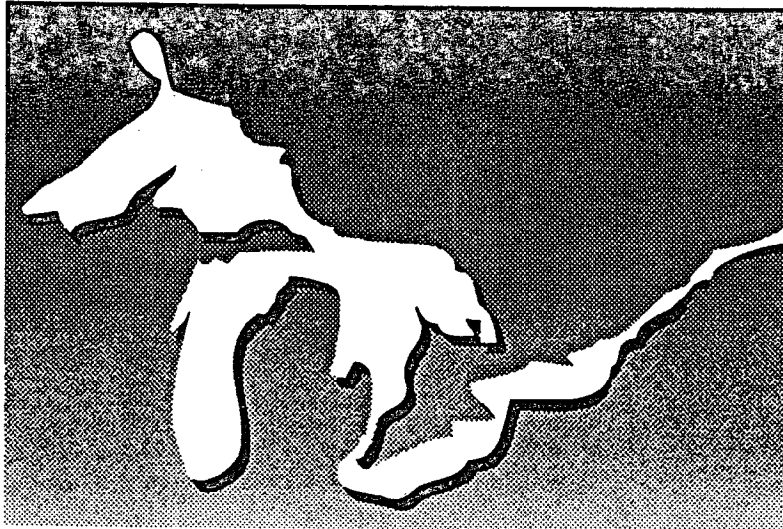


1992

POLICY RESOLUTIONS



GREAT LAKES UNITED

10th Annual Meeting

May 1-3, 1992

**SHERATON INN, FASHION SQUARE
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN**

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INTRODUCTION

Great Lakes United is an active coalition of over 180 environmental, sporting, union, government, research and small business organizations from throughout the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin working to conserve and protect the Great Lakes St. Lawrence River ecosystem. Great Lakes United has been instrumental in key issues such as Winter Navigation, the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Water Diversions and public participation of citizens in Great Lakes environmental decisions.

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), Green Bay, Wisconsin (1990), Hull, Quebec (1991) and Saginaw, Michigan (1992). This document is an account of the resolutions passed at the Tenth Annual Meeting held on May 1-3, 1992 in Saginaw, Michigan.

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 and restoration.

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:

**Great Lakes United
State University College at Buffalo
Cassety Hall
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14222
(716) 886-0142 (phone)
(716) 886-0303 (fax)**

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**P.O. Box 548
Station A
Windsor, Ontario N9A 6M6
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(519) 255-7361 (fax)**

GREAT LAKES DIVERSIONS

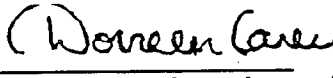
WHEREAS, Great Lakes United has previously taken a strong position opposed to out of basin diversions of Great Lakes water because of their serious implications to Great Lakes ecology, habitat and economy, **AND**

WHEREAS, more than ten diversion projects have surfaced during the last ten years,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United reaffirms its opposition to any out-of-basin diversion, **AND**

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United specifically opposes the Lowell, IN diversion.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

KENOSHA DIVERSION

WHEREAS, the City of Kenosha, WI built a drinking water supply pipe in 1991, from Lake Michigan to the western outskirts of the city, north of Highway 50 and just east of I-94,
AND

WHEREAS, this pipe currently supplies three businesses and is intended to supply 1800 new housing units, two new schools, a conference center, a new church and other businesses,
AND

WHEREAS, the area supplied is outside the Great Lakes Basin and the Great Lakes water is being discharged into the Pleasant Prairie Treatment Plant, which empties its water into a tributary of the Mississippi River, **AND**

WHEREAS, the U.S. Water Resources Development Act of 1986 requires approval of each of the Great Lakes governors in order for an out-of-basin diversion to be authorized by law, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Kenosha diversion was not reviewed by, nor approved by any governor, and therefore is in violation of this federal law, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Kenosha diversion is not covered by the process that allowed the neighboring Pleasant Prairie temporary diversion to take place because that procedure applied only to Pleasant Prairie's emergency use of water for its own residents and was not intended to apply to any other community, **AND**

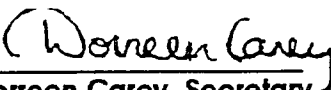
WHEREAS, multiple out-of-basin diversions of Great Lakes water will have serious impacts on the Great Lakes and their environment and economy, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Kenosha diversion is very disturbing because the State of Wisconsin knowingly allowed it to go ahead without a state permit or approval by any Governor,
AND

WHEREAS, this disregard for the law could send a message to other communities that the law is not being enforced and this could put the control and approval of diversions in doubt,

THEREFORE, Great Lakes United demands a formal investigation of the Kenosha diversion by the Wisconsin Justice Department, Wisconsin State Legislature, the Council of Great Lakes Governors and the Michigan Attorney General, to determine how it could occur, what state laws were also broken, how to enforce the cessation of the diversion, and any penalties that may be appropriate.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

**PASS S. 1650, REFORM OF THE
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, unwise shoreline development along the Great Lakes is threatening important habitat, water quality, fisheries and wildlife; public safety; and the Federal Treasury; **AND**

WHEREAS, experts estimate that 70 to 80 percent of coastline pollution is attributable to land-based sources, and thousands of valuable shoreline wetlands are lost annually to development along the Lakes; **AND**

WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program underwrites shoreline development, with 82 percent of its \$215 billion worth of policies in force along the marine and Great Lakes shores; **AND**

WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program, which is one of the nation's largest domestic programs, is deeply unstable financially, threatening the American taxpayer with another "S & L" - style financial disaster; **AND**

WHEREAS, the National Flood Insurance Program operated at a \$657 million deficit from 1978 to 1988: a deficit made up by the American taxpayer; **AND**

WHEREAS, the federal government estimates that a catastrophic storm year could cost \$3.5 - 4 billion in flood insurance claims, but only \$293 million is currently in the Fund; **AND**

WHEREAS, development along the water's edge places people, and property, at risk from seiches, storms, erosion and fluctuating lake levels; **AND**

WHEREAS, the U.S. House of Representatives passed in May 1991 H.R. 1236, a bill that would make badly needed changes in the Program by prohibiting new federal flood insurance for new development in eroding areas along the Great Lakes; **AND**

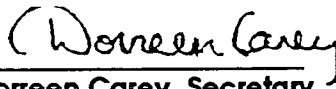
WHEREAS, Senator Donald Riegle (D-MI) and Sen. John Glenn (D-OH) are co-sponsors of S. 1650, the Senate version of H.R. 1236, which was introduced in August, 1991; **AND**

WHEREAS, S. 1650 is scheduled to be voted on by the Senate Banking Committee - which is chaired by Senator Riegle on May 21, and if it passes there, go to the full Senate for a vote;

WHEREAS, the Homebuilders and Realtors Associations have launched a national campaign in opposition to S. 1650 because it would take away the taxpayer-funded safety net for private development in eroding, high-hazard areas along the Great Lakes;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United strongly supports S. 1650, and calls on Senator Riegle, and all other Great Lakes Senators to protect the bill from weakening changes and promptly pass the bill in the Senate Banking Committee and full Senate.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Doreen Carey, Secretary

WOLFE AND NORTH FOX ISLANDS

WHEREAS, a luxury resort with an 18-hole golf course, two marinas, a jetport and 509 homes planned for North Fox Island in Northern Lake Michigan threatens to destroy the island's pristine character, its wetlands and rare fauna and flora; **AND**

WHEREAS, North Fox Island has statewide recognition as a "highest priority natural area" and the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act clearly states that coastal features such as those evident at North Fox Islands constitute "a coastal resource of national significance; **AND**

WHEREAS, the altering and development of such a resource requires federal review and permits; **AND**

WHEREAS, the local planning Commission for the municipality that includes North Fox Island has already approved the project without taking such requirements into account; **AND**

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that GLU call on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Region 5 Administrator to ask for a Federal Environmental Impact Statement that will address the resort development proposal for North Fox Island; **AND**

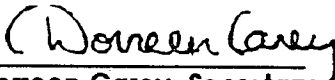
WHEREAS, a Canadian retirement resort, planned to include up to 1,700 residences, a 250-unit hotel, two 18-hole golf courses, an 850-foot airstrip, a 1,200 slip marina and a sewage and water filtration plant for 5000 people is planned for the western end of Wolfe Island at the head of the Thousand Islands region of the St. Lawrence River; **AND**

WHEREAS, this plan impinges directly on provincially significant class 2 wetlands and a waterfowl migratory route and staging ground; **AND**

WHEREAS, Wolfe Island is located in international boundary waters; **AND**

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that GLU call on the Province of Ontario to conduct a thorough review of the proposed Mathews project under the Environmental Assessment Act and the Federal Canadian Government under the Environmental Assessment Review Process in order to ensure that the project will have the minimum adverse impact on the island's natural resources, the rural community of Wolfe Island and the International Thousand Islands region.

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Doreen Carey, Secretary

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ISLANDS AND SHOALS

WHEREAS, the remoteness of islands and the fact that they are buffered by water has tremendous resource value as a refuge for ecosystems; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Basin contains some 32,000 islands and countless shoals; **AND**

WHEREAS, these islands and shoals are an irreplaceable part of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River ecology, geomorphology cultural heritage and scenic beauty; **AND**

WHEREAS, large scale and piecemeal development coupled with poor zoning practices has already destroyed vital and dependent ecosystems on and adjacent to many islands and emergent and submergent shoals; **AND**

WHEREAS, there are increasing pressures to develop islands of low or no development or population density; **AND**

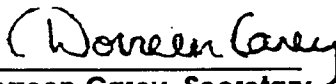
WHEREAS, submergent and emergent shoals have become a developable commodity in the Thousand Islands region; **AND**

WHEREAS, undeveloped islands and shoals are largely unstudied and there is presently no systematic Basin-wide inventory, nor a Basin-wide plan to address the potential loss that continuing development may impose on the ecosystem.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United call on State and Provincial jurisdictions to call for a moratorium on further development of Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River islands until a scientific inventory of islands and shoals and a planning vision are completed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that GLU request the U.S. and Canadian Nature Conservancies, the Center for the Great Lakes and local land trusts to pursue a protective strategy towards islands and shoals basin-wide, and that such private not-for-profits in conjunction with governments further promulgate an approach to development that protects the natural resources, open space, and scenic and heritage value of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

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Dorreen Carey, Secretary

PROPOSED LAKE CALUMET AIRPORT

WHEREAS, the construction of a new \$11-\$24 billion international airport near the shores of Lake Michigan on Chicago's southeast side would destroy hundreds of acres of high-quality natural prairie and marsh areas that are home to numerous state threatened and endangered species, such as nesting colonies of black-crowned night herons and great egrets, **AND**

WHEREAS, construction of said airport would also eliminate hundreds of acres of Cook County Forest Preserve land, the William Power State Conservation Area, and City of Chicago parks that provide a major portion of the public open and recreational space for well over half a million residents of the southeast and south sides of Chicago, **AND**

WHEREAS, the proposed airport is in the middle of a major bird migration flyway and the likelihood exists for a dangerous airplane crash caused by a "bird strike", especially from contact with large birds such as migrating cranes and ducks or resident herons and egrets, geese or gulls, **AND**

WHEREAS, the site of the proposed airport coincides with the location of more hazardous waste landfills and dumpsites per square mile than anywhere in the United States and the levelling and/or paving over or incineration of contaminants at this site would further endanger the groundwater and, potentially, Lake Michigan and the area's already poor air quality, **AND**

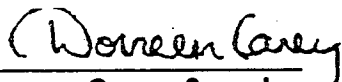
WHEREAS, officials of federal and state environmental agencies have already stated that construction of an airport on this site would be highly unlikely to be allowed following accurate and thorough environmental impact studies, **AND**

WHEREAS, exemptions sought by local and state government officials from environmental laws such as the Clean Water Act to expedite construction of the airport would be highly dangerous precedents that could have a ripple effect benefitting similar environmentally destructive projects across the Great Lakes basin.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United representing environmental, labor and civic organizations and communities throughout the eight states and two provinces of the Great Lakes region hereby oppose the construction of the Lake Calumet Airport in Chicago and northwest Indiana and

recommend more serious, good-faith efforts to develop alternate means of surface and/or air transportation to relieve any current or potential air traffic congestion at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

INCINERATION IN THE GREAT LAKES ECOSYSTEM

WHEREAS, the production, use and disposal of persistent toxic chemicals have produced dangerous levels of these toxins in the Great Lakes ecosystem which are damaging the health of present and future generations; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement commits all governments to a policy of Zero Discharge of persistent toxic substances, and the 1992 IJC Biennial Report has concluded "that persistent toxic substances are too dangerous to the biosphere and to humans to permit their release in ANY quantity"; **AND**

WHEREAS, incineration, the burning of hazardous waste, garbage, and medical waste in incinerators, cement kilns and industrial boilers, undermines pollution prevention efforts; **AND**

WHEREAS, incineration creates dioxins, furans, and thousands of persistent toxic by-products of combustion and releases unburnable heavy metals, making it the fastest growing new source of persistent toxic chemicals entering the Great Lakes ecosystem; **AND**

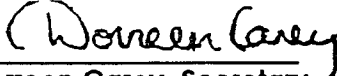
WHEREAS, thousands of existing incinerators spew chemicals into the air of the Great Lakes ecosystem and many more are being proposed; **AND**

WHEREAS, the IJC has recommended that the almost 1700 incineration facilities in the Detroit-Windsor/Port Huron-Sarnia region be phased out of use.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Great Lakes United urges all levels of government in the Great Lakes ecosystem to ban new incinerators and to disallow expansions of existing incinerators;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a comprehensive pollution prevention and clean production strategy for closing and phasing out existing incinerators must be immediately developed and implemented by industries and governments throughout the Great Lakes ecosystem.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

SUPPORT BASIN BUSINESSES

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United is an organization of the Great Lakes Basin; and

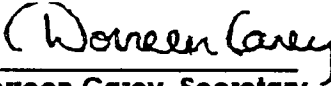
WHEREAS, Great Lakes United's goal is the betterment of the whole Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS, the health and well-being of the whole of the Great Lakes Basin is a fundamental concern; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United members are primarily working men and women and families of the Great Lakes Basin; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United make it a policy to look first at purchasing, where possible, environmentally sound products that are produced in unionized shops within the Great Lakes Basin in order to promote a sustainable economy in the Basin.

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Doreen Carey, Secretary

CLEAN WATER ACT AND INCOME PROTECTION

WHEREAS, the labor movement in the U.S. and Canada has supported Great Lakes United and other environmental programmes 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, Great Lakes United has supported Toxic Use Reduction and Zero Discharge programs to protect and restore the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem; **AND**

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

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United has resolved to 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**

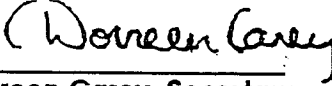
WHEREAS, the reauthorization of the U.S. Clean Water Act will be considered this year, 1992-1993.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will work closely with affiliated labor organizations, the bi-national labor movement at large, and other environmental organizations in the U.S. and Canada, through the GLU Labor/Environment Task Force, to assure that the goals and interests of affected workers as well as those of the bi-national environmental community are considered to the maximum extent possible; **AND**

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Great Lakes United will campaign for, educate on, fully support, and if necessary, initiate, the inclusion of income protection language in the Clean Water Act; **AND**

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the GLU Labour/Environment Task Force will seek to work with the labour movement in Canada on an ongoing basis to explore and investigate legislative mechanisms for the inclusion of income protection language in Canadian clean water legislation, as well, such as MISA and others which may arise in the future.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

EXPANDING RIGHT TO KNOW IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS, citizens in Canada and the United States should have the right to know about the use, and release of toxic chemicals in their communities and their workplaces; **AND**

WHEREAS, thousands of businesses, large industries, municipalities, and other institutions across the Great Lakes Basin routinely use and store toxic chemicals that could cause catastrophic accidents such as the one that occurred in Bhopal, India in 1984; **AND**

WHEREAS, such an accident could cause tremendous damage to human and environmental health, as well as social and economic devastation for communities and workers at these facilities; **AND**

WHEREAS, community residents and workers bear the brunt of economic, social and health impacts from routine and catastrophic releases of chemicals; **AND**

WHEREAS, the only way to eliminate and minimize these impacts is through reduction and/or elimination in the use of toxic chemicals, and through community and worker decision-making about health, environmental, social and economic impacts; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Canadian Federal Government is currently developing a right to know programme for Canada, called the National Pollutant Release Inventory; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Canadian federal programme may require reporting on persistent toxic substances and by a wider range of facilities than is currently required in the United States including such facilities as sewage treatment plants and waste incinerators; **AND**

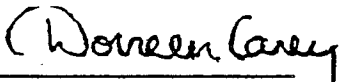
WHEREAS, a bill in the U.S. House of Representatives, H.R. 2880 – the Right to Know More Act – would expand the Right to Know provisions under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 to provide the public with more information on the release and use of toxic chemicals and on hazardous waste streams; **AND**

WHEREAS, similar legislation to H.R. 2880 has been introduced in the U.S. Senate under two bills S. 2123 – the Right to Know More Act of 1991 – and S. 761 – the Hazardous Pollution Prevention Planning Act;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the United States Congress to expand the current right to know reporting requirements to include more facilities and more chemicals, to close the recycling loophole, to require reporting on the use and production of toxic chemicals, to expand reporting on hazardous waste, and to require companies to develop toxic use reduction plans, by passing H.R. 2880 and equivalent Senate legislation; **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the Canadian Federal Government to develop a strong, comprehensive right to know program that will require reporting on the use, production, and release of toxic chemicals, as well as information on the storage and handling of toxic chemicals that can be used to assist in emergency preparedness and accident prevention programmes.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

**CALLING FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES COMPREHENSIVE
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REFORM ACT
(S. 1622, H.R. 3160)**

WHEREAS, each year more than 10,000 workers are killed by workplace hazards; **AND**

WHEREAS, more than six million workers are injured on the job each year, and 60,000 are permanently disabled; **AND**

WHEREAS, these staggering numbers of deaths, injuries, and diseases persist despite the 1970 enactment of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, whose mission is to "assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions"; **AND**

WHEREAS, the inadequacies of current protections were tragically illustrated on September 3, 1991, when 25 workers were killed behind locked doors after a fire broke out at the Imperial Food poultry processing plant in Hamlet, North Carolina, which had never been inspected by states or federal OSHA officials in its 11 years of operation; **AND**

WHEREAS, new initiatives are needed to prevent workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities and the tremendous costs they impose on workers, employers, and our society as a whole; **AND**

WHEREAS, worker, community and environmental protections are all dependent on one another; **AND**

WHEREAS, the proposed OSHA Reform legislation would give workers a voice in protecting their health and safety on the job through joint safety and health committees; **AND**

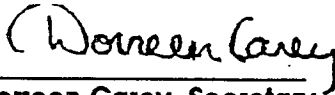
WHEREAS, the OSHA Reform legislation would improve enforcement of the law, extend OSHA coverage to millions of state and local employees and other workers who currently are denied coverage; require workplace safety and health programs and worker training; protect workers from retaliation for exercising their rights; and make other improvements to our nation's program for protecting the health and safety of workers on the job;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United believes legislation is needed to strengthen and revise the Occupational Safety and Health Act; **AND**

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United supports the prompt passage of the Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Reform Act (S. 1622, H.R. 3160).

AND THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress appropriate and allocate adequate funding to fully implement all aspects of the Reform legislation.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

**CALLING ON CONGRESS TO REJECT TRADE AGREEMENTS
THAT ABROGATE U.S. HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND LABOR LAWS**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Basin is home to one-tenth of the United States population and one-quarter of the Canadian population, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Basin is a unique and sensitive ecosystem containing roughly 18 percent of the world's fresh, surface water, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Basin is a major manufacturing center for the United States and Canada, encompassing 17 percent of U.S. manufacturing industry, **AND**

WHEREAS, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, also known as GATT, is a global trade agreement begun in 1947 and currently under renegotiation which began in 1986, **AND**

WHEREAS, the draft final text of changes to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, would require national governments to preempt state and local laws that could be construed as barriers to trade provisions under GATT, **AND**

WHEREAS, the proposed GATT and the North American Free Trade Agreement could weaken the authority of local and state governments throughout the Great Lakes Basin to establish appropriate health, safety, labor, environmental, purchasing and procurement standards, **AND**

WHEREAS, separate analyses by the Conference Board and the Fiber, Fabric and Apparel Coalition for Trade have indicated that due to the repeal of the Multi Fiber Agreement, acceptance of the current draft revisions of the GATT would result in the loss of over one million jobs in the textile and apparel industries in the United State, **AND**

WHEREAS, analyses of the effects of the pending North American Free Trade Agreement, also know as NAFTA have indicated that NAFTA will result in the loss of between 250,000 to 500,000 jobs in the electrical, auto and chemical industries in the United States, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Basin cannot suffer any further decline in the manufacturing and industrial sectors of its economy or in the protective standards for the environment, workers, and community residents, **AND**

WHEREAS, the current Fast Track Authorization will limit debate in the Congress of the United States with respect to these trade agreements, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Fast Track Authorization will not allow the United States Congress to amend any trade legislation presented to it, **AND**

WHEREAS, Resolution 246 in the United States House of Representatives, also known as the Waxman-Gephardt Resolution, and Senate Resolution 109, known as the Riegle Resolution, would commit the Congress to reject any trade legislation that would undermine the health, safety, environmental, and labor standards in the United States;
AND

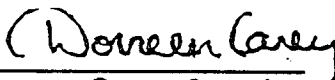
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon the Great Lakes Basin delegation to the Congress to immediately co-sponsor H.R. Resolution 246 and Senate Resolution 109 and to assure their passage when brought to a vote, **AND**

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon the President of the United States to initiate and complete negotiations, as part of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks, to make the GATT compatible with the Marine Mammal Protection Act and other United States health, safety, labor, trade and environmental laws including those laws designed to protect the environment and workers outside the geographic borders of the United States, **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon the President of the United States to guarantee that the GATT, U.S./ Mexico or other trade agreements will not in any way reduce the authority of local and state governments to establish health, safety, labor, environmental, purchasing or procurement laws that the people and their elected representatives have passed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls on the President of the United States not to enter into any international agreement – including GATT and NAFTA – and Congress not to approve any international agreement, that weakens United States' manufacturing industries and fosters international wage competition that undermines workers living standards.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

PROTECTION FOR LONG POINT, ONTARIO

WHEREAS, the Long Point, Ontario, watershed encompasses the 32-km-long peninsula of Long Point, the world's longest freshwater sandspit; **AND**

WHEREAS, Long Point, its associated marshes and the bay which it forms with the mainland offer an extraordinarily rich diversity of habitats, including open lake, shallow bays, sand bars, beaches, dunes, forest and savannah, ponds, sloughs and marshes; **AND**

WHEREAS, Long Point provides habitat for a number of rare or endangered species of plants and animals not found elsewhere in Canada; **AND**

WHEREAS, the marshes and waters of the Point are staging areas for more than 170,000 waterfowl at any one time in the fall, including ducks, geese, and swans, and for 247 different species of birds, including songbirds; **AND**

WHEREAS, the inner bay of Long Point is a continentally outstanding fishery, with five species either rare or endangered in Canada; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Point's dune and swale habitat supports more than 691 species of vascular plants, 42 of which are rare in Ontario; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Point's wetlands were listed by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance in 1982, and by the province of Ontario as Provincially Significant Class 1 in 1984; **AND**

WHEREAS, Long Point, its wetlands and inner bay were designated by UNESCO as a Biosphere reserve in 1986, along with only 280 other sites in the world to be protected and preserved because of their unique landforms and ecosystems; **AND**

WHEREAS, incremental development, approved by local councils desirous of increasing taxable assessment, is threatening to reduce the remaining wetlands of the inner bay, degrade the remaining natural areas in the Long Point watershed, leading to damage to the ecosystems of the Point area and in some cases could threaten the sand spit itself by interfering with long-shore deposition of sediment that sustains the spit; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Canadian Wildlife Federation, Canadian Nature Federation, Canadian Environmental Defence Fund, Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, Federation of Ontario Naturalists, Norfolk

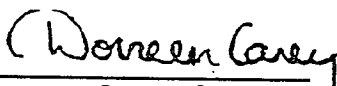
Field Naturalists and Coalition Advocating Responsible Development-Haldimand-Norfolk have formally requested the Ontario government to take the following steps to protect Long Point:

- 1) Declare Long Point a provincial resource in which it has a provincial interest, and provide leadership, resources and opportunities for collaboration among various parties, in order to integrate planning and programs as part of society's efforts to maintain and enhance the Long Point ecosystem.
- 2) Commission a study immediately of the carrying capacity of the entire Long Point region. This ecological/biological study, with particular emphasis on the inner bay and its wetland shorelines, should determine the effects of development in different areas, and determine what types of further development on the bay and along its tributary streams and creeks are consistent with the goal of preserving and enhancing the surrounding ecosystem and also consistent with maintaining the traditional sustainable uses of the Long Point ecosystem.
- 3) Following completion of this study, a commission should be appointed to develop evaluation criteria for approving future development in and around Long Point. It should also be given responsibility for administering the application of such criteria. The commission should be given a clear government policy statement outlining the objectives for preservation, protection and regeneration of the Long Point area and its natural and human values.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the government of Ontario be urged to take the steps outlined above with respect to the Long Point watershed; **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the governments of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York across Lake Erie from Long Point and the federal governments of Canada and the United States, through the appropriate legislators, agencies and ministries, the International Joint Commission, and non-governmental agencies and groups be urged to ask the Ontario government to pursue the actions listed above to protect and preserve Long Point, a world-class example of biodiversity and variety of natural habitat.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Doreen Carey, Secretary

GREAT LEGACY NATURAL HERITAGE AREAS PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Basin is an area of outstanding physical beauty and vast natural resource wealth; **AND**

WHEREAS, this land of fresh landscapes and far horizons is fragile and finite; **AND**

WHEREAS, growing demands from population, urbanization, and industrialization threaten the ecological and economic importance of the habitats of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Basin; **AND**

WHEREAS, a common vision for conserving the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Basin that recognizes the need to use natural resources, and values an aesthetic quest for beauty and the ecological imperative of a healthy environment, can provide the foundation for a full and effective application of ecosystem management; **AND**

WHEREAS, the International Joint Commission's Science Advisory Board recommended in its last two reports the establishment of a regional strategy to protect Great Lakes/St. Lawrence River natural heritage areas; **AND**

WHEREAS, a fully developed binational, multi-jurisdictional strategy involving the eight Great Lakes states, two Canadian provinces, and the U.S. and Canadian federal governments to provide adequate protection of Great Lakes/St. Lawrence ecosystem natural heritage areas is vital to the overall health of the ecosystem; **AND**

WHEREAS, a comprehensive management strategy that embraces a broad range of conservation tools including innovative voluntary, cooperative efforts and public-private partnerships as well as traditional regulatory mechanisms should be fully developed to protect valuable natural areas; **AND**

WHEREAS, identifying and protecting regionally significant sites requires increased coordination among many jurisdictions and increased coordination will attract new, and expand existing resources in preserving areas of pride throughout the region; **AND**

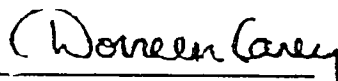
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that GREAT LAKES UNITED will work to support the establishment and implementation of the Great Legacy Program to preserve natural areas as reservoirs of biodiversity and protect the best examples of biodiversity in aquatic and terrestrial sites located in pristine or restored areas of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Basin; **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that GLU strongly urges the Council of Great Lakes Governors to provide regional political leadership necessary to establish and implement the Great Legacy program, a Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Basin-wide biodiversity conservation strategy; **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that GLU urges the states and provinces in the Great Lakes Basin as well as local units of government to take expeditious and appropriate steps to support the establishment and implementation of the Great Legacy program;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be conveyed to the Governors and Premiers of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Basin and the office of the Council of Great Lakes Governors.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

CRYSTAL RIVER WETLAND

WHEREAS, the Crystal River and its wetlands, located in the northwest part of Lower Michigan, is a nationally significant resource with an unusual diversity of species habitat and rare communities and an outstanding recreational resource for anglers, canoeists, swimmers and nature lovers, **AND**

WHEREAS, 30 acres of the Crystal River's wetlands are threatened by the Homestead Resort projects proposed construction of an 18-hole golf course and housing development, **AND**

WHEREAS, the case has been through three state hearings, a circuit court and has been publicly opposed by the U.S. EPA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, two other U.S. agencies, every leading environmental group in Michigan, and nationally prominent water biologists, **AND**

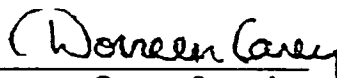
WHEREAS, despite tremendous interventive pressure from Michigan Governor John Engler, who is a long-time supporter of the project, EPA Region 5 Administrator Val Adamkus again upheld his agency's veto, **AND**

WHEREAS, Governor Engler has intervened by appealing to EPA Administrator William Reilly to make a decision to overrule the Regional Administrator, **AND**

WHEREAS, The Crystal River has become a nationally significant landmark case because of the dangerous precedent and destructive intent of Governor Engler's political intervention and sends a signal to other jurisdictions that they can also use political intervention to overrule wetland permit decisions.

THEREFORE, Great Lakes United strongly opposes political intervention in this or any other wetland permit case and urges EPA Administrator Reilly to let his Regional Administrator's decision stand.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Doreen Carey, Secretary

N.Y.S. ENVIRONMENTAL TRUST FUND

WHEREAS, New York State needs funding for its state's open space, clean water and solid waste programs; **AND**

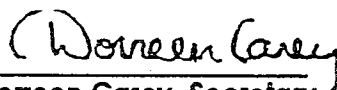
WHEREAS, New York State DEC has completed an open space plan and in the Great Lakes Region, Governor Cuomo Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council has identified 35 potential land protection and/or acquisition projects; **AND**

WHEREAS, numerous proposals are being discussed in State Legislature to develop an Environmental Trust Fund with permanent funding revenues for these conservation issues.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United supports the establishment of an Environmental Trust Fund in New York State which:

- * provides funds on an Annual basis for open space protection, clean water and solid waste managements;
- * dedicates, at a minimum, a \$100 million a year through existing beer and soda tax of \$87 million a year and \$14 million a year from current lubricating oil tax currently going into general fund;
- * works to establish additional revenue resources such as unclaimed nickel deposits for drink containers, a proposed tire tax, or other concepts including water use fees; and
- * includes a mechanism for the Environmental Facilities Corporation to issue bonds to increase availability of funds for this purpose.

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Dorreen Carey, Secretary

U.S. FEDERAL WETLANDS LEGISLATION

WHEREAS wetlands provide valuable wildlife habitat, retain stormwaters, filter sediment pollution, are spawning areas for commercial and sport fisheries, are recharge areas for underground sources of drinking water, and are an important aesthetic and recreational resource, **AND**

WHEREAS the U.S. and Canada have suffered an extreme loss of wetlands, including a 70% loss in the Great Lakes basin, **AND**

WHEREAS the draining and clearing of wetlands, which have resulted in 80 percent of the historic loss of wetlands in the U.S., are unregulated, **AND**

WHEREAS the current wetlands regulatory program in the U.S., Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, is limited to controlling the placement of fill material in wetlands and is in many areas poorly enforced, **AND**

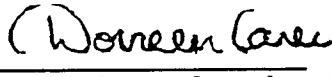
WHEREAS current administrative proposals, chiefly the proposed revisions to the federal wetlands delineation manual, and legislative proposals, such as HR 1330 and S 1463, would result in the loss of at least another 50% of the remaining wetlands in the U.S. and establish a costly, scientifically unsound, and confusing wetlands program, **AND**

WHEREAS Congressman Don Edwards has introduced HR 4255 to strengthen and clarify wetlands regulation including requirements for permits for the draining, filling, and excavation of wetlands and require a study by the National Academy of Sciences to be the basis of a wetlands delineation manual to replace the revisions proposed by the Bush Administration;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Great Lakes United opposes HR 1330 and S 1463 and endorses HR 4255 as an important, fair legislative tool to halt further loss of wetlands in the U.S.; **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Great Lakes United will communicate this position to all U.S.Senators and Representatives from Great Lakes states within the next month.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Doreen Carey, Secretary

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE U.S. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act is scheduled for reauthorization in 1992, **AND**

WHEREAS, two-thirds of the American public support the Endangered Species Act, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Endangered Species Act has been responsible for the recovery of a number of species, most prominently the whooping crane, the California condor, and the black footed ferret, **AND**

WHEREAS, only 600 of the 9,000 plant and animal species currently at risk are actually listed as federally endangered species, **AND**

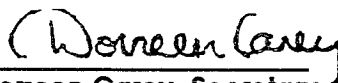
WHEREAS, there are over 3,800 candidate species waiting to be listed, **AND**

WHEREAS, less than one-tenth of one percent of the projects reviewed in the past three years under the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were halted, **AND**

WHEREAS, HR 4045 would strengthen the financial commitment to the Act, sets deadlines for development and implementation of recovery plans, and directs the development of multispecies recovery plans that include candidate and listed species;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that Great Lakes United supports passage of HR 4045 and will communicate this position to Congressmen from the Great Lakes states.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY LEGISLATION

WHEREAS, the decline in wildlife species, fish species and habitat in the Great Lakes Ecosystem continues to occur, **AND**

WHEREAS, existing federal, state and provincial efforts to stem this decline have not been effective, **AND**

WHEREAS, there is a compelling need within the Great Lakes Basin to protect biological diversity which represents the principle underpinnings of the Great Lakes Ecosystem, **AND**

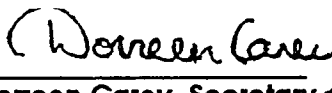
WHEREAS, there is need to improve public understanding of, and appreciation for the conservation of biological diversity of the Great Lakes Ecosystem in each state, province and federal government, **AND**

WHEREAS, the efforts of Michigan conservation organizations and legislative staff resulted in the introduction of HB 4719 by Rep. Jerry Bartnik in the Michigan Legislature, **AND**

WHEREAS, the purpose of HB 4719, the Biological Diversity Conservation Act, is to increase understanding of the importance of conservation of biological diversity and to develop a state strategy to protect biological diversity,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that Great Lakes United supports passage of HB 4719 and encourages passage of similar legislation in other states, provinces and by both federal governments.

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Dorreen Carey, Secretary

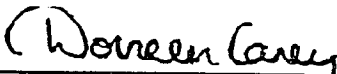
HUMAN HEALTH PROJECT

WHEREAS the draft proposal for the Great Lakes United Human Health Project was discussed and endorsed by the convening Health Task Force; **AND**

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Task Force takes into account that:

- * Human health is a key component for driving public policy for change; **AND**
- * The Task Force broadens the concept of human health, taking into consideration such factors as employment, education, occupation, ethnicity, race, gender and sexual preference; **AND**
- * It is essential that the project have representation within the community; **AND**
- * The Task Force recognizes all Great Lakes citizens as exposed populations; **AND**
- * The proposal include funding to enable the Task Force to provide basin-wide/community direction to the project.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Doreen Carey, Secretary

**REQUESTING INDIANA JOIN IN FUNDING THE
GREAT LAKES PROTECTION FUND**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Protection Fund was established by the governors of the eight Great Lakes states in 1988; **AND**

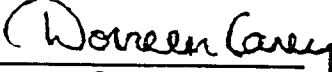
WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Protection Fund's stated purpose is to finance projects to implement Great Lakes initiatives and water quality agreements; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Protection Fund has made 49 grants committing \$6.7 million to institutions, agencies and organizations throughout the Great Lakes Basin; **AND**

WHEREAS, the directors of the Great Lakes Protection Fund have recently decided not to consider further requests from Indiana applicants until that State joins the Great Lakes Protection Fund

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, be it resolved by the delegates assembled for the 10th Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United (GLU) request the State of Indiana to contribute to the Great Lakes Protection Fund.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

RESOLUTION TO IMPLEMENT INDIANA'S WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

WHEREAS, the Water Pollution Control Board of the State of Indiana adopted in final form an expanded and strengthened water quality standards rule (327 IAC 2-1) for surface waters in Indiana in December, 1989; **AND**

WHEREAS, this rule set numerical limits for discharges of 92 different pollutants within the state and adopted a formula-based procedure for setting limits restricting the discharges of other pollutants for which numerical standards were not set, in both cases to assure the protection of aquatic and human life from the toxic impacts of those pollutants; **AND**

WHEREAS, subsection 327 IAC 2-1-1.5 (2) of this rule states "It is the public policy of the State that the discharge of persistent and bioconcentrating toxic substances be reduced or eliminated."; **AND**

WHEREAS, Section 327 IAC 2-1-6 of this rule annotates some 43 of the pollutants for which numerical standards are set "to be bioconcentrating and of concern."; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Sixth Biennial Report on Great Lakes Water Quality of the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada emphasizes virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances and states, "If a chemical or group of chemicals is persistent, toxic and bioaccumulative, we should immediately begin a process to eliminate it." and states further that, "Such a strategy should recognize that all persistent toxic substances are dangerous to the environment, deleterious to the human condition, and can no longer be tolerated in the ecosystem, whether or not unassailable scientific proof of acute or chronic damage is universally accepted."; **AND**

WHEREAS, extensive segments of water bodies in every region of Indiana have documented impairment by concentrations of pollutants in excess of the aquatic life and human health protection standards in Indiana's new water quality standards rule; **AND**

WHEREAS, according to the records of monitoring stations operated on the State's rivers and streams and the State's lists of impaired waterways required by Section 304 of the 1987 Amendments to the United States Clean Water Act and the INDIANA NONPOINT SOURCE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM Report, this impairment is caused by inadequate control of human point and nonpoint sources of pollutants; **AND**

WHEREAS, many NPDES discharge permits for major facilities such as steel mills and municipalities have expired since the new standards rule became effective but have yet to be renewed, allowing these facilities to continue to discharge pollutants at levels in violation of the new standards rule causing further impairment of Indiana's surface waters;

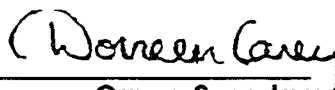
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the delegates assembled for the 10th Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United, this 3rd day of May, 1992, that:

- 1) The Indiana Water Pollution Control Board, IWPCB, be requested to adopt proposed revisions to Indiana's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, NPDES, rule, 327 IAC 5, as expeditiously as possible to implement limits in NPDES

permits for discharges to the State's surface waters which will assure standards in 327 IAC 2-1 that adequately protect human, terrestrial, and aquatic life from the toxic impacts of water pollutants are met; **AND**

- 2) The IWPCB include in those revisions, a requirement to phase out as expeditiously as possible the use of mixing or any dilution allowances for discharges of both the 43 pollutants annotated in Indiana's new water quality standards rule "to be bioconcentrating and of concern" and to sunset these and any other chemicals currently identified and any other pollutants currently identified by the U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative as "Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern," **AND**
- 3) The IWPCB include in those revisions, a requirement to employ alternative techniques, such as monitoring of internal processes, caged biota studies, or regular analysis of tissues of resident fish species for detecting and restricting discharges of pollutants whose water quality based effluent limits are below levels of detection or quantitation; **AND**
- 4) The IWPCB retain the State's ability in those revisions to enforce the Level of Detection as a compliance point in NPDES permits when water quality based effluent limits are below the Level of Detection; **AND**
- 5) To prevent further loading of pollutants in impaired waters, the IWPCB prohibit in those revisions, discharges of intake water containing concentrations of a background pollutant in excess of its water quality based effluent limit to receiving waters that are not from the same source as the intake water; **AND**
- 6) The IWPCB retain the variance provision in the new water quality standards rule, 327 IAC 2-1-8.8, and in revisions to the NPDES rule, that will place a burden of proof on a discharger to make the maximum effort possible to meet a water quality based effluent limit for a pollutant, through reducing, eliminating or treating a pollutant in the effluent, before being eligible for consideration of a variance from meeting that water quality based effluent limit; **AND**
- 7) To cleanup Indiana's impaired surface waters, the IWPCB not add criteria for variances to the new water quality standards rule or the NPDES rule revisions that would include conditions in the receiving stream, such as background pollutants, low flow, other physical features or human induced conditions as grounds for considering variances from meeting water quality standards.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

U.S. EPA's GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY INITIATIVE

WHEREAS, promises have been made by the governments of the United States and Canada in the U.S.-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the U.S. Clean Water Act to address the problems of toxic chemical contamination of the Great Lakes, **AND**

WHEREAS, despite these promises from governments, toxic chemicals continue to enter the Great Lakes from a variety of sources, including dumping from cities and industries, from contaminated sediments, from poor land use practices, and from atmospheric fallout, **AND**

WHEREAS, a cooperative effort of U.S. EPA and the Great Lakes States called the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative (GLI) is designed to control these sources by establishing consistent Great Lakes water quality standards and pollution control regulations for all eight of the Great Lakes states, **AND**

WHEREAS, the Initiative process has resulted in a potentially beneficial draft which, if adopted by EPA and the States, would require reductions in discharges of the most harmful toxics from point sources, **AND**

WHEREAS, in some areas, the potential of the Initiative to protect the integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem has not been fully realized and the GLI process should be extended to address issues such as non-point source pollution and sunseting chemicals, **AND**

WHEREAS, publication of the Initiative's proposed rules in the Federal Register is necessary to preserve the public's right to fair and representative access in the initiative process, **AND**

WHEREAS, the prompt publication of the draft initiative in the Federal Register is being vigorously opposed by the regulated community, including industrial and municipal dischargers, governmental officials and others. These opponents are trying to indefinitely delay and weaken the rules while it undergoes "behind-closed-doors" bureaucratic review.

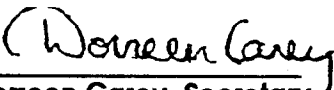
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United, at its 1992 annual meeting in Saginaw, Michigan, calls upon U.S. EPA Administrator William Reilly to restore the public's right of access and right to comment on the importance of the Initiative by immediately publishing the draft rules in the Federal Register and holding public hearings, **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we call on governments at all levels to immediately implement programs to stop the discharge of toxic chemicals into Great Lakes and their tributaries, and to implement the promises in the U.S.-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the U.S. Clean Water Act.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that GLU calls upon all its member organizations to write Administrator William Reilly calling for the immediate publication of the draft rules in the Federal Register. Additionally, the letter should request that during public comment period, EPA provide education and information dissemination as part of the public hearings.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, GLU encourages member organizations to educate their members about the issues pertaining to the Great Lakes Initiative in preparation to actively participate in the public hearings along with submitting written comments during the public comment period.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

CLEAN WATER/JOBS PROGRAM

WHEREAS, Environmental, Labor, and Industry Organizations are coming together across the country to promote funding of environmental infrastructure for clean water; **AND**

WHEREAS, a coalition of Industry, Labor and Environmental Groups from the Long Island Sound Watershed in the states of Connecticut and New York have put forth a Federal Clean Water/Jobs Funding Program under the Clean Water Act; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Labor/Environmental Coalition is seeking support nationwide to provide ten years of funding at the level of 45 billion dollars for sewage treatment and clean water projects; **AND**

WHEREAS, the nation has traditionally supported public works projects for environmental infrastructure; **AND**

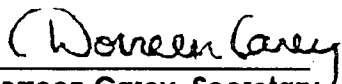
WHEREAS, \$45 billion invested in clean water environmental infrastructure will not only improve water quality but also provide millions of jobs nationwide.

THEREFORE, Great Lakes United supports the Labor and Environmental Clean Water/Jobs Funding Proposal which:

- * provides 3 billion dollars a year for five years for current state and local sewage treatment plant improvements and upgrading through the Water Revolving Loan Program's current allocation formula;
- * establishes additional sewer and combined sewer infrastructure funding of \$3 billion per year over ten years to states through the Water Revolving Loan Fund for high priority needs of the Great Lakes and designated national estuary under the nation's National Estuary Program;
- * ensures that additional monies should be available to localities in the Great Lakes Basin and national estuary areas and provide not only for low-to-zero interest loans but also principle subsidies for localities in economic need; and
- * provides that these new funds are viewed in budget terms as a federal jobs program and do not reduce other EPA funds available to state and local governments.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will work with Industry, Labor and Environmental Groups in the Great Lakes Basin and nationwide to promote this Clean Water/Jobs Program as part of the Clean Water Act debate, ensure that new facilities built with these funds are separated from toxic industrial wastes and inform the Great Lakes Congressional Delegation of this resolution.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE
NEGOTIATION OF A REVISED CANADA-ONTARIO AGREEMENT**

WHEREAS, The current Canada-Ontario Agreement (C.O.A.), which details how to carry out the revised Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (G.L.W.Q.A.), expired on March 31, 1991. The parties have agreed to extend the agreement until a new C.O.A. has been signed, **AND**

WHEREAS, Annex 2, Section 2, Paragraph E of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement states: "The parties, in cooperation with state and provincial governments, shall ensure that the public is consulted in all actions pursuant to this annex," **AND**

WHEREAS, Both the federal and provincial representatives on the C.O.A./R.A.P. Steering Committee have indicated the intent by the negotiating parties for a new C.O.A. to seek public input and expressions of public expectations to be reflected in the new Canada-Ontario Agreement, **AND**

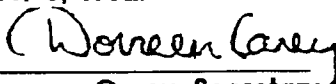
WHEREAS, Both Dr. J. Ashman, Ministry of Environment Ontario, and Mr. Vic Shantora, Environment Canada, senior negotiators for a new C.O.A., have received written requests from the Ontario P.A.C. Council to provide opportunity to present public concerns, recommendations and expectations and to have them reflected in the new C.O.A., **AND**

WHEREAS, Both parties have to date not responded to, nor even acknowledged, our request and thereby continue to ignore our right to participation and consultation as provided under Annex 2, Section 2, Paragraph E of the G.L.W.Q.A., **AND**

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges both negotiating parties to the Canada-Ontario Agreement to:

- 1) Acknowledge the right of the public and thereby the right of the R.A.P. Public Advisory Committees to be provided the opportunity to present public concerns and expectations to both negotiating parties, respecting the R.A. P. process and implementation of remedial actions within C.O.A.; and
- 2) Provide such opportunity in good faith and prior to finalizing a C.O.A. draft document to ensure full opportunity for consideration and inclusion of public expressions and recommendations in all C.O.A. negotiations; and
- 3) Recognize the urgency for completing a new C.O.A. and therefore arranging for public consultation without any further delay.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

QUEBEC - CANADA ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AGREEMENT

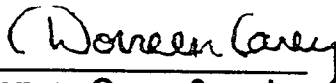
WHEREAS, the governments of Quebec and Canada will be renegotiating the Quebec - Canada Agreement on the St. Lawrence River; **AND**

WHEREAS, the existing Quebec - Canada Agreement contains no public participation process from the clean up of the St. Lawrence River; **AND**

WHEREAS, this is a proposal by a consortium of Quebec environmental organizations under the banner of Stratégies Saint Laurent creating a RAP PAC process in the 22 areas of concern (Zone d'intervention prioritaire (ZIPS)) of the St. Lawrence River; **AND**

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Quebec - Canada Agreement include a section specifying that the St. Lawrence River clean up effort must have a public participation component similar to the ones in C.O.A. and the GLWQA.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Doreen Carey, Secretary

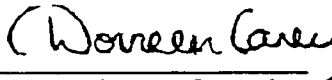
MICHIGAN DNR

WHEREAS, the basic principle of citizen participation is fundamental in this country; **AND**

WHEREAS, the boards and commissions dealing with environmental decision making in the State of Michigan are open, fair and equitable for everyone concerned, industry and citizens alike; **AND**

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United opposes the abolishment of the citizen boards and commission.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

ONTARIO WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

WHEREAS, elimination, reduction, reuse and recycling are the preferred methods for avoiding and managing hazardous wastes; **AND**

WHEREAS, the provincial crown agency, the Ontario Waste Management Corporation (OWMC), proposes to build a 300,000 tonne a year hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility in the Niagara Peninsula; **AND**

WHEREAS, the OWMC's evidence states that its landfill would contaminate the groundwater under at least 3,000 acres of land for tens of thousands of years; **AND**

WHEREAS, the OWMC's evidence states that organic chemicals from the site would contaminate the air, some at levels hundreds of times higher than Environment Ontario says are acceptable; **AND**

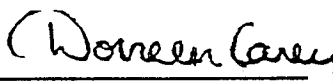
WHEREAS, the OWMC has already spent over \$120 million and intends to spend at least \$320 million more in constructing an incinerator and landfill; **AND**

WHEREAS, in 1988 Great Lakes United passed a resolution opposing placing hazardous wastes (whether pretreated or not) in landfills;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the Ontario Government to drop its plans to build a hazardous waste incinerator and landfill;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the Ontario Government to divert the money it is now putting into the OWMC into waste reduction activities.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Doreen Carey, Secretary

**RESOLUTION ON
INCREASED FEDERAL FUNDING OF
THE GREAT LAKES RESEARCH LABORATORIES**

WHEREAS, the Reagan and Bush Administrations have attempted to reduce or to eliminate funding of federal Great Lakes research and monitoring activities in 12 successive budget proposals (FY's 1982-1993); **AND**

WHEREAS, the Administrations have repeatedly argued that research and management of Great Lakes resources is a regional matter and a responsibility of Great Lakes states under the "New Federalism" concept; **AND**

WHEREAS, Congress has maintained approximately level funding for federal Great Lakes research in the face of proposed Administration cuts since 1981; **AND**

WHEREAS, the purchasing power of federal Great Lakes research programs has been seriously eroded by inflation as a result of this level of funding; **AND**

WHEREAS, budget erosion has led to an inability to purchase advanced scientific equipment necessary for state-of-the-art research and to grave understaffing; **AND**

WHEREAS, the United States is obligated to maintain a viable Great Lakes research program under provisions of the United States-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreements of 1972 and 1978 and the amendments of 1987; **AND**

WHEREAS, the International Joint Commission -- the United States-Canada organization empowered to administer the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement -- has termed the budget cuts in research as "short-sighted and potentially dangerous" in its Biennial Reports to the Governments on Great Lakes Water Quality; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes states, through the Great Lakes Commission, have called repeatedly for funding restoration to federal Great Lakes research programs; **AND**

WHEREAS, while the Great Lakes states have responsibility for intrastate research, they lack the resources and coordination to conduct basin-wide ecosystem Great Lakes research activities; **AND**

WHEREAS, sound and cost-effective care and management of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River ecosystem can only be accomplished by a strong federal research presence that includes close coordination with Canada; **AND**

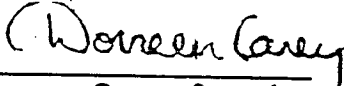
WHEREAS, even though environmental groups, public interest groups, foundations, state and local governments and some corporations have funded some important Great Lakes research, there is an indispensable federal role in research that cannot be ignored and must not be supplanted;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United petition Congress to increase the funding for federal Great Lakes research programs because of their losses due to inflation since 1980; these programs include, but are not limited to:

1. NOAA's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, Ann Arbor, Michigan;
2. EPA's Research Stations at Grosse Ile, Michigan and Duluth, Minnesota;
3. Great Lakes research programs funded through the United States Commerce Department's Sea Grant Program at universities in the Great Lakes Region;
4. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Fisheries Center - Great Lakes, Arbor, Michigan
5. NOAA's Great Lakes Research Coordinating Office as specified in the 1987 Clean Water Act; **AND**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United support the full annual eleven million dollars funding level authorized in Congress to implement the Great Lakes Amendment to the Clean Water Act.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 3, 1992.


Dorreen Carey, Secretary

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