

Great Lakes United



1992 Annual Report

**Eleventh Annual Meeting
May 7-9, 1993**

**Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario**

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Great Lakes United

Great Lakes United is a binational coalition actively working to protect the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River ecosystem. Since 1982, GLU has successfully coordinated the efforts of over 180 diverse interest groups and tens of thousands of individuals from the United States and Canada. Through Great Lakes United, environmentalists, community and Native organizations, anglers, labor unions, researchers, municipalities and conservationists work cooperatively to restore the Great Lakes Basin.

GLU represents citizen concerns in policy-making forums with a strong unified voice. Together we have gained tougher pollution controls, more effective clean-up plans and increased opportunities for citizen involvement on local, national and international levels. GLU coordinates Basin-wide initiatives addressing critical issues like toxic chemical pollution, Remedial Action Plans and habitat protection. We lead the Great Lakes grassroots network in protecting the lakes

from the threats of out-of-Basin diversions, lake levels controls, and winter navigation.

GLU's educational programs range from workshops on national regulations to site-specific citizens' guides. Our quarterly newsletter and *Bulletin of Pollution Prevention* have a readership of nearly 10,000 people—providing residents and activists with up-to-date information on the state of the lakes.

Through our environmental clearinghouse GLU serves as a major information source for grassroots activists, scholars, students, reporters, and government officials, responding to hundreds of information requests annually.

Through the threefold strategy of education, coordination and action, GLU and our members successfully work to restore and protect one of the Earth's most vital ecosystems—the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

President's message



As president of Great Lakes United, the year begins and ends with the Annual General Meeting. The 1993 meeting will be our 11th. For many, this might be a time for reflection, but for me it is rather one of anticipation. It is clear that while GLU will be dealing in the future with many issues of long standing, new directions are evolving out of the

collective wisdom of our membership, staff and board.

I suggest the following for your consideration:

This May we meet to discuss "Healthy Communities." GLU has had concerns in this area for many years, but our approach has been piecemeal rather than wholistic. Our efforts focused on an incinerator, or waste water treatment plant, rather than all components of the affected community.

This approach is especially important for inner urban areas which have often been victimized through the siting of polluting facilities such as waste dumps and highways. Residents here are also frequent consumers of contaminated fish, readily caught along industrialized waterfronts. We need to develop a complete strategy for dealing with environmental issues in our Great Lakes cities.

Implicit in this concern is the responsibility for sincere outreach to and cooperation with minority communities. Blacks, Hispanics, Asians and others are all being hurt by urban pollution. Furthermore, as greater numbers of minorities become members of GLU, the board, staff, and priorities of the organization will change to reflect the greater diversity.

The same can be said for our developing relationship with native peoples in the Basin. Our current annual meeting program reflects this and I expect the momentum to continue. The addition to our customary Friday evening reception of a native presentation on "Values and the Environment" is an important step in this process. Hopefully, GLU can serve as a catalyst for change and understanding among all the peoples of the Basin.

With a broader and deeper constituency we can more effectively serve as advocates for the restoration of the lakes. In order to do this we *must* increase organizational and individual membership in Great Lakes United.

This, of course, raises another issue that faces all larger environmental groups, especially GLU with its amazing diversity. How can we better serve the grassroots and, in turn, deserve stronger support from them? This has been a concern of long standing with us, but it must be dealt with successfully in the immediate future.

Development of a creative, multifaceted, nonfoundation-based fundraising program must be established over the coming year to strengthen the GLU general fund. For instance, we have recently been offered Great Lakes fishing charter excursions, and vacations at bed and breakfasts in picturesque areas of the Basin. Such contributions, along with others, could make up a very attractive and lucrative Lakes-wide raffle ticket, if GLU could somehow meet all of the jurisdictional requirements that currently preclude such an event. The organization needs a wide range of ideas from its membership related to the topic of finances.

It has been suggested that Great Lakes United consider exporting its binational, multi-interest format to other parts of the globe, especially relating to pollution in large bodies of water. Our working model of citizen action has operated successfully for over a decade. It is truly unique, and I believe could be of great service internationally.

With this in mind I have begun preliminary discussions with a representative of Poland's foremost environmental organization, the Polish Ecological Club with specific focus on restoration of the Baltic Sea. Thus far the Swedes have made some effort to interest the various jurisdictions in nongovernmental organization types of activity with little effect. GLU could be of help in this situation. It's something to think about for the future.

Finally, I raise the possibility of developing awareness for environmental remediation and protection among the various religious denominations in both Canada and the United States. Pope John Paul II wrote an excellent environmental document in 1989-90 that showed strong support for such issues within the Catholic Church. The respected scientist Carl Sagan spearheaded a meeting of scientific and religious leaders (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox Jewish, and Muslim) last June in Washington, D.C. with a view to sharing ideas between the scientific and religious communities about the problems of the global environment. I believe that Great Lakes United could exercise significant leadership in enlisting the aid of religious leaders and organizations in this area for the benefit of us all.

This is by no means an exhaustive list of potential directions for our future. Pursuit of some of these are absolutely essential to our short *and* long term viability, others are a matter of environmental and social justice and a few are just plain fascinating to contemplate. I encourage all of you to comment on these points. Please call or write and I'll respond.

Dick Kubiak

Executive Director's report



Great Lakes United is one of the largest grassroots regional coalitions in the world. In actual numbers GLU has approximately 140 organizations, large and small, as members, which collectively represent well over a million people in the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence River Basin Ecosystem. As a coalition we are dedicated to the preservation and restoration of that ecosystem, principally through the support

and activities of our coalition members.

Since becoming Executive Director of Great Lakes United in August of 1992, I have had to change my perspective from that of serving as a representative of a GLU coalition member at Michigan Audubon Society, to supporting and serving collectively the interests of all GLU coalition members. Our President Dick Kubiak, Vice President Sarah Miller, Treasurers Fred Brown and Jeanne Jabanoski, Secretary Dorreen Carey, Past President John Jackson, other Board members, former Executive Director Phil Weller, and our fine GLU staff have all provided exceptional leadership during the transition period. While I am not yet completely acclimated to my job and Buffalo, a supportive Board and staff has been made the transition much easier.

Great Lakes United, having entered its second decade, is also in a period of transition. We have matured as an organization and are attempting to serve the broad interests of Canadian, American, and Native peoples who are dedicated to the preservation and restoration of our ecosystem. We are managing to do this during a period of fiscal constraint when other organizations have fallen by the wayside. We must draft a blueprint for the future that allows us to focus like a laser on the most important, highest priority issues facing GLU and the Great Lakes system. The Board of Directors has decided to move forward to secure the future of GLU by embarking on a two-year project to develop a long-term strategic plan that will provide a framework and an agenda for the coalition over the next several years. I strongly support such an effort and offer the enthusiastic commitment of GLU staff to ensure its success.

We are making other changes to better serve our coalition members. Our financial system will be redesigned to better account for time and money spent to meet our annual objectives. A serious effort will be made to increase sources of funding for GLU that do not depend on general fund support from foundations. Staff changes and shifts in staff responsibilities will also result in what I believe will be an organization

that is highly accountable to the members of the coalition and effective throughout the Basin.

Contrary to the pronouncements of government and industry, threats to the Basin did not diminish during 1992. Some of the more significant threats are as follows:

The fishery on Lakes Ontario, Erie and Michigan hangs precariously on the brink of collapse due to changes in the forage base available to top order predators, over stocking of alien predators and the invasion of the alien zebra mussel.

The expansion of winter navigation through ice-clogged connecting channels continues to damage plant and animal communities.

Toxins in large quantities continue to be released to the Basin through air transport, industrial discharge, sediment release, and discharges from wastewater treatment plants and nonpoint sources.

Special interests continue to fight for the control of Great Lakes waters either through proposed controls of lake level fluctuations that benefit wetlands and wildlife, or through proposed diversions and consumptive uses.

The exponential increase in levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, methane and other greenhouse gases throughout the world provide more evidence that global warming and increased ultraviolet radiation will begin to negatively affect the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence ecosystem.

One of the biggest threats to the Great Lakes is the proliferation of so-called "wise use movement" groups that promote lake level regulation and winter navigation and oppose such measures as the Great Lakes Initiative and the virtual elimination and zero discharge provisions of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. These groups include the binational Council of Great Lakes Industries (a council of many of the worst polluting industries in the Basin who oppose the Great Lakes Initiative and many provisions of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement), the Great Lakes Water Quality Coalition (a coalition of industries and publicly owned waste treatment plants who oppose the Great Lakes Initiative), and the International Great Lakes Coalition (a lakeshore property owners coalition that promotes lake level regulation).

The fight to preserve and restore the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence River Basin Ecosystem is far from over. The financial resources we have to fight with are limited. Our dedicated staff including Karen Murphy, Mary Ginnebaugh, Bruce Kershner, Reg Gilbert, Tony Luppino, Sean Enright, and Michelle Downey; our interns and volunteers; our accountant Dottie White; our Board of Directors and our members are our strength and our future.

Terry Yonker

GLU achievements

Basinwide achievements

- ❑ Great Lakes United led the Basinwide effort against control of Great Lakes water levels and served on the International Joint Commission's Water Levels Reference Study Board. Due to citizen opposition and the results of their own study, the Water Levels Reference Study Board voted not to recommend major new water control structures.
- ❑ Due to limited progress in the implementation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, GLU advocated that the Agreement not be renegotiated. The IJC echoed this recommendation in its Sixth Biennial Report and this



GLU board member Bill Neuhaus testifying at the Wisconsin Senate hearing on the illegal Kenosha water diversion

- position was subsequently adopted by both governments.
- ❑ The International Joint Commission, in its Sixth Biennial Report, sounded an alarm to the United States and Canada on the toxic threat to human health posed by contamination in the Great Lakes. This is what GLU and our fellow environmental groups so effectively urged during testimony at the last IJC Biennial meeting. We are now organizing Great Lakes citizens for the next October 1993.
 - ❑ A member of Great Lakes United's Board of Directors attended the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development's Earth Summit in Brazil last summer as one of the only representatives of the Great Lakes.
 - ❑ After the Bush Administration eliminated the IJC's valuable library, GLU, as an appointed member of the Advisory Committee has been working vigorously to ensure that the IJC Library is maintained as a separate collection within the University of Windsor and is fully funded to meet the needs of the IJC staff as well as the citizens of the Great Lakes Basin.
 - ❑ In conjunction with Canadian Environmental Network members, GLU built a national environmental consensus on the federal right-to-know program called the National Pollutant Release Inventory and advocated that position to members of parliament, the Environment Minister, and the provinces.
 - ❑ Through the establishment and work of the Windsor office, GLU has intensified its presence in the central region of the Great Lakes Basin, particularly our involvement in activities in Southwest Ontario and Southeast Michigan.
 - ❑ Through coordination of meetings and production of its first newsletter, *The Erie Connection*, Great Lakes United was instrumental in the formation of the Lake Erie Alliance, a binational network to facilitate communication among organizations and individuals in the Lake Erie watershed.
 - ❑ We published the "Guide to Pollution Prevention in Your Community"—a hands-on tool and manual for citizens across the Basin working for zero discharge and toxics use reduction.
 - ❑ As a member of New York State's Non-Indigenous Aquatic Species Management Advisory Task Force, GLU helped draft a statewide plan to address the zebra mussel problem. The plan set the stage for nontoxic controls advocated by GLU.
 - ❑ GLU played a lead role in developing the Canadian Great Lakes Wetland Conservation Action Plan, which led to the Canadian and Ontario governments formally adopting the goal of a net gain in wetlands and creating or restoring 30,000 hectares (72,000 acres) of wetland in southern Ontario.
 - ❑ GLU became possibly the first major environmental organization to create a position on its Board of Directors for Native Peoples in the Basin.
 - ❑ GLU led the Basinwide campaign to defeat the proposed Lowell, Indiana, diversion and won. If it had succeeded, the diversion would have set a dangerous precedent for more diversions, which could ultimately threaten the entire Great Lakes ecosystem.

- ❑ GLU advocated the development of a Basin-wide Water Use Plan to ensure a more systematic and rational approach to making decisions about out-of-Basin water diversions. This recommendation was adopted by the Great Lakes Governors and the plan is now being drafted.
- ❑ GLU released a book to celebrate our tenth anniversary "Ten Years of Citizen Action, Ten Years of Achievement." It gives a year-by-year account of the history of the Great Lakes citizen coalition that will be a valuable archival document for future Great Lakes advocates.
- ❑ GLU completed "Pesticides and the Great Lakes: A Summary of their Use and Implications," a study which gives an overview of pesticide use in the eight Great Lakes states, including amounts, types, and uses of pesticides.
- ❑ GLU compiled an inventory of Great Lakes natural heritage features ranging from underwater preserves to ancient forests, National Natural Landmarks to endangered islands.
- ❑ GLU continued to communicate grassroots concerns, as well as information on issues requiring emergency attention, through our newsletter *The Great Lakes United* and our action alerts. *The Bulletin of Pollution Prevention* provided in-depth information on pollution prevention activities occurring throughout the continent.

Local/grassroots achievements

- ❑ Great Lakes United provided assistance and information to hundreds of citizens, reporters, and government officials through our Environmental Clearinghouse, spoke or testified at dozens of workshops, hearings, council meetings, and rallies and provided interviews to radio, television and newspaper outlets.
- ❑ GLU researched and exposed two illegal diversions of Great Lakes water and succeeded in getting the Wisconsin State Senate and the Michigan attorney general to do investigate them. The Kenosha diversion was ended and the Pleasant Prairie diversion rendered temporary.
- ❑ Together with other groups, GLU demanded that New York State place a freeze on all toxic discharges by Kodak, one of the largest toxic polluters in the United States.
- ❑ GLU sponsored and organized a two-day media-training workshop with the Safe Energy Communication Council to teach people how to get press coverage, hold news conferences and produce radio and TV spots.
- ❑ GLU boosted local grassroots efforts to force the Domtar Company to divulge the amount of toxic contamination to be discharged from its proposed Lake Erie factory.
- ❑ GLU continued participation in Remedial Action Plan

Public Advisory Committees for a quarter of the Great Lake's Areas of Concern, from the St. Lawrence River RAP in the east to the Grand Cal River RAP in the West, and played a lead role in reviewing and improving the Astabula Remedial Action Plan (Stage I), approved by the International Joint Commission.

- ❑ As a cofounder of the Remedial Action Plan Committees for the Cuyahoga River and Erie, Pennsylvania (Presque Isle) RAPs, we helped develop the RAPs which reached a milestone with the release of the Stage I draft Plan.

In our own backyard

- ❑ GLU staff participated on a number of local committees (including the Southeast Michigan Council of Government's Environmental Policy Advisory Council, the Wayne County Local Emergency Planning Committee, Friends of the Detroit River and the City of Buffalo Pest Management Board) in an ongoing effort to improve the environmental health of the communities we live in.
- ❑ GLU staff have also provided assistance to community organizations "in our backyards" on such issues as establishing an ordinance requiring the city of Buffalo to publish the laboratory results for drinking water, setting up a committee to negotiate pollution reductions with industries along the Buffalo River, and building support for an environmentally sound master plan for Grand Island in the Niagara River.
- ❑ GLU also cofounded the Western New York Wetland Roundtable, a forum set up to address problems with the wetland regulatory process without reducing wetland protection. Out of the efforts, a consensus was reached between all parties on fourteen principles and recommendations to solve regulatory problems and defuse backlash against wetland laws.



A meeting of the Western New York Roundtable, which established regulatory ground rules agreeable to all wetlands stakeholders

Pollution prevention and zero discharge

Pollution prevention

During the past year, Great Lakes United's Pollution Prevention Project produced two exciting issues of the *Bulletin of Pollution Prevention*: one focusing on the right-to-know, and a special double issue on "Pesticide Use: The Most Preventable Pollution". The Spring 1992 issue addressed right-to-know issues facing Great Lakes environmental leaders in the United States and Canada. It featured a detailed discussion of the U.S. right-to-know program embodied in SARA Title III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, including an assessment of the program's shortcomings. There was also a description of the "Right To Know More" legislation being advanced to remedy SARA Title III's shortcomings. Another article reported on the debate among environmental activists, industry, and government officials in Canada around the shape of a soon-to-be adopted Canadian right-to-know program.

The Summer and Fall 1992 *Bulletin of Pollution Prevention* was a special double issue on pesticides. It featured an article describing the extent of pesticide use, as well as the key issues associated with the use of pesticides such as human health effects, and the inadequacy of government regulatory efforts. Complementing this article are two excellent tables containing detailed information on pesticides in an easy-to-understand format. Other articles in the pesticide issue assessed alternatives to pesticide use such

as Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The issue also included reports on efforts to implement pesticide use notification and reduction programs in a number of communities including: Erie County, New York; Thurston County, Washington; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Guelph, Ontario; Buffalo, New York; and San Diego, California.

In December 1992,

GLU's Pollution Prevention Project released *Guide to Pollution Prevention in Your Community*, an excellent "how to" resource that no Great Lakes environmental activist should be without. The guide includes: an overview of a comprehensive pollution prevention program for the Great Lakes Basin; a chapter on how to get the information needed to mount a pollution prevention campaign in your community; a step-by-step approach for organizing a grassroots community campaign for pollution prevention, or to address any other local environmental issue; and useful information on the types of pollution prevention programs that can be implemented (and that local environmental leaders can push for) by industrial facilities, sewage treatment systems, and local governments.

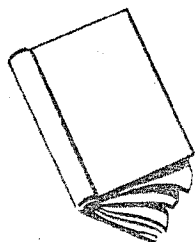
Also during the past year, the Pollution Prevention Project produced a study of pesticide use in the Great Lakes Basin. This report titled "*Pesticides and the Great Lakes: A Summary of their Use and Implications*" provides a good foundation for potential GLU work on pesticide contamination in the future. GLU pollution prevention staff participated in a number of meetings, workshops, conferences, and conference calls held by a variety of organizations in the Basin. Staff also continued efforts to make pollution prevention resources and information available, upon request, to citizens throughout the Great Lakes.

Right to know

In order for pollution prevention to work, citizens and decisionmakers must have access to information on the release, storage and use of toxic chemicals. In the United States the Toxic Release Inventory fulfils some of these functions. In Canada the Federal Government this year developed the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI).

As part of our pollution prevention program, Great Lakes United played a major leadership role in the development of the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). GLU Board Members participated on the multistakeholder advisory committee charged with developing program recommendations to the Minister. GLU set up an international advisory committee on right to know, conducted extensive research on right-to-know policies and programs in the United States, and worked with the Canadian Environmental Network's national

Guide to
Pollution Prevention in
Your Community



Great Lakes United
December 1992

citizen's caucus on right to know to develop a national environmental position and advocacy strategy around this issue. We also meet with reporters and decisionmakers, and distributed action alerts to GLU members and citizens throughout Ontario and Quebec.

A decision on the multistakeholder committee's recommendations and the recommendations from environmentalists is expected in February. We are certain that a right-to-know program will be initiated in Canada in 1993.

GLU's water quality activities include "backyard" as well as Basinwide achievements. We pushed for and succeeded in getting a right-to-know city ordinance for the city of Buffalo that requires the city to publish lab results on the water quality of city drinking water.

We also boosted local grassroots efforts to force the Domtar Company to divulge the amount of toxic contamination that would be discharged from its proposed cardboard factory along Lake Erie near Dunkirk, New York.

Labour and Environment Taskforce

During the 1992 Annual Meeting, the Great Lakes United membership adopted a policy resolution calling on Congress to reject trade agreements that abrogate U.S. health, safety, environmental, and labour laws. Since the last Annual Meeting, Great Lakes United, working through the Labour & Environment Task Force, has begun to participate in the citizens campaign opposing ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Action alerts on NAFTA have been sent to all of GLU's organizational members. The Task Force is planning more NAFTA work during the summer and fall of 1993, including participation in a conference being organized by the Canadian Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy.

Although the threat posed by "free" trade agreements has emerged as a top priority of the Task Force during the past year, work on the jobs vs. environment dilemma that originally led to formation of the Task Force by GLU members is planned for the near future. On October 17, 1992, Task Force members from around the Great Lakes Basin gathered at the UAW Solidarity House in Detroit for a day-long planning workshop. Workshop participants decided that the Task Force should focus on two major efforts or projects over the next one to two years:

Organize workshops in communities and workplaces around the Great Lakes Basin to provide information, education, and training on economics, the relationship between jobs/worker standard of living and pollution prevention/environmental protection, and dealing with the job blackmail problem. The Task Force would work

with international unions in the Great Lakes Basin, and union locals in the community where each workshop is held, to plan and organize the workshops. These workshops would be designed to educate people about the real causes of job loss and deindustrialization, train people how to answer "jobs vs. environment" concerns, and provide training on how to organize workplace environmental committees.

- Organizing a summit of Great Lakes labour, environmental, and community leaders. This Summit will address how to protect jobs and workers' incomes and quality of life as we move towards pollution prevention and zero discharge. The summit would be structured and organized to tackle the tough issues, problems, and obstacles associated with the jobs vs. environment dilemma.

Efforts are currently underway by GLU staff and Task Force leaders to identify sources of the funding needed to make these two projects possible.

Winter navigation

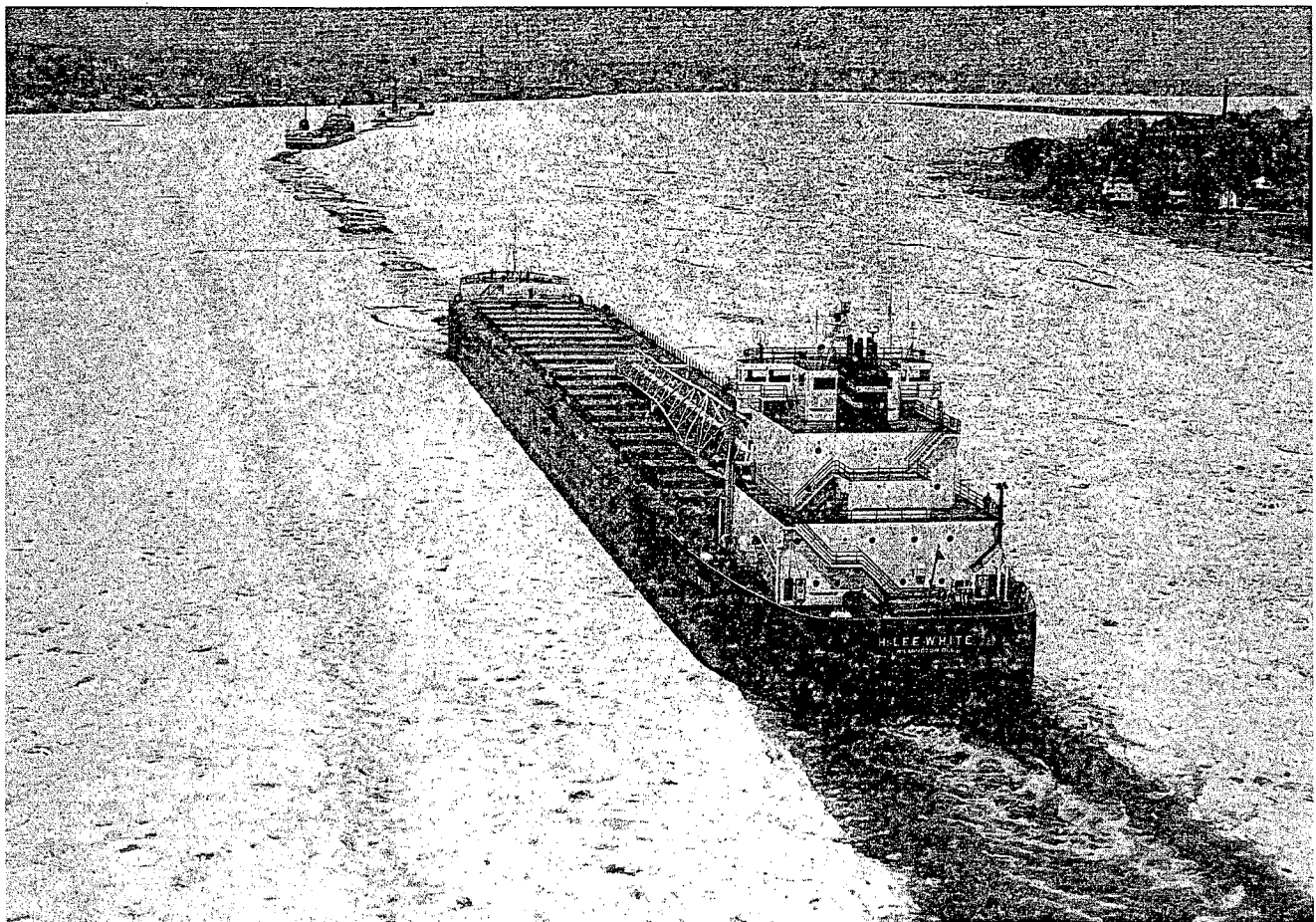
Winter navigation was one of the "tripod" of big issues that spurred the formation of Great Lakes United in 1982. It has arisen again.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has again proposed to advance the spring opening of the Soo Locks from April 1 plus or minus a week to a fixed date opening of March 21. The advanced opening is said to be important to meet the needs of commerce and industry. The extension of the winter navigation season through the Soo Locks has been opposed by GLU in the past because of the expected damage that would be caused by icebreaking activities and ship passage through connecting channels and the St. Marys River during heavy ice periods. The expected damage to wetlands, impacts on larval fish, disturbance of contaminated sediments in Areas of Concern, damage to shore structures and potential worst case disasters due to spillage from tankers, far outweighs any

expected benefits to industry and commerce.

Many citizens are not aware that the U.S. Coast Guard routinely maintains shipping channels in the St. Marys River on a year-round basis. Icebreakers such as the cutter Mackinaw and smaller Bay Class vessels make daily trips up and down the St. Marys River during maximum ice conditions in order to permit the passage of fuel oil tankers and other bulk carriers from Lake Huron to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

GLU expects to challenge the Corps on the early opening proposal as set forth in a Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Supplement III to the previous final EIS.



Winter navigation has reemerged as a serious threat to the Great Lakes ecosystem

Water quality restoration and cleanup

Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

Great Lakes United has played a critical role as watchdog on the development and implementation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. In 1992 the Agreement was due for review and possible renegotiation by the federal governments. GLU publicly opposed renegotiation of the Agreement in statements before the Water Quality Board of the International Joint Commission.

GLU president John Jackson summed up GLU's position: "[We] have concluded that limitations in the Agreement are not the problem; the problem is the failure of the governments to carry out the promises they made in the Agreement."

The International Joint Commission in its Sixth Biennial Report, released in March 1992, recommended that the federal governments "not revise the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement at this time; rather, in their forthcoming review, the Parties, in consultation with the Great Lakes States and Provinces, focus on how to improve programs and methods to achieve the requirements and overall objectives of the Agreement." The two federal governments then announced their intention not to renegotiate the Agreement and their reaffirmation of the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

RAPs

The designated 43 Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin and the plans for remediation continue to be a high priority for Great Lakes United. GLU is acutely sensitive to the public's concern that the commitment to clean up and restore these AOCs are progressing at a glacial pace. In 1992, the Board of Directors reaffirmed GLU's commitment to ensure that meaningful Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) are developed and that strategies for successful implementation are incorporated. GLU has taken a strong stand in supporting the IJC in its responsibility to fulfil the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and ensure the cleanup of the Great Lakes AOCs.

As a multinational organization, GLU staff and board are concentrated on the binational RAPs to ensure there is coop-

eration among all the participants in the RAP process. GLU continues to take a leadership role to support meaningful citizen participation in the decision making to ensure a "public ownership and public driven" approach.

Members of the GLU board and staff participated in many of the Public Advisory Councils for the RAPs including the Detroit River, St. Clair River, Ashtabula, Hamilton Harbour, Niagara River, Buffalo River, St. Lawrence River, Saginaw River, Erie Harbor and Cuyahoga River.

GLU also played a lead role in reviewing and improving the Ashtabula Remedial Action Plan (Stage I), which was approved by the IJC. As a cofounder of the Remedial Action Plan Committees for the Cuyahoga River and Erie, Pennsylvania (Presque Isle) RAPs, GLU helped develop both RAPs, reaching a milestone with the release of the Stage I Draft Plan.

Kodak

Great Lakes United joined with Atlantic States Legal Foundation and Citizen's Environmental Coalition in calling for a freeze on toxic water discharges from the Kodak facility in Rochester, New York and the institution of programs to achieve the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement's goal of zero discharge of persistent toxic substances.

Lake Erie Alliance

Great Lakes United's efforts to create a voice for Lake Erie have been a success! In six months, with meetings in both Canada and United States, a small but committed group of activists were able to agree on a mission statement, goals and a name—the Lake Erie Alliance (LEA).

To further their ability to network and identify common issues impacting the Lake Erie basin, GLU sought and received funding through the Gund Foundation. The money will provide staffing on both sides of the border and an office on the U.S. side. The GLU Windsor office will continue to work closely with the Lake Erie Alliance.

The LEA will help existing community groups communicate with one another and develop strategies for joint action within the Lake Erie bioregion.

Water levels and diversions

Water levels

For the past two years Executive Director Terry Yonker, Past Executive Director Phil Weller and Treasurer Fred Brown have been participants in the Water Levels Reference Study of the International Joint Commission. Both Weller and Brown served on the Citizens Advisory Council and the Study Board. Yonker served on the Working Committee that focused on the natural resources impacts of proposed measures to control fluctuations in Great Lakes water levels.

The results of the study indicated that very few shoreline property owners actually suffered damage to their residences as



A citizen testifies at an IJC water levels hearing in Chicago

a result of increased erosion or flooding of shoreline properties during periods of high water. Conversely, significant damage was found to occur to wetlands, wildlife habitat and fish spawning habitat if water level fluctuations were controlled by the construction of dams and the dredging of connecting channels. Downstream damage to the shoreline of the St. Lawrence River would also result from the shoreowners' favored three-lake plan that included a dam and dredging at the headwaters of the Niagara River between Buffalo and Fort Erie. The cost of protecting the St. Lawrence River from extreme flows was prohibitive.

The most favored alternative to building control structures and dredging were shoreline management and setback requirements. These were considered the best means to permanently reduce damage caused by water level changes.

The final report of the Board which included the recommendation that no new major structures be built to control fluctuating water levels in the Great Lakes, will be submitted to the IJC in March of 1993. This recommendation is consistent with GLU's position opposing structural methods to control water levels and supporting land use management alternatives to protect property from erosion or flooding damage during high water periods.

Diversions

Great Lakes diversions continued to be a hot issue. Shortly after last year's annual meeting, GLU's year-long effort to defeat the precedent-setting Lowell, Indiana diversion succeeded when Michigan's governor vetoed it in a closely watched and historic vote. U.S. legislation to overturn the decision was also defeated, although the same bill was re-introduced into the new Congress.

GLU discovered and exposed two illegal diversions in southern Wisconsin and demanded government investigations. Investigations were commenced by Michigan's Attorney General and a Wisconsin Senate Committee. During the process, Wisconsin admitted to several improprieties, and GLU testified at an investigative hearing at the Wisconsin Senate. Our vigorous efforts succeeded in getting the Kenosha diversion ended. Just as important, it sent the message that it is too risky for states and communities to undertake unauthorized diversions and that citizen watchdogs like GLU and Lake Michigan Federation are "watching"!

The Council of Great Lakes Governors also adopted our recommendation to adopt a Basin-wide Water Use Plan for the Great Lakes begin to ensure a rational and systematic approach to future diversion proposals. Their plan is now in the draft stages and GLU looks forward to reviewing it in the near future.

Because of past efforts by cities to divert Great Lakes water, GLU undertook a study to assess the potential for future diversion attempts by communities that lie relatively close to the Great Lakes watershed. This study will be completed by summer. Its finding will be one more way to effectively monitor where future diversions are most likely.

Early in 1993, two other big water projects surfaced. A private firm plans to pipe up to 60 million gallons a day from Georgian Bay of Lake Huron to the Toronto and Kitchener-Waterloo area of southern Ontario. Because it could divert water from Lake Erie and its connecting channels, GLU is leading an effort to review the project. We are especially concerned that it may affect Canadian water policy by encouraging the view of Great Lakes water as a saleable/tradable commodity to other regions.

The other new project that GLU is now reviewing is a proposal to use 8 million gal/day of Lake Huron water to irrigate Michigan farmland. Our concern is that this major consumptive use is only the first of many more. Stay tuned.

Habitat and wildlife protection

Wetland protection

Real progress was made in the last year for wetlands. GLU played a lead role in creating the Canadian Great Lakes Wetlands Conservation Action Plan, a joint effort between the Canadian and Ontario governments and environmental groups. After nearly two years of steady effort, Canada and Ontario have developed a plan to protect wetlands that shines in comparison with the U.S. policy since GLU was created in the 1980s. With current estimates of wetland loss in Southern Ontario at 1000 hectares (2,400 acres.) a year, the plan adopted the objectives to achieve a zero loss of Canadian Great Lakes wetlands and to create and reclaim 30,000 hectares (72,000 acres.) of wetlands. Also planned are securing and purchasing of more wetlands, strengthening legislation, policies and agreements, development of a wetland database and a public education program. To back up these bold objectives, the government proposes to spend nearly \$10 million during the next five years. The Plan is a model of government/nongovernmental organization cooperation.

On the U.S. side, the story was one of fighting fires and trying to hold onto what we had. The Bush administration tried to gut federal wetland protection, as did several congressional bills. GLU participated in the effort to prevent weakening of legal protection and the federal wetland definition. The environmental community kept the wetland destruction bills from succeeding and U.S. citizens dealt the final blow by voting out George Bush as president.

Firefights also occurred at the state level. Michigan's governor succeeded in getting U.S. EPA to reverse its veto that prevented the Crystal River wetland from being damaged by a development. The Great Lakes environmental community challenged the nationally precedent-setting decision in court and won.

In Western New York, however, cooperation prevailed in another precedent-setting wetland effort. GLU co-founded the Western New York Wetland Roundtable with the real estate industry and state government to create a dialog to defuse controversy about wetland regulations. The hope was that the stakeholders could come to consensus on how to address regulatory complaints without weakening wetland protection. The State and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plan

to incorporate some of the roundtable's agreements in a Regional Wetland Permit that could serve as a national model for other such permits.

This February the Roundtable, including industry, environmental and local, state and federal government, reached consensus and formally adopted 14 recommendations and principles. They recognize the need for public participation in wetland decisions and assessing the values of wetlands; a watershed basis for decisions; reconciling of federal and state wetland delineation methodologies; need for broad public education; need for a method to assess wetland functions, quality and regional losses; and adoption of "mitigation banking" only on a cautious and responsible basis.

Zebra mussels

As a member of the New York State Non-Indigenous Aquatic Species Management Advisory Task Force, we helped draft a statewide plan to address the zebra mussel problem. Their plan set the stage for nontoxic controls that GLU pushed for.

Citizen outreach and information services

Citizen outreach

An important aspect of the work which is done by GLU is education and outreach. Every person on the GLU staff dedicates a portion of his or her time to answering information requests from individuals and organizations. These are a significant portion of our time. We estimate that the two offices answer about one hundred telephone requests for information in an average week. These range from requests from member organizations about the status of certain bills in congress, to requests from school children to "tell them about pollution in the water." Above and beyond telephone requests for information there are about fifteen to thirty written information requests which arrive at the offices in an average week. These services are taken on by the various staff each in their own capacity and according to the time available.

In addition to answering information requests, GLU makes its library and environmental clearinghouse open to the public. Students from local colleges and high schools, as well as members of the general public, know about this service and last year it was utilized between thirty and fifty times. All that is required is that a person call in advance for an appointment and a GLU staffer will help them find what ever they need.

This year found GLU reaching out to its member organizations and being here when they needed us. We organized a two-day training workshop for grassroots leaders to increase their media skills. The workshop held in November in Stella Niagara, New York, was conducted by the Safe Energy Communication Council (SECC) and taught the participants everything from the basics of writing a press release to how to conduct a news conference and set up a media strategy.

GLU is also very proud of its internship program by which students from local colleges get hands-on experience in environmental issues. In 1992 we opened up this opportunity to seven different students, but the program has been expanded in 1993 and we look forward to between five and seven interns in the office for both semesters as well as the summer term.

Public speaking

As a means of reaching people in other organizations in 1992, GLU participated in numerous Earth Day events, fairs and trade shows, and provided interviews for television, radio and newspapers—to promote a healthy Great Lakes ecosystem and increased citizen activism.

Publications

Continued our lead role in communicating grassroots concerns in the Great Lakes through our quarterly newsletter and periodic action updates. Through the *Bulletin of Pollution Prevention*, we publicized pollution prevention success stories, as well as published valuable charts depicting health and environmental effects of pesticides, and a summary of the major right-to-know Programmes in North America.

Volunteers and interns

In 1992 volunteers and interns contributed significantly to the operation of Great Lakes United. Their assistance ranged from maintaining the membership records to undertaking research for specific projects. Heartfelt thanks to all of our interns and volunteers for their help and support:

Natural Heritage Study—**Jennifer Lambert** began compiling data on National Natural Landmarks, underwater preserves, major wetlands, ancient forest remnants, undeveloped islands and beaches and other outstanding natural features in the Great Lakes.

Pollution Prevention and Right to Know—In the spring of 1992 **Raye Hanlon** worked on a project to assess the impact of the Environmental Protection Agency's 33/50 program on releases of toxic chemicals in the Niagara River watershed. Her project demonstrated that the 33/50 program only affected 11.43 percent of releases in the watershed. As part of our work on the National Pollutant Release Inventory, two summer interns—**Justine Kellogg** and **Todd Pieczynski**—researched accident prevention and emergency response programs and policies at the Canadian federal and

GRAND ISLAND COMMUNITY NEWS

The Post-Journal

Twenty-Four Pages JAMESTOWN, N.Y., MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1992 VOL. LII NO. 16

New Concerns Raised About Containerboard

By CURT W. OLSON
An American-Canadian Great Lakes region environmental group in Buffalo has concerns of a potential toxic discharge into Lake Erie and Lake Ontario from a containerboard plant proposed in Buffalo.

Yonker said Great Lakes United is opposing the cardboard plant. "We are opposed to recycling in order to lessen solid waste disposal and cardboard recycling aids that effort. We are not opposed to recycling. There are some concerns that have been raised (about the project). We need very definite answers to those questions," Yonker said.

Top Great Lakes environmentalist Environmentalist urges to use a 'squeaky wheel' to address Quality Quest Coalition

Grand Island Quality Quest Coalition will feature Bruce Kerstner, editor and field coordinator for Great Lakes United (GLU), at its monthly meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday, March 18, at the Grand Island Community Center.

While Kerstner works for an international environmental organization, he subscribes to the philosophy "think globally, act locally," which is why he has lent his support to the Quality Quest Coalition's aim to ensure a wise land use for Grand Island.

Environmentalist urges to use a 'squeaky wheel' to address Quality Quest Coalition. Kerstner said that in general, the Quality Quest Coalition should develop a comprehensive plan for open space, parks and then develop an economic and fiscal analysis.

Amherst Health officials to mull ending mosquito spraying

By DICK DAWSON
The Amherst Town Board indicated a willingness Monday to work toward eliminating mosquito spraying from the town, if reasonably effective alternatives can be found.

At an afternoon board meeting Monday, speakers at an afternoon board meeting said the biggest barrier will be convincing the general public that mosquito bites are preferable to the health risks associated with the use of pesticides to control mosquitoes.

North Suburban News

Least Toxic Pest Control Subcommittee of the Amherst Conservation Advisory Council will include increased reliance on a benign material that kills mosquito larvae, introducing into the environment more of the mosquito's natural predators, and increased sensitivity to neighborhoods where any chemically sensitive people live.

Lucey is only responding to the demands of people to control mosquitoes so that they can enjoy summer evenings outdoors. Mrs. Santillo said she added that in consultations with Lucey, officials hope to select at least one program next spring.

Environmental group backs coalition

Environmental group backs coalition. The group could raise a buy conservation easement to serve open space. The group could also increase its environmental efforts by contacting Grand Island residents who are interested in wetlands and fill in them.

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24 HOUR CLASSIFIEDS 694-3983 CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT 692-2884

Voice Box

provincial levels. **Scott Woodworth** volunteered his artistic talents to develop illustrations for the GLU "Citizen Guide to Pollution Prevention in Your Community."

Water Levels—**Mike Mracek** worked as an intern for GLU during the fall of 1992 and assisted us in reviewing draft water levels documents from the IJC and developing newsletter articles on this issue.

Newsletter—For most issues of the newsletter, interns and volunteers assist in writing and production. For the past several issues, we have been privileged to have **Tom Gray** and professional writer **Tim Bristol** as contributing writers.

Database—GLU has been able to update and revise our database in the last year due to the good efforts of volunteer, **Mike Suminguit**.

Office Administration—The day-to-day responsibilities of running the office were significantly lightened by the help of **Janet Caciato**, whose move to Windsor was a great loss for the Buffalo office but a gain for the Windsor office and community.

Commemorative Book

This is GLU's 11th anniversary. Since our last annual meeting when we celebrated our 10th, we've had time to reflect on our second decade. Many of GLU's co-founders wrote on where we've come from and where we're going in our 10th anniversary commemorative book "Ten Years of Citizen Action, Ten

Years of Achievement: A Celebration of GLU." Co-founder **Wayne Schmidt** showed where GLU's vision came from in "The Roots of GLU," and **Dwight Ulman's** inspiring welcome address at the founding meeting can be read in "Island in the Lake: Where GLU was Born." A year-by-year account of GLU's achievements

is documented, intermixed with memorable photos. The book is not all-serious, however. Great Lakes cartoons, songs and a parody of the GLU newsletter are in it too, along with a fascinating compilation of curious facts about the Great Lakes. And for the first time ever, we show where the "grassroots grow," a map that locates where all of GLU's coalition members are around the Basin.

A Celebration of Great Lakes United
1982 - 1992



Some GLU history: GLU President Fred Brown meeting with New York Gov. Mario Cuomo in 1986

Canadian audit

LEADLEY, JASON & ADAMS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Great Lakes United (Canada)
P.O. Box 548, Station A
Windsor, Ontario
N9H 6M6

To The Members:

As requested by management, we have analyzed the Statement of Revenue & Expenses and Fund Surplus of the company for the year ended December 31, 1992. Our analysis consisted of enquiry related to information supplied to us by the company.

We have not audited, reviewed or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of such information. Accordingly, readers are cautioned that this statement may not be appropriate for their purposes.

Management has retained the responsibility to present the financial statement in accordance with members' requirements. This statement reflects the amounts and allocations of revenue and expenses recorded in the company's accounting records.

April 8, 1993
Fort Erie, Ontario



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1202 Garrison Road, Fort Erie, Ontario L2A 1P1 Phone (416) 871-9310 • Fax (416) 871-8146

GREAT LAKES UNITED CANADA
STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENSES AND FUND SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

<u>BEGINNING FUND SURPLUS</u>	\$31,525
<u>REVENUE</u>	
Canadian Institute for Environmental Law Policy	9,360
Lake Erie Alliance	1,298
Government of Canada Grants	22,880
Sierra Club Ontario Foundation Grants	19,000
Memberships - Organizational	2,200
Memberships - Individuals	780
Donations	300
Annual Meeting & Fundraising	343
Interest Income	379
<u>TOTAL REVENUE</u>	56,540
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>	
Board Reimbursement	5,796
President Fund	999
Accounting Services	3,766
Bank Service Charges	135
Corporate Filing Fee	30
Legal Services	559
U.S. Exchange & Sales Taxes	8,234
Annual Meeting	350
<u>TOTAL GENERAL EXPENSES</u>	19,869
<u>CONTRACTS</u>	
Contract/Researchers	34,435
<u>OFFICE EXPENSES</u>	
Printing & Copying	1,601
Postage	902
Telephone	3,908
Office Rental	2,376
Office Supplies & Equipment	88
Staff Travel	1,765
Director Travel	(420)
<u>TOTAL OFFICE EXPENSES</u>	10,220
<u>TOTAL EXPENSES</u>	64,524
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER REVENUE	(7,984)
<u>ENDING FUND SURPLUS</u>	\$23,541

GREAT LAKES UNITED CANADA
STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENSES AND FUND SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

<u>CASH ON HAND @ 12/31/92</u>	
Petty Cash	\$193
Cash Checking -Cdn Account	7,548
Cash Checking -U.S. Account	2,149
Money Market	<u>12,416</u>
<u>TOTAL CASH ON HAND @ 12/31/92</u>	22,306
Excess Fund Transfer	<u>1,235</u>
 <u>ENDING FUND SURPLUS</u>	 <u>\$23,541</u>

United States audit

FREED MAXICK
SACHS & MURPHY, PC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

800 LIBERTY BUILDING • BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14202-3508 • (716) 847-2651 • FAX (716) 847-0069

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying combined balance sheet of Great Lakes United, Inc. as of December 31, 1992, and the related combined statements of support and revenues, expenses and changes in fund balances (deficits), and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Great Lakes United, Inc. as of December 31, 1992 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

Freed Maxick Sachs & Murphy PC

March 10, 1993

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
 COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
 December 31, 1992
 (With Comparative Totals for 1991)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>Operating Fund</u>	<u>Furniture & Equipment Fund</u>	<u>1992 Total All Funds</u>	<u>1991 Total All Funds</u>
Cash	\$ 19,029	\$ -	\$ 19,029	\$ 42,676
Investment, net of valuation allowance (\$2,360 in 1991)	-	-	-	48,460
Prepaid expenses	2,529	-	2,529	394
Accounts receivable	<u>3,127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,127</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current assets	24,685	-	24,685	91,530
Furniture and equipment	-	16,260	16,260	16,260
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>15,772</u>	<u>15,772</u>	<u>14,125</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>2,135</u>
	<u>\$ 24,685</u>	<u>\$ 488</u>	<u>\$ 25,173</u>	<u>\$ 93,665</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)</u>				
Accounts payable	\$ 6,567	\$ -	\$ 6,567	\$ -
Deferred revenues - restricted	<u>13,333</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,333</u>	<u>40,954</u>
Total liabilities	19,900	-	19,900	40,954
Fund balances (deficits):				
Unrestricted	(4,054)	488	(3,566)	33,213
Restricted	<u>8,839</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,839</u>	<u>19,498</u>
Total fund balances (deficits)	<u>4,785</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>5,273</u>	<u>52,711</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances (deficits)	<u>\$ 24,685</u>	<u>\$ 488</u>	<u>\$ 25,173</u>	<u>\$ 93,665</u>

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
COMBINED STATEMENT OF SUPPORT AND REVENUES,
EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)
For the Year Ended December 31, 1992
(With Comparative Totals for 1991)

	<u>Current Funds</u>		<u>Furniture & Equipment Fund</u>	1992	1991
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>		<u>Total All Funds</u>	<u>Total All Funds</u>
Support grant revenues	\$ 100,267	\$ 107,229	\$ -	\$ 207,496	\$ 252,218
Other revenues:					
Other	38,610	-	-	38,610	59,445
Interest income	<u>2,345</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,345</u>	<u>3,001</u>
	<u>40,955</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,955</u>	<u>62,446</u>
Total support and revenue	141,222	107,229	-	248,451	314,664
Operating expenses	<u>176,354</u>	<u>117,888</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>295,889</u>	<u>301,532</u>
Excess (deficiency) of support and revenues over expenses	(35,132)	(10,659)	(1,647)	(47,438)	13,132
Fund balance - beginning of year	<u>31,078</u>	<u>19,498</u>	<u>2,135</u>	<u>52,711</u>	<u>39,579</u>
Fund balance (deficit) - end of year	<u>\$ (4,054)</u>	<u>\$ 8,839</u>	<u>\$ 488</u>	<u>\$ 5,273</u>	<u>\$ 52,711</u>

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1992
(With Comparative Totals for 1991)

	<u>Current Funds</u>		<u>Furniture & Equipment Fund</u>	<u>1992 Total All Funds</u>	<u>1991 Total All Funds</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>			
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Excess (deficiency) of support and revenues over expense	\$ (35,132)	\$ (10,659)	\$ (1,647)	\$ (47,438)	\$ 13,132
Adjustments to reconcile operating results to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Proceeds from sale of investment	43,555	-	-	43,555	-
Loss in investment value	-	-	-	-	2,360
Depreciation	-	-	1,647	1,647	1,960
Loss on sale of investment	4,905	-	-	4,905	-
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Accounts receivable	(3,127)	-	-	(3,127)	-
Prepaid expenses	(2,135)	-	-	(2,135)	(394)
Deferred revenues	-	(27,621)	-	(27,621)	6,854
Accounts payable	<u>6,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,567</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	14,633	(38,280)	-	(23,647)	23,912
Cash - beginning of year	<u>16,324</u>	<u>26,352</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,676</u>	<u>18,764</u>
Cash - end of year	<u>\$ 30,957</u>	<u>\$ (11,928)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,029</u>	<u>\$ 42,676</u>

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. - BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2. - INVESTMENT

During 1990, coins originally valued at \$51,585 were donated by an individual for unrestricted use. In 1991, an adjustment of \$2,360 was recognized for the decline in market value of the coins to \$48,460. The coins were sold in 1992 for \$43,555, resulting in an additional realized loss of \$4,905.

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3. - DEFERRED REVENUES

The Corporation has received advances or signed contracts for program revenues that are designated to be finalized subsequent to December 31, 1992. These cash advances and program accounts receivable that do not impact the period ending December 31, 1992 are reflected as deferred revenues. In addition, restricted revenues which have not been expended for their donor-specified purposes are also recorded as deferred revenues.

NOTE 4. - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation's offices are located in Buffalo, New York. A completely separate corporation exists in Canada which shares, in part, common goals. Both corporations, although separate, also share a common Board of Directors. There were no significant transactions between these related parties in 1992.

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
COMBINED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
 For the Year Ended December 31, 1992
 (With Comparative Totals for 1991)

	<u>Current Funds</u>		<u>Furniture & Equipment Fund</u>	<u>1992 Total All Funds</u>	<u>1991 Total All Funds</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>			
Revenues:					
Grants	\$ 100,267	\$ 107,229	\$ -	\$ 207,496	\$ 252,218
Memberships:					
Organizations	9,325	-	-	9,325	10,393
Individuals	6,917	-	-	6,917	7,520
Contributions	11,753	-	-	11,753	24,016
Annual meeting	10,203	-	-	10,203	4,416
Interest	2,345	-	-	2,345	3,001
Fund raising and other	5,317	-	-	5,317	13,100
Loss on sale of investments	(4,905)	-	-	(4,905)	-
	<u>141,222</u>	<u>107,229</u>	-	<u>248,451</u>	<u>314,664</u>
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and wages	80,651	69,723	-	150,374	150,182
Payroll taxes and benefits	14,749	14,000	-	28,749	22,562
Professional services	16,455	-	-	16,455	16,698
Regional meeting	6,812	-	-	6,812	5,996
Office supplies	4,754	-	-	4,754	4,279
Travel	6,987	8,938	-	15,925	24,102
Printing and photocopy	3,476	9,673	-	13,149	17,630
Rental of equipment	5,823	500	-	6,323	7,460
Rent	5,987	-	-	5,987	2,953
Postage	8,272	2,433	-	10,705	12,262

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
COMBINED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
For the Year Ended December 31, 1992
(With Comparative Totals for 1991)

	<u>Current Funds</u>		<u>Furniture & Equipment Fund</u>	1992	1991
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>		<u>Total All Funds</u>	<u>Total All Funds</u>
Telephone	8,122	3,974	-	12,096	11,464
Insurance	501	-	-	501	-
Board reimbursement	5,000	-	-	5,000	4,640
President's fund	987	-	-	987	663
Fund raising	1,301	-	-	1,301	114
Miscellaneous	1,693	-	-	1,693	3,523
Advertising	4,784	-	-	4,784	-
Unrealized loss on investment	-	-	-	-	2,360
Education expenses	-	8,647	-	8,647	12,684
Depreciation expense	-	-	1,647	1,647	1,960
	<u>176,354</u>	<u>117,888</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>295,889</u>	<u>301,532</u>
	<u>\$ (35,132)</u>	<u>\$ (10,659)</u>	<u>\$ (1,647)</u>	<u>\$ (47,438)</u>	<u>\$ 13,132</u>

GREAT LAKES UNITED, INC.
 COMBINED SCHEDULE OF PROGRAM REVENUES AND EXPENSES
 For the Year Ended December 31, 1992
 (With Comparative Totals for 1991)

	Unrestricted	Restricted Funds						Furniture & Equipment Fund	1992 Total All Funds	1991 Total All Funds
	General Fund	Charles Mott Foundation Annual Grant	Charles Mott Foundation Meeting Grant	George Gund Fund	Public Welfare Foundation	Alton Jones Foundation	Great Lakes Protection Fund			
Revenues:										
Grants	\$ 100,267	\$ 7,850	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 19,600	\$ 21,354	\$ 28,425	\$ -	\$ 207,496	\$ 252,218
Memberships:										
Organizations	9,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,325	10,393
Individuals	6,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,917	7,520
Contributions	11,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,753	24,016
Annual meeting	10,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,203	4,416
Interest	2,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,345	3,001
Fund raising and other	5,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,317	13,100
Loss on sale of investment	(4,905)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,905)	-
	<u>141,222</u>	<u>7,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>19,600</u>	<u>21,354</u>	<u>28,425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>248,451</u>	<u>314,664</u>
Operating expenses:										
Salaries and wages	80,651	-	-	20,500	16,500	16,500	16,223	-	150,374	150,182
Payroll taxes and benefits	14,749	-	-	4,100	3,300	3,300	3,300	-	28,749	22,562
Professional services	16,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,455	16,698
Regional meeting	6,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,812	5,996
Office supplies	4,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,754	4,279
Travel	6,987	-	-	-	4,438	4,500	-	-	15,925	24,102
Printing and photocopy	3,476	-	-	4,151	-	1,210	4,312	-	13,149	17,630
Rental of equipment	5,823	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	6,323	7,460
Rent	5,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,987	2,953
Postage	8,272	-	-	1,144	563	-	726	-	10,705	12,262
Telephone	8,122	-	-	-	1,218	1,756	1,000	-	12,096	11,464
Insurance	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	-
Board reimbursement	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	4,640
President's fund	987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	987	663
Fund raising	1,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,301	114
Miscellaneous	1,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693	3,523
Advertising	4,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,784	-
Unrealized loss on investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,360
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,647	1,647	1,960
Education expense	-	7,850	-	-	-	-	797	-	8,647	12,684
	<u>176,354</u>	<u>7,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,895</u>	<u>26,019</u>	<u>27,266</u>	<u>26,858</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>295,889</u>	<u>301,532</u>
	\$ (35,132)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105	\$ (6,419)	\$ (5,912)	\$ 1,567	\$ (1,647)	\$ (47,438)	\$ 13,132

Organizational members

District of Columbia

Coast Alliance—Washington
National Oceanic Atmospheric Association—Washington

Illinois

Audubon Council of Illinois—Evanston
Chicago Audubon Society—Evanston
Citizens for a Better Environment—Chicago
Greenpeace International—Chicago
Izaak Walton League of America—Illinois Division—Dolton
Lake Michigan Federation—Chicago
Prairie Woods Audubon Society—Arlington Heights
Sierra Club—Chicago Group—Chicago
Sierra Club—Great Lakes Chapter—Chicago
US Environmental Protection Agency—Chicago

Indiana

Grand Cal Task Force—Whiting
Hoosier Environmental Council—Indianapolis
Save the Dunes Council—Michigan City
Sierra Club—Michiana Group—Osceolo
United Steelworkers of America, Local 1010—East Chicago

Michigan

American Association of University Women—Ann Arbor
American Federation of Government Employees—Ann Arbor
Capitol Area Audubon Society—St. Johns
Center for Environmental Study—Grand Rapids
Citizens for Alternatives to Chemical Contamination—Lake
Department of Natural Resources—Lansing
Earth Research—Lake Orion
East Michigan Environmental Action Council—Bloomfield
Township
Edison Sault Electric Co.—Sault Ste. Marie
F.L.B. Services, Inc.—Midland
Great Lakes Forum—Royal Oak
Harbor Beach Conservation Club—Harbor Beach
Huron County Board of Commissioners—Bad Axe
Lake Michigan Federation—Western—Muskegon

Lake St. Clair Advisory Committee—Mt. Clemens
League of Woman Voters of Michigan—East Lansing
Library of Michigan—Serials Section—Lansing
Michigan Association of Conservation Dist.—Lake City
Michigan Audubon Society—Lansing
Michigan Duck Hunters Association—St. Joseph
Michigan Environmental Council—Lansing
Michigan Trappers Association—Hastings
Michigan United Conservation Clubs—Lansing
Multi-Lakes Conservation Association—Walled Lake
National Wildlife Federation—Great Lakes Natural Resources
Center—Ann Arbor
Northport Sportsman's Club—Northport
Office of the Governor—Lansing
Perch Point Conservation Club—Harper Woods
Riverfest Inc—Lansing
SAFE Inc—Onaway
Sage-man's Jewelry—Bad Axe
Saginaw Bay Advisory Council—Bay City
Sanitary Chemists & Technicians Association—Detroit
Sierra Club—Mackinac Chapter Office—Lansing
Southeast Michigan Council of Governments—Detroit
Southern Michigan Conservation Club—Marine City
Thumb Chapter Steelheaders—Bad Axe
Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council—Conway
Township of Grosse Isle—Grosse Isle
United Auto Workers (UAW) Capitol Area CAP—Lansing
UAW Conservation Department—Detroit
UAW Ionia Montcalm CAP—Alma
UAW Kent County CAP—Grand Rapids
UAW Local 1231—Comstock Park
UAW Local 137—Greenville
UAW Local 167—Wyoming
UAW Local 2031—Adrian
UAW Local 599 Buick—Flint
UAW Local 602—Lansing
UAW Local 730—Wyoming
UAW Local 925—St. Johns
UAW Region 1A Toxic Waste Squad—Ypsilanti
United Transportation Union—Lansing
Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition—Houghton

Minnesota

Clean Water Action—Minneapolis
Freshwater Foundation—Wayzata
Izaak Walton League of America—Duluth

New York

American Chestnut Foundation—New York State Chapter—Williamsville
Buffalo & Erie County Public Library—Buffalo
Buffalo Audubon Society—Tonawanda
Canadian Consulate General—Buffalo
Citizens Alliance, Inc.—Buffalo
County of Erie—Buffalo
Environmental Management Council—Oswego
Environmental Planning Lobby—Albany
Erie County Federation of Sportsmens Clubs—West Seneca
George Washington Fishing & Camping Club—Buffalo
Great Lakes Laboratory—Buffalo
Great Lakes Research Consortium—Syracuse
Heim Middle School—Williamsville
Interfaith Center for Environmental Stewardship—Buffalo
Izaak Walton League of America—NYS Division—Fayetteville
Latko Instant Press—Tonawanda
M.T.D. Buffalo Port Council—Buffalo
Marine Trades Association of Western New York, Inc.—Buffalo
Middle Atlantic Warehouse Distributor, Inc.—Tonawanda
National Audubon Society—Northeast—Albany
Natural Resources Defense Council Inc.—New York
New York State Conservation Council—Watertown
New York Walleye Association—Grand Island
Niagara Environmental Coalition—Stella Niagara
Niagara River Anglers Association—Niagara Falls
North Country Environmental Awareness Organization—Helena
R.O.L.E.—Lewiston
River Barge Productions—New York
SUNY College at Oswego—Oswego
Save The River—Clayton
Sierra Club—Atlantic Chapter—Albany
Sierra Club—Binational Great Lakes Committee, Syracuse
St. Lawrence Valley Council—Watertown
St. Regis Mohawk Health Services—Hogansburg
St. Lawrence Audubon Society—Canton
Thousand Island Land Trust—Clayton
United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 1416—East Aurora
UAW Local 338—Jamestown
UAW Local 424—Buffalo
UAW Local 774—Buffalo
UAW Local 897—Buffalo
UAW New York State CAP Council—Buffalo
UAW Region 9—Cheektowaga
Village Officials Association of Erie County—Hamburg
White Enterprises—Williamsville

Ohio

Bowling Green State University Library—Bowling Green
Greater Cleveland Boating Association—Mentor
Izaak Walton League of America—Ohio Division—Hamilton
Jack's Marine Inc—Ashtabula
Lake Erie Basin Committee—Jefferson
National Audubon Society—Columbus
Ohio Environmental Council—Columbus
Sierra Club—Midwest Regional—Bowling Green
Sierra Club—Northeast Ohio Group—Willoughby Hills
Sierra Club—Ohio Chapter—Athens
United Auto Workers (UAW) Cuyahoga-Medina CAP—Cleveland
UAW Toledo Area CAP Council—Toledo
UAW Tri-County Area—CAP—Sandusky

Ontario

Assembly of First Nations—Ottawa
Bay of Quinte RAP PAC—Newburgh
Bruce Peninsula Environment Group—Lion's Head
Canadian Auto Workers (CAW) Local 1973—Windsor
CAW Local 444—Windsor
CAW Canada—Willowdale
CAW Local 707—Oakville
Canadian Environmental Law Association—Toronto
Canadian Institute For Environmental Law & Policy—Toronto
Citizens Environment Alliance—Windsor
Citizens Network on Waste Management—Kitchener
City of Owen Sound—Owen Sound
City of Windsor—Windsor
Corporation of Professional Great Lakes Pilots—St. Catharines
Eastwood College Institute—Kitchener
Energy Probe Research Foundation—Toronto
Environment North—Thunder Bay
Environmental Protection Office—Toronto
Faculty of Environmental Studies—Waterloo
Federation of Ontario Naturalists—Don Mills
Georgian Bay Association—Toronto
IJC Library—Windsor
Institute for Environmental Studies—Toronto
Kitchener—Waterloo Field Naturalists—Kitchener
Laurier Environmentalists—Waterloo
Local #672, E.C.W.U.—Sarnia
Mohawks Agree on Safe Health—Cornwall
Niagara Ecosystems Taskforce—St. Catharines
Ontario Public Health Association—Toronto
Ontario Toxic Waste Research Coalition—Beamsville
Pollution Probe—Toronto
Sierra Club of Eastern Canada Bell Fountain
St. Clair River International Citizens Network—Kitchener

Township of Michipicoten—Wawa
Turnaround Decade—Barrie
University Students Council—University of Western
Ontario—London
Wallaceburg Clean Water Committee—Wallaceburg
Windsor Sportsmens Club—Windsor
Windsor and District Labour Council—Windsor

Pennsylvania

Erie Conference on Community Development—Erie
Erie County Environmental Coalition—Erie
Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmens Clubs—Harrisburg
Sierra Club—Northeast Regional Conservation Committee—Pittsburgh

Quebec

Rotary Club of Westmount—Westmount
STOP Inc—Montreal
Societe pour Vaincre la Pollution de la Nature—Montreal
Union Quebecoise pour la Conservation de la Nature—Charlesbourg

Rhode Island

American Canadian Line Inc—Warren

Wisconsin

Brown County Conservation Alliance—Green Bay
Clean Water Action Council of Northeast Wisconsin—Green Bay
Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission—Odanah
National Association of Conservation Districts—Stevens Point
Oneida Tribe Business Council—Oneida
Sierra Club—John Muir Chapter—Madison
United Auto Workers (UAW) Brewery Workers Local 9—Milwaukee
UAW Fox River Valley CAP Council—Fond du Lac
UAW Local 1007—Union Grove
UAW Milwaukee Metro Retiree Council—Oconomowoc
UAW Racine Kenosha CAP—Racine
UAW Wisconsin State CAP—Oak Creek
UAW Local 1102—Conservation Committee—Green Bay
UAW Local 261—Milwaukee
Wisconsin Audubon Council—Green Bay

