

**PROPOSAL TO THE SAMUEL AND SAIDYE BRONFMAN
FOUNDATION**

**“ INCREASING CITIZEN AWARENESS, EMPOWERMENT AND
ACTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN COMMUNITIES”**

SUBMITTED BY:

**THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY**

**AND THE
CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ASSOCIATION**

**AND THE
CITIZENS' ENVIRONMENTAL ALLIANCE
OF SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO**

FEBRUARY 1998

VERSION 2

Questions:

1. Is correct name " Citizen's Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario and Southeastern Michigan?
2. Still need stats on interent use/appeal
3. Will need CVs from groups to supplement
4. Is proposal too long?
5. Is Bronfman's piece obvious enough?
6. Need more human health case?
7. Are activites within timetable OK?
8. Budget shows overruns- where to cut- should we just do one of environmental justice or health rather than both???

CEDEF?
While budget → Bronfman?

PROJECT SUMMARY

Three leading Canadian environmental organisations, the Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP), the Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA) and the Citizens' Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario (CEA) are seeking \$30,000 for three years from the Bronfman Foundation for powerful new tools to increase citizen awareness, empowerment and action on environmental issues in urban communities.

Many citizens have experienced how difficult "public" information can be to find. Finding the facts quickly and easily can make the difference to a citizen's understanding of environmental issues or decision. The phenomenal response to a new US internet web site, The Chemical Scorecard, illustrates the pent-up demand for accurate, up-to-date and comprehensive environmental information. Citizens across Canada showed tremendous interest in recent information about companies releasing pollutants in their communities and are attempting to tie this information together with health, regulatory and program information.

Citizens can be a powerful force for change in communities. Many of our leading environmental advances have come about through the work of individual citizens and citizen groups. Often these groups are looking for ideas about successful methods used in other communities. Citizens have started demanding more efficient sharing of ideas, greater communication on successful tools and assistance in understanding regulatory, corporate and governmental activities.

CIELAP, CELA and CEA propose to undertake two major activities:

- **Window of Windsor-** to assist citizens in Windsor in understanding environmental pollution in their community, to increase citizen involvement in existing and creating new decision making processes and to reduce pollutant loading.
- **Citizen Driven Knowledge-** to build upon an existing, successful internet web site to allow citizens quick access to Canadian environmental data and information

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the first photographs of Earth from outer space, we have become increasingly aware of the fragile nature of life on our planet. Many have come to realize that it is our responsibility to protect the diversity of Earth and to preserve the health of the air, water and land. The future well-being of our communities depends upon our ability to create an economically and environmental sustainable way of life.

People are concerned about pollutants in the environment that can increase the risk of cancer, birth defects, sterility, mutations and nerve damage, that attack the nervous systems or various organs or can change body chemistry. Certain chemicals can build up to higher levels in the food chain, posing increased risks for wildlife and humans. Scientists have found over 350 contaminants in the Great Lakes ecosystem, over 125 of which have acute or chronic toxic effects. While contaminant levels have been decreasing in the last decade, scientists are concerned that the current levels may still be affecting wildlife and humans. Chemicals may also pose a new threat, by mimicking hormones, they can disrupt normal hormonal systems, causing messages within the body to be lost, sent at the wrong time or sent to the wrong place.

Our regulatory system has been slow to respond to the chemical threat. The Canadian Environmental Protection Act came into effect in 1988, and ten years later had reviewed less than 100 chemicals of the estimated 28,000 chemicals identified as being produced, used or imported into Canada. Of the 100 completed reviews, fewer than 50 chemicals met the CEPA definition of "toxic". As this determination of toxicity under CEPA is often a stepping stone to federal regulatory action, many citizens have been frustrated by the slow pace of action.

Finding information on the amounts of chemicals released in a community and the possible human and environmental effects of these chemicals is currently an uphill and confusing task, even for environmental specialists. If a citizen overcomes these significant barriers, then they may still spend large amounts of time and resources trying to reduce chemical loading. A citizen really needs accurate, up-to-date information on the type and quantities of chemicals from a particular company in their community, the recognized and suspected health and environmental effects and tools that have resulted in successful action in other communities. This proposal will help citizens fill these information and experience gaps.

The Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy, the Canadian Environmental Law Association and the Citizens' Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario are pleased to submit this proposal to the Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Foundation. The proposal outlines the scope of the entire project, and the specific component, Window on Windsor that may be of most interest to the Bronfman Foundation. The ripple effect of funding the Window on Windsor portion can then be clearly seen.

The three organisations have joined together to increase citizen awareness, empowerment and action on environmental issues in their community. Exciting opportunities await to harness the power of technology to increase citizens' ability to act collectively and to create new mechanisms to accurately analyse the effects of industry on natural and human environments.

The project has its origins in the growing international “right-to-know” movement, which encourages citizens’ access to detailed information about their communities, to enable citizens to make informed decisions about activities in their communities and to engage in existing and to create new decision making processes.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy (CIELAP), the Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA) and the Citizens’ Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario (CEA) seek to increase citizen awareness, empowerment and action about environmental issues in communities.

CIELAP, CELA and CEA propose to undertake two major activities:

- **Window on Windsor-** to assist citizens in Windsor in understanding environmental pollution in their community, to increase citizen involvement in existing and creating new decision making processes and to reduce pollution loading.
- **Citizen Driven Knowledge-** to build upon an existing, successful internet web site to allow citizens quick access to Canadian environmental data and information

Many citizens have experienced how difficult “public” information can be to find. Finding the facts quickly and easily can make the difference to an assessment of environmental issues or decision. Obtaining accurate and up-to-date environmental information is not just a question of access, but also a question of knowledge of the existence of the information. The search for environmental information has lead many citizens into confusing and demotivating searches.

Armed with both information and experience, citizens can become a powerful force for change in communities. Many of our leading environmental advances have come about through the work of individual citizens and citizen groups. It is now timely for citizens to harness the power of technology to drive environmental improvements.

The two project activities are inter-related. Feedback from the citizens in Windsor and other urban communities can assist in the design and future revisions to the internet site and the internet site will allow Windsor and other urban citizens to access local environmental data and combine this data with other sources.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The citizen action project has five objectives:

- to increase citizen awareness, empowerment and action on environmental releases in communities
- to increase citizen awareness and involvement in existing decision making process within government, communities and the private sector, and to encourage the development of new decision making processes where appropriate
- to improve the livability of cities through greater communication among individuals, communities, governments and through reduced pollutant loading
- to create a new mechanism to permit the accurate analysis of the effects of industry on natural and human environments and to ensure the effective use of natural resources
- to harness the power of technology to increase the desire and ability for people to act collectively

4. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The two major components of the citizen action project, Window on Windsor to communities and Citizen Driven Knowledge are described below:

Project Component 1) Window On Windsor

CIELAP, CELA and CEA propose to support Windsor citizens in their quest for increased knowledge, understanding and reduction of environmental pollution in their community.

The Windsor area is recognised by provincial and federal governments as threatened by air, water and land contamination. Windsor is in the "smog corridor" extending from Windsor to Quebec City, where smog levels exceed provincial and federal guidelines. Smog levels over the past summer in Windsor exceeded acceptable guidelines for 17 days.

Once thought of as a nuisance problem, recent evidence has unearthed the serious and far reaching effects of smog on human health, with increased wheezing, eye running, asthma attacks, aggravating existing respiratory problems, lung scarring and death. The Ontario Medical Association has recently issued a call for action to reduce smog, citing smog as a "public health crisis" responsible for 1,800 deaths annually in Ontario.

Windsor also has some of the highest levels of particulate matter in Ontario and across Canada. Numerous global studies found particulates to be responsible for 1-10% of all non-accidental deaths, according to the Ontario Medical Association review.

Children are almost most at risk from smog and particulate as they are active outside during the summer, may be more sensitive and physiological differences.

The Detroit River had the dubious distinction of receiving the third highest amount of chemicals released to water in Canada in 1996, according to Environment Canada. The federal provincial governments have recognized the serious environmental damage in the Detroit River as cause for concern, and designated the river a Remedial Action Plan area on the Great Lakes.

While chemicals released across Canada have decreased from 1995 to 1996 according to Environment Canada, the Windsor area shows the opposite situation, with increasing chemical releases. In addition to the overall chemical increase, companies in the Windsor area are also releasing and transferring increased amounts of toxic and carcinogen chemicals from 1995 to 1996.

The Citizens' Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario has a fourteen year history of environment research and advocacy. They have fought for reduced pollution levels in the Detroit and St.-Clair River, joined with other groups to protect wetlands along the Detroit River and Windsor area, pressured companies in the Windsor area to reduce releases of chemicals and produced a local smog plan for the City of Windsor.

The Window on Windsor Program would build upon past work and experience gathered by the Citizens Environmental Alliance to support citizens in their search for increased knowledge, action and reduced pollution in their community. The Windsor community is seen as a pilot project, to capitalise on the past experience, and apply these lessons to a maximum of five other communities.

Four specific activities are planned in the Window on Windsor:

1) Toxic Tracker Report

An annual report outlining the state of chemical release and transfers in the Windsor area would be prepared, listing chemicals released and transferred in greatest quantities, analyzing whether most chemicals went to the air, land or water, identifying companies releasing and transferring the largest amounts of chemicals in the Windsor area. The publicly available National Pollutant release Inventory data would form the basis of this report. This report would have a broad circulation and attract media interest.

The report would also be used as a mechanism to forge direct communication between citizens and companies in the Windsor area. The Citizens Alliance would request a meeting with companies to discuss the report, learn about companies plans for reductions and learn about opportunities to work together. In some committees, companies have

sponsored Community Advisory Panels to foster better understanding about health, safety and environmental issues at the company and for the company to better understand the concerns, needs and issues of the community. The creation of these Community Advisory Panels is one tool that could be explored with companies. Other tools such as Good Neighbour Agreements and improved technology transfer would also be explored.

2) Environmental Justice

The data on releases of chemicals in the Windsor area would be combined with other publicly available data on age, mother tongue and income to assess the impact of pollution on specific sectors. In the US, these types of analyses have pointed to areas in need of additional assistance. Much less work on environmental justice has been done in Canada, and this research would break new ground.

3) Health Links

The data on chemical releases in the Windsor area would be combined with publicly available data on health such as cancer statistics, respiratory disease and mortality. While many factors are responsible for these health conditions, this work would start to explore linkages and regions where additional effort is required.

4) Community to Community Information Transfer

The Citizens' Alliance would prepare a brief report on tools that have worked to achieve environmental benefits in the Windsor area during the last ten years, those that have been tried and didn't work and the reasons. This guide book "Lesson Learnt" would then assist other communities in broadening their and tools. A representative from the Citizens' Alliance would then "go on the road" holding speaking and training sessions at five committees which are in the process of developing experience with environmental pollution.

For each community, a public workshop would be hosted jointly with a local citizen group to provide hands on training on the use of the internet site, to highlight information in their community and region, and provide a menu of possible steps for further action. These sessions will be geared towards catalysing action from local citizens on environmental issues within their community. The internet site and menu of tools will provide a starting point of information, and then the future steps will be self-directed by the community citizens and groups.

A maximum of five target communities would be selected based on the following criteria :

- expressed interest in environmental issues,

- community with large releases or transfers of chemicals,
- ability to connect with other existing community initiatives such as Healthy Cities and Remedial Action Plans
- reflective of demographic diversity.

CIELAP and CELA have good working links with a number of organisations across Canada, in communities including Hamilton, Montreal and Edmonton. These five communities would then be the next candidates for more intensive work. The work in Windsor therefore become a stepping stone to other communities.

Project Component 2. Citizen Driven Knowledge

The use of the internet is a growing mechanism for Canadians to get information (any stats required/supportive here) and has unique abilities to produce customised information for the user. Internet use and access, once considered to be limited to a few privileged groups, is increasing daily, with terminals in most Canadian libraries, cybercafes, and inexpensive connection rates. (need data to dispute perceived elitism of project). The internet allows citizens to search using their own key words, to determine what types of information they wish to research and to make connections among groups and ideas. CIELAP and CELA propose to harness the power of the internet to provide Canadians with comprehensive, up-to-date and accurate environmental information.

The goal is to allow environmental information to be used at the community level, through the use of mapping of companies releasing chemicals and companies receiving chemicals for treatment. Citizens would be able to punch in their postal code and learn about companies in their neighborhood and what chemical and amounts were released, and whether these releases were increasing or decreasing. Citizens could then combine this information with information on the health and environmental impacts of the particular chemicals being released in their community.

An existing internet site, Chemical Scorecard, <www.scorecard.org>, was launched by the US Environmental Defense Fund in April 1998. This site allowed citizens to find out about pollution problems in their community, using information from the Toxic Release Inventory. The Toxic Release Inventory is an annual, publically available database containing reports on releases and transfers of 606 chemicals from over 20,000 companies. In 1996, over 2 billion pounds of chemicals were released, with almost 60% of this total to the air. While TRI information has been available for over ten years, the EDF Scorecard site allowed citizens to easily map this information, to rank companies, to combine releases with health and environmental effects information and to get suggestions on how to take action.

The site was an instant success, with over 1 million hits received during its first 24 hours, demonstrating the pent-up demand for easy access to pollution information. The site also generated a media frenzy, becoming the top story on ABC News, New York Times and the San Francisco Examiner, and nominated for top sites in Yahoo, Web magazine, and USA Today.

Comments on the launch of the Scorecard site included:

- “One of the most ambitious environment sites on the net (New York Times, April 22, 1998)
- “Ever wonder whether that factory near your child’s school could be the source of dangerous chemical releases? The Chemical Scorecard now makes getting that information as easy to find as the local weather.” (ABC News, April 15, 1998)
- “One of the most far reaching marriages of computer technology and environmental activism yet (San Jose Mercury News, April 16, 1998)
- “In practise the beaucracy of dispensing information is so cumbersome that only the most dogged environmental activists could get at it. Until now. (San Fransciso Chronicle, April 21, 998)
- “You can find out exactly what’s released and what the known toxic effects are, and you can even see a map of your area showing just where the polluting companies are located (InfoWorld, May 4, 1998)

The Chemical Scorecard site allows citizens to access the following information in seconds :

- maps on a national, provincial, city and community basis of companies releasing and transferring chemicals
- what chemicals each company has released into the environment or transferred offsite
- what each company has been releasing or transferring over the years
- how the companies in your community rank on national, provincial basis on several measures
- what are recognized and suspected health and environmental effects of chemicals
- what are the current standards for chemicals
- how the chemicals are regulated and managed
- what the chemical is used for in different industries
- other sources of data and information worldwide
- ability to send a free email to selected companies or government departments describing concerns and suggestions
- how to contact the responsible company official
- how to join or create a discussion group for a particular company
- how to network with environmental groups
- how to prevent pollution and learn about tools communities have used to reduce pollution

- incorporate Scorecard maps and information into a local community web site or information

The scorecard was funded by the Clarence E. Heller Charitable Foundation of San Francisco and by the Joyce Foundation of Chicago, EDF members and Oracle Corporation and Above Net.

CIELAP and CELA propose to build upon the Chemical Scorecard site to add Canadian environmental data and information. Currently, the site provides US environmental information only. Rather than recreating the wheel, this collaboration would result in a comprehensive, widely advertised, respected site for Canadian environmental information while minimizing time and resources spent on hardware and site design. A new resource for Canadians would be created building upon existing expertise. The Environmental Defense Fund is enthusiastic and supportive of this collaboration.

CIELAP and CELA also propose to go beyond the Chemical Scorecard, in fostering community use of the information. After a year of experience with the site, the Environmental Defense Fund now feels that the community outreach is a vital part of the program. The fostering of community use of the information would occur in the first component of the project, Window on Windsor. Thus this proposal seeks to fill in some of the gaps now identified with the Scorecard site.

Canadian data from the National Pollutants Release Inventory (NPRI), which mirrors the TRI, would be added to the site. The NPRI is an annual, publicly available database of releases and transfers of 176 chemicals from over 1800 Canadian companies. In 1996, 142,613 tonnes of chemicals were reported released, with almost 70% released to the air. Almost 10% of this total, or 13,252 tonnes were releases of toxic and carcinogen pollutants.

While Environment Canada does provide a report summarising NPRI data, and an internet site allows limited searches, a citizen cannot map this information. Very limited health and environmental information is available. No regulatory or suggestions to take action are provided. The citizen is left with a chart outlining types and quantities of chemicals released from one facility, with no sense as to the health, environmental risks of these chemicals, nor any sense of regulatory programs or what to do. The proposed new site would remedy these problems, by allowing mapped information tailored to the community, which can be easily ranked, sorted and combined with health, environmental and regulatory information to allow a citizen to get a more complete understanding of the releases, what it means and what can be done.

The power of the internet site comes from its ability to take data on quantities of chemicals released from a facility and help citizens understand what this means on a human

level. Citizens can find out if the chemical released is a carcinogen, toxic to the nervous, gastrointestinal or liver system or a respiratory irritant, and maximum allowable health and environmental standards for air and water concentrations.

Many citizens want specific localized information, and once this is available, then wish to put their community into a regional, national and international picture. How do these releases or these chemicals compare to other companies making the same products in another neighborhood? The internet site would allow citizens to compare the quantities of chemical released at their neighbourhood company with other companies in other parts of Canada, and the US.

This marrying of pollution mapping with health, environmental and regulatory information is a new and powerful tool to reduce chemical burdens in the environment. Currently, a citizen would have to consult many separate sources of information to get each piece of the pollution puzzle. The new internet site will not only bring together all these pieces, it will allow citizens to understand these pieces and act on them at a local community level.

5. How Does this Proposal Fit into the Urban Issues Funding Program of the Bronfman Foundation?

This proposal to increase citizen awareness, empowerment and action on environmental issues fits into the urban issues funding program for the following reasons:

First, the project works with two communities in urban areas, Toronto and Windsor.

Second, the majority of chemical releases occur in or near urban areas, with the increased potential to impact the health and environment of large numbers of people. Almost 300 companies report releasing and transferring chemicals in the Toronto area to the NPRI. About 50 of these companies released or transfers almost 2000 kilograms of toxic and carcinogen substances. In the Windsor area, 34 companies report to the NPRI, and these companies reported increased amounts of chemicals being released and transferred from 1995 to 1996. Companies in the Windsor are also increased their releases and transfers of toxic and carcinogen pollutants from 1995 to 1996. The Detroit River also has the dubious distinction of receiving the third highest amount of pollutant releases to water in Canada.

Third, the development of the internet site and community outreach program will increase citizen awareness, empowerment and action on environmental issues, particularly those relating to understanding chemical releases and transfers from companies.

Fourth, it supports the four pillars of urban society as described in “Urban Issues: The Bold New Vision of Heritage.” The first pillar, environment, recognises the interdependence of human and natural systems, and the need to protect, nurture and sustain the heritage of the planet. This project will develop a new mechanism to permit the accurate analysis of the effects on industry on natural and human environments. It will lever industries to use natural resources and recycle more effectively and to develop efficient waste management systems.

The project supports the second pillar, governance, because it encourage citizens to become an informed and active part of the community, to participate in and create new decision making processes, and to open new and direct channels of communication in government, industry and the community.

The project will encourage development which adds rather than detracts from the common good as described in the third pillar, economy. Citizens working directly with companies have a history of encouraging reductions and environmental improvements that result in cost savings for the company. Informal and formal groups have also been created around industrial sites that encourage two way dialogue on community concerns and have resulted in improved operating conditions, emergency planning and greater community support.

Fostering community involvement in environmental issues is the focus of the project, and supports the fourth pillar, community. The project illustrates an innovative way to harness technology to create a sense of community and encourage community decision making.

6. PROJECT BENEFITS

The project will create exciting opportunities for citizens:

- to better understand environmental issues in their community
- to create new mechanisms to assess environmental and health impacts of pollution in their community
- to encourage reductions in pollution in urban communities
- to understand the current and required regulatory frameworks in place
- to communicate with each other, companies and governments on environmental issues

7. PROJECT TIMETABLE

The project would develop over three years in the following plan:

Year One: June 1999 - June 2000

Component One: Window on Windsor:

- Research completed and release of annual Toxic Tracker report
- Issuance of invitations to five companies to meet to discuss report
- Completion of design for environmental justice and health links
- Research and release of Lessons Learnt Report

Component Two: Citizen Driven Knowledge

- Planning, design and construction of the internet site completed
- Completion of necessary computer and Web upgrades at CIELAP
- Selection and completion of specific areas of Canadian information and research needed for the site
- Trial with selected NPRI data

Year Two: July 2000- June 2001

Component One: Window on Windsor

- Research completed and release of annual Toxic Tracker report
- Follow up with companies to establish new mechanisms for communication
- Completion and release of the findings of the Environmental Justice and Health Links
- Completion of workshop to demonstrate the Canadian data, to review community activities and provide new tools and ideas for action

Component Two: Citizen Driven Knowledge

- Loading of the recently released 1998 NPRI data into the internet site.
- Official launch of the internet site with newsrelease, newsconference, celebrity button pushing to launch site etc.
- Building capacity to update site at CIELAP started. Based on the feedback received from the internet site and the community outreach, the site would be revised.

Year Three: July 2001- June 2002

Component One: Window on Windsor

- Research completed and release of annual Toxic Tracker report
- Follow up with companies to establish new mechanisms for communication
- Review and refinement of Environmental Justice and Health Links work in necessary
- Outreach to other communities

Component Two: Citizen Driven Knowledge

- Loading of the recently released 1999 NPRI data into the internet site.
- Addition of the second set of data will allow trend comparisons on a chemical, company or community basis. The site may be expanded to include other environmental databases as appropriate and requested. Additional analysis on a sectoral, community or chemical basis would also be possible.
- Official launch of the second year of data, highlighting trends.
- With the anticipated success of the site, planning would start on developing long term funding for operation of site.
- The internet site would be revised based on comments and a third set of data from the NPRI program added.

8. PROJECT BUDGET

The following charts outline the complete project budget by activity and year, and then a budget for Bronfman component.

9. PROJECT PARTNERS

The size and scope of the complete project will require multiple funding partners. We have contacted a number of organizations listed below and they have expressed a strong interest in the project. Our funding plan is:

Foundation	Interest	Timing
Bronfman	Window on Windsor	March 1
Commission for Environmental Cooperation	Linking citizens in Canada, US and Mexico	April 6
Joyce Foundation		June 15
EJLB Foundation		
Great Lakes Protection Fund		June
Community Foundation of Greater Toronto		
Canada Trust		October 1
McConnell Foundation		
Mott Foundation		

10. PROJECT LEADERS

One of the strengths of the project is the depth and breath of experience of the project leaders and organisations.

Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy

Founded in 1970, the Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy is an independent not-for-profit education and research organisation. CIELAP's mission is to "provide leadership in the development of environmental law and policy that promotes the public interest and the principles of sustainability, including the protection of the health and well being of present and future generations, and of the natural environment."

CIELAP is regarded as one of the top professional, knowledgeable environmental groups in Canada.

CIELAP's current programs include regulatory reform, energy and climate change, waste management and biological systems. CIELAP has extensive experience with NPRI:

- Producing a map on releases and transfers in Canada sponsored by Environment Canada
- Participation in OECD meetings in Japan and South Africa discussing development of NPRI like systems in OECD countries
- Development of a Citizen's Guide to NPRI sponsored by Environment Canada
- Participation in multistakeholder process to add chemicals to NPRI
- Participation in the development of a North American analysis using TRI and NPRI data with the Commission of Environment Cooperation
- Media turns to CIELAP for comment on NPRI announcement

CIELAP also has extensive experience in hazardous wastes and pollution prevention, producing a Citizen's Guide on Pollution Prevention, and sponsoring workshops examining differences in hazardous waste regulation and management in Canada, Us and Mexico. CIELAP also has a long history of collaboration with other community groups on environmental issues, participating in the Clean Air Alliance, the Canadian Environmental Network and the Ontario Environmental Network.

CIELAP is financially self-reliant and raises funds to finance its programs and maintain and effective administration. Sources of funding include individuals, government agencies, corporations and foundations, fundraising events and publication sales. CIELAP is a registered Canadian charity (#0380584-59).

The key CIELAP personnel for this project is Anne Mitchell, Executive Director and Dr. Mark Winfield, Research Director.

Anne Mitchell, is responsible for the overall management of CIELAP, and has created several new programs including establishing a partnership with an environmental law center in Costa Rica and developed a biodiversity project in six Latin American countries and the US. Ms Mitchell is a sought after expert on environment development, participating as part of the Canadian delegation to the G7 Environmental Futures Forum in Washington in 1997, the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Rio +5 in 1997 and the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development in 1998. Ms. Mitchell has a Masters of Arts in International Affairs from Carleton University.

Dr. Mark Winfield, a recognized expert in environmental pollution, is responsible for the development and management of CIELAP research programs. Dr. Winfield has tracked Ontario's environmental programs, making recommendations to increase environmental protection and pinpointing weaknesses in enforcement, monitoring and standard development. These annual report cards have been widely used by community groups to understand environmental policy and by the media to track Ontario's progress.

Dr. Winfield has a wealth of experience in NPRI and TRI, understanding the practical, technical and social levels. Dr. Winfield holds a B.A, M.A and Ph.D from the University of Toronto.

Canadian Environmental Law Association

The Canadian Environmental Law Association is a non-profit, public interest organisation established in 1970 to use existing laws to protect the environment and to advocate environmental law reforms. It is also a free legal advisory clinic to the public, and will act at hearings and in the courts on behalf of citizens or citizen groups who are otherwise unable to afford legal assistance. CELA is a registered Canadian charity (# true?)

In the last decade, CELA has focused its attention on the problems posed by toxic and hazardous waste and the legal aspects of their control. CELA continues to take legal action on cases regarding air and water pollution, landfill sites, toxic waste disposal and land contamination, wetland development and timber management, make law reform recommendations, develop public education programs and encourage an increased public role in protecting the environment and in preserving a healthy, sustainable and attractive environment. Recent clients include Niagara Neighborhood Association, West Burlington Citizen's Group, and concerned citizens of Glenelg. CELA has one of the few remaining public libraries with environmental information and publishes a national newsletter.

CELA's objectives are:

1. To promote effective legal assistance on issue of environment law to those otherwise unable to afford representation.
2. To promote, through legal channels, standards and objectives that will ensure the maintenance of environmental quality in Ontario and throughout Canada.
3. To preserve our environmental heritage and to encourage the sustainable use of energy and resources through:
 - encouraging thorough planning. To ensure all interests have been represented and all concerns considered
 - Increasing awareness of and responsibility towards the environment in all sectors of society
 - Fostering the protection of significant and strategic natural areas
 - Making the law work for citizens with environmental concerns; and
 - Undertaking research into the ways of preserving and improving the quality of the environment

Paul Muldoon, Executive Director of CELA brings a wealth of experience on community involvement in environmental issues to the project. Paul Muldoon was instrumental in assisting citizens in the clean up of lead contaminated land in a Toronto neighborhood (need other community examples)

Paul Muldoon's environmental expertise is sought by governments, through participation on federal and provincial committees including the NPRI multistakeholder Committees, and the CCME National Advisory Group to the Environmental Harmonisation Accord, the Environmental Bill of Rights Task Force, and the Science Advisory board to the International Joint Commission.

Paul Muldoon has a Masters of Arts degree from McMaster University and a Masters of Law degree from McGill University, and a undergraduate law degree from the University of Ottawa. He has written numerous articles and books on environmental rights, pollution, biotechnology and international environmental law including The Environmental Bill of Rights: A Practical Guide (1995) and (any citizen examples add here).

Citizens' Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario

The Citizens' Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario is a nonprofit, grassroots, binational education and research organisation. CEA is committed to the ecosystem approach to environmental planning and management. Formed in 1985 from citizens concerned about spill in the Chemical valley, the groups focus and membership has broadened over the years to toxins in the Great Lakes, air quality, waste, wetland preservation, land use planning and the long term impact of economic growth on the environment. The annual activities of CEA are aimed at increasing public knowledge of the areas ecosystems and the impacts humans have on these ecosystems.

CEA's mandate is to strive to protect, restore, enhance the quality of the local environment in the Detroit River-St. Clair River corridors, the western basin of Lake Erie and in the Windsor-Essex-Kent region of the Great Lakes basin. CEA is guided by four principles;

1. To educate the public about environmental problems and solutions as they relate to the Great Lakes Ecosystem and in part to the Windsor-Essex-Kent region, the Detroit River-St. Clair River and western basin of Lake Erie.
2. To gather and discuss information of environmental nature to general public, citizens groups, labour, business, environmental organisations, schools and other resource groups
3. To assist and supplement the ongoing environmental programs of the ministry of Environment, Environment Canada, municipalities, towns and international organisations
4. To raise funds by way of donations, grant, bequests and other similar methods for the purpose of advancing the aforesaid goals and objectives and to increase the diversity and support for the CEA agenda.

CEA is a member of the Ontario Environment Network the Canadian Environmental Network and is a registered charity (Need number here)

Key personnel from CEA working on this project are Rick Coronado, Director of research and Derek Coronado, Researcher
(need bios here)

10. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

The following letters of reference are submitted to support the proposal:
(add list here)

Window on Windsor Project Budget							
			Assumptions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Task 1: Toxic Tracker Report							
Research Toxic Tracker report		10 days*\$500		\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Communication of report		1day, \$500 printing		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Develop and Maintain Company commun		6 days		\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	
Courier/phone/fax/postage		\$200/mnth		\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	
photocopying		500sheets/mnth*\$0.05		\$300	\$300	\$300	
Travel		1 trips *\$1000/trip		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Total				\$12,700	\$12,700	\$12,700	\$38,100
Task 2: Environmental Justice							
Design analysis		2 days		\$1,000			
Consult on analysis		2 days		\$1,000			
Peform analysis		6 days		\$3,000	\$3,000		
Write up results		4 days			\$2,000		
Communicate results		1 day/\$500 printing			\$1,000		
Followup action		3 days			\$1,500	\$1,500	
Courier/phone/fax		\$200/mnth		\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	
Photocopying		500 sheets*\$0.05		\$300	\$300	\$300	
Travel		1 trip*\$1000		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Total		16 days		\$8,700	\$11,200	\$5,200	\$25,100
Task 3 : Health Links							
Design analysis		2 days		\$1,000			
Consult on analysis		2 days		\$1,000			
Perform analysis		6 days		\$3,000	\$3,000		
Write up results		4 days			\$2,000		
Communicate results		1 day			\$500		
Follow up action		3 days			\$1,500	\$1,500	
Courier/phone/fax		\$200/mnth		\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	
Photocopying		\$500 *\$0.05		\$300	\$300	\$300	
Travel ?		1 trip *1000		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Total		16 days		\$8,700	\$10,700	\$5,200	\$24,600
Task 4: Community Transfer							
Design and write Lessons Learnt report		8 days		\$4,000			
Release report		2 days,\$500 print		\$1,500			
Design and coordinate workshop		8 days		\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	
Speaking Tour		8 days			\$4,000		
Courier/phone/fax		\$200/mnth		\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	
Photocopying		500 sheets*\$0.05		\$300	\$300	\$300	
Travel		1 trips*\$1000		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	
Total		26 days		\$13,200	\$11,700	\$9,700	\$34,600
sub Total				\$30,600	\$35,100	\$27,600	\$97,300
Overhead		15%		4590	5265	4140	14595
Grand Total				\$35,190	\$40,365	\$31,740	\$111,895