

PROPOSAL TO THE SAMUEL AND SAIDYE BRONFMAN
FOUNDATION

"INCREASING CITIZEN EDUCATION, EMPOWERMENT AND
ACTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN URBAN
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

MARCH 1, 1999

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 community awareness, empowerment and action on environmental issues in urban areas.

In Canada, it is very difficult for citizens to obtain information about sources of environmental problems in their communities in forms that is accessible and useful. Few Canadians, for example, are aware that the federal National Pollutant Release Inventory provides data releases to the environment of 176 pollutants from 1,800 facilities across Canada. However, when the North American Commission on Environment Cooperation put this information into an accessible format in a recent report, entitled *Taking Stock North American Pollutant Releases and Transfers*, individual Canadians and local media showed tremendous interest in learning more about facilities releasing pollutants in their communities. For the first time, Canadians were able to identify the largest sources of pollution in their communities, and see how they ranked against facilities in other communities across Canada and the United States.

Communities in urban areas are particularly affected by pollutant releases. Major clusters of facilities reporting releases pollutants into the environment under the NPRI exist in urban areas, particularly Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal. Urban densities result in the exposure of large numbers of people to chemical pollution. Children within urban areas are particularly sensitive to chemical pollution, due to increased time outdoors and physiological differences.

CIELAP, CELA and CEA propose to undertake a major, multi-year program of action to catalyze, facilitate and support community level action on pollution in urban areas. This program will have two major components:

1. **The Provision of Comprehensive, Community-Specific Environmental Information.** The proposed project will provide comprehensive and customized community-specific environmental information and analysis on demand, using the new information tools provided by the Internet. This will allow citizens immediate access to environmental data and information specific to their communities. This component will be based on the model of the 'Chemical Scorecard' website established by the Environmental Defense Fund in the United States.

2. **A Community Driven Program of Outreach and Action.** The information provided through the Canadian 'Scorecard' website will be supported by program of education and outreach activities to catalyze and facilitate its use by specific communities. Support is sought from the Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Foundation for a pilot community outreach project in Windsor, Ontario using the data to be provided through the Canadian 'Scorecard.' The experience gained in Windsor will be used to extend the outreach program to other urban communities where there are major clusters of pollution sources.

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 environmentally sustainable way of life.

People are concerned about pollutants in the environment that can increase the risk of cancer, birth defects, sterility and can cause developmental, reproductive and learning problems. 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, more than 125 of which have acute or chronic toxic effects. While levels of some contaminants have declined in the last decade, scientists are concerned that the current levels may still be affecting wildlife and humans. Pollutants may also pose a new threat, by mimicking hormones, they can disrupt normal hormonal systems, causing messages within the body's endocrine system to be lost, sent at the wrong time or sent to the wrong place.

Finding information on the amounts of pollutants 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. Companies meeting specific chemical and employee thresholds report releases and transfers of chemicals annually to the federal National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). The NPRI is a publicly available database of 176 pollutants released and transferred in waste from 1800 Canadian facilities. Few citizens are aware of this environmental information, and fewer still find the information to be in usable form.

In order to be able to take positive, constructive action in their communities, citizens need accurate, up-to-date information on the type and quantities of pollutants being generated and released from specific facilities, the recognized and suspected health and environmental effects of these pollutants, and tools that have resulted in

successful action in other locations. The project proposed by CIELAP, CELA and CEA is intended to fill these gaps in information and experience.

The proposal outlines the scope of the entire project being proposed by the project partners. The project has its origins in the growing international "right-to-know" movement, which encourages citizens' access to detailed information about environmental and health hazards in their communities. This information provides the basis for community level activities to reduce or eliminate threats to the community's environment, health or safety, particularly through processes of engagement and dialogue with problem facilities.

Support is sought from the Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Foundation for a specific component of this overall project, a pilot project of community outreach, education and support activities in the Ontario community of Windsor, using data from the National Pollutant Release Inventory and other sources.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project being presented by CIELAP, CELA and CEA has six major objectives:

1. to provide customized, community specific environmental information and analysis on demand to communities heavily affected by pollution from industrial facilities;
2. to increase citizen awareness, empowerment and action on environmental releases in communities;
3. 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;
4. improve the livability of cities through greater communication among individuals, communities, governments and through reduced pollutant loading;
5. 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; and
6. To harness the power of technology to increase the desire and ability for people to act collectively.

3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The project proposed by CIELAP, CELA and CEA¹ has two major components:

Project Component 1) The Provision of Comprehensive, Community Specific Environmental Information and Analysis on Demand

The Internet has emerged as a major information tool for Canadians. The World Wide Web has unique abilities to generate customised information at the community level 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. The internet allows citizens to search

¹ .It is anticipated that the overall project will involved additional partners, including the Canadian Environmental Defense Fund and local groups in a number of communities.

using their own key words, to determine what types of information they wish to research and to make connections with new groups and ideas.

In April 1998, the U.S. based environmental organization, the Environmental Defense Fund, launched an internet site called, the Chemical Scorecard, <www.scorecard.org>. This site allows citizens to find out about pollution problems in their communities, using information from the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). The Toxic Release Inventory is an annual, publicly available database, similar to the Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory. The TRI contains 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.

TRI information has been available to the public for over a decade. However, like the NPRI data it was difficult for individual citizens to access and use. The Chemical Scorecard site allows citizens to access the following information in seconds:

- maps on a national, provincial, city and community basis of facilities releasing and transferring pollutants;
- what pollutants each facility has released into the environment or transferred offsite;
- a history of each facility's releases or transfers of pollutants over the years;
- how the facilities in your community rank on national, state or local basis in terms of the amounts of pollutants they generate and release, and the health impacts of their emissions;
- recognized and suspected health and environmental effects of pollutants;
- the current regulatory standards and controls on pollutants;
- 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; and
- how to prevent pollution and learn about tools communities have used to reduce pollution.

The Scorecard 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.

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Comments on the launch of the Scorecard site:

- "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 bureaucracy of dispensing information is so cumbersome that only the most dogged environmental activists could get at it. Until now. [San Francisco Chronicle, April 21, 1998]
- "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]

Examples of the Chemical Scorecard's mapping and information capabilities are attached to this proposal.

The Chemical 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 a Canadian Chemical Scorecard site using the US site as a model. The EDF site currently only provides US environmental information. CIELAP and CELA will collaborate with EDF produce a comprehensive, widely advertised, and respected site able to provide customized 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. A letter confirming EDF's participation in the project is attached.

The Canadian site would be constructed using Canadian data from the National Pollutants Release Inventory [NPRI] as a basis. 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.

Environment Canada does provide an annual report summarising NPRI data, and an Internet site that allows limited searches of the data. The proposed new site would

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CIELAP AND CELA

greatly expand this capability, and its development is strongly supported by Environment Canada.

The bringing together of pollution data with geographic, 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 would not only bring together all these pieces, but also would allow citizens to understand these pieces and act on them at a local community level.

The Canadian 'Scorecard' site will provide the foundation for community action on the environment. A program of outreach, education and support activities will be essential to translating the information provided through the Canadian 'Scorecard' into action. This will be focussed on specific urban communities where there are significant clusters of sources of pollution. It is this second element of the project for which support is sought from the Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Foundation.

Project Component 2] Community Education, Outreach and Support

CIELAP, CELA and CEA 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, to fostering community use of the information.

CIELAP, CELA and CEA propose to fill this gap in the U.S. Scorecard program by developing a program of community education and outreach activities to facilitate and support the use of the information provided through the Canadian Scorecard site, and other sources of information. The project partners are seeking the support of the Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Foundation for a pilot project in this area, based in the Ontario city of Windsor.

CIELAP, CELA and CEA propose to support Windsor citizens in increasing their knowledge, understanding and efforts to reduce environmental pollution in their community. The Windsor program is intended to be a pilot project to provide the basis for community outreach activities to be extended to other urban communities where there are major clusters of pollution sources.

The Windsor area is recognised by provincial and federal governments as being heavily by air, water and land pollution. 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.

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

According to the 1996 NPRI data, the Detroit River has the dubious distinction of receiving the third highest amount of pollutants released to a Canadian waterbody. The Detroit River is identified as a heavily degraded "Area of Concern" under the Canadian-United States Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

While overall pollutant releases across Canada reported under the NPRI decreased from 1995 to 1996, the Windsor area showed the opposite situation, with significant increases in pollutant releases. In addition to the overall increase, companies in the Windsor area increase their releases and transfers of pollutants considered to be highly toxic or carcinogenic.

The Citizens' Environmental Alliance of Southwestern Ontario has a fourteen-year history of environment research and advocacy. The Alliance has 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 and pressured companies in the Windsor area to reduce releases of chemicals. They have also produced a smog plan for the City of Windsor.

The Windsor Pilot 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.

Three specific activities are planned as part of the Windsor Pilot Project:

1) The 'Toxic Tracker' Report

An annual report outlining the state of chemical release and transfers in the Windsor area would be prepared for each year of the pilot project. Based on the NPRI data provided through the Canadian 'Scorecard' website, this would list pollutants released and transferred in greatest quantities, analyze the fates of pollutants and identify the facilities releasing and transferring the largest amounts of chemicals in the Windsor area. These reports, which would build upon previous successful work by CEA, would have a broad circulation and attract media interest.

The report would also be used as a basis for direct communication between citizens and facilities in the Windsor area. A range of potential community responses would be explored, including:

- direct dialogue with facilities and the local, provincial and federal governments;
- the establishment of facility community advisory panels;
- the use of legislative and policy tools, such as those provided by the Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights to prompt further reductions; and
- organising education and outreach activities with other groups in the community;

2) Windsor Data Analysis – Connections between Pollution, Health and Environmental Justice

The data on pollutant releases in the Windsor area provided through the Canadian 'Scorecard' site would be combined with publicly available data on health such as cancer, 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.

In addition, the Windsor data 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. This analysis would be an organising tool in the community and a networking strategy.

3) 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 guidebook on "Lesson Learnt" would be used by the project partners to assist other communities. A representative from the Citizens' Alliance would provide speaking and training sessions in at least four other urban communities that have major clusters of pollution sources, existing community initiatives, such as Healthy Cities and Remedial Action Plans, and are demographically diverse.

In each community, a public workshop would be hosted jointly with a local citizen group to provide hands on training on the use of the Canadian 'Scorecard' site,

highlight information in their community and region, and provide a menu of possible steps for further action. These sessions would be intended to catalyse action by local citizens on environmental issues within their communities. The sessions could speakers with special experience in effective community responses using the EDF 'Scorecard and TRI data in the US.

4. 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. The Windsor project is a pilot project to extend the program to other urban areas across Canada, including Edmonton, Montreal and Hamilton.

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 facilities 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.

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 that 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.

5. PROJECT BENEFITS

The project will create exciting opportunities for citizens:

- to empower citizens to better understand and act on 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

A letter of support from the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation, is attached to this proposal.

7. PROJECT TIMETABLE

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

Year One: June 1999 - June 2000

Component One: Customized, Community-Specific Environmental Information

- 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.
- Loading of the 1997 NPRI data into the internet site

Component Two: Windsor Pilot Project

- 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

Year Two: July 2000- June 2001

Component One: Customized, Community-Specific Environmental Information

- Official launch of the internet site with 1997 data.
- 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.
- Loading of the 1998 NPRI data into the site.
- Updating of site regulatory and program information.
- Official launch of the second year of data, highlighting trends

Component Two: Windsor Pilot Project

- 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

Year Three: July 2001- June 2002

Component One: Customized, Community-Specific Environmental Information

- Loading of 1999 NPRI data into the Internet site.

- Addition of the third set of data will allow trend analyses on pollutant, facility 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.
- Updating of site regulatory and program information.
- Official launch of the third year of data, highlighting trends.
- With the anticipated success of the site, planning would start on developing long term funding for operation of site.

Component Two: Windsor Pilot Project

- 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

7. PROJECT BUDGET

The following chart outlines the budget for the Windsor Pilot Project for which support is sought from the Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Foundation. The Windsor pilot project is intended to permit the extension of the program to other urban communities including Edmonton, Montreal and Hamilton. Detailed budgets for the full project, which are in the range of \$500,000 per year for three years, are available upon request.

8. 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
Bronfman	Windsor Pilot Project
Commission for Environmental Cooperation	Community Education and Outreach, linking communities in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico
Joyce Foundation	Canadian 'Scorecard' and Community Outreach and Education.
EJLB Foundation	Canadian 'Scorecard'
Laidlaw Foundation	Canadian 'Scorecard' and Community Outreach and Education.
Community Foundation of Greater Toronto	Community Outreach and Education, Toronto Focus
Canada Trust	Community Education and Outreach, extension of Windsor Pilot to other Communities
McConnell Foundation	Canadian 'Scorecard' and Community Outreach and Education.
Mott Foundation	Canadian 'Scorecard' and Community Outreach and Education.

9. 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 a registered Canadian charity (11883-3417-RR001), and would be the grantee for this project.

CIELAP's current programs include a major focus on pollution prevention and environmental information initiatives. CIELAP has a number of active projects using the NPRI data and extensive experience in the development and of pollutant inventory data. This work includes:

- The development production a map of major sources of releases and transfers of pollutants in Canada;
- The development of a map of sources of pollutants in cities in Canada, the United States and Mexico for the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation;
- The development of a Citizen's Guide to NPRI.
- Participation in OECD Conferences in Japan and South Africa on the development of pollutant release inventories;
- Participation in multistakeholder process to add chemicals to NPRI; and
- Participation in the development of a North American analysis using TRI and NPRI data with the Commission of Environment Cooperation.

Copies of CIELAP's most recent Annual Report and Financial Statements are attached to this proposal.

Key Personnel

The key CIELAP personnel for this project are 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 on 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 a wealth of experience in NPRI and TRI, understanding the practical, technical and social dimensions of the use of pollutant inventory data. He is responsible for the management of the NPRI projects at CIELAP. Dr. Winfield holds a B.A, M.A and Ph.D from the University of Toronto and is an Instructor in environmental politics there.

Curriculum Vitae for Ms. Mitchell and Dr. Winfield are available upon request.

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 reform. 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.

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, residents living next to the Plastimet fire, Northwatch (a coalition of groups in Ontario's north) and Great Lakes United (a coalition of grassroots groups in the Great Lakes). CELA co-manages one of the most complete public, environmental libraries.

Copies of CELA's most recent Annual Report and Financial Statements are attached to this proposal.

Key Personnel

Paul Muldoon, Executive Director of CELA brings a wealth of experience on community involvement in environmental issues to the project. Since the early 1980s, Mr. Muldoon has represented local residents and groups in many communities facing major environmental problems.

Mr. Muldoon has a long history with NPRI, having participated in the 1992 committee drafting the original program, and more recently to incorporate NPRI into the new Canadian Environmental Protection Act. Mr. Muldoon has participated 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 an undergraduate law degree from the University of Ottawa.

A Curriculum Vitae for Mr. Muldoon is available upon request.

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 spills 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, grants, 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.

A copy of CEA's most recent Annual budget is attached to this proposal.

Key personnel

Derek Coronado, Researcher, Researcher with CEA, will lead the development of the Toxic Tracker report, and CEA's other project activities. He will be supervised in this work by Rick Coronado, CEA's Director of Research.

Mr Coronado holds a B.A. and an M.A. in political science, was the lead author of the 1996 toxic tracker report.

A Curriculum Vitae for Derek Coronado is available upon request.

10. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

The following letters of support are submitted to support the proposal:

1. Lisa Nichols, Manager, Technical Cooperation, North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation.
2. Kevin Mills, Director, Pollution Prevention Alliance, Environmental Defense Fund.