

**1989**

***POLICY RESOLUTIONS***



**GREAT LAKES UNITED**

**7th ANNUAL MEETING  
MAY 5-7, 1989**

**OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION	ii
AIR QUALITY TASK FORCE RESOLUTIONS	1 - 6
HAZARDOUS WASTE/ENERGY TASK FORCE RESOLUTIONS	7 - 12
HUMAN HEALTH TASK FORCE RESOLUTIONS	13 - 14
LEVELS AND FLOWS TASK FORCE RESOLUTIONS	15 - 18
WATER QUALITY TASK FORCE RESOLUTIONS	19 - 34
CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT TASK FORCE RESOLUTIONS	35 - 38
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS	A - D

## INTRODUCTION

Since 1982, Great Lakes United has grown into a coalition of over 200 environmental, sportsmen, union, governmental and small business organizations throughout the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin. The international headquarters was located in Buffalo, New York in January 1985. Great Lakes United has been instrumental in key policy issues such as Winter Navigation, the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Water Diversions and public participation programs for the citizens of the Basin.

Great Lakes United is dedicated to the protection, conservation and proper management of the Great Lakes Basin. Policy Resolutions are developed, discussed and adopted during our annual meetings to further enhance our common goals. Annual Meetings of Great Lakes United's organizational delegates were held in Detroit, Michigan (1983), Toronto, Ontario (1984), Chicago, Illinois (1985), Mackinaw City, Michigan (1986), Niagara Falls, Ontario (1987), Cleveland, Ohio (1988) and Owen Sound, Ontario (1989). This document is an account of the resolutions passed at the Seventh Annual Meeting held on May 7, 1989 in Owen Sound, Ontario. A summary of all the policy resolutions passed by Great Lakes United from 1983 - 1988 will be available as a separate document in early fall, 1989.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information call or write:

Philip E. Weller, Executive Director  
Great Lakes United  
State University College at Buffalo  
Cassety Hall  
1300 Elmwood Avenue  
Buffalo, New York 14222  
(716) 886 0142  
Canadian Address:  
P. O. Box 548  
Station A  
Windsor, Ontario N9A 6M6

**RESOLUTION ON  
INCINERATOR ASH TOXIC CONTROL**

WHEREAS, municipal solid waste landfills are not designed to contain toxic materials;  
AND

WHEREAS, incinerator ash may contain toxic materials such as lead, mercury,  
cadmium and polychlorinated di-benzodioxins and furans;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United opposes proposed legislation  
in Michigan and elsewhere in the Great Lakes Basin that would allow toxic incinerator  
ash to be disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT  
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## RESOLUTION ON GROUND-LEVEL OZONE

WHEREAS, ground-level ozone levels frequently exceed ambient air standards in many parts of southern Ontario and Quebec; AND

WHEREAS, ground-level ozone is caused by emissions of nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons from mobile and stationary sources; AND

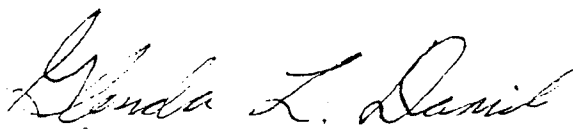
WHEREAS, exposure to ozone impairs lung function and damages vegetation;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the governments of Canada, Ontario and Quebec to develop a comprehensive strategy to control emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such a strategy should include the following elements:

1. Reduction of volatility of gasoline sold in Ontario and Quebec between May and September;
2. Tougher tailpipe emission standards on new motor vehicles sold in Canada;
3. Mandatory in-use vehicle inspection and maintenance programs; and
4. Further controls on emissions of volatile organic compounds from stationary sources.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

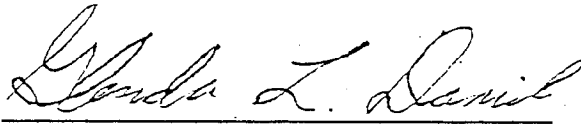
## **RESOLUTION ON GLOBAL WARMING**

WHEREAS, the production of carbon dioxide contributes to global warming and widespread climatic disruption; AND

WHEREAS, the burning of fossil fuels for the production of energy increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United supports the passage of energy efficiency legislation to reduce carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere and reduce global warming. Such legislation should include automobiles, appliances, and residential and industrial energy efficiency measures.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenda L. Daniel". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Glenda Daniel, Secretary



## **RESOLUTION ON TOXIC AIR POLLUTION IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN**

WHEREAS, airborne contaminants are a major contributor to the total loading of toxic substances in the Great Lakes; AND

WHEREAS, current federal, state and provincial laws fail to protect public health and the environment in the Great Lakes Basin from toxic air pollution; AND

WHEREAS, in 1988 Great Lakes United endorsed the regulation of major sources of toxic air pollution through the application of Best Available Control Technology (BACT), and the further regulation of hazardous pollutants where BACT is not sufficient to protect both human health and the environment; AND

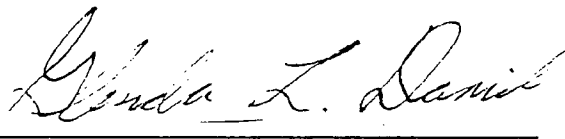
WHEREAS, legislation currently being considered in the 101st U. S. Congress would not adequately protect public health and the environment from toxic air pollution;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United endorses the following criteria for any toxic air pollution control program:

1. The application of BACT for all major sources of toxic air pollution identified. The Environmental Protection Agency shall establish BACT standards for existing and modified sources to include a "floor" that, at a minimum, requires emitters to achieve emissions reductions equivalent to those achieved by the ten percent lowest emitting facilities within their industrial category. EPA shall establish firm deadlines for compliance with BACT standards; and
2. The adoption of secondary standards where BACT is not sufficient to protect human health and the environment. Standards shall be sufficient to protect fish and wildlife, and shall include human health protection from secondary exposure through food and drinking water. Health risk assessment shall be used only as an interim control step in the ultimate phaseout of carcinogenic and persistent and/or bioaccumulative toxic substances. The risk from these toxics shall be reduced to one-in-one-million within a strict deadline. A goal of zero discharge of carcinogens shall be established, consistent with the publicly adopted goal of at least two major chemical companies, Monsanto and Union Carbide; and
3. A comprehensive program to address the threat from accidental releases of toxics to the air.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that an international agreement similar to the Montreal Protocol shall be enacted that includes a prohibition on the manufacture and export of DDT and other toxic substances that have been banned for use in the U.S. and Canada.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenda L. Daniel". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Glenda Daniel, Secretary

**RESOLUTION ON  
CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON TOXIC AIR POLLUTION**

BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United encourages individuals and its member organizations to contact U.S. Senators and Representatives from the Great Lakes region with their views on working aggressively for comprehensive controls on sources of toxic air pollution to protect the Great Lakes from further degradation.

Great Lakes Representatives and Senators should be asked to communicate with the leaders of the appropriate Congressional committees their views on support for the criteria outlined in the previously listed 1989 Great Lakes United "Resolution on Toxic Air Pollution in the Great Lakes Basin."

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenda L. Daniel". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Glenda Daniel, Secretary

**RESOLUTION ON THE USE OF  
NON-RECYCLABLE AND DISPOSABLE PRODUCTS**

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United is an organization which is dedicated to preserving, protecting and restoring the environment of the Great Lakes Basin; AND

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United should be providing leadership in the avoidance of products that are not reusable or recyclable which present serious problems for waste management, and which are not environmentally defensible; AND

WHEREAS, products made of polystyrene and other plastics, such as cups, plates, etc. are made from materials which are non-renewable/non-recyclable and deleterious to the earth's environment in their production process, causing severe impacts on the ozone layer and further severe negative impacts when incinerated or landfilled and which are readily replaceable by products made of more renewable and recyclable materials;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United adopts a policy banning the use of disposable products, especially polystyrene and other plastic products, where alternative recyclable and reusable products exist in all its offices and at all its meetings, even when where such policy is understood to increase costs; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will adopt a policy promoting the recycling of all paper, glass and beverage cans used in its offices and at all its meetings; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will adopt a policy to use recycled paper in all its publications, the office and other activities to the greatest extent possible; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will publicize these policies wherever possible as a means of setting a positive example and acting as a model in this area.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## **RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR POWER IN ONTARIO**

WHEREAS, Ontarians, in common with all people, have a right to a secure, sustainable supply of clean energy; AND

WHEREAS, electricity production by conventional means is one of the most polluting and ecologically-damaging industries currently in existence; the production of electricity from heat (thermal generation) requires three megawatts of heat to produce just one megawatt of electricity; AND

WHEREAS, Ontario is one of the most electricity-wasteful jurisdictions in the world, and is actually becoming less efficient rather than more; AND

WHEREAS, the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) called on industrialized states to reduce primary energy consumption by 50 percent; AND

WHEREAS, official estimates of electricity conservation potential in the Province of Ontario indicate that 25 percent of Ontario's electricity is now wasted, while other experts put this figure at up to 50 percent; Canada as a whole can sustain a population increase of 50 percent and a doubling in size of the economy in the next 35 years and still use less primary energy per capita than was used in 1978; AND

WHEREAS, an all-Party Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature recommended in 1986 that, in light of the potential of energy efficiency and conservation in Ontario, "no further commitment should be made for additional nuclear power stations at this time"; AND

WHEREAS, capturing energy by conservation and efficiency is cheaper than any conventional thermal supply option - coal, oil, nuclear, gas; AND

WHEREAS, the nuclear industry's estimate of the cost of nuclear power is based on assumptions which are not supported by operating experience - the real costs may be two to five times higher; AND

WHEREAS, conserving energy by using it more efficiently is the quickest and cheapest means of stopping acid rain, slowing the greenhouse effect, mitigating the problems of radioactive waste disposal, and reducing the environmental impacts associated with the extraction of fossil and nuclear fuel from the earth; AND

WHEREAS, nuclear power produces highly toxic radioactive waste for which there is no acceptable disposal solution; AND

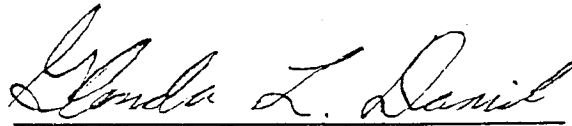
WHEREAS, nuclear power plants normally discharge radioactive pollution, which is now understood by the international scientific community to be a public health threat; a growing body of evidence from Canada and around the world indicates that normal operation of reactors is causing death and genetic disease; AND

WHEREAS, an accident at a Canadian nuclear power installation would be one of the most damaging environmental disasters imaginable; AND

WHEREAS, while the people of Ontario, the Great Lakes Basin, and all of central and eastern Canada are required to live with the risk of devastating ecological consequences of a reactor accident, the nuclear industry itself refuses to stand behind its product (the Nuclear Liability Act guarantees in law that no vendor or operator of nuclear technology shall be held financially responsible if a major accident occurs);

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United's individual members and organizations, demand that the Government of Ontario immediately institute an electricity efficiency programme aimed at reducing the ratio of electricity used per dollar Gross Provincial Product (GPP) by half; and immediately place an indefinite moratorium on the approval, planning or construction of new nuclear power stations in the Province.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## **CHANGES TO 1985 RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR WASTE**

**NOTE: 1989 Changes are in ALL CAPS.**

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Chicago, Illinois on May 19, 1985, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes serve as a source of clean fresh water for more than 35 million people in the United States and Canada; AND

WHEREAS, high quality water is essential to the economic welfare and health of citizens of the Great Lakes Basin; AND

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River and their surface and underground tributaries are economically-significant and ecologically-irreplaceable natural resources, and the U.S. Department of Energy has thus far not acknowledged the special characteristics of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in proceeding with plans to locate a long-term underground repository for nuclear waste; AND

WHEREAS, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. is also considering long-term underground repositories for nuclear waste; AND

WHEREAS, the transportation of nuclear waste and its storage in the Great Lakes Basin present serious risks of spillage and irreversible contamination of surface and ground waters; AND

WHEREAS, there is no known safe way to dispose of high-level radioactive waste; AND

WHEREAS, NUCLEAR WASTE SITES HAVE BEEN PROPOSED FOR THE LAKE ONTARIO BASIN AND THE LAKE MICHIGAN BASIN; AND

WHEREAS, GREAT LAKES UNITED HAS RESOLVED TO urge the U.S. Department of Energy and Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. that any potential sites for nuclear waste repositories in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River watershed be immediately disqualified from any further consideration for such use, and furthermore, future plans for nuclear waste repositories must consider the magnitude and ecologic sensitivity of the hydrological features of the location being reviewed;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT GREAT LAKES UNITED COOPERATE WITH LOCAL GROUPS TO ACTIVELY OPPOSE THESE SITES AND ALL OTHER SITES WHICH MAY BE PROPOSED WITHIN THE BASIN; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT GREAT LAKES UNITED ACTIVELY PROMOTE AND SUSTAIN PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS DIRECTED TOWARD BROAD-BASED PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON SAFE OPTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF LOW AND HIGH-LEVEL WASTE; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United board members and staff appear with representatives of local groups to present this resolution.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenda L. Daniel". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Glenda Daniel, Secretary



## RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR REGULATIONS

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United resolved in 1985 to actively promote new federal, state, provincial and local regulations to suspend the transportation of high-level nuclear waste within the Great Lakes Basin until such time that the safe transport of fuel can be assured; AND

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United resolved in 1985 to urge the U.S. Department of Energy and Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. that any potential sites for nuclear waste repositories in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River watershed be immediately disqualified from any further consideration for such use, and furthermore, future plans for nuclear waste repositories must consider the magnitude and ecologic sensitivity of the hydrological features of the location being reviewed; AND

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United resolved in 1984 to sustain public education programs directed towards energy conservation, de-commissioning of problematic nuclear facilities; AND

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United resolved in 1988 to diligently campaign for the re-classification of Class C nuclear waste and to make re-classification of Class C low-level radioactive waste to high-level a top priority issue; AND

WHEREAS; there is no report of activity associated with the above resolutions of the 1988 Annual Report;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will encourage citizens' groups to compile, analyze and disseminate data on radiological effluents of gaseous, liquid and solid wastes from nuclear reactors, nuclear weapons facilities, uranium mines, millings and nuclear waste sites. These data should be obtained with independent verification; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will dedicate staff and organizational resources to more aggressive grass roots education projects on nuclear issues, encourage board members in every state and province to attend appropriate public forums to state Great Lakes United's position on these issues and report on all activities in next year's annual report.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## **RESOLUTION ON HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS OF GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY**

WHEREAS, people of the Great Lakes Basin are an integral part of the Great Lakes ecosystem and are, in many respects, top predators in the food chain; AND

WHEREAS, people are being exposed, through a variety of pathways (including air, water and food), to toxic substances, radioactivity, heavy metals and other contaminants in the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem; AND

WHEREAS, negative impacts on the health of fish and wildlife of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem have already been demonstrated through scientific research; AND

WHEREAS, negative health impacts of impaired water quality on human beings are beginning to be recognized and documented, but further research is needed and will be complex and expensive; AND

WHEREAS, it appears that fetuses, breast-feeding women and children, especially native peoples and fishers, are the most vulnerable populations and need special information about their potential risk; AND

WHEREAS, our understanding of human health effects of Great Lakes water quality is evolving and there is still scientific uncertainty about the latent and synergistic effects and further research needs to be done; AND

WHEREAS, existing policies and laws are inadequate to address human health effects, and scientific protocols to deal with integrated studies do not exist; AND

WHEREAS, it is unwise and potentially disastrous to wait until all negative effects are demonstrated before public policy is developed and preventative actions taken; AND

WHEREAS, zero discharge of contaminants is the most effective preventative principle; AND

WHEREAS, some alternatives to contaminants already exist and development of others that limit exposure of human populations to contaminants needs to be encouraged;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the preventative principle of zero discharge of contaminants be fully implemented through all laws, public policies and private practices; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no new substances be introduced into the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem until they have been proven not to cause human health problems; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that responsible government agencies, including public health agencies, be held accountable and financially responsible for the commitments in and implementation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that research into the human health effects of Great Lakes water quality be a priority of research sponsored by the Great Lakes Protection Fund and projects sponsored by other organizations; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that research into human health effects focus on vulnerable populations, be interdisciplinary and include socioeconomic as well as neurological, biological and physiological aspects; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said research be a long-term responsibility and financial commitment of governments and that said research include comprehensive epidemiological studies incorporating the full range of exposure pathways; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that governments encourage and provide incentives for the development of alternatives to toxic substances causing human health effects; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United collaborate with groups at risk to develop information and educational programming to share with these groups; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that after the release of the State of the Great Lakes report being prepared by the Conservation Foundation and Institute for Research on Public Policy, Great Lakes United will sponsor an educational conference to inform the public of emerging public health issues and their implications; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United inform policy makers about public concerns over emerging health issues and seek their commitment to develop and implement additional appropriate measures to protect human health in the Great Lakes Basin.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda L. Daniel  
Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## **RESOLUTION ON REAUTHORIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT**

WHEREAS, the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 encourages states to develop comprehensive coastal management programs meeting federal standards in exchange for federal funding and a say over federal actions affecting their coasts; AND

WHEREAS, the CZMA includes the Great Lakes states as part of the United States coasts; AND

WHEREAS, the CZMA must be reauthorized by the U.S. Congress by October 1990 or expire; AND

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are facing tremendous development pressure which increases the need for long-term, far-sighted coastal management; AND

WHEREAS, Great Lakes resources threatened by unwise development include abundant wildlife and fisheries, important habitat, water quality and shoreline integrity; AND

WHEREAS, Great Lakes resources are critical commercially, recreationally and aesthetically to the Great Lakes Basin; AND

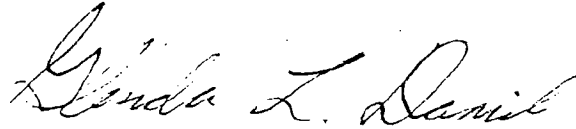
WHEREAS, the Great Lakes states of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have federally approved Coastal Zone Management Programs, and the State of Ohio is currently considering joining the federal Coastal Zone Management Program; AND

WHEREAS, the CZMA's tools for wise coastal management could be continued and strengthened through Congressional action;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the United States Congress to reauthorize and strengthen the Coastal Zone Management Act prior to its expiration in October 1990; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes states not currently participating in the federal Coastal Zone Management Program take immediate steps to join the Program so that the Great Lakes ecosystem can benefit fully from comprehensive, Basin-wide shoreline management.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT  
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenda L. Daniel". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

---

Glenda Daniel, Secretary

**RESOLUTION ON EXPANSION OF THE COASTAL BARRIER  
RESOURCES SYSTEM TO UNDEVELOPED COASTAL AREAS ALONG  
THE GREAT LAKES**

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are a crucial national resource, comprising 95 percent of the United States' fresh surface water, and providing drinking water for the Great Lakes population; AND

WHEREAS, Coastal wetlands help reduce shoreline erosion by slowing waterflow and binding sediment, and provide food and shelter for many types of fish and animal life; AND

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes economy depends on nearshore aquatic habitats, which are spawning grounds for commercially important fish; AND

WHEREAS, water-based recreation and tourism contribute 8 to 12 billion dollars annually to the Great Lakes' economy; AND

WHEREAS, shoreline development contributes pollution to nearshore waters, which threatens drinking water supplies, destroys critical habitat such as wetlands and marshes, which threatens important fish and bird species, and impairs access to beaches and shorelands for public recreation; AND

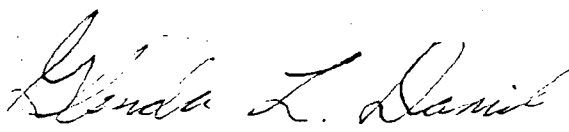
WHEREAS, shoreline development is supported by federal subsidies such as the National Flood Insurance Program, which is the second largest domestic obligation behind the Social Security Program; AND

WHEREAS, new development on undeveloped coastal areas included in the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) cannot qualify for federal subsidies; AND

WHEREAS, the Department of the Interior has identified 63,209 acres, comprising 164 miles of undeveloped coastal areas along the Great Lakes that qualify for inclusion in the protective CBRS;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the United States Congress to act quickly to extend the protective Coastal Barriers Resources System to undeveloped, eligible barriers, such as wetlands, bluffs, dunes and beaches, along the Great Lakes.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



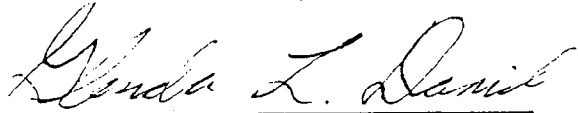
Glenda Daniel, Secretary

**RESOLUTION ON GREAT LAKES UNITED'S  
PARTICIPATION DURING THE LAKE LEVEL REFERENCE  
DISCUSSION AT THE OCTOBER 14, 1989  
MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION  
BINATIONAL MEETING**

BE IT RESOLVED THAT, at the October 14, 1989 International Joint Commission Binational meeting during their deliberations regarding the Lake Level Reference, Great Lakes United request to make a presentation at that session and that the organization and member organizations be involved in other possible avenues of participation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that through that participation, Great Lakes United advocate an ecosystem approach to lake level management issues and emphasize its historic resolutions on lake levels, specifically policies opposing any new or increased diversions out of or into the Great Lakes Basin, and GLU 1987 Policy Resolution made in Niagara Falls, Ontario recognizing natural lake level fluctuations and ecologically sound approaches to their impacts.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## RESOLUTION ON THE GREAT LAKES PROTECTION FUND

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Protection Fund has been created to advance the principal goals and objectives of the Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978 (GLWQA), AND

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Protection Fund has been created to finance and support state and regional projects for the protection, research and cleanup of the Great Lakes; AND

WHEREAS, the protection of the Great Lakes is of paramount public concern in the interest of health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the Great Lakes states and provinces, and participation of the states and provinces will assist in achieving this protection; AND

WHEREAS, there is a need for a stable and predictable funding commitment for the preservation of Great Lakes water quality; AND

WHEREAS, citizen participation and input will truly guarantee objective review and ensure that projects coincide with the goals of the GLWQA; AND

WHEREAS, there is a need to ensure that the money in the state funds be used only for programs or grants to supplement existing Great Lakes protection programs consistent with the stated purposes; AND

WHEREAS, there is a need to ensure a multi-media approach and to foster ecosystem-oriented research to meet the critical Great Lakes research needs; AND

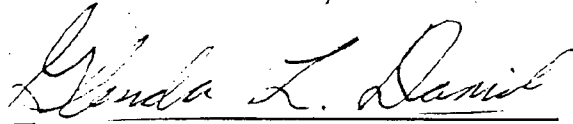
WHEREAS, this funding and citizen participation will help fulfil the obligation to repair damage done to the Great Lakes waters, nurture them back to health and safeguard them from future threats;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges participating states and provinces to create independent Great Lakes Protection Fund citizen technical advisory boards comprised of public members; AND



BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these citizen technical boards shall advise their representatives on the regional board of directors of the Great Lakes Protection Fund and consult with the regional technical advisory committee of the Great Lakes Protection Fund.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenda L. Daniel". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Glenda Daniel, Secretary

**RESOLUTION ON IMPLEMENTING THE GREAT LAKES  
WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT THROUGH  
STATE AND PROVINCIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS**

WHEREAS, the United States and Canada have signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) 1978, as amended by a 1987 Protocol. This Agreement commits the two Parties to restore and maintain water quality in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River. The fundamental principle of the GLWQA is that persistent toxic substances must be controlled, reduced and ultimately eliminated; AND

WHEREAS, the 1987 amendment to the U.S. Clean Water Act specifically commits the U.S. to the goals of the GLWQA and charges the U.S. EPA with overseeing U.S. efforts to achieve those goals; AND

WHEREAS, the eight Great Lakes Governors have signed the Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement in 1986 endorsing the goals of the GLWQA; AND

WHEREAS, the two Federal Governments bear the ultimate responsibility for carrying out the GLWQA's goals yet the States, Ontario and Quebec actually implement many of the most important water quality programs including the establishment of state and provincial water quality standards, and the issuance of control orders and discharge permits to municipal, industrial and atmospheric sources of pollution. In the U.S., EPA has the authority under federal law for reviewing and approving states' pollution control programs to ensure their adequacy; AND

WHEREAS, the Province of Ontario has endorsed the goals and objectives of the GLWQA and pledged to implement them through the Canada - Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality and through the Province's Municipal and Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA); AND

WHEREAS, the Province of Quebec is presently preparing an overall strategy for the St. Lawrence River entitled "Projet de mise en valeur du Saint-Laurent" which endorses the goals and objectives of the GLWQA and pledges to implement them; AND

WHEREAS, the extent to which the GLWQA's goals will be carried out is largely determined by the adequacy of state and provincial programs like MISA, water quality standards and the rules and regulations by which states and provinces control all sources of pollution. Several states, Ontario and Quebec are currently preparing major revisions to their water quality standards and pollution control regulations;

AND WHEREAS, as part of the Wisconsin Campaign For Clean Water, several citizens' groups, including Great Lakes United, petitioned the IJC's Great Lakes Water Quality Board to establish a review process to ensure that revisions to important water quality standards and regulations proposed by the states and provinces would advance the goals and objectives of the GLWQA.

The IJC declined, responding that this review function was the responsibility of the federal governments; AND

WHEREAS, Michigan's Governor Blanchard, in his 1989 State of the State message, pledged to ensure that all pertinent Michigan rules and regulations would be consistent with the GLWQA and the 1986 Great Lakes Governors' Agreement. Governor Blanchard also pledged to call upon the U.S. EPA to require that all state water quality standards be subject to public review and that they be examined for their consistency with the regional agreements;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon the Great Lakes States, Ontario and Quebec, when developing and enacting laws, administrative rules and regulations and pollution control programs, to include specific provisions necessary to implement the goals and general and specific objectives of the GLWQA. These laws, rules and regulations should focus particular attention on the Agreement's goal of reducing and eventually eliminating the loadings of persistent toxic substances into the Great Lakes; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, in proposing rules and regulations for public review and comment, the States, Ontario and Quebec should prepare and circulate an assessment of their potential impact on the Great Lakes. This assessment should include an evaluation of how the proposal will achieve reductions in the total loadings of toxic substances into the Great Lakes; AND

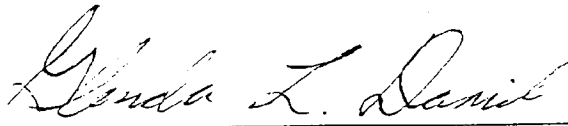
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon the U.S. EPA to begin a process that will result in promulgation of legally enforceable requirements specifying how Great Lakes states' water quality standards and pollution control regulations should reflect the requirements of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. These requirements should address, at a minimum, achieving reductions in the total loadings of toxic substances into the Great Lakes through the use of Great Lakes water quality criteria, Great Lakes antidegradation policies and procedures and the use of water quality standards to develop pollution controls on all pollutant sources. These requirements should provide for public involvement in the development and review on both the state and federal levels of state pollution control programs; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that EPA should include representatives of public interest groups in the development of these requirements. After developing the proposed requirements, EPA should circulate them for general public notice; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Environment Canada should develop a procedure and guidelines for evaluating proposed provincial water pollution control programs to ensure consistency with the GLWQA. These guidelines should address, at a minimum, achieving reductions in the total loadings of toxic substances into the Great Lakes through the use of Great Lakes water quality criteria, Great Lakes antidegradation policies and procedures and the use of water quality standards to develop pollution controls on all pollutant sources. These requirements should provide for public involvement in the development and review on the provincial and federal levels of provincial pollution control programs; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Environment Canada should include representatives of public interest groups in the development of these requirements. After developing the proposed requirements, Environment Canada should circulate them for general public notice.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## RESOLUTION ON A TOXICS FREEZE

WHEREAS, because of continuing problems from toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes, all of the governments of the U.S., Canada, the States and Provinces have committed themselves to programs and efforts to clean up and restore the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin. These commitments are contained in the U.S. -Canadian Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), the Great Lakes Governors' Toxic Substances Control Agreement, Ontario's Municipal and Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA), Quebec's proposed "Projet de mise en valeur du Saint-Laurent" and the U.S. Clean Water Act (including its 1987 Great Lakes Amendment); AND

WHEREAS, the fundamental principle behind these agreements, laws and programs is that the discharge of persistent toxic substances must be reduced and ultimately eliminated in accordance with the goal of zero discharge; AND

WHEREAS, because of concerns over the effects of toxic substances on the health of humans, fish, birds and wildlife, the public and citizens' organizations across the Basin have repeatedly endorsed the goal of virtual elimination and zero discharge. At the same time, the public has expressed dissatisfaction and impatience over the lack of concrete government action or progress toward implementing and achieving this goal; AND

WHEREAS, the governments of the Great Lakes Basin continue to permit the dumping of toxic substances into the Great Lakes basin and its tributaries, including new and increased discharges of toxic substances. This dumping continues, in part because discharge permits are usually designed to control harmful concentrations of toxic substances in the immediate vicinity of the discharge and fail to control the cumulative impacts from the total mass loadings of toxic substances from all sources in the eventual downstream receiving waters -- the Great Lakes; AND

WHEREAS, a logical first step in a strategy to control, reduce and ultimately eliminate the discharge of toxic substances is to not allow any increases in current loadings. The next step should be reductions in the total mass loadings of toxic substances according to an aggressive, strict timetable; AND

WHEREAS, a "Toxics Freeze" has been proposed in the States of Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio by citizens' groups working on revisions to those states' water quality standards and water pollution control regulations; AND

WHEREAS, the Toxics Freeze proposal would prohibit any net increase in the total mass loadings entering the Great Lakes of toxic substances on the International Joint Commission's Great Lakes Water Quality Board's "1986 Working List of Chemicals in the Great Lakes Basin." This list includes 362 toxics that are known to be contaminating the Lakes or the fish, birds, wildlife or humans inhabiting the Basin; AND

WHEREAS, citizens and government are working to develop Remedial Action Plans for the Great Lakes 42 Toxic Hot-Spots and Lakewide Management Plans for each of the five Lakes, as called for in Annex 2 of the 1987 amendments to the GLWQA. Ontario is developing regulations to control industrial and municipal pollution through the MISA program. These plans and programs are supposed to be important steps toward zero discharge and virtual elimination and are appropriate vehicles to adopt the Toxics Freeze; AND

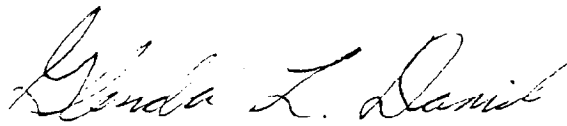
WHEREAS, several Great Lakes States are formulating revisions to water quality standards and pollution control regulations required under the U.S. Clean Water Act. U.S. regulations require that States adopt antidegradation procedures, which restrict increased pollution in waters that are cleaner than required by water quality criteria. These regulations are also appropriate vehicles where a Toxics Freeze could be incorporated;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that, as a first step in efforts to restore water quality in the Great Lakes, Great Lakes United endorses the adoption of a Toxics Freeze. The Toxics Freeze must prohibit any net increases in the total mass loadings entering the Great Lakes or any of the 362 toxic compounds on the IJC Great Lakes Water Quality Board's "1986 Working List of Chemicals in the Great Lakes Basin"; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Toxics Freeze is recognized as only the first step and must be coupled with measures that will reduce the total mass loadings of toxic substances according to a strict timetable; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that GLU call upon the governments in all Great Lakes jurisdictions -- States, Provinces and Federal Governments -- to adopt a Toxics Freeze either as a new law or as part of ongoing programs which may include Remedial Action Plans, Lakewide Management Plans, Quebec's "Projet de mise en valeur du Saint-Laurent", Ontario's MISA program, and revisions to water quality standards and pollution control regulations.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## RESOLUTION ON OIL SPILLS

WHEREAS, the recent oil spill tragedy off Alaska near Valdez is the latest reminder of the risk that we face everyday with the transport of potentially dangerous materials along our waterways. This disaster should sound a warning signal to the entire world, but especially to the Great Lakes region, which is probably among the areas of the world most vulnerable to maritime accidents; AND

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes comprise North America's greatest source of fresh water and approximately one-fifth of the world's available fresh water. This region also handles extensive traffic of materials along the lakes and their connected rivers. Due to the varied nature and industrial resources in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin, a wide range of materials are hauled along the system. These materials include agricultural chemicals, mining products and industrial materials, many of which contain potentially harmful substances; AND

WHEREAS, the people of this region are also especially vulnerable to a major spill since the lakes are a major source of drinking water for many communities. The density of population in the region compounds the need to keep the lakes clean and free of harmful substances. Several of the continent's largest cities are located on the lakes or along the St. Lawrence River linking the system to the Atlantic Ocean. It is also important to note that the Great Lakes represent a more self-contained system than the ocean and are at as great a risk as any place in the world;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that state- and province-wide data systems be established to cover spills and misses, which analyze and report causes including human factors; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that state- and province-wide spill prevention programs be established for fixed installations and transportation systems which target engineering design, human factors, substance abuse, employee assistance programs, operator training, monitoring and control of transportation systems; AND

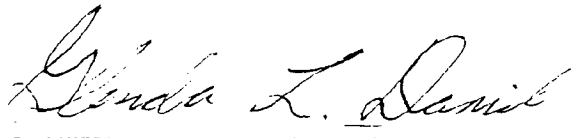
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that funding be appropriated for spill prevention research; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the federal governments of the United States and Canada and also the governments of the states and provinces that front on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to work with the shipping companies to finance, build, staff and maintain an oil spill clean-up capability that is 50 percent larger than the largest foreseeable disaster that could occur on the lakes and/or rivers; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the U. S. Congress and Canadian Parliament, each Great Lakes state's Congressional delegation and Canadian federal and provincial legislators and the Great Lakes governors and premiers to work to establish federal legislation to provide for a Great Lakes National Spill Prevention Program providing authority and funds for research, data management and analysis, improved transportation controls, planning and training and cooperation with the U. S. Department of Transportation, Transport Canada; U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environment Canada, the International Joint Commission, and the Great Lakes states and provinces; AND

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that an emergency clean-up team for the Great Lakes Basin be established that can respond immediately to a spill with state-of-the-art equipment.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



---

Glenda Daniel, Secretary



**RESOLUTION ON FUNDING GREAT LAKES  
SEA LAMPREY CONTROL PROGRAMS**

WHEREAS, The Great Lakes Fisheries Commission maintains chemical control of the lamprey population in the Great Lakes and supports research into alternate control methods, but static appropriations of Commission funds and escalating operational costs have resulted in a critical funding shortfall; AND

WHEREAS, according to the Commission, the result of this funding problem will mean reduction in research into alternative methods of sea lamprey control and that the sea lamprey control effort will be reduced effective Fiscal Year 1990, resulting in elimination of all control for Lake Erie and 40 percent reductions in control efforts in Lakes Michigan, Huron and Ontario; AND

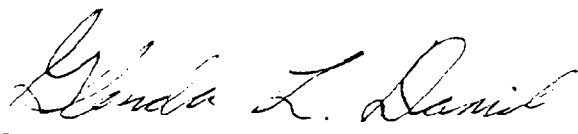
WHEREAS, according to the Commission, by the year 2000 this reduction in control effort will result in a doubling of the population of sea lamprey and a 50 percent decline in trout and salmon abundance, and a substantial reduction in other fish stocks; AND

WHEREAS, according to the Commission, this would result in a reduction of sport fishing expenditures of approximately \$525 million and a loss to the commercial fishery of \$135 million resulting in economic dislocation to the communities dependent on these fisheries; AND

WHEREAS, the Commission has estimated the total funding needs for the United States and Canada to maintain existing lamprey control and research activities to be \$15.5 million for Fiscal Year 1990;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the United States Congress and the Canadian Parliament to appropriate full funding for Great Lakes sea lamprey control and research programs.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

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

WHEREAS, the Reagan and Bush Administrations have attempted to reduce or to eliminate funding of federal Great Lakes research and monitoring activities in nine successive budget proposals (FY's 1982-1989); AND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

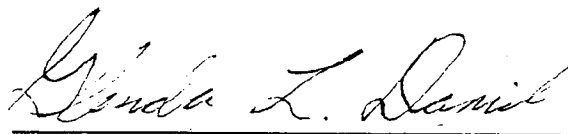
WHEREAS, even though environmental groups, public interest groups, foundations, state and local governments and some corporations have funded some important Great Lakes research, there is an indispensable federal role in research that cannot be ignored and must not be supplanted.

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

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

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

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

**RESOLUTION ON FINAL ADOPTION OF 327 IAC 2-1  
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR THE STATE OF INDIANA**

WHEREAS, the U. S. Clean Water Act directs the protection, maintenance and restoration of the biological, physical and chemical integrity of all waters in the United States; AND

WHEREAS, Indiana is a signatory to the Great Lakes Governors' Toxic Substances Control Agreement in support of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; AND

WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act has directed the State of Indiana to draft water quality standards for the State; AND

WHEREAS, Section 303(c) (2) (B) (1987) of the Clean Water Act requires that all states must adopt NUMERICAL CRITERIA for toxics discharged into all streams; AND

WHEREAS, Indiana has lagged far behind other Great Lakes states in the protection of its waterways, especially in the area of toxics control, and particularly in those waterways which have direct impact upon the Great Lakes, i.e., the Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor and Ship Canal, which are designated an Area of Concern by the International Joint Commission and empty into Lake Michigan, and the Maumee River, which is designated an Area of Concern where it empties into Lake Erie; AND

WHEREAS, Indiana's Water Pollution Control Board has preliminarily adopted 327 IAC 2-1, a water quality standard which marks a qualitative advance in the protection of the surface waters of Indiana through the adoption of NUMERICAL CRITERIA for toxics based on the EPA Goldbook; AND

WHEREAS, industrial, agricultural and other commercial and municipal interests including the steel industry, the petroleum industry, the public utilities, the hog and poultry farming industries, the state Chamber of Commerce, and others, have joined in an all-out attack to prevent the final adoption of these rules; AND

WHEREAS, the above interests have combined in legislative efforts which, if passed, will:

1. Undermine and interfere with the administrative rule-making process through legislation which impedes implementation of the new rules and directs the state environmental agency to undertake activities in complete opposition to the intent of the Clean Water Act; and
2. Circumvent all citizen participation in the rule-making process by legislating what could not be accomplished administratively; and

3. Retard indefinitely the restoration of Indiana's surface waters through the perpetuation of "limited use" waters, unregulated mixing zones, and the introduction of man-induced ambient levels of pollutants as the criteria for standards.; AND

WHEREAS, the enactment of such legislation, the defeat of final adoption of the new rules, or other action which would undermine the promulgation of new water quality standards in Indiana would indefinitely delay and inhibit the control of toxics and other pollutants in Indiana's waters to the serious detriment of the Great Lakes;

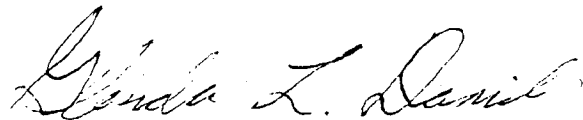
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges the final adoption of 327 IAC 2-1 of the water quality rules for the State of Indiana as developed by the Water Pollution Control Board; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United opposes any and all legislative efforts in Indiana the intent of which is to undermine the progress mandated by the Clean Water Act, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Great Lakes Governors' Toxics Substances Control Agreement toward the zero discharge of toxics; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will send a letter expressing its support for final adoption of 327 IAC 2-1 to the Indiana Water Pollution Control Board; to Governor Evan Bayh; to the chairs of the Indiana House Committees on Environmental Affairs, Natural Resources, Commerce, Ways and Means, and Agriculture; to the Indiana Senate Committees on Environment and Consumer Affairs, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Public Policy, Finance and Commerce; and, to the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United will support the ongoing efforts of clean water advocates in Indiana to press for additional protections in the water quality standards.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



---

Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## RESOLUTION ON PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United holds that the Presque Isle Peninsula, "is one of the major natural resources of the Great Lakes"; AND

WHEREAS, the U. S. Department of the Interior designated Presque Isle as a National Natural Landmark in recognition of its outstanding, nationally-significant natural values; AND

WHEREAS, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources has failed to support listing the polluted adjacent waters of Presque Isle Bay as an Area of Concern, despite the fact that its waters are contaminated enough to qualify it as an Area of Concern; AND

WHEREAS, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources has permitted the operation of experimental on-site sand mound sewage systems to operate on Presque Isle that may be contributing to the water quality problems that are causing annual beach closings; AND

WHEREAS, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources has failed to implement sound management practices on Presque Isle, i.e., by cutting down the last active Bald Eagle's nest to build a marina, and by allowing the habitat of the Piping Plover to go unprotected; AND

WHEREAS, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources has failed to heed the warnings of the scientific community and their own consultants regarding the establishment of 58 rock piles in the waters of Lake Erie, even though the United States National Park System has barred any form of construction of breakwaters in the National Seashore System; AND

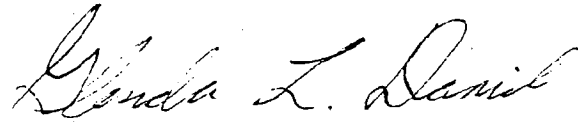
WHEREAS, Presque Isle Peninsula has over 60 plant species, many of them at Gull Point, that are classified as endangered, threatened or rare in Pennsylvania and that are facing destruction by the breakwaters; AND

WHEREAS, National Natural Landmark status is only maintained for sites which are supposed to be managed so as to continue to protect their unique values;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United concludes that the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources and U. S. Army Corps of Engineers have not managed Presque Isle in a manner consistent with National Natural Landmark status or with the responsibility that protects the unique natural values which led to its designation as a National Natural Landmark; AND

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Great Lakes United hereby respectfully requests that the United States Department of the Interior rescind the National Natural Landmark Status of Presque Isle.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenda L. Daniel". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Glenda Daniel, Secretary

## RESOLUTION ON CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS

WHEREAS, contaminated sediments continue to be a major source of pollutants to the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence ecosystem, adversely affecting the water quality, health and reproductive ability of fish and other aquatic organisms, colony-nesting and other birds, shoreline wildlife such as minks and turtles, and humans; AND

WHEREAS, the continued failure to dredge, dispose of and/or render harmless such sediments also continues to inhibit commercial shipping, recreational boating and marina development and other economic benefits of Great Lakes bays, harbors, river mouths and nearshore areas; AND

WHEREAS, no national criteria for assessing the toxicity of contaminated sediments is yet in place either in the U.S. or Canada; AND

WHEREAS, no national program to manage contaminated sediments is yet in place in either the United States or Canada; AND

WHEREAS, no specific funding source or sources has yet been identified to pay for cleanup of contaminated sediments in the binational Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin; AND

WHEREAS, dredging operations in areas which contain contaminated sediments continue to be carried out without due consideration to the adverse impacts caused by the entry of toxics into the ecosystem; AND

WHEREAS, no study has been conducted to determine the extent to which full-scale, widespread dredging in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin can be justified even solely in economic terms; AND

WHEREAS, studies in both Canada and the United States indicate the potential of reduced water levels due to climate change, which would necessitate increased dredging in shallow bays, harbors and rivers; AND

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is limited in its ability to dredge for environmental remediation outside of navigation channels because its Congressionally-mandated mission currently includes no responsibility for environmental remediation;



THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that guidelines for national criteria which take into account long-term, bioaccumulative ecosystem effects as well as human effects be developed by U.S. EPA before the end of fiscal 1990, and that specific numerical criteria shall be established for particular organic chemicals and heavy metals -- with an emphasis on Clean Water Act priority pollutants and other chemicals deemed to have a significant impact on water quality and aquatic species -- at the rate of 22 chemicals per year for the next five years; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the U.S. General Accounting Office be asked to conduct a study to be completed by July 1990 that estimates costs and identifies funding options for a national (U.S.) Contaminated Sediments Fund and/or an expanded Superfund and that such a study shall consider the following options: "user fees" or permit processing fees for harbor authorities, direct dischargers who contribute to the problem, commercial water users such as marinas, or the private firms with whom the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracts dredging operations; fines levied against transportation and shipping industries for spills and discharges; and court revenues received through liability claims and enforcement actions against Clean Water Act violators; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec adopt uniform national guidelines and provincial criteria and standards for assessing the toxicity of contaminated sediment and that those criteria and standards take into account chronic and bioaccumulative effects on the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River ecosystem; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that funds for Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River research and remediation promised by the Canadian federal government be allocated quickly and that a substantial portion of such funds be used to begin the job of addressing sediment contamination; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in order to more effectively and speedily carry out the goals of Annex 14 of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the U.S. and Canada make all possible effort to agree on priorities, coordinate efforts for research and cleanup, and fully fund all necessary programs to fulfil the objectives of this Annex; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that an Office or Division of Contaminated Sediments be established within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Environment Canada to ensure greater priority for assessment, criteria and standards development and remediation of contaminated sediments in both countries; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers be revised to include responsibility for environmental remediation of contaminated sediments, with review, veto power and final approval required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and citizen groups; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Harbor Commissions and Crown properties in Canada be subject to the Environmental Assessment and Review Process and that the decision of the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office has binding enforcement authority; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that monitoring guidelines and regulations for considering actual dredging of contaminated sediments as a point source of pollution be developed within one year following passage of this resolution; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U. S. EPA shall designate Best Available Technologies after citizen review and input for all remedial actions in areas where concentrations of chemicals exceed sediment standards. Best Available Technologies cannot be finalized without EPA approval after citizen review and input and shall be completed within three years of the date of passage of this Resolution; AND

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that when a discharger or parties responsible for sediment contamination can be identified, that this discharger or parties be required to pay for the remediation.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1989.



Glenda Daniel, Secretary

**GREAT LAKES UNITED  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS - MAY 1989  
OFFICERS**

**PRESIDENT -**

John Jackson  
Ontario Toxic Waste Research Coalition  
139 Waterloo Street  
Kitchener, Ontario N2H 3V5  
(519) 744-7503

**VICE PRESIDENT -**

Sr. Margeen Hoffmann, O.S.F.  
Niagara Environmental Coalition  
4421 Lower River Road  
Stella Niagara, NY 14144  
(716) 754-2678

**SECRETARY -**

Glenda Daniel  
Lake Michigan Federation  
59 East Van Buren  
Suite 2215  
Chicago, IL 60605  
(312) 939-0838

**U.S. TREASURER -**

Dwight Ulman  
Michigan United Conservation Clubs  
2745 East Dexter Drive  
Saginaw, MI 48603  
(517) 792-8068

**CANADIAN TREASURER -**

William Munson  
City of Toronto  
Environmental Protection Office  
12 Shuter Street  
Suite 301  
Toronto, Ontario M5B 1A1  
(416) 392-6788

**PAST PRESIDENT -**

Frederick L. Brown  
Michigan United Conservation Clubs  
488 W. Ashby Road, Rt. 5  
Midland, MI 48640  
(517) 835-9625

## REGIONAL DIRECTORS

### REGION I - SUPERIOR

Scot Stewart  
Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition  
P.O. Box 1014  
Marquette, MI 49855  
(906) 225-4323

### REGION II - HURON

John Witzke  
Saginaw Bay Advisory Council  
1023 Brissette Beach  
Kawkawlin, MI 48631  
(517) 686-4408 (H)  
(517) 636-3141 (W)

### REGION III - MICHIGAN

Joe Finkbeiner  
Capitol Area Audubon  
13750 Hardenburg Trail  
Eagle, MI 48822  
(517) 626-6680

### REGION IV - ERIE

Pam Leisinger  
UAW - Conservation Department  
8000 East Jefferson Avenue  
Detroit, MI 48214  
(313) 926-5269

### REGION V - ONTARIO

Sarah Miller  
Canadian Environmental Law Association  
243 Queen Street, West, 4th floor  
Toronto, Ontario M5V 1Z4  
(416) 977-2410

### REGION VI - ST. LAWRENCE

Camilla Smith  
Save the River  
Summer: Watch Island  
P. O. Box 280  
Clayton, NY 13624  
(315) 686-5931  
Winter: 96 Grand Street  
New York, NY 10013  
(212) 226-2088

## DIRECTORS AT LARGE

William Neuhaus  
Racine-Kenosha UAW CAP Council  
1101 - 136th Avenue  
Union Grove, WI 53182  
(414) 859-2549

Richard Kubiak, Ph.D.  
Pennsylvania Sportsmen Federation  
2534 East 33rd Street  
Erie, PA 16510  
(814) 825-0345

Dr. William L. Robinson  
Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition  
410 East Crescent Street  
Marquette, MI 49855  
(906) 227-1581 (w)  
(906) 226-2723 (h)

Daniel Green  
Societe pour Vaincre la Pollution  
C.P. 65 Place D'Arme  
Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3E9  
(514) 844-5477

Harvey Mead, Ph.D.  
Union Quebecoise pour la  
Conservation de la Nature  
2728 Rue De L'Anse  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec G1W 2G5  
(418) 653-6090 (h)  
(418) 652-1267 (w)

Jack Manno  
Great Lakes Research Consortium  
214 Baker Laboratory  
Syracuse, NY 13210  
(315) 470-6816

Sister Pat Lupo, O.S.B.  
Erie County Environmental Coalition  
6101 East Lake Road  
Erie, PA 16511  
(814) 899-0614 (w)  
(814) 454-4846 (h)

Rick Coronado  
Windsor & District Clean Water Alliance  
312 Erie Street, West  
Windsor, Ontario N2H 3V5  
(519) 255-1616

Paul Muldoon  
Program for Zero Discharge  
225 Caroline Street, South  
Hamilton, Ontario L8P 3L5  
(416) 977-2410

Peter Lemon  
City of Owen Sound  
913 Third Avenue, West  
Owen Sound, Ontario N4K 4P7  
(519) 371-0746 (h)

## **STAFF**

Philip E. Weller, Executive Director

Bruce S. Kershner, Lake Erie Coordinator/Editor

James W. Ahl, Acting Field Coordinator

Helene A. Dreifus, Executive Secretary

Michelle Downey, Administrative Assistant

Kirk J. Peters, Editorial/Administrative Assistant

## **GENERAL COUNSEL**

Richard J. Lippes

Allen, Lippes and Shonn

Buffalo, New York

(716) 884-4800