



RESOLUTION

TOXIC AIR POLLUTION AND ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION TO THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

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

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United and its affiliated organizations, the International Joint Commission, and many others have recognized that a major source of toxic chemical pollution of the Great Lakes is from air pollution; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United by resolution at its 1983 annual meeting agreed that "comprehensive, publicly-funded research is required to determine the sources, content, extent of contamination, and overall, environmental impact of toxic fallout in the Great Lakes Basin"; and

WHEREAS, "A Proposal for a Program to Study Atmospheric Loading of Toxic Chemicals to the Great Lakes" was prepared in August 1984 as a "Report to the Great Lakes Environmental Administrators" by a committee representing 15 agencies and organizations in the Great Lakes states and provinces; and

WHEREAS, the proposal outlines in detail, monitoring and research programs, costs, and coordinating methods to achieve the proposal's goal to develop a comprehensive program to identify the source and quantity of the atmospheric input of toxic chemicals into the Great Lakes so that corrective measures may be developed and implemented; and

WHEREAS, this proposal was formally endorsed by all Great Lakes state and provincial environmental administrators at their September 1984 meeting in Ohio.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United, assembled in annual meeting of May 17-19, 1985, in Chicago, Illinois, endorses and urges immediate implementation of "A Proposal for a Program to Study Atmospheric Loading of Toxic Chemicals to the Great Lakes: Report to Great Lakes Environmental Administrators", August 1984; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United supports necessary federal, state and provincial funding needed to achieve the proposal's recommendations for monitoring, research on gaseous and dry deposition sampling, and pollution source inventories.

SPECIFICALLY, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United endorses:

1. that the U.S. and Canada adopt standards similar to or contained in the Toxic Release Control Act of 1985. This act will:
 - list and strengthen enforcement requirements for at least 90 chemicals;
 - require the EPA to issue public health and safety standards for facilities that emit these chemicals;
 - require the setting of permitting and monitoring standards for these chemicals within a maximum of six years;
 - and create a community right-to-know and emergency response provisions for all facilities emitting the listed chemicals.

2. legislation, regulation and enforcement in both countries that mandates:
 - at least 50 percent reduction in sulfur oxide emissions from all sources by 1995;
 - one hour monitoring standards, in addition to longer term standards that already exist;
 - the strictest possible standards for emissions from tall stacks.

3. legislation, regulation and enforcement in the U.S. that mandates at least 4 million tons per year reduction in nitrogen oxide emissions, particularly from mobile sources. Canadian standards should be at least as strict as, or equivalent to, United States standards.

4. a comprehensive International Air Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States. This Agreement should be similar to the International Water Quality Agreement. It should create effective mechanisms to regulate both toxic or hazardous contaminants and atmospheric deposition. This Agreement should consider the additive, synergistic, and cumulative effects of these contaminants.

Finally, we urge that all member organizations concerned with these issues take timely initiatives to use the Great Lakes United Network to inform other organizations when actions can be taken or opportunities exist to promote these objectives.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary

WATER QUALITY RESOLUTIONS

**GREAT LAKES UNITED
1983-1986**



RESOLUTION

REAUTHORIZING THE U.S. CLEAN WATER ACT

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United repeatedly urged the U.S. Congress to reauthorize the Clean Water Act; and

WHEREAS, each House of Congress passed a version of the Clean Water Act in 1985; and

WHEREAS, the progress of Conference Committee in resolving the differences between the versions has been slow; and

WHEREAS, the Clean Water Act contains language which will strengthen Great Lakes management and research programs through the establishment of a permanent Great Lakes Management Office and coordinated federal research programs; and

WHEREAS, further delay will result in discontinuation of federally supported water pollution abatement (construction grants) projects, approximately 35% reduction in experienced State Staff members funded by the federal grants to states, and as many as 40 states will be out of money for federal construction grant programs by September, 1986.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urge the Conference Committee Members to move at once to approve a strong and comprehensive Clean Water Act and calls upon the Great Lakes Congressional Delegates to urge the Conference Committee to avoid further delays in completing its work on 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 18, 1986.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

INCREASED FEDERAL FUNDING OF THE GREAT LAKES RESEARCH LABORATORIES

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Reagan Administration has attempted to reduce or to eliminate funding of federal Great Lakes research and monitoring activities in six successive budget proposals (FY's 1982-1987); and

WHEREAS, the Administration has 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-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

WHEREAS, the International Joint Commission - the United States-Canada organization empowered to administer the 1972 and 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreements - has termed the budget cuts in research as "short-sighted and potentially dangerous" in its First Biennial Report to the Governments on Great Lakes Water Quality (August, 1982); and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes states, through the Great Lakes Commission, have called for funding restoration for federal Great Lakes research programs in two successive resolutions (1982 and 1983); and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes states lack the resources and coordination to conduct widescale Great Lakes research activities; and

WHEREAS, sound and cost-effective care and management of the Great

Lakes-St. Lawrence ecosystem can only be accomplished by a strong federal research presence that includes close coordination with Canada;

NOW 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 Isle, Michigan;
- (3) Great Lakes research programs funded through the United States Commerce Department's Sea Grant Program at universities in the Great Lakes Region; and
- (4) Great Lakes research programs funded through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Basin comprises the world's largest fresh water ecosystem and sustains the life and livelihood of millions of people and the quality of the living environment throughout the Basin and beyond; and

WHEREAS, the restoration and conservation of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem is of primary importance; and

WHEREAS, the implementation and strengthening of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978 are essential for the future well-being and health of the people and the environment in the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS, after the International Joint Committee's Third Biennial Report to the Governments of the United States and Canada on Great Lakes Water Quality, said Governments may review and subsequently revise the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, at its two first annual meetings, Great Lakes United adopted numerous resolutions pertaining to Great Lakes water quality; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United has reviewed both the language of the Agreement and its implementation and finds certain aspects which may need to be revised or strengthened:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the following recommendations with respect to the Agreement, as well as such others as shall be developed by task forces of Great Lakes United, be brought to the attention of the International Joint Commission, the Governments of the United States and Canada, the Governors and Premiers of Great Lakes States and Provinces, members of Congress and Parliament, the legislators of said states and provinces, and other interested parties.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, THAT Great Lakes United reaffirms its support of the policies of the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and opposes any weakening of the Agreement. Great Lakes United will continue to work towards increase public participation in the implementation and review of the Agreement and offers the following recommendations which apply to any opportunity to strengthen the Agreement

by technical Amendment or other means:

1. The Parties should adopt an integrated approach to protecting both water quality and water quantity in the Great Lakes Basin.
2. The IJC strengthen its commitment to an ecosystem approach by developing specific programs to consider the interactions between environmental components, as well as the effects of chemical and other contaminants on those interactions.
3. The existing Agreement's policies for the "virtual elimination" and "zero discharge" of persistent toxic substances should be retained in the Agreement, but they should be clarified.
4. The Great Lakes states and Provinces and non-government bodies should be urged to develop environmentally sound alternative methods for the disposal of hazardous wastes. Great Lakes United also encourages the Great Lakes states and provinces to follow the lead of New York State in implementing a phased reduction of the landfilling of hazardous organic wastes, as an initial step towards better policies that do not degrade the environmental quality of the Great Lakes Basin.
5. The IJC and the Parties enter into discussions for the purpose of including provisions to protect the Great Lakes Ecosystem from any potentially adverse effects resulting from the transportation and/or storage of radioactive wastes.
6. The IJC should consult with the Parties as soon as possible to resolve the problems associated with the designation of limited use zones.
7. While GLU opposes the use of limited use zones, if limited use zones are to be designated, the responsible regulatory agency should state what specific uses are to be restricted.
8. Clauses stating that flow augmentation should not be considered as a substitute for adequate treatment of point source discharges should be retained in the Agreement.
9. The IJC should initiate studies to further identify sources of atmospheric pollutants in both Canada and the U.S. and also implement appropriate remedial actions to reduce atmospheric emissions.
10. The Parties should enter into discussions for the purpose of formulating a binational air quality agreement which would address the issue of reducing emissions of atmospheric pollutants.

11. The Parties should enter into discussions for the purpose of including provisions for land use in any revised Agreement. These should be directed at the reduction of non-point sources of pollution and related issues. This should include the reduction of sediment loadings through erosion controls.
12. The IJC should urge the Parties to ensure that adequate funding is available for government efforts to reduce nonpoint sources of pollution, including erosion controls.
13. Under the auspices of the IJC, the Parties and the Great Lakes State and Provincial Governments should enter into discussions for the purpose of developing common, legally enforceable standards for discharge of oil, sewage, other wastewater, and all the hazardous polluting substances from vessels using the waters of the Great Lakes.
14. Guidelines for the confined disposal of dredged materials should be established by the Dredging Subcommittee.
15. The IJC, the Parties and the Great Lakes State and Provincial governments should evaluate the effects of all proposed navigation projects and dredging projects, taking into account any potential impacts on both Great Lakes water quality and on shorelines around the Great Lakes, and in particular wetland environments.
16. The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement should include provisions for the protection of the remaining wetlands in the Great Lakes Basin.
17. The Great Lakes State and Provincial governments should be encouraged to develop systems of tax relief for owners of wetlands, to discourage future development of such areas.
18. The Parties should undertake a detailed examination of the extent of sediment contamination as well as the relationship between sediment chemistry, bioassay, food chain and human exposure to sediment-bound contaminants.
19. The role of human health considerations should be strengthened in the Agreement.
20. Integrated Great Lakes morbidity and mortality registries should be developed for all residents living within the drainage basin.
21. The Parties should implement provisions contained in Annex 12 of the Agreement, which specify that the Parties will develop an early warning system for environmental contaminants which will include a

biological tissue bank.

22. The Parties should enter into discussions for the purpose of including drinking water quality and treatment in any revised Agreement. Specific programs could include:

- a) an inventory of drinking water treatment methods
- b) an inventory of monitoring conducted on drinking water
- c) research on improved treatment methods
- d) research on the relationship between drinking water and human health
- e) an inventory of drinking water standards and guidelines

23. The IJC and the Parties should consider including the protection of the quality of groundwater supplies in the Agreement. This should include provisions for groundwater research and monitoring programs, preventive programs and programs for the remediation of already contaminated groundwater.

24. Any revised Agreement should be expanded to include a full consideration of all impacts of changes in the water levels and flows of all of the Great Lakes and connecting waterways. This should include any impacts on water quality, and any impacts on the shorelines and wetlands of the Great Lakes.

25. Article I, paragraphs (g) and (h) should be amended so that the definition of the drainage basin of the St. Lawrence River includes all waters upstream of the city of Trois Rivieres on the St. Lawrence River in the province of Quebec.

26. The Agreement should recognize that all Great Lakes states and provinces should be consulted when proposals for changes in Great Lakes flows and diversions are being considered.

27. Any revised Agreement should contain provisions to consider the potential impacts of changes to water levels and flows.

28. The Parties should enter into discussions for the purpose of including specific Articles in the Agreement that clearly provide for public information about and participation in Agreement activities.

29. The Parties should commit themselves to establishing a process by which the public can participate in the review of the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

30. The IJC should undertake a review of all environmental standards, particularly those governing water quality, used throughout the Great Lakes Basin and assess them in the light of the goals and objectives

contained in the 1978 Agreement or any revised Agreement.

31. The Parties should enter into discussions for the purpose of ensuring that all new environmental standards proposed by Great Lakes States or Provinces, and in particular water quality standards, should be reviewed by the IJC prior to adoption and implementation, so that they can be assessed in terms of their compliance with the goals and objectives contained in the 1978 Agreement.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT PUBLIC HEARINGS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Language in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement requires the U.S. and Canadian Governments to conduct a comprehensive review of the Agreement following the third biennial report of the IJC; and

WHEREAS, This report will be released sometime in 1986 and could trigger revisions, renegotiations or amendments to the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United believes that the Agreement is a strong document that is extremely important to the overall management of the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, While the Agreement was a very useful tool in reducing the nutrient load to the lakes, progress in controlling toxic substances and cleaning up toxic hot-spots and "Areas of Concern" has been frustratingly slow; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United has scheduled 19 Citizens' Hearings on Great Lakes Water Pollution throughout the Basin in the summer and fall of 1986; and

WHEREAS, These hearings will likely be the only formal opportunity for public participation prior to the compulsory review of the Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United urges its member organizations to take an active role in the hearing(s) nearest them. Member organizations are urged to use the hearings and the accompanying hot-spot tours to:

- 1) Help present our case to the governments that we need a strong Agreement to attack toxics and clean up Areas of Concern.
- 2) Help build a popular and political constituency to defend the Agreement from being weakened and/or dismantled.
- 3) Increase public awareness of the severity of problems in Areas of Concern.
- 4) Develop a renewed commitment of citizens and governments to full implementation of the Agreement's policy and objectives,

specifically the elimination of discharges of toxic substances.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.


John Hickey, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

CLEAN WATER ACT

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

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United has previously expressed its concerns to the United States Congress regarding the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act; and

WHEREAS, this legislation has not yet been reauthorized; and

WHEREAS, previously stated, no other United States statute plays such a singularly important role in protecting and regulating the water quality of the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, fully one fifth of the world's fresh surface water is contained in the Great Lakes basin; and

WHEREAS, legislation is currently pending in both houses...

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges Congress to reauthorize a Clean Water Act which

1. Maintains a strong industrial "pre-treatment" program to control toxic substances and limit their exposure to the ambient environment;
2. Maintains the current five-year permit period for National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits, allowing for timely review and updating of these permits to reflect changes in environmental conditions and industrial processes;
3. Contains an "anti-backsliding" provision to encourage rehabilitation of water systems and not just maintaining levels of "acceptable degradation".
4. Develops a non-point pollution control program to begin to address the source of at least 50% of the United States water pollution;
5. Adequately funds publicly owned sewage treatment facilities;
6. Enforces wetlands protection under section 404 of the Clean Water Act by transferring authority for wetlands protection from the Corps of Engineers to a more appropriate federal agency.

7. Identifies and seeks to initiate clean-up of toxic hot-spots in water systems.

8. Contains a provision to coordinate research and management in the Great Lakes Basin and recognizes the Great Lakes as a national treasure.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

THE USE OF RISK ASSESSMENT FOR REGULATING CARCINOGENS

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

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United supports efforts to reduce discharges of carcinogenic chemicals into the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, quantitative risk assessment is being used increasingly as a basis for establishing environmental standards for carcinogenic chemicals; and

WHEREAS, no mathematical modeling technique can accurately or precisely predict all human and environmental risks resulting from exposure to carcinogens; and

WHEREAS, quantitative risk assessment should not be used to legitimize pollution to the environment and risk to human health or to indicate that a commonly accepted level of harm exists, and can be quantified; and

WHEREAS, environmental standards are often set for individual chemicals only, interactive effects between chemicals and total toxic loadings to the ecosystem are not often being considered, and standards are often set using assumptions about the average person, which may not protect the most vulnerable members of our society; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United does not endorse the principle of quantitative risk assessment as the sole basis for establishing environmental standards for carcinogens;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United also recognizes that the quantitative evaluation of data may be useful in some circumstances, such as the prioritization of environmentally significant chemicals;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United encourages the development of alternative methods to set environmental standards for carcinogens, such as goals of non-detectable discharges and lowest achievable discharge limits, using Best Available Technology, where they prove to be more protective to human health and the environment;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United encourages the State,

Provincial and Federal governments and the IJC to coordinate the development of standards and guidelines consistent with the principles articulated in the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement or any revised agreement.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United encourages the State, Provincial and Federal governments as well as industries that discharge wastes into the Great Lakes, to expand their efforts to curtail the pollution of the Great Lakes by examining source reduction and source elimination technologies, and any other environmentally sound alternatives for waste disposal.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

PROPOSED "BACKSLIDING" MODIFICATION TO WASTE WATER TOXIC DISCHARGES IN WISCONSIN

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

WHEREAS, restoration, maintenance and improvement of water quality in the Great Lakes watershed is essential to the wellbeing of humans, aquatic life and wildlife, and to the recreational use of those waters; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Clean Water Act requires continued, further progress towards the elimination of pollutant discharges and, as an interim goal, the attainment of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreational use; and

WHEREAS, the Canadian-American Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978 calls upon the two nations to eliminate or reduce to the maximum extent practicable the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes System; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board recently adopted new wasteload allocation regulations which:

- (1) allows the reallocation of assimilative capacity in Wisconsin waters between existing pollutant dischargers with the result that certain dischargers will be allowed to increase their discharges of pollutants into Wisconsin waters in contravention of the U.S. Clean Water Act and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978;
- (2) eliminates the requirement that new dischargers to Wisconsin waters which have no remaining assimilative capacity must convince existing dischargers to reduce pollutant loadings to accommodate the new discharge;
- (3) allows dischargers to buy and sell wasteload allocations;

and the environmental committees of the Wisconsin Senate and Assembly have scheduled hearings on these new regulations for May 29, 1985 in Madison, Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to these new regulations the Wisconsin Department of

Natural Resources ("WDNR") has proposed modifications to certain waste-water discharge permits for four pulp and paper mills discharging into the Fox River which will relax the effluent limitations in these permits and allow increased discharges of pollutants into the Fox River with no analysis of the potential for attendant increases in toxic pollutant discharges into the Great Lakes ecosystem, and the WDNR has scheduled a public hearing on these proposed permit modifications for June 19, 1985 in Appleton, Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, dischargers in Michigan have recently proposed to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources ("MDNR") that they be allowed to increase their discharges of pollutants and the MDNR has, in some instances, allowed such increased discharges; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has recently weakened its regulations which prohibit increases in pollutant discharges and is encouraging such backsliding from existing permit effluent limitations under the guise of "innovative permitting techniques"; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Senate is presently considering legislation which would amend the Clean Water Act to prohibit backsliding from permit effluent limitations except in certain exceptional circumstances, and similar legislation is under consideration by the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Water Resources;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by Great Lakes United that it urges the Wisconsin legislature to disapprove the new wasteload allocation regulations, and that it urges the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to disapprove the proposed modifications for the pulp and paper mills discharging into Cluster II of the Fox River absent further study of the mill's ability to continue complying with the existing permit limitations and the potential for increased discharges of toxic pollutants into the Great Lakes watershed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges Wisconsin, Michigan and all the Great Lakes jurisdictions to adopt a stringent "anti-backsliding" policy which prohibits the relaxation of discharge permit effluent limitations except in exceptional circumstances; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United supports the amendment of the Clean Water Act by the U.S. Congress to include a stringent "anti-backsliding" policy which prohibits the relaxation of discharge permit effluent limitations except in exceptional circumstances; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United urges its member organizations to express their concern over such backsliding from permit effluent limitations to the Great Lakes jurisdictions and to

the U.S. Congress.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS AND PRETREATMENT

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

WHEREAS, the largest sources of toxic and hazardous discharges to the Great Lakes Basin are from municipal wastewater treatment systems (WWTs) because of industrial discharges to these WWTs; and

WHEREAS, these industrial discharges contaminate sludge, result in the emissions of volatile organics and/or pass through the WWTs and cause water quality problems in the receiving waters; and

WHEREAS, uncontrolled industrial waste discharges have accelerated the deterioration and increased operating problems of sewers and treatment systems which critical parts of the urban infrastructure and essential to the economic future of these urban areas; and

WHEREAS, municipalities and/or states and/or provinces are required to develop programs to adequately control industrial wastes and are making slow progress; and

WHEREAS, adequate inventories of organic or other toxic discharges by industry are not being obtained in particular with regard to toxic substances not on EPA's priority pollution list:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, GLU recommends that EPA, the states and provinces and municipalities place a high priority on the evaluation and control of industrial discharges to municipal treatment systems; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, environmental groups and local citizens actively participate in the overview of development and implementation of local pretreatment programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, municipalities with adequate technical and financial assistance from the federal, state, and provincial agencies assure that adequate monitoring is conducted to identify and determine the need for control of toxic substances. This evaluation shall not be limited to EPA's priority pollutants and should focus on industrial raw materials, catalysts, intermediates, by-products, etc. The evaluation shall include periodic sludge, air and effluent evaluations.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

LIMITATIONS ON DISCHARGES OF TOXICS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the State of Michigan is currently addressing adoption of a Water Quality Standard to limit discharge of toxics (Rule 57), which embodies the concept of 1/100,000 additional cases of cancer as an acceptable risk and provides procedures for deriving effluent limits for NPDES permits, and

WHEREAS, this effort in Michigan provides an opportunity for a Great Lakes United work group to examine issues of concern in this specific situation;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United work with a lead group in Michigan to obtain information about the Michigan proposal for control of toxics, identify issues of concern, share this case study with interested persons in other states and provinces and provide back to the involved Michigan group(s) whatever assistance may be captured through Great Lakes United's efforts.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol Y. Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

GREAT LAKES TOXIC AGREEMENT

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the toxic agreement by the eight Great Lakes states and two Canadian provinces is a major first step in developing regional cooperation in controlling and virtually eliminating toxic contamination to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United supports promulgation and implementation of the Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that U.S. and Canadian citizen involvement in the implementation and review of the Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement is essential to the control of toxic pollutants entering the Great Lakes System;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that U.S. and Canadian citizen involvement in the design of any Basin-wide agreement including, at a minimum, consultation and response as provided for in the agreement, is essential to the control of toxic pollutants; and

FINALLY, BE IT RESOLVED, that the success of the Great Lakes Toxic Substance Control Agreement in controlling the entry of toxic pollutants into the Great Lakes system is dependent upon continuing public involvement.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

PERMANENT SOLUTIONS TO TOXIC LANDFILLS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, toxic chemicals from hundreds of abandoned hazardous waste sites in the Great Lakes Basin are leaching into the Great Lakes Ecosystem and threatening the public health and environment of the Great Lakes community; and

WHEREAS, the goals and objectives of the 1978 International Water Quality Agreement clearly call for the virtual elimination and zero discharge of toxic chemicals to the Great Lakes Ecosystem; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has declared a Remedial Action Policy for abandoned hazardous waste sites which emphasizes containment and isolation of these sites in order to eliminate leaching of toxic chemicals from these sites to the Great Lakes Ecosystem; and

WHEREAS, a general policy of containment is incapable of eliminating the leaching of toxic chemicals from all abandoned hazardous waste sites around the Basin, given the wide range of hydrogeological conditions and the variety of chemical wastes prevailing at these sites in the Great Lakes Basin.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United calls upon the Environmental Protection Agency to replace their general policy for remedial action at abandoned hazardous waste sites in the Great Lakes Basin with a policy which emphasizes permanent solutions to these problems through:

1. source removal of mobile wastes in an environmentally sound and humanly safe manner using Best Available Technology,
2. clean-up technologies and remedial alternatives that lead to effective waste destruction employing Best Available Technology.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Basin has more generators and treatment storage or disposal facilities of hazardous waste than any other region in the country; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Basin has more Superfund and CERCLA sites than any other region; and

WHEREAS, contamination of groundwater in the Great Lakes Basin is a serious public health, environmental and economic problem; and

WHEREAS, the federal "Superfund" program is presently inadequately funded; and

WHEREAS, the several proposed federal budgets provide inadequate funding for these purposes in the future:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United calls upon Congress to reauthorize C.E.R.C.L.A.; and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United call upon Congress to enact a CERCLA bill that is no less stringent than the original bill passed by the House in December 1985 including, if necessary, recommitment of that bill; and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Congress adequately fund the Superfund program with no less than \$10.1 billion; and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United urges Congress to require EPA to address the problems of improper disposal and management of hazardous waste and protection of groundwater by the use of safe, new and innovative technology as alternatives to land disposal.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

ADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, environmental statutes and regulations are only as good as the ability and desire of citizens and government to implement them and to enforce them; and

WHEREAS, enforcement and implementation capabilities and efforts are often very limited, thereby crippling the effectiveness of existing statutes and regulations; and

WHEREAS, the failure to fully implement and enforce environmental statutes results in the degradation of the Great Lakes and interrelated resources.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United work with its member organizations at the state, provincial and national levels to:

1. assess and analyze the staffing and funding needs of state, national and international programs that should operate to protect the Great Lakes from pollution and mismanagement,
2. assess and analyze the degree to which those staffing and funding needs are being met, and the causes of any deficiencies that are discovered,
3. publicize deficiencies and advocate in appropriate forums for adequate staffing and funding. Great Lakes United should work to establish funding mechanisms with long-term stability, such as those derived from surveillance and monitoring fees assessed as part of the permitting procedure,
4. insure that environmental agencies and attorney generals' offices aggressively pursue enforcement actions against violators of environmental statutes and regulations affecting the Great Lakes,
5. advocate the inclusions of broad citizen suit sections in state, provincial and national environmental statutes, which will allow citizens to serve as "private attorney generals," supplementing governmental enforcement efforts,

6. advocate that U.S.E.P.A. require, as part of its authorization of state administered NPDES programs under the Clean Water Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) programs, that states have the authority to issue administrative fines,

7. advocate the inclusion in state, provincial and national environmental statutes, of enforcement tools which allow for swift, certain and meaningful punishment of violaters of environmental laws and regulations affecting the Great Lakes. These enforcement tools should include:

a. the swift issuance of administrative fines (similar in concept to traffic tickets) without long, drawn out litigation procedures,

b. civil and criminal fines which are high enough to deter non-compliance,

c. criminal sanctions for non-compliance which is intentional or the result of reckless disregard for the environment and human health,

d. provisions for emergency administrative enforcement actions for cases of imminent risk to public health or the environment,

e. provisions for unannounced inspection visits and broad access to sites by enforcement officials,

f. strict joint and several liability for the cost of evaluation and response activity necessitated by a release of hazardous substances into the environment for owners or operators of hazardous waste sites or facilities, and for generators, treaters, transporters, and disposers of hazardous substances. Exceptions to such liability, for acts of nature, etc., should be modeled after the U. S. Superfund Act.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

RIGHT TO KNOW (TOXICS)

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

WHEREAS, the continued pollution by toxic and hazardous chemicals in the air and on the ground is rapidly depleting these natural resources; and

WHEREAS, this pollution occurs as the result of direct dumping into local streams, rivers and lakes, leaking into surface or ground water from legal or illegal toxic waste dumps, agricultural run-off, and rainfall through contaminated air; and

WHEREAS, this pollution is destroying the food chain, persisting in the environment for many years, and capable of causing cancer reproductive and respiratory problems; and

WHEREAS, the current Administration continues to propose less stringent amendments to existing environmental laws; and


THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that strong right-to-know legislation be enacted that:

- requires each chemical container be labeled indicating the precise chemical name of the ingredients;
- requires total annual estimates of quantities of toxic/hazardous materials or substances emitted, discharged, or disposed from a facility and total estimates of materials or substances stored or used at the facility;
- prohibits "trade secrets" from being used as an excuse to deny workers, community, and union representatives access to information;
- requires that chemical manufacturer's supply and that employers maintain safety data sheets for all hazardous substances used or stored in the workplace and that employers make these sheets available to workers and the public;
- requires workers be trained in safety procedures when using toxic and hazardous chemicals, be informed of their health effects and have the right to refuse to work with chemicals if employers fail to provide safety information; and
- requires facilities to notify residents and officials of communities where plants are located, of the materials emitted, discharged, disposed from or used/stored at each facility.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that employers should be prohibited from disciplining, discharging or discriminating against workers who exercise right-to-know rights when implemented into law or files a complaint against their employer.

THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Federal, State and Local agencies responsible for the enforcement of the above provisions, implement meaningful penalties against employers who repeatedly violate right-to-know legislation.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary

HAZARDOUS WASTE AND TOXICS RESOLUTIONS

**GREAT LAKES UNITED
1983-1986**



RESOLUTION

TOXIC HOT SPOTS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS it is important that Great Lakes United proceed to act on the basis of the adopted policy positions on control of toxics.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT two (2) "toxic hot spots" in the Great Lakes be chosen, based on the following criteria:

- binational concern involved;
- the situation offers opportunity for precedent-setting policy;
- the cases will effectively serve to clarify current management policies and practices;
- active locally-led group(s) can be identified.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United work with the locally based group(s) to obtain information about the case, identify issues of concern, share this information with interested persons from other states and provinces and provide background to the local group by whatever assistance may be captured from GLU's efforts.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.

Carol J. Swinehart

Carol J. Swinehart, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Detroit, Michigan on May 7, 1983, the following resolution was adopted:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United should press state, provincial and federal Governments to provide for:

- A. Long term adequate funding of research into the transport, fate and toxicity of substances entering the Great Lakes from point and non-point sources with special attention to the need for long term adequate funding for the EPA Grosse Ile and Duluth Laboratories and NOAA GLERL Laboratory in Ann Arbor.
- B. Increased funding for monitoring, investigation and enforcement to regulate the point and non-point source discharges of toxic pollutants in general and persistent, bioaccumulative and potentially carcinogenic substances like dioxin in particular.
- C. Increased public access to relevant information.
- D. Honoring Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement commitments.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United should inventory and rank toxic and hazardous substance problems in the Great Lakes Basin.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United press for stricter controls on the point and non-point source discharges of toxic substances into the Great Lakes Ecosystem.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United promote alternatives to the generation and discharge of toxic and hazardous substances, with special focus on the need for the development of a comprehensive resource recovery and waste management plan within the Great Lakes Basin.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United create a centralized repository/clearing-house for information relevant to the goals and objectives of Great Lakes United and its member organizations, readily accessible to its members.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 7, 1983.



Carol J. Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

INCLUSION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE FOR CONSIDERATION IN REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife habitat in the Great Lakes determines their basic productivity; and

WHEREAS, healthy fish and wildlife populations are important to the economy and quality of life in the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS, fish and wildlife populations provide readily understood indicators of environmental conditions.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United request the International Joint Commission and its Water Quality Board, the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and its habitat Advisory Board and the 12 Federal, State, and Provincial resource agencies that in the drafting and implementation of Remedial Action Plans:

1. Fish and Wildlife habitat needs be given full consideration;
2. Fish and Wildlife professionals be involved from the start;
3. Great Lakes United and other citizens be involved;
4. Commissions and Agencies be requested to keep Great Lakes United and other citizens' groups provided with information on the development process.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.


John Hickey, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

PRESERVATION OF STRAWBERRY ISLAND

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Strawberry Island, located in the Niagara River at the southern tip of Grand Island, is rapidly eroding away; and

WHEREAS, the cause of that erosion was largely man-caused; and

WHEREAS, Strawberry Island provides habitat for wildlife and for spawning fish; and

WHEREAS, Strawberry Island is commonly used by boaters, fishermen, campers, hunters and naturalists; and

WHEREAS, the Strawberry Island Task Force, composed of representatives from Town, County, State and Federal governments, along with appropriate governmental agencies, industrial and commercial concerns such as United Automobile Workers Local 774, has requested assistance with the preservation of Strawberry Island.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United provide expertise and assistance to achieve the goals of erosion control, future State ownership and long-term management.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United encourage the Federal Governmental Agencies, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the New York Department of Parks and Recreation to apply ecologically sound methods to control erosion and to further enhance the recreational, fisheries and other natural benefits of the island.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

WETLANDS PROTECTION

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

WHEREAS, wetlands in the Great Lakes region provide important fish and wildlife habitat, and perform other valuable public functions, including reducing flood peaks, trapping sediments and pollutants in runoff waters, and providing a vital link in the aquatic food chain of the Great Lakes and its tributaries; and

WHEREAS, Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act provides an important tool for the protection of the public values that wetlands provide; and

WHEREAS, current federal farm programs subsidize the conversion of wetlands to production of surplus crops; and

WHEREAS, federal, state, and provincial tax policies provide powerful incentives for draining and clearing of wetlands.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United:

- opposes any attempts to reduce the scope of the Section 404 program or the protections now given wetlands by the U.S. EPA's 404(b) (1) Guidelines.
- supports reforms of existing federal farm programs to remove subsidies for production of surplus crops on wetlands drained and cleared after 1981;
- recommends the elimination of federal, state, and provincial tax incentives for draining and clearing of wetlands.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

NAVIGATION

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, legislation to extend the navigation season was approved by Congressional Committee in August of 1983; and

WHEREAS, this proposed winter navigation legislation (Sec. 1123 of H.R. 3678) is in direct conflict with the purposes and objectives of Great Lakes United; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United, its member organizations and allies have worked intensively to defeat this legislation; and

WHEREAS, presently 225 Congressmen have indicated their intention to oppose the proposal by signing a letter sent to the House Rules Committee; and

WHEREAS, despite this opposition, no vote has yet been taken and it is uncertain when such action will occur.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the members of Great Lakes United are hereby advised to be prepared to communicate to Members of Congress, their concerns relative to winter navigation just prior to the vote; and to remind those Congressmen that signed the letter of opposition of their commitment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United wishes to extend its appreciation for the outstanding contributions of several public officials who have played key roles in organizing the opposition to this legislation, including Canadian Minister of the Environment Charles Caccia, Canadian-U.S. Ambassador Allan Gotlieb, Michigan Governor James Blanchard, Michigan Congressmen David Bonior, Robert Davis, Dennis Hertel, Harold Sawyer, New York Congressmen Henry Nowak and David O.B. Martin, and Minnesota Congressman James Oberstar.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.


Carol J. Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

NAVIGATION

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, proposals to improve or expand commercial navigation use of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Seaway may directly conflict with the conservation of objectives of Great Lakes United; and

WHEREAS, unwise proposals such as winter navigation would have major detrimental impacts on the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United recognizes that commercial navigation is an important use of the Great Lakes that provides significant benefits to the economies of the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, some studies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Additional Locks Study, are proceeding toward completion by 1986, with a recommendation to be made to Congress at that time, and environmental studies necessary for Congress to make an informed decision have been proposed by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation but rejected by the Corps.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United reaffirms its Navigation Resolution of 1983; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the Navigation Task Force undertake the preparation of a position paper representing the Great Lakes United view of commercial navigation use of the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence. In the preparation of this position paper, the task force will consider the need to place the issue of navigation on the Great Lakes within the wider context of social, economic and environmental factors--the ecosystem approach. Specifically, the task force shall address navigation issues, including:

- user fees;
- additional locks and channel widening;
- harbor and port development and improvement;
- coordination of research between the United States and Canada;
- winter navigation and season extension; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, with these considerations in mind the task force shall develop a Great Lakes United action strategy for

effective protection of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the task force shall submit its position paper and recommendations to the Great Lakes United Annual Meeting in 1985, with recommendations for immediate action forwarding to the Board of Directors in the interim.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.

Carol Y. Swinehart

Carol Y. Swinehart, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

NAVIGATION ON THE GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE RIVER WATERWAY SYSTEM

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

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Basin represents an intergrated and united ecosystem which is used for, among other purposes, commercial navigation; and

WHEREAS, there now exists a variety of agencies responsible for regulations covering the transportation of cargo on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System; and

WHEREAS, the full protection of the Great Lakes Basin requires a "basin-wide" approach to transportation safety regulations; and

WHEREAS, we acknowledge that the navigation task force established at the 1984 meeting has prepared a position paper for Great Lakes United covering several areas of concern regarding commercial navigation on the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, many issues of concern arising from commercial navigation will continue to prevail, it is felt that Great Lakes United will have a continuing role in being a navigation "watchdog"; and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Great Lakes United navigation task force should be broadened and continue its work for the purpose of:

(1) investigating the critical issues which have been advanced in the position paper and any others which may arise; and

(2) work along with Great Lakes United members in the development and refining of an action strategy for implementation of Great Lakes United resolutions on commercial navigation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United Navigation's Task Force promote the following recommendations:

The establishment of uniform and coordinated regulatory standards and rules governing commercial navigation on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System which takes the unique environmental, social, climatic, economic conditions of the Basin into account. Elements to be considered in these uniform regulatory initiatives are:

1. limitation of hazardous goods transported on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River System to ice free and good weather conditions;
2. and in some instances, completely banning the transportation of some kinds of hazardous material, such as radiotoxic material;
3. the enactment of provisions which would impart absolute liability for carriers and shippers of hazardous materials;
4. the application of stringent safety requirements (which would equal those most stringent standards now existing in the basin);
5. the mandatory development of proven containment and clean-up provisions and mechanisms;
6. the creation of coordinated mechanisms to ensure the proper monitoring and enforcement of the uniform regulations between Canada and the U.S.
7. further research on the ecological and human health effects of various substances and materials and the working toward a more specific and uniform definition of "hazardous" and "dangerous" material.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.



John Hickey, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

PROPOSED SAULT STE. MARIE LOCK

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

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United has consistently opposed expansion of navigation facilities on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin until they can be shown to be economically and environmentally feasible; and

WHEREAS, the justification for the proposed new 1300 ft. lock at Sault Ste. Marie on growing economic demand or the ecological impacts from increased number of larger ships has not been adequately evaluated; and

WHEREAS, the Detroit District's final Interim Feasibility study argues that this lock is needed for a non-existent national defense argument; and

WHEREAS, U.S. federal budget deficits are over \$200 billion annually, creating cuts in already existing environmental programs.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United believes that no justification exists to spend \$226.6 million at this time for a new 1300 ft. lock at Sault Ste. Marie. However, if construction of this lock is to proceed despite these objections it should include the following elements not included in the Detroit District's final interim feasibility study. They are:

- (1) Dredged materials be used to enhance the local environment.
- (2) An improved traffic monitoring system on the St. Mary's River.
- (3) Provisions of public access to the St. Mary's River Rapids.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary

ENERGY DISTRIBUTION & DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTIONS

**GREAT LAKES UNITED
1983-1986**



RESOLUTION

USE OF OIL OVER-CHARGE MONIES

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Exxon court decision awarded \$2.1 billion fine to be used by the states in energy conservation programs consistent with the Warner amendment, and in anticipation of other awards; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 1984-13 establishes Great Lakes United's policy on energy development and distribution.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Great Lakes states apply a significant amount of funds to long-term and meaningful energy conservation efforts and utilization of renewable energy sources consistent with the court decision.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

NUCLEAR WASTE TRANSPORT IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

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

WHEREAS, the transportation of high level nuclear waste as presently practiced is unsafe and poses risks for an accident that could contaminate the ecosystem of the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS, the insurance liability under the Price-Anderson Act of 1957 is limited to \$560 million, but government studies indicate that a transportation accident could cause more than a billion dollars in damages; and

WHEREAS, there is a lack of emergency preparedness to adequately address a nuclear accident, including lack of sufficiently trained personnel, medical equipment, and evacuation plans; and

WHEREAS, the NRC standards for the casks containing the spent fuel have sometimes been found to be inadequate and insufficient in design, have never been physically tested, and have on occasion been withdrawn from service for being defective or excessively contaminated; and

WHEREAS, the states have a legitimate role to play in reasonably regulating these shipments in order to protect the public health and welfare of its citizens:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United 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 a time that the above concerns are fully addressed and the safe transport of the fuel can be assured.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

NUCLEAR WASTE

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.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United 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 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.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT & DISTRIBUTION

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been established that thermal energy generating stations will be major contributors to ecological deterioration in the Great Lakes Basin; and

WHEREAS, forecasts of increases in consumptive uses of water from the Great Lakes in the next fifty years are greatly influenced by anticipated expansion of energy generating capacity; and

WHEREAS, the dominant value system of our society endorses economic growth; and

WHEREAS, electrical energy distribution corridors reduce or eliminate other land uses, such as agricultural production; and

WHEREAS, the lack of efficient industrial planning contributes to unnecessary waste of energy;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. Energy conservation programs be sustained, introduced or stepped up to stabilize or even reduce consumption levels, thereby reducing ecologically harmful emissions, and/or ecological risks associated with storage and transportation of spent fuels from nuclear reactors, and

2. A policy of industrial cogeneration be implemented in industrial planning to allow multiple uses of energy sources for greatest efficiency; and

3. Pricing structures be reformed so as to reward conservation in energy use, rather than penalize restraint of use; and

4. Research seek an optimum combination of energy resources for ecosystem protection, not just cost efficiency; and

5. We accelerate the decommissioning of problematic nuclear facilities; and

6. We pursue planning for maximizing local consumption of locally generated energy to minimize the proliferation of land use for distribution corridors and terminate leases on abandoned corridors; and

7. Finally, we sustain public education programs directed toward approval and support of the above.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carl Y. Swinehart, Secretary

EDUCATION RESOLUTIONS

**GREAT LAKES UNITED
1983-1986**



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

GREAT LAKES WEEK

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

WHEREAS, Great Lakes Week was proclaimed by Great Lakes United at the First Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in May 1983; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes Week was proclaimed in 1984 by several governors and mayors of the Great Lakes Basin and observed by many Great Lakes United member organizations.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the member organizations of Great Lakes United charge the Board of Directors to continue to designate a week to be called "Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Week" (GLW) for the purpose of educating citizens about the basin's history, ecology, and resource management issues; and to focus attention upon the Great Lakes ecosystem; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that since GLW encompasses all the educational goals of Great Lakes United, it should become a plenary session agenda item at the Great Lakes United Annual Meeting for as long as Great Lakes United continues to proclaim Great Lakes Week; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that member organizations of Great Lakes United take a coordinating role in organizing events for such a week in their respective communities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that each Great Lakes United region designate a representative to coordinate activities within their own region; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in order for a region to designate a GLW representative, Great Lakes regions of Great Lakes United need to meet to designate a representative; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Great Lakes Week Task Force of Great Lakes United designate individuals to obtain proclamations of such a week by Governors, Premiers, the President, the Prime Ministers and legislative bodies throughout the Great Lakes Basin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Great Lakes Week Task Force of Great Lakes United send draft letters describing the resolutions approved at the first Annual Meeting to assist citizens in writing to their respective Federal, State, and Provincial legislators; and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that each member organization be charged with the responsibility of communicating with the GLW regional coordinator and that the regional coordinator and the regional coordinators communicate said information to the Great Lakes Week Chairperson:

THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Great Lakes United Board of Directors authorize funds each year for publicity and educational materials relating to GLW.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

GREAT LAKES WEEK

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS Great Lakes United recognizes the need to increase public participation in improving the quality of the Great Lakes environment.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United encourages the development of educational programs concerned with environmental issues. The organization urges its members to work on programs in their own localities, particularly for Great Lakes Week. Great Lakes United further recommends that the programs for Great Lakes Week be geared to attract a wider audience by including topics relating to environment (historical, recreational, etc.).

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

EDUCATION

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, it is recognized that public awareness, knowledge, and active involvement regarding environmental concerns are requisite for effective change; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that residents of the Great Lakes Basin are receptive to and entitled to accurate information regarding environmental hazards; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that environment is a region-wide concern requiring regional resources and cooperation; and

WHEREAS, it has been recognized that education is a central objective of Great Lakes United;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Great Lakes United Board of Directors be charged with the responsibility of establishing an ongoing working body responsible for the promotion of environmental awareness, either through the establishment of an ongoing task force or through a formal working relationship with Great Lakes Tomorrow and other related educational organizations.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol J. Swinehart, Secretary

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

**GREAT LAKES UNITED
MAY 1986**

GREAT LAKES UNITED - BOARD OF DIRECTORS - JUNE 1986

OFFICERS

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

VICE-PRESIDENT-John Jackson
Friends of the Earth-Canada
25 Glen Road
Kitchener, Ontario N2M 3E7
(519) 744-7503

SECRETARY-John Hickey
Cortland County Environmental
Management Council
73 Greenbush Street
Cortland, NY 13045
(607) 756-2336

U.S. TREASURER-Joshua Wunsch
Michigan Association of
Conservation Districts
16888 Wunsch Road
Traverse City, MI 49684
(616) 223-4269

CANADIAN TREASURER-Julia Langer
Ontario Public Interest Research Group
147 Margueretta Street
Toronto, Ontario M6H 3S4
(416) 965-1611

PAST PRESIDENT-Robert A. Boice
N.Y.S. Conservation Council
R.D. #2 Archer Road
Watertown, NY 13601
(315) 788-8450

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 H. Snyder
Thumb Area Sportsmen
90 Learman Road
Bad Axe, MI 48413
(517) 269-7567

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

REGION IV - ERIE
Amos Bankston
UAW-Dept of Conservation/
Recreation
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, MI 48214
(313) 926-5269

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

REGION VI - ST. LAWRENCE
Richard Spencer
Save The River
P.O. Box 322
Clayton, NY 13624
(315) 686-2010

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

Robert Ginsburg, Ph.D.
Citizens For A Better Environment
33 E. Congress Blvd, Suite 523
Chicago, IL 60605
(312) 939-1530

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

Ron Scrudato
State University Research Center
SUNY College at Oswego
Oswego, NY 12207
(315) 341-4077

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

Kai Millyard
Pollution Probe
12 Madison Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S1
(416) 926-9876

Mark Peterson
Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute
Northland College
Ashland, WI 54806
(715) 278-3427

Carol Swinehart
League of Women Voters of Michigan
6159 Aldine Drive
Brighton, MI 48116
(517) 353-9568

Dr. Katherine Davies
Toronto Department of Public Health
7E, City Hall
100 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N2
(416) 392-7450

Pam Millar
Pollution Probe
12 Madison Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S1
(416) 926-9876

Cathy Alpaugh
Great Lakes Institute
University of Windsor
Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4
(519) 253-4232

STAFF

David Miller, Executive Director
Tim Eder, Field Coordinator
LuAnn DiBerardino, Office Manager
Michelle Downey, Administrative Assistant

Great Lakes United
24 Agassiz Circle
Buffalo, NY 14214
(716) 886-0142



RESOLUTION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREAT LAKES CHARTER

GREAT LAKES UNITED

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

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Charter has been adopted as a first step in preventing inter-basin diversions of Great Lakes waters; and

WHEREAS, major diversion schemes continue to be seriously proposed in Canada and the United States with little public review in the Great Lakes Basin and no consideration of the principles embodied in the Great Lakes Charter.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United re-affirms its opposition to any new diversions out of or into the Great Lakes Basin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls on provincial and state governments to demonstrate a commitment to implementing the Great Lakes Charter through

- funding and staff assignments
- data collection on levels, flows, and consumptive uses of Great Lakes water,
- incorporation of the Charter's principles into all provincial and state laws and government consideration of diversions into or out of the Great Lakes Basin, and
- adoption of any new state and provincial laws needed to implement the Charter; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls on its members to bring their elected public officials to account for any proposal they support which could increase chances for inter-basin diversion of Great Lakes waters, and request their public officials to define their commitment to implementing the Great Lakes Charter.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

DIVERSIONS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Detroit, Michigan on May 13, 1984 the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, future diversions of water for use outside the Great Lakes states and provinces will adversely affect navigation, power production, recreation, water supplies and other uses beneficial to the Great Lakes area; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes water is shared by eight states and two provinces and therefore is an international body of water; and

WHEREAS, there already has been discussion and initial planning for a diversion of water from the Great Lakes for use by Western states.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United urges the revision of the existing Great Lakes Basin Compact of 1955, with emphasis on powers to regulate diversion issues or endorses the establishment of a new compact with these powers;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United encourage the International Joint Commission to exercise its authority over Lake Michigan as part of the international Great Lakes system by applying the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT a Great Lakes Management plan be developed which demonstrates that existing water resources must remain within the basin states to address current and projected economic and environmental needs.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol Y. Swinehart, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

CANCEROUS TUMORS IN FISH

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, it has recently been discovered that six species of fish from five locations in the United States (one each in Michigan, Ohio and Washington; 2 in New York) have an exceedingly high incidence of cancerous tumors, and that the types of cancers observed are inducible by man-made chemicals; and

WHEREAS, these discoveries may well portend the existence of similar fish cancer "hotspots" in other lakes and rivers; and

WHEREAS, pollution-induced diseases in fish and shellfish are often the first sign of serious environmental degradation; and

WHEREAS, deficiencies are widespread in governmental approaches toward monitoring, standard-setting, notification of fishermen and other consumers, and source control with respect to cancer-causing and other toxic pollutants that contaminate U.S. and Canadian surface waters.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United in Annual Meeting assembled May 11-13, 1984 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, urges that Federal, State, and Provincial governments, and duly constituted interstate and international bodies, as appropriate, develop biological indicators as early warning monitoring programs and cooperative tumor registries to determine the incidence and extent of cancerous tumors in fish and of tumor-causing pollutants in the environment, throughout the United States and Canada.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, State, Provincial and Federal governments and interstate and international bodies, greatly expand their efforts to curtail the pollution of the nation's lakes, rivers and coastal waters by cancer-causing and other toxic chemicals; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Congress amend the FDA's existing statutory authority to require the FDA, when establishing "action levels" and tolerances for fish and shellfish contaminants, to tailor these limits to specific geographic areas and subpopulations, so as to reflect better the variations in rates of fish and shellfish consumption within the overall population; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the various jurisdictions should estab-

lish uniform and comprehensive alert and notice systems for advising fishermen and other fish and shellfish consumers of the presence of deleterious pollutant levels and/or tumors in fish and shellfish found in their waters.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol J. Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, wetlands contribute benefits to the public at large in the form of fish, wildlife, natural beauty and maintenance of water tables; and

WHEREAS, wetlands in the Great Lakes area have been disappearing at an alarming rate through human development for agriculture, housing, industry and landfills; and

WHEREAS, wetlands, once drained or filled, are unlikely to be re-established.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United:

- commends the Province of Ontario for developing "Guidelines for Wetland Management in Ontario" and for carrying out its current inventory of wetlands in southern Ontario;
- encourages the Province of Ontario to develop further legislation with the goal of preservation of remaining wetlands;
- recommends that decisions pertaining to any wetlands program, particularly drainage, include participation by the public; and
- suggest that a system of tax relief for owners of wetlands be developed to encourage the retention of such areas on private lands.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol J. Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT Chicago World's Fair

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the proposed site for the 1992 World's Fair in Chicago requires filling 180 acres of Lake Michigan, resulting in the significant loss of natural resources; and

WHEREAS, public access to public land in major metropolitan areas for recreational purposes of fishing, boating, hiking, bird-watching and other outdoor activity is becoming increasingly difficult; and

WHEREAS, the Chicago World's Fair Committee has not considered these lost values; and

WHEREAS, their proposal represents an unnecessary and permanent contribution to piecemeal loss of fish and wildlife habitat in the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, a World's Fair should set an example demonstrating man's most advanced achievements and progress; and

WHEREAS, the proposed filling of a portion of Lake Michigan and its attendant disruption and destruction of natural processes represents retrogression rather than progress.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United at its annual meeting in Toronto, May 13, 1984, opposes any filling of Lake Michigan for the 1992 World's Fair.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol J. Swinehart, Secretary

LAND USE RESOLUTIONS

**GREAT LAKES UNITED
1983-1986**



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), the nation's premier land-use law, has been reauthorized from Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1990; and,

WHEREAS, the abundant wildlife, fisheries and recreational and commercial uses of the Great Lakes depend upon the coherent coastal management provided by the CZMA; and,

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are facing unprecedented pressure in the form of residential and commercial development, with attendant support facilities, such as marinas, docks and piers, and sewage and water treatment facilities; and,

WHEREAS, lakefront residential and commercial development affects water quality, public access to the lakefront shores, fisheries and wildlife habitat, and water-dependent commercial and recreational uses and aesthetic appeal; and

WHEREAS, proposed additions to the Coastal Barriers Resources System include for the first time coastal barriers along the Great Lakes.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT those states with federally approved Coastal Management Programs under the CZMA should work expeditiously to significantly improve their Programs, and that pertinent Canadian federal and provincial jurisdictions vigorously undertake protection of coastal areas.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT states without federally approved Coastal Management Programs under the CZMA should make the creation and approval of a Program a top priority; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Coastal Management Programs should include strict erosion set-back regulations, a coherent policy overseeing commercial and residential lakefront development and assured access for the public to lakefront areas; and

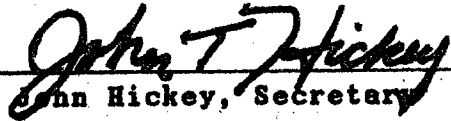
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT serious water quality issues, including but not limited to toxic pollution, acidic deposition, heavy metals and other pollutants associated with development, be addressed by the

Great Lakes states so that water-dependent industries, and recreational and aesthetic uses of the Lakes can continue; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT coastal barriers not presently protected by state or federal laws, and those that are proposed for inclusion in the Coastal Barriers Resources System, be included in the System.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United endorse the establishment of a U.S.-Canadian joint Coastal Management program.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

RUN-OFF RESOLUTION

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United recognizes that non-point sources of pollution (including agricultural operations) are major inputs of pollutants into the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, various stream corridor management and improvement techniques (including Palmiter-method minimum input snagging and cleaning, riparian vegetation retention, erosion control, and sediment removal) are available to private and public landowners and managers.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United encourages the use of these known and innovative techniques to clean and keep clean the waters of the Great Lakes. We specifically applaud the Sod Buster and Swamp Buster provisions of the new Agriculture Bill and stream restoration techniques being initiated by state and federal natural resource agencies.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT

GREAT LAKES UNITED

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

WHEREAS, coastal management is a national concern, including the Atlantic, Pacific, Great Lakes and Gulf Coasts; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 allows local, state and federal governments to collectively manage more than 95,000 miles of beaches, bays, ports and harbors, wetlands, estuaries, islands and fisheries; and

WHEREAS, U.S. coasts support recreation, tourist and fishing industries; provide wildlife sanctuaries; and are an economic and aesthetic asset to the nation as a whole; and

WHEREAS, ecologically sensitive estuaries and wetlands are being lost through development at a staggering rate; and

WHEREAS, more than 90% of coastal areas now fall under a state Coastal Management program, with 28 of the eligible states and territories participating in, and dependent upon, the Coastal Zone Management Act and its federal funding; and

WHEREAS, the federal consistency provision of the CZMA which requires that federal activities directly affecting states' coastal zones must be consistent with states' Coastal Management Programs, was severely undermined by a 1984 Supreme Court decision exempting offshore oil and gas leasing from the consistency requirement, and raising questions about the applicability of the consistency provision to other types of federal activities conducted outside the coastal zone; and

WHEREAS, recent proposed uses of coastal waters, such as expanded oil and gas leasing tracts, ocean incineration of hazardous wastes, seabed mining for minerals and disposal of nuclear wastes - including nuclear submarines - at sea, increase the need for a strong federal consistency provision.


THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Coastal Management Act be reauthorized with continued strong federal support for state management programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, special emphasis and additional funding be provided for additional acquisition of estuarine sanctuaries for protection and study; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the crippling Supreme Court decision undermining the consistency provision be overturned in the area of offshore oil and gas leasing, and that the federal consistency provision be strengthened to encompass other important federal activities, such as the designation of ocean incineration sites; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the Coastal Zone Management Act, with a reinstated consistency provision for all federal activities directly affecting states' coastal zones, be expeditiously reauthorized by Congress at adequate funding levels during the 1984 legislative session.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

FARM BILL

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

WHEREAS, agriculture is a major contributor to non-point source pollution in the Great Lakes contributing sediment, nutrients and pesticides; and


WHEREAS, the 1985 Farm Bill contains a "sodbuster" provision which would keep eroded land under vegetative cover and contains a "conservation reserve" provision which would provide incentives to farmers to put highly eroded soil now under tillage under long term vegetative cover; and

WHEREAS, current federal farm programs subsidize the conversion of wetlands to production of surplus crops.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United supports these provisions in the 1985 Farm Bill;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United supports the reforms of existing federal farm programs to remove subsidies for production of surplus crops on wetlands drained and cleared after 1981.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 15, 1985.



John Hickey, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

LAND USE - LAND QUALITY

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Toronto, Ontario on May 13, 1984, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the water quality of the Great Lakes is directly related to the land use of the Great Lakes Basin, and that if improvement of water quality in the Great Lakes is to occur, improvement of land quality must take place;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United encourages that adequate funding levels for government efforts to reduce non-point pollution be established, coordinated and maintained; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, voluntary conservation measures be achieved through incentives and by example and that local direction for non-point pollution problems be emphasized as a primary component in such an effort.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol J. Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

LAND USE - LAND QUALITY

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Detroit, Michigan on May 8, 1983, the following resolution was adopted:

IN AS MUCH AS public lands must be maintained in perpetuity from misuse and exploitation,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United is opposed to the wholesale disposal of these lands to achieve short term objectives of questionable value.

IN AS MUCH AS Land and Water Conservation Funds have been appropriated for the acquisition and development of the Great Lakes National Parks and for acquisition and development of urban parks,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United stands strongly in support of the release of these funds to acquire and complete these park systems as intended.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT land use changes which would adversely affect the health of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin should be discouraged through economic and regulatory means.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United opposes such land use changes outside the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin which would result in the transport of Great Lakes water beyond the physical limits of the Basin watershed.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United stands opposed to the proposed privatization of United States Forest Service lands and state public lands and urges its membership to contact legislators and the administration to express their opposition to these measures.


IN AS MUCH AS the urban areas of the Great Lakes states and provinces constitute essential components of the Great Lakes Ecosystem, their welfare and their relationship to the balance of the ecosystem is vital to the welfare of the entire ecosystem:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United adopt policies concerned with:

- (1) Suburban sprawl and its impacts on agricultural land, the forest resource base, and other sensitive land resources;

- (2) Central city preservation and rehabilitation, including the upgrading of aging and deteriorating infrastructure;
- (3) The inequitable distribution of U.S. federal resources to the South and West to the economic detriment of the Great Lakes area.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 8, 1983.



Carol V. Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

DESIGNATING THE GREAT LAKES AS "OUTSTANDING NATIONAL RESOURCE WATERS"

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency's ("EPA") water quality standards regulation allows states to designate waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance located within their borders as "outstanding national resource waters;" and

WHEREAS, this designation grants the highest protection available under the U.S. Clean Water Act and the implementing regulations by providing that water quality in areas so designated "shall be maintained and protected;" and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes are waters of exceptional recreational and ecological significance; and,

WHEREAS, Michigan's Governor James J. Blanchard has proposed that Michigan's water quality standards be revised to designate the waters of the Great Lakes located within its boundaries as "outstanding national resource waters;" and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Water Resources Commission has adopted Governor Blanchard's proposal in drafting revisions to rule 1098 of Michigan's water quality standards, which revisions are currently before the Commission for final consideration and promulgation; and,

WHEREAS, this is the first proposal to grant Great Lakes water quality the highest protection available under the U.S. Clean Water Act and, therefore, it is an important precedent for similar designation by all of the Great Lakes States in revising their water quality standards; and

WHEREAS, this proposal is deficient in one critical respect in that in proposed rule 1098 (3) it would allow new or increased pollutant discharges into the connecting channels and tributaries of the Great Lakes located within Michigan's boundaries even if Great Lakes water quality is not "maintained and protected" thereby;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United at its Annual Meeting in Mackinaw City on May 16-18, 1986, commends Governor Blanchard and the Michigan Water Resources Commission for proposing to classify Michigan's waters of the Great Lakes as "outstanding national resource waters" for purposes of U.S. EPA's water quality standards

regulations;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon Governor Blanchard and the Michigan Water Resources Commission to eliminate the exception in proposed rule 1098(3) which would allow new or increased pollutant discharges into the connecting channels or tributaries of the Great Lakes within Michigan's boundaries even if these discharges adversely affect Great Lakes water quality;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon the Michigan Water Resources Commission immediately to promulgate proposed rule 1098 designating Michigan's waters of the Great Lakes as "outstanding national resource waters," amended as suggested herein, as a revision to Michigan's water quality standards;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls upon the other Great Lakes states immediately to revise their water quality standards to classify the open waters of the Great Lakes located within their boundaries as "outstanding national resource waters" for purposes of the U.S. EPA's water quality standards regulations.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

LEVELS AND FLOWS I

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, high water levels have resulted in shoreline erosion and property loss in the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, these levels have resulted in a variety of requests to further regulate levels through existing diversions in, and a variety of management options for increased flows out; and

WHEREAS, there are additional initiatives to utilize land use management, shoreline protection and zoning to abate the impacts of high water; and

WHEREAS, there is not sufficient information on the potential impacts of the structural options on water quality, wetlands, wildlife and aquatic habitat and on the livelihood of the basin.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United undertake a comprehensive collation of data and information on the proposed structural and land use options and review the risks of each so that we may better evaluate our future actions. Where there is a lack of information we will seek to petition the appropriate agencies to undertake further studies.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

LEVELS AND FLOWS II

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, there appears to be an increasing trend to use permitting systems to provide for intra-basin diversion as well as diversion of Great Lakes water outside the basin; and

WHEREAS, additional effort to defend against expansion of diversion proposals is needed.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United reaffirm support for detailed assessment of current water use so as to better approach defense of Great Lakes United opposition to diversions and further to affirm Great Lakes United's goal of developing a legal defense against diversion;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United seek the means to fund the necessary legal research and intervention.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

A YEAR AFTER THE GREAT LAKES CHARTER

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Mackinaw City, Michigan on May 18, 1986, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Great Lakes United published commentary on assessment of one year's activity under the Great Lakes Charter published February 10, 1986 has proven as a valuable reference document.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the 1986 Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United formally endorses the document and the following seven-point program recommendations:

1. Each state and province should formally incorporate a water registration system for all users of Great Lakes waters. This mandatory registration system should include amounts of water returned to the Great Lakes system and in what quality. In addition, this system should not be used to legitimize existing diversion. We should not accept this registration system as a basis for "grand-fathering" all existing diversions and consumptive uses.
2. Establish present consumptive use needs in the basin based on the registration data and develop projected future consumptive use needs under a variety of economic growth scenarios. This must be coordinated with the establishment of a data base that understand the quantity and quality of water available to the Great Lakes Basin.
3. Detailed analysis of the environmental, social and economic impacts of water diversion, and incorporate those findings into a Public Health and Welfare case. Economic impacts could only be incorporated as they relate to the health and welfare of the citizenry, to avoid economic protectionism as in the El Paso case.
4. Advocate water conservation/improvement programs within and outside the Great Lakes Basin.
5. Develop state and provincial prohibitive diversion legislation based on the Public Health and Welfare case.
6. Great Lakes jurisdictions would defend the legislative ban on diversion of Great Lakes water out of the basin in courts based on the Public Health and Welfare case. If the legal case was lost, Great Lakes jurisdictions could then incorporate a permitting system for

water withdrawals.

7. Great Lakes jurisdictions would work with national and international leaders to develop and implement anti-diversion legislation and agreements.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 18, 1986.



John Hickey, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREAT LAKES CHARTER

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

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Charter has been adopted as a first step in preventing inter-basin diversions of Great Lakes waters; and

WHEREAS, major diversion schemes continue to be seriously proposed in Canada and the United States with little public review in the Great Lakes Basin and no consideration of the principles embodied in the Great Lakes Charter.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United re-affirms its opposition to any new diversions out of or into the Great Lakes Basin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls on provincial and state governments to demonstrate a commitment to implementing the Great Lakes Charter through

- funding and staff assignments
- data collection on levels, flows, and consumptive uses of Great Lakes water,
- incorporation of the Charter's principles into all provincial and state laws and government consideration of diversions into or out of the Great Lakes Basin, and
- adoption of any new state and provincial laws needed to implement the Charter; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United calls on its members to bring their elected public officials to account for any proposal they support which could increase chances for inter-basin diversion of Great Lakes waters, and request their public officials to define their commitment to implementing the Great Lakes Charter.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



GREAT LAKES UNITED

RESOLUTION

THE OHIO RIVER CANAL STUDY PROPOSAL IN CONGRESS

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

WHEREAS, Congressman Traficant of Ohio has introduced H.R. 1519 to reopen a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' study on the feasibility of building a 120 mile barge canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River near Youngstown and north of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and

WHEREAS, former Congressman Michael Kirwin, proposed the lake-to-river canal in the mid-1960's, but the project was found to be environmentally and economically unsound; and

WHEREAS, Congress de-authorized further study of the project on the recommendation of the Army Corps of Engineers in 1981; and

WHEREAS, the potential environmental impacts of a ten-lock canal with a huge reservoir perched on the divide between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River Basins, would constitute habitat losses, wetlands degradation, and water effects, in addition to the potential impact of diverting waters from Lake Erie; and

WHEREAS, the study is inconsistent with the goals and objectives of the Great Lakes Charter signed earlier in 1985 by Great Lakes' Governors and Premiers.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United opposes H.R. 1519 or any such legislation to fund the study of a Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal Project; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is inappropriate to fund studies on far-reaching projects inconsistent with the Great Lakes Charter when other federal qualitative and quantitative research programs for the Great Lakes Basin are being crippled in the Halls of Congress.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

THE CANADIAN GRAND CANAL PROPOSAL

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

WHEREAS, some Canadian private interest groups are seriously proposing the Grand Canal project, which would involve constructing a dike across James Bay and diverting water to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence water basin through a system of canals, dams, underground water tunnels, and pumping stations for sale and re-distribution to arid regions of the United States; and

WHEREAS, there has been no consideration given to the impacts of this diversion from James Bay on the ecosystem in that area and on the native population whose livelihood depends on this water resource; and

WHEREAS, government studies of this scheme are contradictory to the goals and objectives of the Great Lakes Charter signed earlier in 1985 by the Great Lakes governors and premiers:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United expresses its outrage that the Grand Canal project could even be seriously considered by Canadian private interest groups and public officials and opposes any study or further considerations of the proposal.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.


John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

WATER CONSERVATION

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

WHEREAS, signs of abuse of water resources include pervasive pollution, depletion of ground water supplies, falling water tables, and damage to ecological systems, and failure to heed these signs of stress, and to place water use on a sustainable basis, threatens the viability of both the resource base itself and the economic systems that depend on it; and

WHEREAS, water quality and water quantity are inter-related and each liter of polluted water discharged without adequate treatment contaminates many additional liters of fresh water in the receiving waters; and

WHEREAS, the disposal of synthetic chemicals and heavy metals, which pose dangers in extremely low concentrations, is an especially grave threat to the quality of water supplies; and

WHEREAS, the large capital investments required for water and wastewater utilities make these especially sensitive to scarce capital and high interest rates, and in view of reduced federal funding for such facilities, reducing municipal water use can ease these financial burdens by allowing water and wastewater utilities to scale down the capacity of new plants, water mains and sewer pipes, and to cut the energy and chemical costs associated with pumping and treating the water; and

WHEREAS, use of water-saving fixtures, equipment and practices by individuals, government, industry and agriculture can save maintenance and operating costs, including the energy required to heat hot water; and

WHEREAS, conservation, re-cycling, re-use, and better management can free a large volume of water, and capital, for competing uses; and

WHEREAS, water conservation measures already in place, can alleviate droughts and other immediate crises when they occur at reduced cost and disruption; and

WHEREAS, lake levels fluctuate naturally between high and low periods

of precipitation, while human intervention in the form of diversion and consumptive uses is not self-correcting; and

WHEREAS, the International Great Lakes Diversions and Consumptive Uses Study Board estimated (Sept. 1981) that economic development within the region would double consumptive uses of water by the end of the century, and would increase such uses by a factor of five within the next 50 years, and concluded that the gradually increasing consumptive uses of water contribute to a gradual decrease in the net water supplies to the Great Lakes Basin which, in turn, lowers the levels of the lakes and reduces their outflows, a consequence of which is cumulatively greater downward through the chain of the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court's test of constitutionality for state efforts to protect and conserve natural resources (Hughes vs. Oklahoma), including water resources, includes the question: Is the state statute non-discriminatory? That is, does it apply with equal force to interstate and intrastate commerce?; and

WHEREAS, the Great Lakes Charter calls for a cooperative water resources management program for the Great Lakes Basin, that includes the development of cooperative policies and practices to minimize the consumptive use of the Basin's water resources:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United supports water conservation planning, programs, and measures in the Great Lakes region and in more arid regions in the U.S. and Canada, not only for present needs but also for use by future generations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Great Lakes United opposes the conversion of additional arid lands to agricultural lands through irrigation.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 19, 1985.



John Hickey, Secretary



RESOLUTION

DIVERSIONS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Detroit, Michigan on May 13, 1984 the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, future diversions of water for use outside the Great Lakes states and provinces will adversely affect navigation, power production, recreation, water supplies and other uses beneficial to the Great Lakes area; and

WHEREAS, Great Lakes water is shared by eight states and two provinces and therefore is an international body of water; and

WHEREAS, there already has been discussion and initial planning for a diversion of water from the Great Lakes for use by Western states.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, Great Lakes United urges the revision of the existing Great Lakes Basin Compact of 1955, with emphasis on powers to regulate diversion issues or endorses the establishment of a new compact with these powers;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT Great Lakes United encourage the International Joint Commission to exercise its authority over Lake Michigan as part of the international Great Lakes system by applying the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT a Great Lakes Management plan be developed which demonstrates that existing water resources must remain within the basin states to address current and projected economic and environmental needs.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GREAT LAKES UNITED ON MAY 13, 1984.



Carol Y. Swinehart, Secretary



RESOLUTION

LEVELS, FLOWS AND DIVERSIONS

At the Annual Meeting of Great Lakes United in Detroit, Michigan on May 7, 1983, the following resolution was adopted:

DIVERSIONS:

WHEREAS, there is increasing concern over the possibility of diversion of Great Lakes Basin and Continent; and

WHEREAS, the diversion of water from the Great Lakes Basin to other basins could result in reduction in the water levels in the Great Lakes, which would result in devastating environmental and economic losses to industries including navigation, and hydro-electric power; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for further clarification of the engineering, economic, environmental and legal aspects of such diversion.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, Great Lakes United opposes any new diversion of Great Lakes waters out of or into the Great Lakes Basin.

CONSUMPTIVE USES:

WHEREAS, the International Great Lakes Diversions and Consumptive Uses Study Board of the International Joint Commission has projected that consumptive use of Great Lakes water will increase from the 1975 rate of 4,900 cfs (139 M³/S) to an amount which would range from approximately 16,000 cfs (453 M³/S) to 37,000 cfs (1048 M³/S) by the year 2035; and

WHEREAS, the consumptive use of Great Lakes water reduces the net water supply to the lakes, thereby lowering lake levels in the unregulated lakes of Michigan, Huron and Erie anywhere from 0.4 feet (12 cm) to as much as 1.13 feet (34 cm); and

WHEREAS, a comprehensive study of the long term impacts of consumptive uses is essential to the proper management of the Great Lakes.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, Great Lakes United requests that the Governments of the United States and Canada send a reference to the International Joint Commission requesting them to monitor consumptive use of Great Lakes water and study possible control measures (along with

their impacts) for managing consumptive uses of Great Lakes water; and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, such a study include no commitment to future diversion of Great Lakes waters out of 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, 1983.

Carol Y. Swinehart

Carol Y. Swinehart, Secretary