

IN THIS ISSUE:

Compact Passed Continued	2
Keeping the Air Clear Around Maumee Bay	3
Clearing the Air along the North Shore of Lake Superior	4
Environmental Assessment Underway for Nuclear Waste Dump	5
Creativity May Be the Solution for the Jordan River	6
A Sludge-Free Diet Protects the Waters Around Prince Edward County	7
Thank You	8

GRANTS OPPORTUNITY

Still Time to Apply for Freshwater Future's Grants

Freshwater Future's Project and Technical Assistance grants offer assistance for grassroots river, lake, and wetland protection efforts throughout the Great Lakes. Grants range from \$500 to \$5,500 US dollars for specific project expenses and/or technical expertise to build your group and improve the success of your efforts. Visit our website www.freshwaterfuture.org to learn about eligibility requirements, the types of activities we fund, and past projects, and how to apply!

**The fall grant deadline
is September 29, 2008.**

Time to Celebrate

All Eight Great Lakes Pass Compact

On July 9, 2008, Governor Jennifer Granholm signed Michigan's legislation ratifying an interstate Compact that will create unprecedented protections for the Great Lakes--St. Lawrence River Basin.

The Great Lakes represent one of the most magnificent natural wonders in the nation, if not the world, but are vulnerable to withdrawals. With this signing, the eight Great Lakes States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have now completed ratification of the Compact. The compact is just two steps from becoming law. The Senate approved the legislation on Friday, August 1. Now it just needs to pass the House and then be signed by the President.

The Great Lakes Compact will ban far off diversions of Great Lakes water and set responsible standards for water use inside the region. Water conservation requirements outlined in the compact will provide a strong legal defense to withdrawal proposals that could endanger the lakes' ecology and threaten our economic lifeblood.

The Great Lakes Compact and Agreement are the result of over four years of negotiations between the eight Great Lakes Governors and Premiers of Ontario and Quebec with the input of a 39-member advisory panel and

thousands of citizens. This is a milestone for the Great Lakes. To celebrate, we've gathered the opinions of environmental leaders in the eight Great Lakes states to comment on the passage of the compact in their state and overall.

"The recent passage in all eight Great Lakes states is an inspiring testament to the power of individuals, groups, resource managers and policy makers working together. Through this victory the resounding message has been heard: we need to protect the waters of the Great Lakes. This effort shows us that together we can accomplish great things for our Great Lakes!"

Jill Ryan, Executive Director,
Freshwater Future



New York

"This is groundbreaking legislation. Not only will the Compact protect invaluable public resources like Lakes Ontario and Erie and the St. Lawrence River, it sets the stage for better water management principles, laws and regulations statewide. Environmental organizations and concerned New Yorkers worked together with legislators to get the Compact passed. Now we're moving forward together to ensure that Congress ratifies it, too." Katherine Nadeau, Environmental Advocates of New York

Michigan

"The Michigan environmental community came together and worked tirelessly to overcome numerous challenges in this fight. The result demonstrates how much Michigan cares about Great Lakes' waters, and protecting them for future generations. The new laws are not only groundbreaking, they also add to a long tradition of locally managing the Great Lakes. This is a very positive step forward." Grenetta Thomassey, Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council



DIRECTOR'S NOTES

COOPERATION AND CREATIVITY



JILL RYAN

This issue highlights the wonderful things that can be accomplished when individuals, groups, governments, agencies and businesses work together to find innovative solutions to protecting and restoring our rivers, lakes and wetlands. I have worked on the Great Lakes Compact and the predecessors to this agreement since I came to work here over eight years ago. It is very motivating to see that when we come together we can accomplish such great steps for our waters and our communities.

Other stories in this issue also tell stories about the creative and cooperative solutions being crafted around the Great Lakes. From citizens learning about alternatives to applying sewage sludge to land to groups finding alternative methods for disposing of toxic leachate, these are innovative ideas that will help us work with new groups, find new solutions and provide a brighter future for coming generations.

Thank you all for using your creativity and willingness to work together to make our Great Lakes communities even better places to live.

Creativity can solve almost any problem. The creative act, the defeat of habit by originality, overcomes everything.

– George Lois

Jill M. Ryan



All Eight States Pass the Compact



Pennsylvania

"It was quite exciting to have Governor Ed Rendell sign the Great Lakes Compact on July 4th, one day after passing the Senate. As in the other states, it was a joint effort on the part of environmentalist, legislators and business to get the job done. Management of our waters is essential for tourism, recreation and economy having two state parks in our 63 miles of shoreline." Tom Fuhrman, Lake Erie Region Conservancy

Wisconsin

"The Compact is an essential tool that will help protect these invaluable lakes for future generations to enjoy. It represents a carefully constructed compromise that won support from nearly 95 percent of the 1300 Great Lakes state legislators who voted on the measure. Wisconsin and the rest of the Great Lakes states should be proud of the agreement." Melissa Malott, Clean Wisconsin



Minnesota

"Minnesota is proud to have been the first state to pass the Great Lakes Compact. Although Minnesota has less shoreline than some other states in the region, as the headwaters of the Great Lakes, we fully understand the importance of working together regionally on this and other resource issues. The Compact is an example of the kind of success we can achieve together, and we look forward to continuing to work with our member groups and our allies to move the Compact through Congress." Julie O'Leary, Minnesota Environmental Partnership

Illinois

"Illinois was proud to become the second state to ratify the Great Lakes Compact. More than six million Illinois residents, about half of the state's residents, receive their water supply from Lake Michigan. The Compact will allow us to secure and protect this tremendous natural resource for the people who depend on it today and for those who will need it in the future." Jonathan Goldman, Illinois Environmental Council and Illinois Environmental Council Education Fund



Ohio

"The shallowest, warmest, and most biologically productive of all the Great Lakes, Lake Erie is arguably Ohio's greatest natural resource. However, receiving roughly 80% of its water from upper Great Lakes makes Lake Erie vulnerable to water use by these areas. Dedicated tourism, environmental-conservation, and boating groups; citizens; businesses, and the Ohio DNR can feel proud of their key role in helping secure the Compact's ratification in Ohio, setting the stage for protecting Great Lakes from depleting for generations to come." Kristy Meyer, The Ohio Environmental Council

Indiana

"We were so pleasantly surprised by the rapid action in Indiana once elected officials understood the need for these protections. We give a lot of credit to all the individuals and organizations that came together from the business, industry and environment communities. There has never been an environmental issue so widely supported in the history of Indiana." Tom Anderson, Executive Director, Save the Dunes Council

Lake Erie Update



KEEPING THE AIR CLEAR AROUND MAUMEE BAY

By Sandy Bihn Western Lake Erie Waterkeeper

Maumee Bay is an estuary at the very western end of Lake Erie – the Great Lakes' warmest, shallowest, 'fishiest' waters, and lies between Lake Erie and the Maumee River. Maumee Bay is about 26 square miles and is very shallow with an average depth of five feet and is dredged annually along the Toledo Shipping channel to a depth of about 28'. The shallow, productive waters of Maumee Bay account for spectacular walleye, perch and bass fisheries and make it more sensitive to environmental impacts.



*The Port of Toledo Docks shows the industrial use of Maumee Bay, Toledo, Ohio.
Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority*

A new coke plant has been proposed to be located on a site where the Maumee Bay and Maumee River meet. Coking facilities process coal to produce coke which is used in the production of steel. The proposed coke plant will use 2.06 million tons of coal to produce 1.34 million tons of coke and produce 1.2 million tons of CO₂.

Concerned with the environmental and economic health of the Western Lake Erie Basin, citizens have been opposing the construction of this facility since 2004. In March 2008, Sierra Club and Harbor View filed an appeal on the air permit granted by Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) in December 2007.

The coke plant was issued the permit as a result of an amendment to the 2007 state budget bill.

The permit for the proposed coke plant sets a 51 pound limit for annual mercury release, unless the company can show that technology will not meet the limit. Overall the air permit for the coke plant would allow over 78 million pounds of pollutants annually (a fact sheet on the permit can be found at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/pic/media/fds2.pdf>). Unfortunately, the permit allows for a mercury increase if the coke plant cannot meet the 51 pound limit under the discretion of the Ohio EPA Director. The permit sets no limits on how much more mercury emissions the director is able to allow.

The trade-off is that it would create an estimated 150 jobs, a small number compared to the environmental impacts on nearby communities. And though there have been several public meetings held by the OEPA, there is no mention of the impacts on the health of nearby residents and workers.

The communities surrounding the proposed coke plant, Harbor View and North Oregon, are designated as an Environmental Justice Area. The hundreds of homes located there are in the shadow

of the four major industrial uses all with permits to discharge pollutants to the air and water.

In 2005, the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration, a collection of federal, state, local and tribal governments, businesses, industrial representatives, agricultural representatives, environmental-conservation groups, and concerned citizens, released a Strategy To Protect and Restore the Great Lakes. This Strategy outlined recommendations tied to funding targets that would mean real benefits for the Great Lakes. Allowing additional discharges of pollutants at such high amounts goes against the very essence of the Strategy To Protect and Restore the Great Lakes.

Ask your state and federal elected officials and the OEPA to require the coke plant to use the latest technologies to reduce the amount of pollutants that are released into the air. Using the latest technologies to reduce the impact on the environment and therefore the surrounding communities will result in lower clean-up costs down the road. No longer are the days when development and consideration of the environment and the health of the communities can't go hand and hand. Also, write letters to the editor outlining the need to balance economic growth with the environment and the health of the communities, by requiring the coke plant to use the latest technologies to reduce air pollutants.

.....

*For more information, contact Sandy Bihn,
Executive Director of the Western Lake Erie
Waterkeepers Association at
sandylakeerie@aol.com.*

*For more information on the coke
plant go to westernlakeerie.org*

GLAHNEWS:

Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat News is published four times a year and distributed by Freshwater Future, a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organization. Funding for the publication is provided by reader's subscriptions, contributions, and a grant from the C.S. Mott Foundation.

Staff:

Jill Ryan, *Executive Director*
jill@freshwaterfuture.org

Ann Baughman, *Outreach Specialist*
ann@freshwaterfuture.org

Lauren Hinchman, *Office Manager*
lauren@freshwaterfuture.org

P.O. Box 2479
Petoskey, MI 49770
(231) 348-8200

Cheryl Mendoza, *Regional Policy
and Network Advisor*

cheryl@freshwaterfuture.org

700 Fulton St., Suite A

Grand Haven, MI 49417

(231) 571-5001

Board of Directors:

Paul Bubelis, *Sustainability Network*

Wendy Cooper, *Georgian Bay Land Trust*

Mary Jo Cullen,
Gravel Watch Ontario

Bonnie Danni, *Great Lakes United*

Molly Flanagan,
The Joyce Foundation

Dorothy Lagerroos, *Grassroots, Wisconsin*

Mike Layton, *Environmental Defence*

Damien Lee, *Grassroots - Canada*

Annette Marshall,
Lake Erie-Allegheny Earth Force

Cheryl Mell, *John G. Shedd Aquarium*

Disclaimer:

The Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat News is intended to provide a forum for the free exchange of ideas among citizens and organizations working to protect aquatic habitats in the Great Lakes Basin. The interpretations and conclusions presented in this newsletter represent the opinions of the individual authors. They in no way represent the views of Freshwater Future, the C.S. Mott Foundation, subscribers, donors, or any organization mentioned in this publication.

Lake Superior Update



CLEARING THE AIR FOR CLEANER WATER AND BETTER HEALTH ALONG THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR

By LeRoger Lind, President of Save Lake Superior Association

Clear, cold, clean—are words that come to mind when thinking of the water and air around Lake Superior. Mining activities along the North Shore of Lake Superior are unfortunately changing the cleanliness of the air and water. Asbestos fibers are being released into the air and water as the result of crushing ore at a taconite processing plant along the North Shore of Lake Superior in Silver Bay. The levels being released at the Northshore Mining Company have been found to be in violation of permit requirements and the Clean Air Act.

Save Lake Superior Association and Sierra Club have filed a complaint in Federal Court to challenge the emissions at the Silver Bay plant. An appeal is still pending. As the situation currently stands, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency will continue to regulate the emissions of these fibers at or below the levels to which other Minnesotans are exposed in non-mining communities. This is a unique standard for asbestos control and should serve as a model for protecting public health in other communities near similar processing plants and mines.

Taconite, an iron-bearing rock is ground into a fine powder to extract the iron. The mineral fibers produced by the mining and grinding of taconite and sulfuric hard rock ores include asbestos fibers among other harmful but less toxic fibers. Today's technology of air particle monitors, fiber sample analysis equipment and fiber identification science has confirmed the presence of the class of asbestos fibers that causes health problems in the air and water surrounding the mines and plants.



Rocky shores along the North Shore of Lake Superior.

Save Lake Superior Association is hopeful that our efforts will bring fiber levels into compliance and if it prevents even one person from getting sick this action will be worthwhile.

Last year, the University of Minnesota took over a research project initiated by the Minnesota Department of Public Health to look for the causes of lung disease found near the taconite mines by evaluating the health of past and current miners. Mesothelioma occurs at twice the expected rate in the region of Minnesota

known as the Iron Range [1] compared to the rest of the United States.

You can help Save Lake Superior Association and other groups who are also pushing for stronger state laws and need help bringing to the attention of decision makers examples of the dangers to human health and environment from mines around the region. We believe we can learn from others and develop good laws to prevent tragedies from happening here again and other locations where taconite and similar hard rock mining occur.

.....
For more information, check out Save Lake Superior Association website at: www.savelakesuperior.org or contact Le Lind with Save Lake Superior Association at mail@savelakesuperior.org.

to ¹ Hemphill, Stephanie (2007-06-08). "Researchers look for links between taconite and mesothelioma", Minnesota Public Radio. Retrieved on 2007-07-18 unsafe levels of asbestos fibers.



*Taconite Harbor - loading iron ore, Lake Superior, Minnesota
Michigan Sea Grant*

Lake Huron Update



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT UNDERWAY FOR WORLD'S LARGEST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT AND NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP

By Ziggy Kleinau, Citizens For Renewable Energy, Bruce Peninsula, Ontario



Spectacular scenery is not hard to come by when you are near the Great Lakes. But the Bruce Peninsula has scenery that will take your breath away. About 87 km (54 miles) south of the Bruce Peninsula, the Lake Huron shoreline becomes much more industrial with the presence of a nuclear facility where they are proposing an expansion of

reactors and the development of a radioactive waste dump. Our lake provides such diverse and important uses – drinking water, recreation, and commercial fisheries. But will a large nuclear waste dump located barely more than one km (one-half mile) from Lake Huron alter that delicate balance?

The Bruce Nuclear facility is currently the largest nuclear facility in North America and Bruce Power, a private corporation, having leased the reactors from Ontario Power Generation, is working on an expansion to build four new reactors, which could make it the largest nuclear power plant in the world. Ontario Power Generation, which manages the huge adjacent Western Waste Management Facility (WWMF) is proposing to build a deep radioactive repository beneath the Western Waste Management Facility on the shores of Lake Huron. The 660 m (approx. 2,150 feet) deep caverns would contain all radioactive wastes, except spent nuclear fuel, from Ontario's twenty nuclear reactors. Waste to be stored includes transuranic radionuclides such as plutonium, contaminated filters from irradiated fuel pools, thousands of irradiated metallic pipes and other contaminated items.

Citizens For Renewable Energy believes that, with obvious signs of climate change and weather extremes, siting a nuclear waste dump right next to the drinking water supply of millions of Canadians and Americans is a disaster waiting to happen.



The Bruce Nuclear Power Facility is located on the shores of Lake Huron.

The environmental impact of the Western Waste Management Facility is being reviewed by an independent panel. There are concerns about the make-up of the 3-member independent panel which is slated to have two members from the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

“The Ontario government wants to build a nuclear waste dump on the shores of the world's largest freshwater ecosystem. There are serious risks involved in doing this and we want to ensure a full and independent assessment of what the consequences will be, free of bias from the nuclear establishment,” said Gordon Edwards of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility.

“People from across the Great Lakes region will be living with the consequences of this decision for thousands of years. Their voices, and not only those in favour of nuclear power, must be heard,” said Michael Keegan of the Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes. “The public deserves an independent and accountable environmental assessment. It is crucial that citizens engage strongly today to ensure their voices are heard during the environmental assessment.”

Canada's approval process for nuclear facilities and radioactive waste sites are quite complicated and there are many steps. Another Public Comment period is coming up, so stay tuned for that opportunity. In the meantime, you can help by contacting your federal lawmakers and asking for their support in stopping the expansion of nuclear power facilities and waste sites in the Great Lakes region. This is the perfect time to urge our decision makers to look towards clean alternative energies.



Breathtaking scenery is found everywhere on the Bruce Peninsula.

.....
For more information, contact Michael Keegan with the Coalition for a Nuclear Free Great Lakes at mkeeganj@comcast.net or Ziggy Kleinau with Citizens For Renewable Energy at cfr@web.ca

Lake Michigan Update



CREATIVITY MAY BE THE SOLUTION TO AVOID POLLUTION OF THE JORDAN RIVER

By John Richter, Friends of the Jordan River Watershed, East Jordan, Michigan



A combination of thinking outside the box, problem solving with creativity, considering alternative partners, and just plain using common sense led the Friends of the Jordan River Watershed and the newly formed POWER Coalition (Protect Our Water and Environmental Resources) to a proposed alternative for the disposal of toxic leachate.

Luxury lakeshore homes were built atop abandoned cement factory kiln dust, which now seeps toxic leachate, into Lake Michigan. The toxic leachate, a caustic substance formed when water passes through cement kiln dust (CKD), is as strong as household bleach and has been found seeping at several locations into Lake Michigan at Bay Harbor since 2004. Deposits of CKD, a waste product from the cement plant that once operated in the area, remain beneath portions of the upscale resort and adjacent township park.

The company's cleanup plan involves collecting a portion of the toxic leachate and taking it to Grand Traverse County's sewage treatment plant and treating some of the toxic leachate that is then taken to a commercial disposal well in Montmorency County. To control clean-up costs, CMS is seeking to develop an injection well of its own through its Beeland Group affiliate to handle disposal. The proposed well site is about five miles east of Alba in Antrim County's Star Township and about 30 miles from Bay Harbor.

The Friends of the Jordan River Watershed oppose the well based on the risk of contamination to the ground water that is a significant source of the Jordan River and the risk of contamination to drinking water supplies. The Friends of the Jordan River and the people of Antrim County are the grateful heirs to a proud conservation legacy and sacred trust. We inherited the unspoiled Jordan Valley from our prudent predecessors and have the solemn obligation to be good stewards of this priceless gift and pass this legacy on to future generations. The Alba waste disposal well represents a real and present danger to the "Crown Jewel" of Michigan's riverine ecosystems, the Jordan River Watershed.

CMS has received permits for the injection well in Alba from the US EPA and the MDEQ. Star Township, Friends of the Jordan River Watershed, and Antrim County appealed both the EPA and Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) permit. The State



The Jordan River is one of Michigan's Blue Ribbon Trout Streams.
Photo by Christine Lennon.

This ad was placed in local papers to promote alternatives to the proposed injection well located at the headwaters of the Jordan River.



Administrative Law Judge denied the MDEQ appeal. The appeal of the EPA permit is pending.

In the meantime, another nearby cement company, St. Mary's in Charlevoix has expressed interest in using the toxic leachate in their production process recycling what is now a waste into a resource.

Dirk Cox, spokesman for St. Mary's stated in the "Charlevoix Courier" that "CMS Land Company and St. Marys are continuing to have very productive conversations,"

Cox quoted in the Courier article stated that, "St. Marys was invited to meet with the Friends of the Jordan team also, and at this point all three parties seem to agree that the concept of us using a portion of the Bay Harbor water in our process is worth pursuing. We hope to combine the contaminants in our product, and that way it will end up in someone's driveway somewhere, which really is the safest place for it to be," Cox said. "Still, we need to run tests to make sure it will end up that way and not get sent out in a smoke stack somewhere."

St. Mary's Cement is located in Charlevoix, less than 12 miles from Bay Harbor which would greatly reduce the cost of transporting the waste.

Although there are still many questions that need to be answered before St. Mary's can potentially use the leachate—the fact that they are interested, opens new doors and changes the whole dynamic. Using the toxic leachate at St. Mary's will reduce the volume of waste, but there will be additional volume that will need to be disposed. Currently, the amount of toxic leachate being collected is only from a portion of the site. The volume of toxic leachate will increase greatly as the clean up moves to address other CKD piles on site.

The Friends of the Jordan is hopeful that this approach will spur other alternatives, but we can't lose site of the bigger goal of the need to cleanup Bay Harbor and halt the release of CKD leachate into Little Traverse Bay. In 2005, the U.S. EPA ordered "to remove, isolate, or contain" the CKD at Bay Harbor. The waste disposal well in Alba will not solve the problems at Bay Harbor.

As Star Township, Friends of the Jordan, and Antrim County await the outcome of the federal appeal, new ideas, creativity, and common sense may make the need for the injection well obsolete. Perhaps this new dynamic will generate some more common sense solutions to cleanup the entire site.

.....
For more information, contact Friends of the Jordan River
at 231-536-9947 or foj@friendsofthejordan.org.

Lake Ontario Update



A SLUDGE-FREE DIET PROTECTS THE WATERS AROUND PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

By Myrna Wood, Prince Edward County Safe Water Group, Picton, Ontario

Prince Edward County promotes itself as a pristine tourist destination, as well as a source of quality food and wine. Located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, the county is virtually an island. However, a common management practice was putting our valuable farmland, livelihoods, and water at risk – application of sludge to farmland. Sewage sludge (also called biosolids) is the by-product of municipal wastewater treatment facilities.

Municipal governments convince farmers (some even pay them) to accept sludge and apply it to their land as fertilizer and as a means of disposal. However, seven years ago after e-coli contaminated water, killing seven people and sickening hundreds in Walkerton, Ontario, concerns about sludge application magnified.

The contents of sludge vary greatly. The organic matter can be a fertilizer, but anything that gets flushed down the toilet and drains can end up in sludge, including chemicals, heavy metals, pathogens, and medicines. In a recent publication, “The Case for Caution,” researchers at Cornell University have determined that the current practice of land application of sludge needs better regulation to insure the safety of drinking water and food (<http://www.cfe.cornell.edu/wmi/>).

Starting in 2001, the Prince Edward County Safe Water Group wanted to find alternatives to the dangerous practice of spreading sewage sludge on rural land. After a family’s well was contaminated the County adopted a ‘protocol’ to notify neighbours of proposed sites. This notice allowed rural people to organize themselves and protest to the Public Works department. Neighbours often knew more about water courses than Public Works and the plan to spread would be withdrawn. Many times the farmers would withdraw to maintain good relations with their neighbours.

Finally after much hard work, in December 2007, Prince Edward County adopted a moratorium on sludge application. The moratorium is temporary until an alternative disposal method can be found. A number of innovative technologies are being investigated.

We seized the opportunity of the moratorium to raise public awareness of the health concerns related to sludge application. Working with our partners, the National Farmers Union, the Ecological Farmers Association of Ontario Canadian Organic Growers, we conducted a campaign by writing letters to local

papers; organizing public screenings of Sludge Diet – a powerful educational video on the perils of sludge; distributing roadside signs (NO SLUDGE HERE) for people to put on their land; and organizing a series of talks in the region by Dr Murray McBride, a soil scientist from the Cornell Waste Management Institute.

Where there are people, there is sludge. But now more than ever, we must manage our sludge carefully to protect our health, farms, water, and communities.



Top Photo: This beautiful beaver meadow is an important wetland conservation area in Prince Edward County and is vulnerable to sludge because it's surrounded on three sides by farm-land.

The Safe Water Group has used the signs to raise public awareness about the moratorium. Photos by Michael Riordon.

.....

For more information on the protocol, moratorium or educational resources on sludge, contact Myrna Wood, myrna@kos.net. Toronto Star published a series of ten articles on the sludge issue, the archived articles can be found at <http://www.thewatchers.us/Toronto-Star.html>

The video Sludge Diet has been nominated Notable Video of the Year by the American Library Association copies can be purchased at www.cinefete.ca.

Thank You

Thank You to All of Our 2nd Quarter 2008 Donors:



Contributor (\$1 - 49)

Ruth Clausen
Gregory Hamilton
Thomas V. Potts
Jamie Romeo
Joan Sturtevant
Barbara Weber

Member (\$50 - 99)

Anonymous
Todd Amb's
Dr. Ruby Beil
Vicki Diesner
Bob and Helen Esford
Lauren Hinchman
Peggy Hutchison
Dr. John Hutto

Marilyn John
Ann Jones
Lisa Kutschbach Brohl
Edwin Landon
Annette Marshall, OSB
Terry and Elizabeth McCloskey
William Neal
John Peck
Joan Schumaker

Supporter (\$100 - 249)

Anonymous
Ann Baughman
Bonnie Danni
Lawrence and Mary Kallio
Jack and Ruth Kelly
Norman Wingrove

Sponsor (\$250 - 499)

Paul Bubelis
Wendy Cooper

Friend of the Lakes

(\$500 - 5,000)
Mrs. Joey Arbaugh
Frederick S. Ford, Jr.
Jack and Tucker Harris
Jeanie and Murray Kilgour

Sustainer Circle's Pledge (\$84 or more per month)

Sydney Lea

Organizations

Avian Botulism Initiative for
Northern Lake Michigan
Beaver Island Association
Cayuga Lake Watershed
Network
Dunkirk High School
Earth Science Club
Finger Lakes Future Alliance
Friends of Oliphant
Coastal Environments
Georgian Bay Land Trust
Greater Bay Area Foundation
Lake Erie Region Conservancy
Lake Huron Centre for
Coastal Conservation

Mid-Michigan Environmental
Action Council
Northern Michigan
Environmental Action Council
Ohio Environmental Council
Ohio Farmers Union
OCRMP
POWER
Rescue Lake Simcoe
Charitable Foundation
Save Lake Superior Association
Save the Prairie Society
Scugog Lake Stewards, Inc.
Watershed Watchers
Western Cuyahoga
Audubon Society

Thank You to All of Our Water Walk 2008 Donors:

William Anderson
Calista Arasaratnam
Sarah Arnold
Lawrence Bailis
Dwayne Barber
Lisa Bardwell
Jennifer Baryl
Deborah Baughman
Anne Bell
Sierra Blakemore
Andrew Bonfiglio
Robin Bonfiglio
Joel Brammeier
Susan Breon
Dave Broadhurst
Victoria Brogdon
Jennifer Browning
Cameron Brunet-Koch
Renata Bubelis
Romas Bubelis
Carrie Butcher
Lance Choo
Ruth Clausen
Rick Clayton
James Clift
Lynn Colby
Debbie Copley
Alexander Crawley
David Cullen
Mary Jo Cullen
Richard Deuell
Fatima Dharsee

Jackie Dziadzio
Alicia Edwards
Amber Ellis
Marrey Embers
Christine Falt
Johnny Fansher
Irene Fedun
Stephanie Feletto
Brian Fisher
Linsey Foster
Jennifer Foulds
Doug Fuller
Jennifer Gelb
Jim Gregson
Michelle Hamilton
Torfinn Hansen
Judi Harris
Shana Hillman
David Hutto
Dorine Jensen
Lawrence and Mary Kallio
Sarah Kallio
Jane Kerr
Anthony Ketchum
Joe King
Manfred Koechlin
Amanda Koehler
Gail Krantzberg
Joan Kurisko
Martha Lancaster
Aimee Lane
David Layton

Marcelle LeCompte
Pat Letizia
Annelise Lind
Juliana Lind
Keenan Lind
Lori Lind
Victor Lotto
Shakir Machhiwala
James Mahon
Annette Marshall
Rita Marshall
Kathleen Marshall Pederson
Jeanette Mateer
Angus McAllister
MarkMcCall
Vince Meldrum
Laura Mell
Sandra Mell
Barbara Mendoza
Conor Mihell
L Miller
James Munro
Deborah Murray
David Nowell
Amy O'Connor
Ken Ogilvie
Julie O'Leary
John Oliver
Carolyn Pillai
Glenn Pothier
Wanda Prochazka
Charles Rainwater

David Ray
Terry Rees
Diane Rekowski
Matthew Retallack
Victor Reyes
Mary Robbins-Morganson
Andrew Robinson
Cathleen Rose
Walter Ross
Jodi Roy
Alexiss Rusnak
Kate Sakamoto
Dale Scott
Josie-Dee Seagren
Elizabeth Shepard
Ron Shimizu
Lisa Shipley
Pronce and Lili Simkus
Harry Sinden
Pamala Stanton
Sally and Kenyon Stebbins
Nancy Stewart
Gary Street
Ed and Diane Strzelinski
Lina Subatis
Jane Sykes
Brooke Ten Eyck
Laurie Thibeault
Alessandro Toffoli
Marlene Trambley
Elizabeth Vance
Sandra Velazquez-Mendoza

Melanie Welch
Dennis Williams
Dustin Winder
Katy Wolfmon
Chris Wolnik
Warren Wood
Eileen Zinchiak

ANOVA Consultants
Sunset Cafe
Walmart

Thank You to Our Summer Volunteers:

Thank you to the following
Retired Senior Volunteer
Program (RSVP) volunteers from
Emmet and Charlevoix Counties
for helping with our Summer
mailings:

Delores Barnhardt
Sharon Brown
Virgie Corpus
Doris Fedus
Ella Gough
Linda Groendal
Alice Hill
Carolyn Keller
Mary Korr
Kathryn Senne
Josie Tamez
Bernie Walsh
Marilyn Zerbe

Photo on this page and several others in the newsletter are courtesy US EPA, Great Lakes National Program Office.
Sleeping Bear Dunes, Lake Michigan.

Printed on Recycled Paper

Address Service Requested

P.O. Box 2479
Petoskey, MI 49770

FRESHWATER
FUTURE
Helping people protect the Great Lakes



Non Profit
U.S. Postage
PAID
Petoskey, MI 49770
Permit #15