



G.L.A.H. News

Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat

GREAT LAKES: CONNECTING COMMUNITIES

VOLUME 14 ISSUE 3

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SUPREME COURT DECIDES HIGH-PROFILE WETLAND REGULATIONS CASE

By Wisconsin Wetlands Association, originally printed in the June 27, 2006 issue of *Wetland News!*



Lake Superior's Bark Bay, Karen Rodriguez, Wisconsin U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

also affirms that there are strong differences of legal opinion on the intended reach of the Clean Water Act and that, ultimately, legislative clarification is needed to guarantee full federal protections for all of the nation's waters.

Though it's likely the significant nexus test can be met for the types of tributaries and adjacent wetlands under question in this case, the decision will be subject to further interpretation and potentially more legal battles. Fortunately, any waters not regulated under federal law in the aftermath of this decision will still be subject to regulatory oversight in the state of Wisconsin.

That safeguard is built into Wisconsin Act 6, which passed the Wisconsin legislature with unanimous bi-partisan support in 2001 and instituted state protections for all wetlands left unprotected by current or future federal actions or court decisions. The Wisconsin legislature, (especially former Representative (now Senator) Neil Kedzie, and Senators Jim Baumgart, Rob Cowles and Dale Schultz) deserves our continued praise and appreciation for their vision and foresight in the implementation of this important wetland protection law.

Additional information on the decision is available on the Association of State Wetland Managers Inc. website:

<http://www.aswm.org>.

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GLAHNF Project and Technical Assistance Grants Program

Application Deadline:
September 30, 2006.
Detailed information,
Requests for Proposals and
application forms available at
www.glahabitat.org.

Nominations for the Great Lakes
Grassroots Citizen-Advocate Award
to be presented at the
3rd Annual GLAHNF Grassroots
Symposium are due
September 15, 2006.
Please visit www.glahabitat.org
for more information.

"The more things change, the more things stay the same," may be the best way to describe the June 26, 2006 Supreme Court decision on whether the Clean Water Act provided the Army Corps of Engineers with the authority to regulate tributaries to navigable water and wetlands adjacent to those tributaries. While no regulatory protections were formally stripped, the decision does place a higher burden on the Army Corps of Engineers to prove there is a "significant nexus" to navigable waters in order to claim jurisdiction for tributaries and their adjacent wetlands. The divided decision

DIRECTOR'S NOTES

WORKING AT MANY LEVELS



JILL RYAN

This issue of the *Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat News* focuses on several pieces of legislation that have been passed, as well as several

local efforts to ensure appropriate implementation of existing laws. By working both at the policy level – helping to create laws and regulations that are protective of our lakes, rivers and wetlands, and at the community level – ensuring that proposed projects meet the requirements of our laws and regulations, our efforts are maximized.

You may ask how you can get involved at the regional or national level if you are spending so much of your valuable time working on a project in your community. We hope to help you with that. By utilizing electronic tools such as e-mail alerts and action alerts on our website, we will be bringing you important information about regional and national policy initiatives that may impact your local community. Our goal is to provide you with occasional information about the most pressing issues that may impact your local work and how you can have your voice heard.

By working together in this way, we can minimize the time each of us has to spend deciding which policy efforts will impact each community project and maximize our collective voice. I hope you will keep an eye open for these alerts from GLAHNF and let us know what you think of this service.

*Individually, we are one drop.
Together, we are an ocean.*

– Ryunosuke Satoro



Grassroots Profile

NY LEGISLATION PASSED TO HELP GREAT LAKES

By Bill Roland, Residents for Responsible Government

Residents for Responsible Government, Inc. (RRG) in Niagara County, NY applauds action by both state chambers to pass legislation that will restrict commercial hazardous waste landfills from locating in the Great Lakes System if there is the potential for contamination. After the Niagara County legislature unanimously passed the initial bill, RRG rallied the public to get involved.

The vast majority of hazardous waste landfilled in New York State is imported. Up to 400,000 tons annually can be imported and buried in Niagara County. According to the state Department of Environmental Conservation, 30 states, Canada, and off-shore currently import into the Town of Porter site operated by Chemical Waste Management (CWM). The EPA has confirmed that there is sufficient national capacity, and RRG feels that New York State no longer needs to import and maintain a commercial toxic waste landfill, in Niagara County or in any part of the Great Lakes Basin. This is a state-wide bill designed to protect all areas of New York State that are within the Great Lakes Basin.

This legislation has language to resolve a conflict between current New York State Hazardous Waste Siting Law and state obligations under the 1986 Great Lake

Toxic Substances Control Agreement, an international agreement executed by all Great Lakes states including New York



Gulls nesting on dredge confined disposal facility on Saginaw Bay in Lake Huron. Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State. The 1986 agreement, along with a 1978 Great Lakes Agreement, established the objective of “zero discharges” of persistent chemicals into the Great Lakes System. Yet, until now, New York Hazardous Waste Siting Law has no prohibition on facilities that accumulate and discharge such contaminants.

It has been a long up-hill battle in this northwest corner of New York State. “When you see [a company] spending over \$1,200,000 for lobbyists over four years,” continued Agnello, “it is a big red flag!”

As this article goes to press, RRG said that they can’t rest yet. “After the governor gets it, he has 10 days to veto or sign into law, or else it will become law.” explained RRG Vice President April Fideli. “When I spoke to Governor Pataki, he was interested and supportive of preserving the environment and tourism in this area, he wants to be the ‘environmental governor’ and I believe he’ll show the public that he cares.” RRG stated that, locally, everyone cares and cited support

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Lake Ontario Basin Update

IS THE FISHERIES ACT UNDER ATTACK?

By Lake Ontario Waterkeeper

One of Canada's most powerful environmental laws is under siege. The Fisheries Act – which prohibits the release of harmful substances into Canadian waters and the destruction of fish habitat – is being eyed by corporations and government agencies hoping to lower national environmental standards.

In early May Lake Ontario Waterkeeper and the other Canadian Waterkeepers filed our objection to the federal government's plan to change the Fisheries Act regulation that controls the quality of mining effluent. The proposed changes would allow mining companies to dump mining waste into natural ponds, destroying fish habitat forever.

A company's proposal to use two natural waterways to dump waste from its copper and zinc project in west-central Newfoundland prompted the proposed change. Even though a federal environmental assessment concluded that, "fish habitat will be harmfully altered and/or destroyed," Environment Canada stated that preserving the status quo (i.e., the Fisheries Act standard) would significantly impact employment and the other anticipated economic benefits of the project.

Meanwhile, the provinces and federal government are collaborating on another set of rules for municipal wastewater treatment. Like the mining regulations, these new rules would also weaken the Fisheries Act. For two years, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment has been holding meetings and leading discussions about a "Canada-Wide Strategy for the Management of Municipal Wastewater Effluent." The current proposal includes creating a new regulation that would exempt municipal wastewater from the traditional Fisheries Act test ("deleterious to fish") and move to a risk-assessment model that would

mean different levels of protection for different waterways and different communities.

Currently, the Fisheries Act protects every waterway in the country where fish live, spawn, or eat. Waterkeeper and other Canadian environmental organizations, such as Sierra Legal Defence Fund, have relied on powerful protection of the Fisheries Act to hold polluters accountable in places like Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, and Moncton. Defendants could never argue that they had economic priorities more important than obeying the law, or that they were innocent because they did not destroy the waterway entirely (an argument akin to letting impaired drivers go free as long as there were no fatalities).

With the help of the Fisheries Act, Waterkeepers and other environmentalists have also been trying to stop chronic sewage pollution from urban treatment plants. Municipal sewage treatment plant operators are meeting these efforts with strong resistance: instead of following the rule (ensuring discharges are not harmful to fish), municipalities began lobbying to weaken the law.

Like the proposed changes to the mining regulations, the plan to weaken restrictions on sewage treatment plant effluent represents a concerted effort to undermine the Fisheries Act. In the hands of lobbyists and other pressure groups, the very purpose of the Fisheries Act is evolving – from pollution prevention to pollution permission.

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SAVE A TREE



SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION:

Please e-mail Sheila at sheila@watershedcouncil.org if you have any changes to your contact information. If you wish to receive GLAHNF correspondence electronically, please include your email address and be sure to note "electronic subscription" in the subject of your e-mail.

Great Lakes Basin Update - U.S. Side

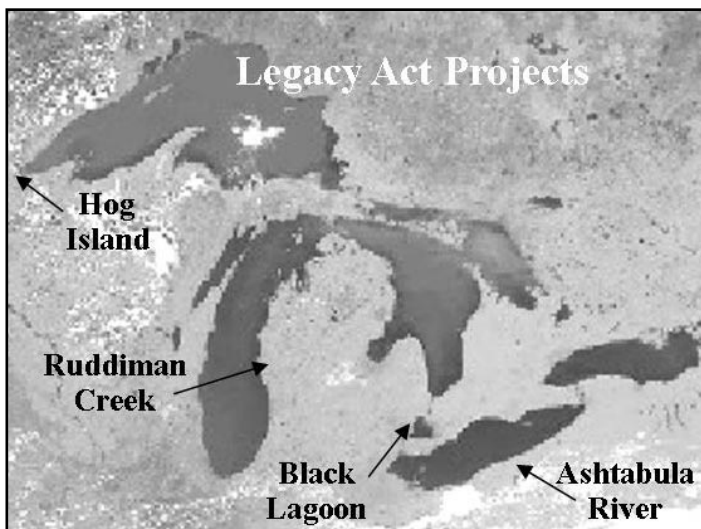


THE GREAT LAKES LEGACY ACT: CLEANING UP HISTORIC CONTAMINATION

By Elizabeth Hinchey Malloy, Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Great Lakes National Program Office

Contaminated sediment at the bottom of our rivers and lakes is a significant problem in the Great Lakes Basin. For decades, industrial, agricultural and household sources contributed harmful pollutants to the Great Lakes, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides, oil and grease, and heavy metals including mercury and cadmium. The enactment and enforcement of the Clean Water Act in the 1970s has led to improvements in controlling these discharges and greatly reduced the amount of contaminants being released into the environment, yet contamination remains in the sediment as a legacy of historical pollution. These contaminants continue to enter the food chain where they can cause adverse effects to human health.

To help address this, the Great Lakes Legacy Act (GLLA) was enacted by Congress in 2002. The GLLA authorizes \$270 million in funding over five years to assist with the remediation of contaminated sediment in the 31 designated Areas of Concern (AOCs) on the U.S. side of the Great Lakes. The goal of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Great Lakes National Program Office, which is administering GLLA, is to identify eligible remediation projects within the 31 U.S. Areas of Concern, and conduct remediation projects for these sites (Table 1).



Locations of the completed and ongoing Legacy Act sediment clean ups in the Great Lakes.

Table 1.

Components of the Great Lakes Legacy Act Remediation Projects

(up to \$50 million authorized annually) Priority is given to:

- Remedial action for contaminated sediment
- Projects identified in a Remedial Action Plan
- Projects that will use an innovative approach that may provide greater environmental benefits, or equivalent environmental benefits at a reduced cost
- Projects that can begin within a year of funding

Research and Development

(up to \$3 million authorized annually)

- Conduct research on the development and use of innovative approaches, technologies and techniques for the remediation of contaminated sediment at U.S. AOCs
- No non-federal match required

Public Information

(up to \$1 million authorized annually)

- Provide funding for public outreach and public information at U.S. AOCs regarding sediment remediation
- No non-federal match required.

Progress to date:

GLLA remediation projects have been completed at Black Lagoon in Trenton, MI, and at Hog Island Inlet in Superior, WI. Remediation is ongoing at Ruddiman Creek in Muskegon, MI. A new remediation project was recently approved in Ashtabula, OH, and work is expected to begin in summer 2006.

continued on next page



Black Lagoon

Black Lagoon is located within the Trenton Channel of the Detroit River, in the Detroit River AOC. This project was a partnership between EPA, Michigan DEQ, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the city of Trenton. Black Lagoon sediment was contaminated with PCBs, oil and grease, and heavy metals. The goals for the project were to reduce risks to human health, wildlife, and aquatic organisms, and restore the aquatic habitat and the fishery within Black Lagoon. The site is currently slated for construction of a marina that will serve recreational boaters, provide increased access to the Detroit River, and hopefully encourage overall economic growth for the area.

Timetable: Project complete (December 2005).
Project Website: www.epa.gov/glla/blklagoon/

Hog Island Inlet and Newton Creek

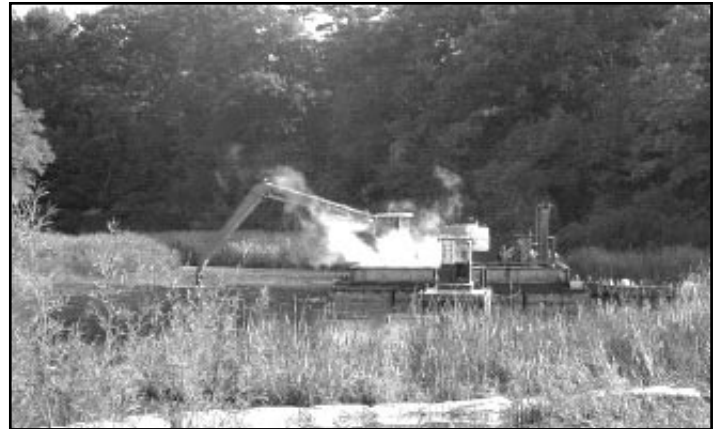
Hog Island Inlet and Newton Creek are located in Superior, WI, in the St. Louis River AOC. This project was a partnership between EPA and Wisconsin DNR, working closely with the city and county of Superior and the St. Louis River Citizens Advisory Group. Fifty thousand tons of petroleum-contaminated sediment and soil were removed from Newton Creek and parts of Hog Island Inlet. Further planting and re-seeding will occur in spring of 2006. The next step for this site is for all parties to continue to work together to develop and implement a restoration plan.

Timetable: Project complete (December 2005).
Project Website: www.epa.gov/glla/hogisland/

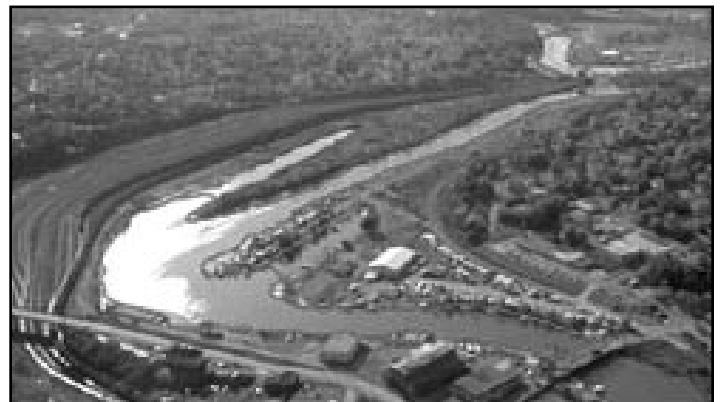
Ruddiman Creek and Ruddiman Pond

Ruddiman Creek and Ruddiman Pond, in Muskegon, MI, are part of the Muskegon Lake AOC and are contaminated with PCBs, PAHs and metals. This project is a partnership between EPA, Michigan DEQ, the city of Muskegon, the Public Advisory Group and local community organizations. The cleanup will remove approximately 80,000 cubic yards of sediment and is expected to cost \$12 million. Remediation of the creek includes stream diversions and temporary wall construction to remove sediment under dry conditions, and redirection of wastewater treatment outflows. After sediment remediation, the creek and pond will be reconstructed and the pre-cleanup flow patterns will be restored with more flood protection features, followed by extensive replanting of native plants, shrubs and trees.

Timetable: Project complete (May 2006)
Project Website: www.epa.gov/glla/ruddiman/



Ruddiman Pond, Muskegon, MI: The dredge removes sediment from the pond. The mud is mixed with drying agents to remove some of the water before transferring to the landfill.



Aerial photograph showing the portion of the Ashtabula River that will be cleaned up as part of the Great Lakes Legacy Act project.

Ashtabula River

EPA is partnering with the Ashtabula City Port Authority and the state of Ohio in a GLLA cleanup project on the lower reaches of the Ashtabula River. Work is about to begin on the river cleanup that is expected to take three to four years. The Ashtabula City Port Authority will finance 50 percent of the project in cooperation with other public and private entities, including the Ashtabula River Cooperation Group II, a group of private companies. The state of Ohio has provided \$7 million for the project and other organizations, including the Ashtabula River Partnership and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will play an active role in this project.

Timetable: Landfill construction is underway, dredging is expected to begin in September 2006.
Project Website: www.epa.gov/glla/ashtabula/

*For more information on the Great Lakes Legacy Act, please contact:
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Great Lakes Basin Update - Ontario Side



SHIPPING ACT TO REDUCE INVASION OF CANADA'S WATERWAYS *Canada takes step in right direction, but exempts the Great Lakes from new protection*

By Great Lakes United

On June 28th, 2006 Transport Canada announced new regulations under the *Canada Shipping Act* to reduce the introduction of aquatic invasive species and pathogens into Canadian waters through ship ballast water discharges. The regulations, which have been under development since 2000, set new ballast water management requirements for all ships entering waters under Canadian jurisdiction, and represent Canada's first step towards implementation of the International Maritime Organization's Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments.

Three major conservation organizations support the step being taken to curb the introduction of invasive species into Canadian waterways. However, they are highly critical of exemptions for ships entering the Great Lakes loaded with goods, as well as with the lack of enforceable deadlines for treatment standards and the glacial pace at which Canada is responding to the invasive species crisis. It is estimated that invasive species currently costs Canada billions of dollars each year. The economic cost associated with the invasion of just one species, the zebra mussel, has been estimated at over \$1 billion for the Great Lakes region alone.

"Over the past fifty years, aquatic invasive species have been one of the greatest threats to Canada's aquatic ecosystems, and ships' ballast tanks have been the primary pathway," says Francine MacDonald Invasive Species Biologist from the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. "Given the enormous scope of this problem and the rapid rate at which Canada's waters are being invaded, Canada needs to pick up the pace to protect our waterways."

The new regulations mandate that all transoceanic ships entering Canadian waters must manage ballast water by employing open-ocean exchange, treatment, discharge to a reception facility, and/or retention on board the ship. However, the open-ocean exchange requirement remains the only available option for ships.

"Although these regulations are an important step towards curbing aquatic invasive species, the federal government failed to commit to an enforceable deadline for compliance with more effective management requirements," says Justin Duncan, staff lawyer for Sierra Legal Defence Fund. "Without an aggressive

standard and timeline, the invasion of Canada's waterways will continue."

Further, an exemption to these regulations outlines specific requirements for ships entering the Great Lakes loaded with goods (otherwise called "No Ballast on Board"), that are unenforceable and will not stop invasions. NOBOB ships are ships heavy with cargo and subsequently carry little or no ballast water for stabilization purposes, but can carry un-pumpable water and sediment that can harbour invasive species.

"Only mandatory regulations for NOBOBs would have resulted in improved protections for this closed freshwater ecosystem," says Jennifer Nalbene, Campaign Director from Great Lakes United. "Instead, with this exemption, the Canadian government has failed to improve protections for the Great Lakes."

According to recent academic research, a new invasive species is detected in the Great Lakes every 28 weeks. Since 1959, 73% of new

invasions in the Great Lakes have been attributed to transoceanic shipping. More than 90% of transoceanic ships entering the Great Lakes are NOBOB, due to their predominance scientists recognize that these ships pose the greatest threat for new invasions.

The Regulations can be found at:

<http://canadagazette.gc.ca/partII/2006/20060628/html/sor129-e.html>

Additional references:

Holeck, K., et al "Bridging Troubled Waters: Biological Invasions, Transoceanic Shipping, and the Laurentian Great Lakes" *Bioscience* 54:10, 2004

Ricciardi, A. "Patterns of Invasion in the Laurentian Great Lakes in Relation to Changes in Vector Activity" *Diversity & Distributions - in press*

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*Zebra mussels washed up on the beach.
Courtesy of the Lake Erie Bay City Times/
the Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab.*

Lake Superior Basin Update



TIME TO CLEAN UP THE ST. MARY'S RIVER

By Joanie McGuffin, Lake Superior Conservancy and Watershed Council



The St. Mary's River is the only natural outflow of water from Lake Superior to the lower Great Lakes. Four hundred years ago the First Nations people knew it for a rich summer harvest of whitefish and pure waters. Now the facts are quite different. The River became the international border with the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. One of the large islands situated in the river, Sugar Island, is on the US side of the border, and is located downstream of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario's east end sewage plant. The river current flows by the sewage plant, on down to the First Nations community of Garden River at Bell Point, and then across to the tip of Sugar Island.

Both Tony McLain and Wayne Welch, residents on the south end of Sugar Island, are keen boaters who love the Great lakes. Their backyards stretch down to the river's edge where each of them has located a boat slip. The water, most of the time, is clear and swimmable. Indeed when Wayne's children and grandchildren arrive for a summer's family gathering, swimming and boating are a big part of the fun. But a lifelong enjoyment of the river has been tainted on the days when the boat slip is filled with a thick "chocolate shake-like" substance (as shown in the photograph). A fecal coliform count reveals numbers in parts per million, far surpassing Michigan's beach closure law. (These rod-shaped bacteria, normally found in the colons of humans and animals, pose a serious health hazard in a water supply.) When the bacteria count is this high, the water is no longer safe or appealing for recreational activities, not to mention the health and welfare of all the creatures that are sustained by the river from aquatic insects, to birds, fish and mammals.

Wayne Welch, now in his 60's, lives in a house next to the one he was born in. His great grandfather and his grandfather farmed the land on Sugar Island. Over fifty years ago when the sewage plant was built, in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario's east end, it was a primary treatment plant (separation of solids). Up until recently, it was operating this way. Half a century of accumulated waste on the St. Mary's river bottom re-surfaces regularly as large, dark cruddy chunks known as "pop-up". Due to the direction of the river current, the boat slips of Tony and Wayne catch whatever the current is carrying. Sometimes it is graphically obvious human waste like condoms and oil slicks, or the less source-specific thick brown substance resembling the sludge in the sewage treatment plant material, and the pop-up from the river bottom.

Photographs and water samples of the pollution have been taken to verify the extent of the problem. Being an international situation, follow-through with the appropriate persons and agencies needs to take place to insure that the riparian rights of those living in the affected area are fulfilled.

The Lake Superior Conservancy and Watershed Council's (LSCWC) Executive Director, Brian Christi, is meeting with the Ontario Environmental Commissioner to review the status of the River and the clean up work that needs to be done. The St. Mary's River is still listed as a hot spot in the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) as established by the Binational Committee for the Great Lakes. Brian will also meet with Mike Ripley, Chairman of the Binational Public Advisory Council of the St. Mary's River, who also represents the Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority. These meetings will emphasize the need for Federal, Provincial, and State funds to continue work that was started but never finished. The St. Mary's River is one of 29 rivers in Canada designated as a Heritage River. Brian is meeting with the Friends of the St. Mary's to check out the Heritage status and see if the LSCWC can be of assistance in their reporting requirements and to review what Heritage status means. LSCWC's goal for these meetings is to put into motion action to clean up the River. It has been polluted way to long.

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A view of the St. Mary's River from Sugar Island, courtesy of the Lake Superior Watershed Council and Conservancy.



The waste in Wayne Welch's slip, courtesy of the Lake Superior Watershed Council and Conservancy.

Lake Erie Basin Update - U.S. Side



SAY HELLO TO OHIO'S NEWEST STATE PARK VISITORS

By Kristy Meyer, Ohio Environmental Council



The Ohio General Assembly wants to open up Ohio's public lands to oil and gas drilling (Ohio Senate Bill 193 and a separate not-yet-introduced House proposal). Many conservationists fear that these activities will ruin the character and integrity of pristine Ohio wilderness, as well as weaken Ohio's chances for Great Lakes restoration funding. Despite the claims of the Ohio Oil and Gas Association, drilling activities can be incredibly destructive to the natural environment. If allowed within our state parks, nature preserves, or even Lake Erie these activities will destroy fragile woodland ecosystems, threaten water quality and Ohio's economy.

In Ohio's portion of the Lake Erie basin there are 46 state parks and nature preserves and 14 of those are targeted by the Ohio Oil and Gas Association to be tapped, including oil fields in Lake Erie itself. Currently Ohio Senate Bill 193 does not include drilling in Lake Erie, however the House version to be introduced by Representative John Hagan is reported to include drilling in Lake Erie.

Lake Erie is one of Ohio's most valuable treasures. It is an important resource for Ohio's residents, industries, agriculture, municipalities, and ecosystems-making its' 312 miles of shoreline a great source of wealth and vitality for its residents and visitors. The Lake supplies drinking water to roughly 3 million Ohioans and supports more than 240,000 jobs, equaling a total of \$5.8 billion in wages. Furthermore, it contributes \$9.75 billion a year to Ohio's economy from the tourism, travel and fishing industries.



*Is this what the future holds for Ohio Parks?
Image courtesy of the Ohio Environmental Council.*



*An oil spill in Lake Erie,
courtesy of the Ohio Environmental Council.*

Drilling in Lake Erie and the parks within the Lake Erie basin poses unavoidable impacts and potential safety and environmental risks during and even long after the drilling begins, from tree removal, road building, stream crossings, brine disposal, pipeline construction and maintenance, compressor noise, air pollution, and oily brines. These actions threaten wildlife habitat, water quality and Ohio's economy.

We cannot allow Ohio's Elected Officials to use the public's fear about rising heating costs to leverage supply-side extraction opportunities. Ohio Senate hearings have been predicated on the false notion that drilling for oil and gas on public lands will relieve rising natural gas prices. Unfortunately, it won't be the public who benefits from drilling, it will be the drillers. According to ODNR, in 2005 the value of gas production in Ohio reached \$759,738,281 up 31% from 2004 at \$577,123,783 while the value of oil production settled in at \$299,709,916 up 26% from 2004 at \$219,858,464.

Ohioans support Lake Erie protection and restoration. Currently there is bi-partisan support at the local, state and federal level for protecting Lake Erie and all of the Great Lakes from drilling. The Ohio Environmental Council is working in coalition with federal, state, and local officials, organizations, citizens and elected officials, including U.S. Senators DeWine and Voinovich and Representatives Brown, Kaptur, Kucinich, LaTourette, Ryan and Strickland, to secure billions of dollars in federal funding to restore Lake Erie and all of the Great Lakes. "By opening up Lake Erie for drilling, and/or by proposing any weakening of protections for the lake, we could stand to lose out on an historic opportunity to obtain funding for Lake Erie restoration projects such as sewer infrastructure upgrades which would stop sewer overflows that dump raw, untreated human waste into our waterways."

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Lake Erie Basin Update - Ontario Side



LONG POINT AERIAL WATERFOWL SURVEYS

By David Beamer, Niagara Restoration Council



Long Point Peninsula is located in south-eastern Ontario on the north shore of Lake Erie. It is home to Long Point Provincial Park, and is recognized as a "World Biosphere Reserve" by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO). It is also the focus of the Long Point Waterfowl and Wetlands Research

Fund (LPWWRF). Established in the late 1980's, LPWWRF was founded by conservation-enthused members of the Bluff Club (a private hunting and conservation organization concerned with the well being of waterfowl at Long Point). Projects of the LPWWRF have included studying contaminant acquisition by Scaup staging on the lower Great Lakes, and the ecological impacts of exotic waterfowl, eg. mute swans, on the southern Great Lakes Basin. In addition, a long enduring task of the LPWWRF is to survey migratory waterfowl in the Long Point region, and elsewhere throughout the lower Great Lakes.

Nowadays, there are many different methods of inventorying and collecting data on wildlife populations. Typically, the more tools we have, the more complete a picture we are left with. In 2004, I ecstatically accepted an invitation to fly along with Dr. Scott Petrie and Dr. Shannon Badzinski to perform their aerial waterfowl surveys of the Long Point Peninsula. These surveys have been conducted over several years and therefore provide excellent data to determine changes in populations of several waterfowl species. Also, the data collected can subsequently indicate changes in aquatic habitat along the migratory routes on which waterfowl depend.

In 1968, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) began conducting fall and spring aerial surveys in the lower Great Lakes region. Long Point was immediately recognized as one of the most important areas for migratory waterfowl in Eastern Canada. The CWS continued their surveys until 1988. In 1991 the LPWWRF was empowered with resuming the task of performing the Long Point surveys. LPWWRF now also coordinates and conducts a "Lower Great Lakes survey" in early January of each year that includes the Canadian and American shorelines of lakes St. Clair, Erie and Ontario.

Counting and identification of birds while flying in an airplane is a daunting task; however, estimation is usually done by sub-dividing a large flock into smaller blocks and then approximating numbers. Computer

programs that display configurations and densities of different flocks help surveyors practice their estimation skills before utilizing them in the field.

These surveys have shed a lot of light on wildlife populations at Long Point and elsewhere, such as the full impact of rising populations of exotic mute swans (which continue to rise) and the correlation between the rise and fall of zebra mussels to the rise and fall of scaup populations.

Results of the surveys are publicized and compared with those of the CWS surveys taken from the early 1970's to 1988. The information that is gathered is further utilized for management purposes, studying and researching the ecological requirements of waterfowl and monitoring trends of distribution and abundance.

The LPWWRF is administered by Bird Studies Canada but funded primarily by Bluff Club members. Support is also received from organizations such as Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Waterfowl Research Foundation, the Sydenham Conservation Foundation and the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, as well as from concerned individuals and interested corporations.

For more information:

*David Beamer, Niagara Restoration Council
250 Thorold Rd. W. 3rd Floor, Welland, ON L3C 3W2
PH: (905) 788-0248 • E-mail: niagararestoration@becon.org*



*Long Point Provincial Park, a
"World Biosphere Reserve." Courtesy of Niagara Restoration Council.*

Lake Huron Basin Update - U.S. Side



10A THE BAY CITY TIMES TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 2005

OUR VIEW

Revive partnership to coordinate watershed cleanup

Our local Area of Concern doesn't appear to be a very big environmental worry anymore.

That needs to change.

The Saginaw Bay/Saginaw River remains one of 43 environmental Areas of Concern on the Great Lakes.

That designation came from the 1987 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the United States and Canada.

A lot has been done in this area to address contaminated sediments, overflows of sewage and wetlands restoration.

But much, much more work is needed before the river and bay can join the only two Areas of Concern to ever be cleaned up. They are both in Ontario – Collingwood Harbour and Severn Sound, both on Lake Huron's Georgian Bay.

We, too, can clean our Area of Concern.

But it will take an immense, renewed effort.

The sheer size of the Saginaw Bay watershed demands that cleanup of its waters and restoration of its wetlands become public works priority No. 1.

The watershed drains all or parts of 22 Michigan counties. Its reach extends all the way to the outer Detroit suburbs in Livingston, and into Oakland County.

Yet the lead, nonprofit agency in the effort to address environmental problems – the Partnership for the Saginaw Bay Watershed – has withered from more than 100 members to a couple of dozen now.

That's distressing.

The decline in interest has left the Partnership without a staff, without a Web site, not even a phone number.

Wake up, watershed dwellers, and get back in the cleanup game.

There are all kinds of ongoing efforts that are improving this Area of Concern, from the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to set aside croplands as natural areas to filter water runoff, to programs monitoring sewage overflows.

But without a strong lead agency to track and even coordinate this work, it'll remain a scatter-gun approach.

Probably effective, yet possibly not as powerful as it could be.

That may mean that, no matter how clean the environment may become, how clear the waters, the watershed will remain tainted as a water quality Area of Concern.

For its part, the state of Michigan hasn't yet fully stepped up to tackle its areas of concern.

Of the 26 areas in the United States, 14 are in the Great Lakes State. Three areas are shared with Canada in border waterways, and one, the Monomania River, is shared with Wisconsin.

But the state has just four liaison people – recently doubled from two – working with local Areas of Concern groups.

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality defines its Area of Concern program as a "locally driven, team approach" to environmental cleanup.

For our watershed, that ought to mean that every county, every township, every city, each major business and community group become dues-paying members of the Partnership for the Saginaw Bay Watershed.

We all are responsible for every drop of water that we send to the bay.

Everyone should be a part of making sure that those waters are clean.

With renewed interest across its vast area, using the immense resources of the watershed, the state and Washington, we could join a short list of successes.

The areas with enough local concern.

To become clean again.

– Our View is the editorial opinion of The Bay City Times, as determined by the newspaper's editorial board, which includes the editorial page editor, the editor and the publisher.

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An Open Letter to Grassroots Advocates in the Saginaw Bay area,

Re-printed above is an editorial by *the Bay City Times* about the state of citizen involvement in the Public Advisory Committee (known locally as the Partnership for the Saginaw Bay Watershed) for the Saginaw River/Bay Area of Concern.

Put simply – they need your help!

The Saginaw Bay could be so much more of an asset to the region. Instead it's getting by on life support.

The Partnership for the Saginaw Bay Watershed has done some great work already. In 2000 they published *Measures of Success* a guidebook that greatly informed the State of Michigan's efforts to develop criteria for taking the state's 14 polluted areas off the Areas of Concern list.

But they can't move onto the next critical stage of actually tackling the issues comprehensively without full community support. As the Lake Advisor for the U.S. portion of the Lake Huron basin, I pledge to help the Partnership benefit from the GLAHNF network by facilitating information sharing from similar groups in other Areas of Concern, like Waukegon Harbor.

If you'd like to get more involved please contact the Michigan DEQ liaison to the Partnership, Michelle Selzer at (517) 241-3731.

Sincerely,
Chris Grubb, GLAHNF Lake Huron Lake Advisor - U.S. Side
PH: 734-769-3351 • E-mail: grubbcc@nwf.org
Website: www.nwf.org/greatlakes www.restorethelakes.org

Lake Huron Basin Update - Ontario Side



FRIENDS OF SAUBLE BEACH

By Geoff Peach, Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation



Conserving Sauble Beach's dunes included public access control structures like boardwalks and post-and-rail pathways.

Sauble Beach, on the eastern shores of Lake Huron, at the base of the Bruce Peninsula, is a headland-bay dune system that extends about ten kilometers between its headlands. A recent popular magazine characterized the beach as one of Canada's top ten beaches. It's a marvelous beach, backed by sand dunes and rare vegetation.

Local residents were becoming concerned in recent years about the deterioration of the dunes because of the high demands and stress placed on this ecosystem from the thousands of beachgoers that arrive each summer. This group of citizens formed a stewardship group called "Friends of Sauble Beach" (FSB). FSB have been very active in the pursuit of dune conservation, including petitioning the Town of South Bruce Peninsula Council, preparing funding proposals for management planning projects and hiring summer staff to assist in data collection. The remarkable enthusiasm of FSB made the town council highly receptive to learning about dune systems and they have been keen to share that knowledge amongst the broader community.

The Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation was hired in 2003 by the FSB to develop a long-term management strategy aimed at conserving the dunes. The Centre's approach included conducting a preliminary ecological survey of the dune system, which inventoried the physical and biological components of the dunes, as well as noting the human impacts to their form and function. With the information from this survey, management approaches were identified. Equally important, this information helped to communicate the characteristics and importance of the dunes to residents, municipal staff and decision makers. Education was a fundamental component of the management planning exercise, and was perhaps more important to the success of the dune conservation initiative than any of the interventions that would be implemented in the dunes at Sauble Beach.

Communicating basic coastal geomorphology and plant sciences principles to the public was considered important to the objective of modifying attitudes and behaviour towards the dune system. It was the belief that people are more inclined to accept a stewardship role if they understand why a change is important. Science provided a useful tool in helping people to understand natural systems at

Sauble Beach, how these systems can be altered through uncontrolled human interaction, and why it is important to protect the dune system.

The management plan, completed in 2004, provided FSB with management priorities, and practical methods for conserving Sauble's dunes. FSB took that document and petitioned the town council to become involved in the conservation process, since the beach was considered to be under municipal jurisdiction for management purposes. The town council, of course, wanted to know how much implementing the conservation plan was going to cost, so they commissioned the development of a costing study, which would be prepared by the Coastal Centre and a local consultant.

Within six months of having the management plan, FSB had managed to cobble together nearly \$100,000 in funding, including grants from federal, provincial and municipal sources.

The past several months have seen the installation of boardwalks, placement of conservation signs, and development of public educational material. FSB have been active in developing a field guide, and other public awareness literature. But perhaps one of their most inspiring achievements has been in working with the local elementary school to involve students in developing a dune brochure called "Everything Kids Should Know about Dunes" created by the Grade 3-4 class at Amabel Sauble Community School. Written and illustrated by the students, it's a persuasive education piece that has value in educating both kids and adults.

FSB continues to champion the cause of dune conservation at Sauble Beach with impressive accomplishments. They have become local grassroots leaders in dune conservation in Ontario. FSB set a good example for any grassroots organization wishing to make a positive change in conserving our coastal heritage, and making it happen.

For more information:

Geoff Peach, Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation

P.O. Box 178, Blyth, Ontario N0M 1H0

PH: (519) 523-4478 • Email: geoff.peach@lakehuron.on.ca



Students from Amabel Sauble Community School were involved in dune restoration plantings, encouraging the growth of beachgrass where excessive human impacts have made natural regeneration improbable.

Lake Michigan Basin Update



MICHIGAN'S WATERWAYS GET FIRST EVER PROTECTIONS FROM OVERUSE

By Cheryl Mendoza, Alliance for the Great Lakes



In February Governor Granholm signed Michigan's first water use laws, after gaining critical support from a bipartisan alliance of legislators. This critical support was gained during a 15 month long campaign by a coalition of over 50 organizations. For the first time, major water users in Michigan will need to get a

permit from the state that proves they will not adversely impact waterways.

"Michigan citizens should be proud of this victory," said Becky Beauregard of the Michigan League of Conservation Voters Education Fund. "Through the combined effort of hundreds of thousands of citizens, we were able to win new and significant protections for Michigan's waterways."

Although the laws start with protections focused on trout streams, after two years every lake, river, and stream across the state will be afforded the same protection using the health fish populations as the indicator of harm. The laws also require permits for the largest water withdrawals – over 2 million gallons per day (gpd) from inland waterways and 5 million gpd from the Great Lakes. The laws require large users to develop a plan to use water efficiently and all users now must report their water use accurately.

Additionally, the laws require legislative approval for diversions of water (permanently removed from original watershed) in containers larger than 5.7 gallons. Moreover, for the first time, large water bottling operations will need to seek a permit and prove that they will not adversely impact natural resources, will protect riparian rights, and be required to undertake activities to restore the local watershed.



Jean-Klock Park Marsh, courtesy of Alliance for the Great Lakes.

"To truly care for the Great Lakes, we must recognize it is a watershed that encompasses 8 states and 2 provinces and develop our laws accordingly." According to Cheryl Mendoza, Manager of Water Conservation Programs for the Alliance for the Great Lakes. "The next step is for our legislature to pass what will be a regional water use law called the Great Lakes Basin Water Resources Compact that has been in the making over the past five years with the other seven Great Lakes states and provinces of Ontario and Quebec."

Signed by the Great Lakes governors on December 13, 2005 the Compact aims to ban far off diversions and set ecological, sustainable standards for water use inside the Great Lakes Basin. To become a binding law between the eight Great Lakes states, Michigan's legislature, along with the other Great Lakes states, must pass this Compact and approval from Congress must be gained. Simultaneously, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are developing similar provincial laws.

BENTON HARBOR, MI

CITIZEN'S RAISE CONCERNS ABOUT DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL IN PUBLIC PARK

Within the urban boundaries of the City of Benton Harbor, MI lie prized coastal wetlands and a superb 90 acre parcel of Lake Michigan property. This prized jewel includes a portion of Jean Klock Park, land that was donated to be parkland in perpetuity by the Klock family. This locally rare coastal ecosystem is threatened by a proposal that includes a golf course, hotels and residential development. Citizens are concerned about the negative impact the proposal will have on this fragile Great Lakes ecosystem.

This is not the first time this property has been threatened by development. In 2003, the group Friends of Jean Klock Park (FJKP) formed

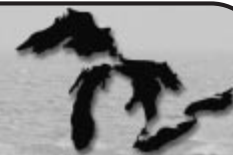
to prevent the sale of a portion of the city owned park for a residential development. Their efforts resulted in a lawsuit and a settlement that allowed a small portion of property to be developed in exchange for preserving the remaining park property.

A portion of the park that was to be preserved, along with an additional 100 acres of nearby coastal wetlands along the Paw Paw River, is now part of the large scale development proposal. The development would impact the park's low lying marsh, coastal wetland areas and a trail behind and along the ridge of this unique dune property.

FJKP would like to see the park preserved and used as an outdoor classroom for area school children and the community. Such a use would draw tourists to a growing list of eco-tourism locations throughout the state. To find out more or to help preserve the natural heritage of the park visit www.savejeanklock-park.org.

*For more information regarding either Lake Michigan article, please contact:
Cheryl Mendoza, Alliance for the Great Lakes
PH: (616) 850-0745
E-mail: cmendoza@greatlakes.org.*

Thank You



We wish to thank the following 2006 donors for supporting local advocates in their river, lake & wetland protection work:

James Austin
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David & Lucy Downs,
in memory of Janet Downs
Kathleen Evans
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Firelands Audubon Society
Friends of the Bayfield River
National Resources Defense Council
Ohio Environmental Council
Southeast Environmental Task Force



continued from page 2

GRASSROOTS PROFILE

of labor unions, local radio, and numerous environmental groups from across the country that stepped forward to endorse this basic legislation. "The whole community sends a most gracious thanks to all supporters!" said Agnello.

RRG is a non-partisan organization, formed in 2002, to help inform residents of the hazards of toxic waste in the Western New York Region, especially the chemical and radiological materials in and around a site that sits in the middle of the Lake Ontario Ordinance Works, a major WW II munitions production and radioactive handling and disposal site located one mile from the Niagara River.

For more information:

Bill Roland, Residents for Responsible Government Inc.

Box 262, Youngstown, NY 14174

PH: (716) 791-4562 • Website: rrg-wny.org

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OHIO'S NEWEST STATE PARK VISITORS



If the General Assembly truly wants to equip Ohioans with the tools and resources for future winters, then they should be committed to energy efficiency and consumer conservation. According to a 2004 study commissioned by the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, Ohio can achieve \$3 billion in natural gas and electric savings in 10 years, create 5,300 new jobs, and add \$100 million in payroll through an aggressive statewide energy efficiency program, having a much bigger impact on heating costs than through increases in the gas supply. Ohio can't drill its way out of rising natural gas prices.

Together we can ensure the health of Ohio's natural heritage, health, and economy.

To get involved please contact:

Kristy Meyer, Ohio Environmental Council

1207 Grandview Ave., Ste. 201, Columbus, OH 43212

PH: 614 487 7506 • F: 614 487 7510

E-mail: Kristy@TheOEC.org

Calendar



AUGUST

GLAHNF Grassroots Symposium
Early-bird Registration Deadline, August 18th
Receive 10% off just for registering early!
Check out our on-line registration, tentative agenda,
carpool blog and more: www.glhabitat.org

Wetlands 2006 Symposium

Traverse City, Michigan August 28-31, 2006

You are invited to participate in Wetlands 2006, an international symposium providing a forum for presentations and discussion on the scientific, legal and management tools relevant to sustaining and restoring wetlands and watershed functions.

<http://www.aswm.org/calendar/wetlands2006/wetlands2006.htm>

SEPTEMBER

Lakewide Summit (Lake Michigan; Alliance for the Great Lakes)

**Indiana Dunes Environmental Learning Center, IN,
September 10-12, 2006**

Join community-based groups from around the Great Lakes to: get updated on important Great Lakes policy issues and initiatives, hear case studies of local Great Lakes restoration efforts, help identify how grassroots organizations must be engaged to ensure successful Great Lakes restoration, and have fun. Contact Jamie Morton, Alliance outreach program manager, for more information at jmorton@greatlakes.org, or 616-850-0745 ext. 12.

http://www.lakemichigan.org/lmf_partner_network/Summit06.asp

**Great Lakes Grassroots Citizen-Advocate Award
Nominations Due to GLAHNF, September 15, 2006**

National Forum on Tribal Environmental Science

**Quinault Beach Resort and Casino, Ocean Shores, WA
September 24-29, 2006**

The National EPA-Tribal Science Council and Quinault Indian Nation are pleased to invite you to participate in the National Forum on Tribal Environmental Science; an opportunity for tribal environmental professionals to learn from and network with peers in other tribes on shared scientific issues and concerns and share success stories on important environmental science issues.

<http://www.scgcorp.com/TribalScience/>

**Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat Network and Fund
Project and Technical Assistance Grants Program
Fall Deadline September 30, 2006**

For more information on GLAHNF Grant Programs, including application forms, please visit: www.glhabitat.org

OCTOBER

**GLAHNF Grassroots Symposium,
Late Registration Deadline, October 4th, 2006**

www.glhabitat.org

Great Lakes Dune Conference: Developing a Basin-wide Coalition for Research, Management and Education

Traverse City, Michigan, October 3-4, 2006

Goal; to establish a Great Lakes Sand Dune Ecosystem Coalition that will bring together all persons in the US and Canada currently involved in sand dune related research, education efforts, management, monitoring and other activities, in an effort to share information and increase the awareness of this unique ecosystem.

<http://www.nysgdunes.org>

The State of Lake Huron - Ecosystem Change, Habitat, Contaminants and Management

Delawana Inn, Honey Harbour, Ontario, October 11-13, 2006

Second International Symposium on the Lake Huron Ecosystem, organized by the Aquatic Ecosystem Health and Management Society and the Lake Huron Binational Partnership. For more information contact: Jennifer Lorimer at e-mail: lorimerj@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

GLAHNF Grassroots Symposium

Algoma University, Sault St. Marie, Ontario, October 20-21, 2006

We invite you to join us for our third Grassroots Symposium! Organizational sessions may include: Fundraising, communications, board training, messaging, media work and more! Issue

Sessions may include: Lake specific networking, wetlands, stormwater, mining, low-impact development and more! As always, networking and grassroots sharing will be a prominent part of the weekend. For immediate questions, please call

Sheila at 231.347.1181x104. We hope to see you there!

More details, registration materials and carpool blog available on our website, www.glhabitat.org.

Great Lakes Bioneers Conference: Connecting neighbors & providing sustenance for body and mind

Traverse City, MI, October 20-22, 2006

It's a thriving network of visionary innovators who are working with nature to heal nature. Workshop topics may include: Organic Food, Farming and Seeds, Environmental Education, Energy, Nature, Culture, and Spirit, Through Indigenous Eyes, Green Entrepreneurship, Green Media, Natural Medicine, Activism, Social Justice.

For more information please visit: <http://www.glbconference.org/>

Leading From Within (Institute for Conservation Leadership) Oregon, OH, October 19-22, 2006

Leading From Within includes two, 2fj day sessions with conference calls and coaching time between sessions (2nd session: February 21-24, 2007). The program includes a 360 degree leadership assessment tool, communication skills building, group experiential exercises, peer exchange, and activities that you will find both challenging and rejuvenating!

For more information: <http://www.icl.org/programs/fli-leading.php>

Visit our interactive Great Lakes Calendar at www.glhabitat.org

Resources



Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) released for all five Great Lakes

These comprehensive, binational environmental plans provide lake-by-lake details on the steps needed to ensure protection, restoration and environmental maintenance of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. They highlight successes, identify problems, and propose solutions. The LaMPs may be found on EPA's web site at:

<http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/gl2000/lamps/index.html>

Design Your Own Media Workshop

The Community Media Workshop offers specialized private workshops on media literacy for grassroots organizations. They will help create and conduct an 'affordably priced' workshop that catered to your group. CMW, 'Connecting the Community with Media, the Workshop promotes news that Matters,' has worked with coalitions as different as the Statewide Housing Action Coalition, Chicago Foundation for Women, and the Chicagoland Bicycle Federation. From spokesperson training, to strategic communications planning, they say: 'we can give you the training you need.'

To learn more, visit <http://www.newstips.org/index.php>.

Science in Your Watershed

A project of the United States Geological Survey, "the purpose of this site is to help you find scientific information organized on a watershed basis. This information, coupled with observations and measurements made by the watershed groups, provides a powerful foundation for characterizing, assessing, analyzing, and maintaining the status and health of a watershed." This web site provides access to: 'Map Your Watershed' tools, "Information Discovery" tools and "Data Integration" tools. Check out:

<http://water.usgs.gov/wsc/reg/04.html> we_are_doing/1058

Free EPA Watershed Training Opportunities Booklet

The booklet provides brief information on EPA-sponsored live training courses, Web-based training opportunities including webcasts, training materials such as documents and videos, and watershed-related web sites that are available to EPA staff and others. This booklet updates an earlier version of the booklet also called EPA Watershed Training Opportunities. Call the National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) at: 800-490-9198 or 513-489-8190 (please include the document number when you request copies- EPA 841-B-06-001) to request your free copy. The booklet is also available on the Watershed Academy Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wacademy/wtopps.html>.

Free Web Help

Grassroots.org provides, in addition to free nonprofit incorporation assistance, various forms of technological assistance, including free web design services, and web hosting, to nonprofit organizations charities in the US and Canada. Visit www.grassroots.org.

New Environmentally Friendly Email Service Available

CommunityMail.net, a ThinkHost socially responsible project, is a free email service powered by wind and solar-sourced energy. CommunityMail offers a wide range of features including shareable address books, calendars, and user-friendly interfaces. Visit the website listed above to find out how to sign up for this environmentally friendly e-mail service. Visit <http://www.communitymail.net/>.

www.glahabitat.org is new and improved!

The screenshot shows the homepage of www.glahabitat.org. At the top, there is a banner with the text "GREAT LAKES CONNECTING". Below the banner is a navigation menu with the following items: Grant Programs, Networking Assistance, and Resources. The Grant Programs menu includes: Overview, Project and Technical Assistance Grants, Special Opportunity (Emergency) Grants, Theme Grants, Invasive Species Grants, Grant Recipients, and Grant Recipient Tools. The Networking Assistance menu includes: Advisory Panel Members and e-Superior. The Resources menu includes: GLAHNF Publications and Job Opportunities. The main content area features several tiles: "Grassroots Symposium", "GLAHNews", "Success Stories", "Donate", "Grants", and "Search". A "FUNDING ALERT" box is visible at the bottom right, stating: "GLAHNF Grants Program Deadline Approaching".

Thanks to your participation in our Services Survey, we have made some changes to our website. Check out our new user-friendly system and up-to-date and expanded resources section. You'll also find an on-line registration form for the **Grassroots Symposium** in October, the **Project and Technical Assistance Grants Program** Request for Proposals (including application form) AND the nomination information for the **Grassroots Citizen-Advocate Award**, as well as biographies of last year's winners!

**We invite you to visit our site –
and we look forward to your feedback!**

SAVE the Date

"I came away with so much valuable information that I know will be applied in my work."

"I saw a lot of smiling faces- sure evidence of a successful conference."

"I learned so much, and was re-energized."

"Thank you so much for planning a fantastic conference! It was really well-organized and a great networking opportunity. As always, it's inspiring to hear people's stories."

"Powerful program."

– Comments from 2005 Symposium Participants

GRASSROOTS SYMPOSIUM

October 20 & 21, 2006

- Early-bird discount until August 18th
- Information, on-line registration, www.glhabitat.org

Northern Blueflag Iris, University of Toronto, Brian Branfireun

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Lake Superior's North Shore, Dave Hansen, Minnesota Extension Service