

Great Lakes Directory 2001

**LAWS
GOVERNMENTS
AGENCIES
COUNCILS
COMMISSIONS
EDUCATIONAL
INTEREST GROUPS
PROGRAMS
PARTNERS**

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

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Introduction - About New York's Great Lakes

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The Great Lakes ... Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior together form the single largest body of fresh surface water in the world and are one of the most important natural resources in the United States. This complex system involves intricate balances of interdependent natural systems that are affected by both natural and human impacts. Further complexity is added by the fact that the lakes are bordered by two countries, eight states, two provinces and numerous local governments and municipalities.

New York State's portion of the Great Lakes basin includes the Lake Erie, Niagara River, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River watersheds. The basin includes approximately 40 percent of the land area of the state (19,000 square miles). Within the basin are major metropolitan areas such as Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester as well as rural agricultural areas along the Genesee River, Niagara River, Lake Erie and the Finger Lakes. The basin supplies drinking water; provides recreational opportunities; supports businesses, agriculture and industries; and sustains local and regional economies.

Over the past 20 years, New York State has implemented various programs and initiatives that have resulted in improved health of the New York's Great Lakes environment. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Great Lakes Program includes ongoing efforts to ensure the protection, restoration and vitality of this natural resource. Within the basin are

The directory also contains two appendices that provide additional information. **Appendix 1** is a matrix that illustrates the roles of key agencies in selected programs and initiatives. The matrix is intended to help the reader better understand which agencies take a lead role in specific programs/initiatives. **Appendix 2** provides general contact information for most of the entries within the directory. The contact information is provided as yet another way to gather information directly from an agency, organization or interest group.

Following the appendices, is an **Index** that is intended to enhance the usefulness of the directory. The Index has been formatted to visually show connections between laws, agreements, programs, agencies, councils & commissions, organizations and partners. A list of acronyms used throughout the directory can be found on the inside of the back cover for easy reference.

Information found in this document comes from a variety of sources including:

- Webpages
- 1993 Great Lakes Directory and the 1993 New York State Environmental Conservation Organizations Directory
- Documents written by the NYSDEC in collaboration with other organizations or solely by the NYSDEC
- Direct communication with agencies and organizations
- Documents published by agencies and organizations

The document will be updated every three to four years, or as resources permit. In order to help insure the most accurate information is presented, agencies and readers are encouraged to notify NYSDEC of any changes as needed.

For further information or to provide update agency addresses/contact information, contact the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Great Lakes Programs Coordinator at 716/851-7130.

Laws and Agreements

Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909

Treaty between the United States and Great Britain (Canada) on the use of the Great Lakes boundary waters. Is the basis for establishing the International Joint Commission (IJC) and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA).

Canada Ontario Agreement (COA)

<http://www.cciw.ca/glimr/data/canada-ontario-agreement/intro.html>

The Canada-Ontario Agreement sets out a plan of action that establishes priorities, targets and schedules for environmental issues of concern in the basin, as well as Canada's commitments under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). The COA works with guiding principles such as: ecosystem approach, pollution reduction and conservation, working in partnerships and public accountability. COA established a results-oriented approach that identified specific targets to be achieved during the six-year term of the Agreement. These targets address four main objectives:

- Areas of concern;
- Lakewide management;
- Harmful pollutants; and
- Monitoring and Information

Clean Air Act 1990

<http://www.epa.gov/epahome/laws.htm>

The Clean Air Act is the comprehensive federal law that regulates air emissions from area, stationary and mobile sources. This law authorized the USEPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to protect public health and the environment. The goal of the Act was to set and achieve NAAQS in every state by 1975. The setting of maximum pollutant standards was coupled with directing the states to develop state implementation plans (SIP's) applicable to appropriate industrial sources in the state. The Act was amended in 1977 primarily to set new goals (dates) for achieving attainment of NAAQS since many areas of the country had failed to meet deadlines. The 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act in large part were intended to meet unaddressed or insufficiently addressed problems such as acid rain, ground-level ozone, stratospheric ozone depletion and air toxics.

Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA)

<http://www.epa.gov/epahome/laws.htm>

The Clean Water Act is a 1977 amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which set the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to waters of the US. Gave USEPA the authority to set effluent standards on an industry basis (technology-based) and continues the requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters unless a permit is obtained under the Act. The 1977 amendments focused on toxic pollutants. In 1987, the CWA was reauthorized and again focused on toxic substances, authorized citizen suit provisions and funded sewage treatment plants under the Construction Grants Program. The CWA has provisions for the delegation by USEPA of many permitting, administrative and enforcement aspects fo the law to state governments. In state with the authority to implement CWA programs, USEPA still retains oversight responsibilities. Section 118 applies specifically to the Great Lakes.

Convention of Great Lakes Fisheries

<http://www.glfc.org/conv.htm>

This is a broad document that created the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) in 1955. Lays out the details of the commission. Created the framework for the GLFC.

Great Lakes Basin Compact

<http://www.glc.org/docs/compact.html>

Interstate compact among the eight Great Lakes States to:

- promote orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, uses and conservation of water resources of the Great Lakes Basin;
- Plan for the welfare and development of the water resources of the basin as a whole, as well as, for those portions of the basin which may have special problems;
- make it possible for the states of the basin and residents to derive the maximum benefit from use of public works in the form of navigational aids or others, which may exist or which may be constructed from time to time;
- advise in securing and maintaining a proper balance among industrial, commercial, agricultural, water supply, residential, recreational or other legitimate uses of the water resources of the basin;
- establish and maintain an intergovernmental agency so that the purposes of the compact may be accomplished more effectively.

Great Lakes Charter

<http://www.cglg.org/pub/charter/index.html>

Signed by the eight Great Lakes states, and the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the Charter embodies the policies and programs that must be put in place by the Great Lakes states and provinces to protect the lakes for the benefit of the citizens of the region. It consists of five principles:

- Integrity of the Great Lakes Basin - In planning and management of the basin, the natural resources and the ecosystem of the basin should be considered as a unified whole.
- Cooperation Among Jurisdictions - There is a commitment for cooperation among local, state and provincial agencies, the federal governments of Canada and the US, and the International Joint Commission (IJC) in the study, monitoring, planning and conservation of the basin's water resources.
- Protection of Water Resources - It is the intent of the signatory representatives that no new or increased diversions will be allowed if individually or cumulatively, they would have any significant adverse impacts on lake levels, in basin uses, and the lakes system.
- Prior Notice and Consultation - No Great Lakes state or province will approve or permit any major new or increased diversion or consumptive use in excess of five million gallons per day average without notifying and consulting with and seeking the consent and concurrence of all affected Great Lakes states or provinces.
- Cooperative Programs and Practices - The governors and premiers commit to pursue the development and maintenance of a common base of data and information regarding the use and management of basin water resources, the information, the creation of a Water Resources Management Program and for additional concerted and coordinated research efforts.

Great Lakes Critical Programs Act 1990

<http://www.fws.gov/laws/digest/reslaws/glcrit.html>

In 1990, Congress passed the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act, amending the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This amendment requires the USEPA to perform three major requirements: water quality guidance for Great Lakes states (a.k.a. Great Lakes Initiative), schedule for development of Remedial Action Plans (RAPS), and report to Congress assessing the adverse effects of water pollutants in the Great Lakes basin on the health of persons in the Great Lakes states and the health of fish, shellfish and wildlife in the Great Lakes system.

Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1972; amended by Protocol 1978 and 1987 (GLWQA)

<http://www.ijc.org/agree/quality.html>

Agreement between US and Canada committing to restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin. This agreement reaffirms the commitment of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. The amendments also aim to strengthen the programs, practices and technology described in the 1978 Agreement and to increase accountability for their implementation. Timetables are set for implementation of specific programs. The 1987 amendments address atmospheric deposition, contaminated sediments, groundwater and nonpoint sources of pollution. These amendments also called for the development of the Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and the Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) to reduce toxic substances.

Great Lakes Fishery Act of 1956

<http://www.fws.gov/laws/digest/reslaws/glfish.html>

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to act for and on behalf of the US in the exercise of the powers granted by the 1954 Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries as amended. The Act sets forth the procedures for carrying out programs under the Convention of Great Lakes Fisheries. It also provides authority for the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Convention and the Act. In 1986, increased the number of Commissioners in the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) from three to four.

Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990

<http://www.fws.gov/laws/digest/reslaws/glfw.html>

Enacted to:

- carry out a comprehensive study of the status, assessment, management and restoration needs, of the fishery resources of the Great Lakes Basin;
- develop proposals to implement recommendations resulting from the study; and
- provide assistance to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC), states, Native Americans and other interested entities to encourage cooperative conservation, restoration and management of the fish and wildlife resources and habitats in the Great Lakes Basin.

Great Lakes Toxic Substances Control Agreement

<http://www.cglg.org/pub/toxics/index.html>

Signed by the eight Great Lakes states in 1986. Objective is a more coordinated approach to toxics control in the basin. The purpose of the agreement is to: coordinate actions in controlling toxic pollutants; understand toxic contamination and control methods; and redirect common goals, management practices and control strategies for toxic contamination to ensure a cleaner Great Lakes ecosystem. Established the Great Lakes Protection Fund.

New York's implementation of this agreement led to programs such as Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs).

Joint Strategic Plan for the Management of Great Lakes Fisheries

<http://www.glfc.org/sglcon.htm>

Adopted in 1981 as a commitment to interjurisdictional coordinated fishery management based upon an ecosystem approach. It provides institutional frameworks for coordination of fishery management on the Great Lakes and linkages to environmental management of the Great Lakes. The 1997 revisions were intended to strengthen the plan. The plan was revised in 1986 and then again in 1997. A common goal statement for Great Lakes Fishery Agencies was formed in the 1997 revision:

To secure fish communities, based on foundations of stable self-sustaining stocks, supplemented by judicious plantings of hatchery-reared fish, and provide from these communities an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and associated benefits to meet needs identified by society for: wholesome food, recreation, cultural heritage, employment and income, and a healthy aquatic ecosystem.

Niagara River Declaration of Intent

Signed in February of 1987 by the EC, USEPA, NYSDEC and Ontario Ministry of Environment (OME), it committed the Four Parties to work towards reducing the amount of toxic contaminants in the Niagara River through the implementation of the Niagara River Toxic Management Plan (NRTMP). It also committed the agencies to the development of a Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan (LOTMP). This was in response to an identified toxics problem in the Niagara River and Lake Ontario.

Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990

<http://www.fws.gov/laws/digest/reslaws/nonindi.gtml>

Established a broad Federal program to prevent introduction of and to control the spread of introduced aquatic nuisance species and the brown tree snake. The US Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Coast Guard, the USEPA, Army Corps of Engineers and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration all were assigned major, new responsibilities, including membership on an Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force established to develop a program of study, prevention, monitoring and control.

Government Agencies, Councils and Commissions

International

International Joint Commission (IJC)

<http://www.ijc.org>

The International Joint Commission (IJC) was created through the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. The IJC assists member governments with joint programs and settles disputes that arise over the use of the boundary waters. Monitors progress of the programs and activities under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). Approves projects, such as dam construction, where water flows across the boundary and affects water levels. Composed of six commissioners: three from the United States and three from Canada. The members are appointed by the head of their respected federal government. As a result of the GLWQA of 1972 and 1978, the IJC was given additional water quality investigative authority in all of the Great Lakes. The IJC maintains Air and Water Quality Boards and Councils. There are two boards and one council that deal with water quality issues in NY. Additionally, there are two Water Quality Boards that deal with NY issues:

Water Quality Board (WQB)

<http://www.ijc.org/boards/greatw.html>

Addresses issues pertaining to the agreement and advises the IJC on such matters. The members of the board are staff from water quality management agencies that represent their capacity not their agency. The board has an equal number of members from the US, Canada and each of the state and provincial governments. The members are appointed by the IJC in consultation with appropriate government(s) concerned.

Science Advisory Board (SAB)

<http://www.ijc.org/boards/greats.html>

Advises the IJC and the WQB on research and scientific matters. The members are appointed by the IJC based on the individuals experience and expertise. The members of the board are from government agencies, academia, industry and non government entities. Has three primary roles:

- evaluate Great Lakes Basin ecosystem health;
- review and evaluate the programs; and
- identify upcoming issues and issues of priority in the future.

Council of Great Lakes Research Mangers

<http://www.ijc.org/boards/cglr.html>

Evaluates research programs and identifies future research needs.

The International Niagara River Board of Control

<http://www.ijc.org/boards/niagara.html>

Established by the IJC in 1953 to provide advice on water levels and flows in the Niagara River. Main duties are to oversee water levels regulation in the Chippawa-Grass Island Pool and installation of the Lake Erie-Niagara River Ice Boom. The Board also collaborates with the International Niagara Committee. The Board meets at least twice a year and provides semi-annual progress reports to the IJC. The Board also produces an annual report on the operation of the Lake Erie-Niagara River Ice Boom and holds an annual public meeting to provide information and receive input from stakeholders. Members are appointed by the IJC, two members each from the US and Canada. Members serve in their personal and professional capacities and not as representatives of their home organizations. Members for the US Section are from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Members for the Canadian Section are from EC and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource (MNR). The Board is supported in its role by the International Niagara Working Committee.

International St. Lawrence River Board of Control

<http://www.islrbc.org>

Established by the IJC in its 1952 order of approval for the US and Canadian hydro power facilities in the St. Lawrence River. The Board of Control ensures that outflows from Lake Ontario meet the requirements of the IJC's order. The outflows are set by the Board of Control and may only change under emergency situations or winter operations. It may also use its limited discretionary authority when a change from plan flow can be made to provide benefits or relief to one or more interests without appreciably harming others, and without breaching the requirements of the order. Additionally, the Board of Control ensures that operators of the hydro power facilities comply with these criteria. The Board of Control reports to the IJC semiannually and meets at least twice a year. The ten members consist of five from the US and five from Canada. The members serve in their professional and personal capacity.

Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)

<http://www.glfc.org>

The GLFC was created in 1955 and was organized by the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries. Four commissioners are appointed by each country as well as an Alternate Commissioner from the US. The US Commissioners serve a six year term and are appointed by the US President; the Canadian Commissioners are chosen by the Privy Council for an

undetermined length of time. The Secretariat is located in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The GLFC is an advisory commission and facilitates operations of lake committees. The Convention charged the GLFC with five major duties:

- formulate a research program to identify measures to enhance the sustained productivity of any Great Lakes fish stock of common concern;
- coordinate research made pursuant to such programs, and if necessary, to undertake such research itself;
- recommend appropriate measures to the contracting parties on the basis of the findings of such research programs;
- formulate and implement a comprehensive sea lamprey control program; and
- publish or authorize the publication of scientific and other information obtained by the commission in the performance of its duties.

Board of Technical Experts

<http://www.glfc.org/bote.htm>

Serves as an independent, expert and professional panel to advise the GLFC on technical matters relevant to its mandate. The Board consists of a five to six person executive committee, including a chairperson, that is responsible for operations and six to ten principal investigators who conduct research. The chairperson and members of the executive committee are appointed for two year terms and principal investigators are appointed for the duration of their research tasks. Nominations for appointment to the executive committee are made by the GLFC's Secretariat from candidates who are recognized as leading scientists by their peers. Principle investigators are nominated for appointment by the executive committee because of their qualifications to conduct research in an area selected for study. To carry out its role, the Board:

- holds two formal meetings a year;
- identifies research priorities;
- conducts research in support of the commission's strategic vision;
- coordinates research in specially focused areas;
- conducts scientific review of sea lamprey research for the GLFC; and
- reports to the GLFC at its annual meeting.

Committee of Advisors

Committee of Advisors was authorized under 1956 Great Lakes Fishery Act. Appointed to provide advice to the US Section of the GLFC. For every lake a state borders there are four advisors that represent different interests: sport fishery, commercial fishery, public at large and state. The representatives are nominated by state governors and appointed by GLFC. The group is made up largely of citizens.

They meet two times a year to discuss issues that are important and make recommendations. The Canadians also have their own advisory structure that provides advice to the Canadian section.

Habitat Advisory Board

<http://www.glfc.org/hab.htm>

The Habitat Advisory Board was established by the GLFC to work with them on determining which measures will make possible the maximum sustained productivity of Great Lakes fish. The GLFC has long recognized that habitat quality and quantity relate directly to this charge. Members of the Board are generally fishery or environmental policy makers or persons with broad overview of fishery and environmental matters who influence policy makers. When consensus by the members cannot be achieved, the differing opinions are described in the Board's report to the GLFC. The Board:

- identifies and addresses current and emerging habitat issues that may impede achievement of fishery goals;
- proposes strategies, programs, methods or criteria for habitat protection, rehabilitation, development or conservation;
- fosters the development of quantitative and qualitative habitat assessment techniques for fish communities and species of concern;
- assists each Lake Committee to develop environmental objectives essential to achieving its fishery objectives;
- encourages public support for habitat management by developing a public information program stressing the importance of habitat management in achieving fishery goals; and
- develops an integrated habitat policy and management approach among fishery and other resource management agencies and interest groups and seek commitments for implementation.

Sea Lamprey Integration Committee (SLIC)

<http://www.glfc.org/slic.htm>

An advisory committee of the GLFC with representatives from state and federal agencies, Canadian agencies, tribal governments and the academic community. Meets periodically to discuss needs, funding priorities and integrating the various aspects for the sea lamprey program.

The Council of Great Lakes Fisheries Agencies

<http://www.glfc.org/cglfa/chome.htm>

Functions as a management committee of the GLFC. Created by the Parties (US and Canadian government agencies) to the Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries to:

- ensure mutual accountability of the Parties to a Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries;
- ensure accountability for the implementation and periodic review of the Plan;
- provide guidance and support to the Plan's institutional arrangements, ensure timely and effective information exchange between law enforcement and fishery managers;
- ensure that environmental objectives are articulated and reciprocal strategies with environmental agencies are developed;
- represent fishery interests to the most appropriate body or process on unresolved or emerging environmental issues which may be referred by the Council by Lake Committees;
- inform and educate on a basin-wide perspective, including the development and implementation of a strategic communications framework that details the roles and responsibilities of the Parties and the GLFC;
- decide protocol for Council operation, establish operational procedures for internal committees, develop meeting agenda, and elect officers;
- consider issues pertinent to, or referred by, the GLFC that are within the Council's authority or under its auspices; and
- develop issued or recommendations for referral to the GLFC and other organizations for direction, resolution or support.

Council of Lake Committees

<http://www.glfc.org/clc.htm>

The Council of Lake Committees is composed of representatives from state, tribal, and provincial agencies represented on Lakes Committees (see Committee descriptions below) with a maximum of twenty-one members. Decisions are reached by consensus of the membership. When consensus cannot be achieved, the concerns of all agencies shall be described in the Committee's report to the GLFC, The Committee's purposes are to:

- consider issues pertinent to, or referred by the GLFC;
- consider issues and problems of common concern to member agencies;
- develop and coordinate joint programs and research projects;
- serve as a forum for state, provincial, tribal and federal agencies; and
- respond to requests made to it by any of the Lake Committees.

Lake Erie/Lake St. Clair Committee

<http://www.glfc.org/lec.htm>

The Lake Erie Committee consists of senior staff members from the Michigan, New York, Ohio, Ontario and Pennsylvania agencies administering their respective fisheries programs. The Committee's purposes are to:

- consider issues pertinent to, or referred by the GLFC;
- consider issues and problems of common concern to member agencies;
- develop and coordinate joint programs and research projects; and
- serve as a forum for state, provincial, tribal and federal agencies.

For the purpose of this committee, Lake Erie includes all of Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair River, the Detroit River and the Niagara River, downstream to Niagara Falls and to the extent that they affect fish stocks of common concern, its bays, harbors and tributaries. Decisions are reached by a consensus of the membership. When consensus cannot be achieved, the concerns of all agencies shall be described in the Committee's report to the GLFC.

Lake Ontario Committee

<http://www.glfc.org/loc.htm>

The Lake Ontario Committee consists of senior staff members from the New York and Ontario agencies administering their respective fisheries programs. The Committee's purposes are to:

- consider issues pertinent to, or referred by, the GLFC;
- consider issues and problems of common concern to member agencies;
- develop and coordinate joint programs and research projects; and
- serve as a forum for state, provincial, tribal and federal agencies.

For the purposes of this committee, Lake Ontario includes all of Lake Ontario from the face of Niagara Falls to the 45th parallel of latitude on the St. Lawrence River and to the extent that they affect fish stocks of common concern, its bays, harbors and tributaries. Decisions are reached by a consensus of the membership. When consensus cannot be achieved, the concerns of all agencies shall be described in the Committee's report to the GLFC.

Lake Erie Management Committee - Lake Erie Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP)

Comprises senior level managers from US and Canadian Federal, state and provincial governments with responsibilities for water quality, fish and wildlife, agriculture, human health, research and land-use planning. Responsibilities for this group include: assign and issue charges for the technical work group, approve time frames for action; approve

recommendations for short-term actions and long-term objectives; oversee conflict resolution procedures; and review and approve LaMP documents.

Lake Erie Technical Work Group - Lake Erie Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP)

Comprises technical staff from agencies and organizations with and without members on the Management Committee. The role of this group is to facilitate the development and implementation of activities designed to protect and restore the Lake Erie ecosystem. Responsibilities include: identify short-term actions and long-term objectives; establish time frames and set priorities for action; ensure implementation of approved actions; identify indicators to measure success; prepare LaMP documents; coordinate LaMP activities with existing programs; and oversee the public participation process. There are three subcommittees:

Ecosystem Objectives Subcommittee

Develops ecosystem objectives for Lake Erie, which will reflect the environmental, social, cultural and economic values of society, representative of a wide spectrum of the population.

Beneficial Use Impairment Assessment Subcommittee

Assess the extent to which the 14 beneficial uses of Lake Erie are impaired. Determine the most appropriate way to assess each impairment and summarize the information.

Sources and Loads Subcommittee

Assess the sources and loads of critical pollutants in the Lake Erie basin. Will develop recommendations for actions for critical pollutants that have been identified through existing information, as well as pollutants that are identified through the beneficial use impairment assessment.

Lake Erie Public Involvement Committee - Lake Erie LaMP

To ensure that public opinion is properly amassed and integrated within planning processes, a three-tiered structure has been developed.

Tier I: Lake Erie Binational Public Forum

Made up a Canadian and US representatives from various geographic locations and interests. The whole forum meets three times annually. The Forum is divided into different task groups that deal with pertinent issues. Has a significant role in the

LaMP process including: real involvement in goal setting and decision making, increasing stakeholder participation and implementing, facilitating and/or participating in LaMP related activities at a local level where appropriate.

Tier II: Lake Erie Network

Level of commitment in this group varies widely. Members of the Network have expressed an interest in Lake Erie by actions such as requesting LaMP documents, attending meetings or open houses or by expressing an interest in becoming involved in the development and implementation of the LaMP. Names are organized by a mailing list.

Tier III: General Public

Information and outreach efforts targeted at those who are unaware of the LaMP. For example: media coverage, publication of informational articles, and general informational meetings.

Lake Ontario/Niagara River Coordination Committee - Lake Ontario LaMP and NRTMP

The Coordination Committee provides strategic direction, resolves significant issues, if required, and ensures accountability to the public. Representatives on the committee are the administrators from EC, OME, NYSDEC and USEPA.

Lake Ontario Management Committee

Provides overall program management, ensures progress in meeting the LaMP schedule, effective public involvement, and participation by other agencies if necessary. Representatives are from the executive level of EC, OME, NYSDEC and USEPA.

Lake Ontario Workgroup

Carries out the day-to-day activities necessary to accomplishing LaMP goals. Representatives are program staff involved in each agency's Great Lakes Management programs.

Niagara River Secretariat

Equivalent of Lake Ontario Workgroup with duties focused on day-to-day activities to accomplish the goals of the Niagara River Toxics Management Plan (NRTMP).

Lake Ontario Public Involvement Committee

Plans, conducts, and evaluates public involvement activities for the LaMP. Examples are: holding open Coordination Committee meetings; conducting public workshops; improving connections with the Remedial Action Plans (RAPs); and developing information and education materials. The agencies will continue to update the Lake Ontario LaMP mailing list of citizens and organizations interested in the LaMP.

Niagara River Public Involvement Committee

Equivalent of Lake Ontario Involvement Committee for the Niagara River Toxic Management Plan (NRTMP).

Binational Executive Committee (BEC)

The senior committee that implements the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). Members consist of persons from provincial, state, and federal agencies. Three are also associate members for those who wish to be kept informed but do not wish to attend all meetings. Chairs are representatives from EC and USEPA. Members from Canada are: Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Health Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Ontario Ministries of Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources. Members from the US are: Department of State, Natural Resource Conservation Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab, US Army Corps of Engineers, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and state environmental agency representation. The BEC counts on lakeside management committees to respond to needs, but also can create other ad hoc groups (such as State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference). The BEC sets general priorities and strategic directions.

Council of Great Lakes Governors (CGLG)

<http://www.cglg.org>

Established in 1983 as a forum to coordinate actions of the eight Great Lakes states related to resource protection and economic development. Membership in the CGLG was expanded in recent years to include the governors of those states and premiers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The CGLG is a not-for-profit organization. Examples of their work are the 1989 creation of the Great Lakes Protection Fund. Programs and initiatives include: Workforce Quality Initiative, The Brownfields Project, Great Lakes Recycle, Great Printers Project, Auto Project, Great Lakes Watershed Initiative, and Great Lakes Spill Protection Initiative.

Great Lakes Commission (GLC)

<http://www.glc.org>

Established in 1955, subsequent to the ratification of the Great Lakes Basin Compact, in order to implement the elements of the Compact. Promotes orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, use and conservation of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin. The primary purpose is to coordinate the development and management of the water resources of the basin. Also conducts research and helps develop policies on other environmental issues, economic development, tourism and transportation. Members include three to five commissioners from each Great Lakes state and province that are legislatively mandated and appointed by the governor or premier, respectively. The Great Lakes Commission is accountable to member states and provinces. The commission achieves its objectives through:

- sharing information;
- coordinating state positions on issues of regional concern; and
- advocating those positions on which the states agree.

National - United States

US Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE)

<http://www.usace.army.mil/ncd/>

Plan, design, construct, operate and maintain navigational channels and flood measures, and provide disaster assistance to the nation. Implement environmental restoration projects as well as regulate shoreline construction and the filling of wetland areas. Mission also includes providing technical support to the International Joint Commission (IJC). The Corps of Engineers District Offices serving the Great Lakes are Buffalo, NY; Chicago, IL; and Detroit, MI. Is a member of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC).

US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA or EPA)

<http://www.epa.gov>

USEPA's mission is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment - air, water, and land - upon which life depends. USEPA's purpose is to ensure that:

- all Americans are protected from significant risks to human health and the environment where they live, learn and work;
- national efforts to reduce environmental risk are based on the best available scientific information;
- federal laws protecting human health and the environment are enforced fairly and effectively;
- environmental protection is an integral consideration in US policies concerning natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade, and these factors are similarly considered in establishing environmental policy;
- all parts of society have access to accurate information sufficient to effectively participate in managing human health and environmental risks;
- environmental protection contributes to making communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable and economically productive; and
- the US plays a leadership role in working with other nations to protect the global environment.

Through the Region 2 office USEPA is involved in the Lake Ontario LaMP, including the Lake Ontario/Niagara River Coordination Committee and the subcommittees; the Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan (LOTMP); Niagara River Toxics Management Plan (NRTMP). Through the Great Lakes National Program Office, located in the Region 5 office, and the Binational Toxics Reduction Strategy. USEPA is a co-chair of Binational Executive Committee (BEC), the Lakes Erie, Michigan and Superior LaMPs, and is involved in the State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC). USEPA has the US lead in the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative (now Great Lakes Initiative, GLI).

Great Lakes National Program Office of the USEPA (GLNPO)

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

Located in Chicago, IL, receives its authority from the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Great Lakes Critical Program Act of 1990. Takes an ecosystem approach that includes local, tribal, state, federal and industry partners working together. The GLNPO:

- monitors Lake ecosystem indicators;
- manages and provides public access to Great Lakes data;
- helps communities address contaminated sediments in their harbors;
- supports local protection and restoration of important habitats;

- promotes pollution prevention through activities and projects such as the Canada-U.S. Binational Toxics Strategy; and
- provides assistance for community-based Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) for Areas of Concern (AOCs) and for Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs).

EPA Public Information Office

Is an USEPA contractor supported office which is the repository for a wide variety of environmental data including the Lake Ontario LaMP and related documents.

US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

<http://www.fws.gov>

The FWS is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. Their mission is to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Major responsibilities are: migratory birds, endangered species, freshwater and anadromous fish, the National Wildlife Refuge System, wetlands, protecting habitat, conserving coastal areas, environmental contaminants. There are seven geographic regions and the headquarters is located in Washington, DC. Regional Offices are involved in regional and local activities and the headquarters is involved in nationwide activities. Is a member of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC). FWS has a Lower Great Lakes Fisheries Resource Office.

Lower Great Lakes Fisheries Resource Office

Is a program of the FWS. However, it is more expansive than others in the FWS due to an Act of Congress in 1990. It is not involved in law enforcement. Was created with the necessary administrative and technical support services to carry out all FWS operational activities related to fishery resource protection, restoration, maintenance and enhancement in the Lower Great Lakes. It facilitates fishery resource restoration and enhancement activities relating to the lower Great Lakes.

Biological Resources Division, Great Lakes Science Center (GLSC)

<http://www.glsc.nbs.gov/>

The Biological Resources Division is a program of the US Geological Survey. The GLSC is dedicated to providing scientific information for the management of the US's biological resources. It is headquartered in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and has biological stations and research vessels located throughout the Great Lakes Basin. Research spans a range of studies including fish populations and communities, aquatic habitats, terrestrial ecology, near shore and coastal communities and the biological processes that occur in the complex Great Lakes ecosystem. The GLSC exists to meet the US's need for scientific information for restoring, enhancing, managing and protecting living resources and their habitats in the Great Lakes

ecosystem.

The Maritime Administration (MARAD)

The Maritime Administration (MARAD), an Agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation, has primary federal responsibility of efficient water transportation service to American shippers and consumers. Centrally located within the Great Lakes area is the region office in Des Plaines, Illinois. It is responsible for carrying out MARAD's mission through the following Great Lakes and inland waterways programs: Port and waterway planning; Intermodal Planning; Ship finance and shipyard promotion; Merchant vessel employment information; Harbor dredging technical assistance; Environmental regulation review; Shipboard fire fighting training; Liaison between private enterprise and government (local, state, and federal); and Emergency maritime response planning.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

<http://kingfish.ssp.nmfs.gov/>

NMFS is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NMFS administers NOAA's programs which support the domestic and international conservation and management of living marine resources. NMFS provides services and products to support domestic and international fisheries management operations, fisheries development, trade and industry assistance activities, enforcement, protected species and habitat conservation operations and the scientific and technical aspects of NOAA's marine fisheries program. In 1996, the NMFS celebrated its 125th anniversary.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Was created out of the Dust Bowl catastrophe of mid-1930s. NRCS mission is to provide leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, improve, and sustain natural resources and the environment. Relies on many partners to help set conservation goals, work with people on the land and provide assistance. Its partners include conservation districts, state and federal agencies, NRCS Earth Team volunteers, agricultural and environmental groups and professional societies. Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by NRCS goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also provides assistance to rural and urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water and solve other resource problems. Member of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC).

Northeast-Midwest Institute

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

The Northeast-Midwest Institute is a nonprofit and public education organization that seeks to enhance the region's economic vitality and environmental quality. It conducts research, develops public policies, provides technical assistance, sponsors regional conferences and distributes publications. The Institute is unique among Washington policy centers because of its close working relationship with the Northeast-Midwest Congressional and Senate Coalitions.

Great Lakes Task Force

A dynamic, bipartisan, bicameral caucus that helps members focus on environmental, maritime and other issues of regional interest. The Task Force works under the auspices of the Northeast-Midwest House and Senate Coalitions. The House and Senate Great Lakes Task Force is composed of Representatives and Senators of the Great Lakes region.

National - Canada

Environment Canada (EC)

<http://www.ec.gc.ca>

Established in 1971 with a mandate to protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment. The new department was formed by bringing together the Department of Fisheries and Forestry and elements of other departments. In 1975 it received authorizations for entering into agreements with provinces to carry out water quality surveys. Is a member of the Four Parties. Involved in the Lake Ontario LaMP, including the Lake Ontario/Niagara River Coordination Committee and the sub committees, the Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan (LOTMP), Niagara River Toxics Management Plan (NRTMP), is a co-chair of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC) and is involved in the State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC). Is the equivalent of the USEPA in Canada.

The Great Lakes Information Management Resource (GLIMR)

<http://www.cciw.ca/glimr/intro.html>

Partner to Great Lakes Information Network (GLIN); under EC's national network known as Green Lane of the Information Highway. It is an index of Canadian based Great Lakes programs, databases and publications aimed at the general public through an online connection. It also provides a link to other sites that concern the Great Lakes.

Canada Centre for Inland Waters (CCIW)

<http://www.cciw.ca/Welcome.html>

Within Environment Canada, the Canada Centre for Inland Waters (CCIW) is one of the world's leading centers for water research, generating environmental information and knowledge about the Great Lakes. The organizations within the Centre are concerned with environmental research and development as well as monitoring, resource management, charting and coastal and harbor engineering. The staff at CCIW play a central role in developing new knowledge that is critical for the effective management of Canada's freshwater and marine resources. Performs research on the Great Lakes. Houses a number of federal agency operations related to EC and Department of Fisheries and Oceans. (Check the web site for a full listing).

National Water Research Institute (NWRI)

<http://www.cciw.ca/nwri-e/intro.html>

Canada's largest freshwater institution. It conducts a comprehensive program of research and development in the aquatic sciences in partnership with the Canadian and international science communities. Provides a sound basis for actions to sustain natural resources and freshwater ecosystems. NWRI's mission is to create and disseminate new knowledge and understanding of aquatic ecosystems required for the resolution of environmental issues of regional, national or international significance to Canada. Much of the research affects the Great Lakes. Additionally, it has a Lake Remediation Project to assess and remediate aquatic ecosystems ranging from large lakes, such as the Great Lakes, to small water bodies development and implementation of Remedial Action Plans (RAPs).

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

<http://www.nrc.dfo.ca>

DFO participates in the Binational Executive Committee (BEC) and is a signatory of the Joint Strategic Plan for the Management of Great Lakes Fisheries. Vision is to be a world leader in oceans and aquatic resources management. The departmental mission is to manage Canada's oceans and major waterways so that they are clean, safe, productive and accessible; to ensure sustainable use of fisheries resources; and to facilitate marine trade and commerce. Five objectives further define this mission:

- manage and protect the fisheries resource;
- manage and protect the marine freshwater environment;
- understand the oceans and aquatic resources;
- maintain maritime safety; and
- facilitate maritime trade, commerce and ocean development

Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE)

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca>

MOE's mission is to protect the quality of the natural environment so as to safeguard the ecosystem and human health and foster the efficient use or conservation of resources. This broad mandate relates to many areas of ministry activity including:

- developing policies, laws, regulations and programs for environmental protection;
- promoting energy efficiency, waste reduction and resource conservation;
- supporting environment-related scientific and technical research, business and product development; and
- fostering greater public awareness and understanding of environmental issues.

Is a member of the Four Parties. Involved in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP), including the Lake Ontario/Niagara River Coordination Committee and the subcommittees, the Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan (LOTMP), Niagara River Toxics Management Plan (NRTMP), the Binational Executive Committee (BEC).

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource (MNR)

<http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR>

MNR is a member of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC). Goal is to contribute to the environmental, social and economic well-being of Ontario through the sustainable development of natural resources. MNR's objectives are to:

- ensure long-term health of ecosystems by protecting and conserving valuable soil, aquatic resources, forest and wildlife resources as well as their biological foundations;
- ensure the continuing availability of natural resources for the long-term benefit of the people of Ontario;
- protect natural heritage and biological features of provincial significance; and
- protect human life, the resource base and physical property from the threats of forest fires, floods and erosion.

New York State

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC or DEC)

<http://www.dec.state.ny.us/>

The NYSDEC has two main functions: natural resource management and environmental quality protection. NYSDEC's responsibility is to protect, improve and conserve the state's land, waters, air, fish and wildlife and other resources in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well being. Is one of the Four Parties. Is involved in the Lake Ontario and Erie Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs), including the Lake Ontario/Niagara River Coordination Committee and the subcommittees, the Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan (LOTMP), Niagara River Toxics

Management Plan (NRTMP) and the Binational Executive Committee (BEC). Two divisions have specific Great Lakes programs:

Division of Water (DOW)

Protects water quality in lakes, rivers, aquifers and coastal areas by regulating wastewater discharges, monitoring water bodies and controlling surface runoff; provides technical assistance and education; manages freshwater resources; helps prevent flood damage and beach erosion. Works on the Lake Erie and Ontario Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) and the six Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) in NY and implementation of the Great Lakes Initiative (GLI) in New York State.

Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources

Protects and manages fish, wildlife and marine species; provides for use and enjoyment of natural resources; stocks freshwater fish; licenses fishing, hunting and trapping; educates citizens about fish and wildlife and field safety; protects habitats; provides boat launches and fishing access. Works with the Lake Erie/St. Clair Committee and the Lake Ontario Committee and participates in fish and wildlife issues in Lake Ontario and Erie.

NYS Department of Health (DOH)

<http://www.health.state.ny.us/>

Develops fish consumption advisories, works on health risks and drinking water advisories and houses the Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection and thereby the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). Is a member of the Binational Executive Committee (BEC). Directs more than 25 environmental health programs and is responsible for ensuring NYS residents are provided with potable water. Together with 36 county health departments, NYSDOH has the authority over public water supplies, individual water supplies and individual household septic systems. Local health departments may also implement local regulations designed to protect surface waters, provide technical assistance and support, conduct water quality monitoring, implement environmental planning and management studies and perform outreach and education activities.

NYS Department of State (DOS), Coastal Resources and Waterfront Revitalization Program (CRWR)

<http://www.dos.state.ny.us>

The CRWR guides the protection and use of state coastal resources, balancing environmental and economic considerations. Guides the protection and use of NY's coastal resources, including NY's Great Lakes shoreline, balancing environmental and economic

considerations. CRWR shares responsibilities with the NYSDEC for development and implementation of Section 6217 of the Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, which requires management of nonpoint source pollution from a variety of sources that affect or may affect coastal waters or human health.

Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council (GLBAC)

The GLBAC is a statutory body, created in 1988 to assist New York State in its effort to protect the environment, social and economic health of the Great Lakes region. The Council advises the governor and the Commissioner of NYSDEC regarding New York's role in regional, federal and international water quality and quantity issues. Diverse statewide interests are represented in Council deliberations by its twelve public and six agency members. Therefore, the Council functions as a link between the government and the public. Members are appointed by the Governor and the Legislature. The members report annually to the Governor and the legislature. Was formed to:

- review and make recommendations on any comprehensive Great Lakes Management Plan developed by NYSDEC;
- develop legislative recommendations;
- assess land acquisitions needs for purposes of wildlife habitat, coastal management, public access, parks and historic preservation;
- review and advise on proposals that come before the Council of Great Lakes Governors (CGLG);
- assist in setting priorities for NYS Great Lakes research and program needs; and
- advise the Commissioner of the NYSDEC concerning selection of projects to be funded by the NYS Great Lakes Protection Fund.

Tribal Government

Oneida Indian Nation of New York

Keeps informed on NYS Great Lakes issues. The tribe is located on the extreme edges of the Great Lakes Basin.

Seneca Nation of Indians

Stays informed about the NYS LaMPs and RAPs. At this time does not have resources to become as involved as desired. Will be more active when a water resource staff person is on board.

St. Regis Mohawk Tribe

Located on both sides of the border on the St. Lawrence River. Involved in the development of the Remedial Action Plan (RAPs) for the St. Lawrence River at Massena, NY and Cornwall, Ontario. Currently track progress of the RAPs and work with the Superfund sites. Have representatives who are on the International Joint Commissions Science Advisory Board (SAB) and attend Great Lakes meetings.

Tuscarora Nation - Environmental Program

The Tuscarora Nation's Environmental Program has been helping to integrate traditional knowledge and western science to solve internal and external environmental problems affecting the Nation (which lies in a more populated area of Niagara County) such as threats to: drinking water, forest areas and wetlands. The Nation is currently collecting traditional knowledge from elders and assembling maps and documented information in order to direct restoration and protection efforts. Traditional knowledge is vital to help preserve timeless information for future generations. Other activities underway include: educational projects, drinking water analysis, plant identification and community outreach. The Nation produces a newsletter *Tuscarora Environmental News* which is available upon request (email: tuscenv@igc.org).

Academic/Educational Organizations

The Center for Environmental Study

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

The Center's mission is to create awareness for a sustainable future. Was founded in 1969 and is housed at the Grand Rapids Community College. In 1994, the Center went through a strategic planning process. As a result, CES refocused its efforts on the Great Lakes region and its Great Lakes Awareness Program.

Center for Great Lakes Environmental Education

<http://www.greatlakesed.org>

Offers a one-stop approach to Great Lakes education for both formal and non-formal educators linking them to publications, curricula guides, resource materials and training programs. The Center provides information as well as tools intended to empower educators to integrate Great Lakes issues into reaching operations. It is the Center's intention to foster cooperation in Great Lakes education by building upon and showcasing existing efforts. Many collaborators are involved. (A full list can be found in on their web page.)

Cornell Center for the Environment (CfE)

<http://www.cfe.cornell.edu>

The Cornell Center for the Environment (CfE) is committed to research, teaching and outreach focused on environmental issues with the goals of enhancing the quality of life, encouraging economic vitality and promoting the conservation of natural resources for sustainable future. The Center is a shared program of several of Cornell's colleges including the Cornell Cooperative Extension. The Center serves as a clearinghouse for environmental information; initiates environmental courses and curricula at both the graduate and

undergraduate levels; facilitates interdisciplinary environmental research; and coordinates outreach programs that assist state, federal and local government, private organizations, businesses and individuals in assessing and solving environmental problems. CfE historically includes several well established programs each headed by a program director and typically staffed by research and outreach professionals working with other Cornell faculty and staff in their respective programmatic disciplines. These Institutional Based Programs of the Center include: Institute for Resource Information Systems; the Cornell Waste Management Institute; the Institute for Comparative and Environmental Toxicology; and the Water Resources Institute.

Cornell Cooperative Extension, Department of Natural Resources

<http://www.dnr.cornell.edu>

Is a Land Grant University that is housed at Cornell. Receives funding through the state even though part of Cornell is a private university (split between public and private). There are two levels of their involvement with the Great Lakes: through Cornell and through counties. At Cornell there is research and extension (working with the public). There is also a water resources group that develops and guides cooperative extension. At the county level there is more extension activity. They are very involved with Agriculture Environmental Management.

Great Lakes Research Consortium

<http://www.esf.edu/glrc>

The Great Lakes Research Consortium involves twelve colleges and universities in New York State and seven affiliated institutions in Ontario, Canada. Based at the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse, NY, the program focuses on using collaborative methods of research to study the Great Lakes. It was established in 1986 to facilitate research and scholarship on Great Lakes related issues, provide opportunities for training and education students and aid in disseminating information gathered through research. The universities share expertise, facilities and grant administration for the purpose of enhancing Great Lakes research. Has developed a cooperative agreement with NYSDEC to administer a small grants program under the NY Great Lakes Protection Fund.

Great Lakes Program SUNY Buffalo

<http://www.buffalo.edu/glp>

An interdisciplinary program at SUNY Buffalo that links science and engineering with the public and those who make policy decisions in the Great Lakes basin. The Great Lakes Program evaluates and synthesizes scientific and technical knowledge in support of public education and policy formation.

New York Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit

A partnership between federal and state resource agencies, the Land Grant university and private entities. Established over 60 years ago in response to a recognized need for trained biologists and scientific information in the field of fish and wildlife management. Until 1993 the program operated under the FWS, and was then moved into the National Biological Survey. In 1996 the Research Unit was moved into the US Geological Survey specifically the Biological Resources Division. The Unit has been active in Cornell's Department of Natural Resources since 1963. The NYSDEC, US Geological Survey Biological Division, Cornell University and Wildlife Management Institute are the cooperating agencies.

New York Sea Grant

<http://www.flounder.seagrant.sunysb.edu>

A local, state, federal and private partnership designed to help people solve coastal problems. Provides research, public information, outreach and technical assistance to governments and individuals in order to more wisely conserve, manage, develop and enjoy coastal areas. Has stewardship programs in Long Island, the Hudson Estuary and the Great Lakes. In New York, Sea Grant is administrated through SUNY and Cornell University. Sea Grant has an extension program that is part of Cornell Cooperative Extension.

Toledo Law: Legal Institute of the Great Lakes

<http://www.utoledo.edu/law/ligl.htm>

The Legal Institute of the Great Lakes is a research and education institute associated with the University of Toledo College of Law. Its mission is to serve as a forum for the development and exchange of solutions to legal problems faced throughout the Great Lakes Region. The institute supports research, disseminates information and conducts conferences in three major areas: economic development, natural resources and environmental protection and international relations.

Interest Groups

Adirondack Mountain Club

The Adirondack Mountain Club is a nonprofit, member-supported conservation, recreation and education organization promoting protection and enlightened use of state park and forest preserve lands in the Adirondack and Catskill mountain regions. The main roles are: education, advisory/consulting, citizen action and lobbying. Their main interests are general environmental conservation, fish/wildlife, water resources and recreation. Members of Great Lakes Chapters stay informed about and participate in NYS's Great Lakes programs.

Atlantic States Legal Foundation

Purpose is to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment. It was chosen by the Foundation to address this goal through the concepts of process, empowerment and accountability. Active participant in the development of the Oswego River RAP/

Citizen's Campaign for the Environment

Public advocacy organization that works towards implementation of stronger policies to protect the land and water of New York. Works on issues with a direct tie to the Great Lakes. Works with the Buffalo, Niagara, Eighteenmile Creek and Rochester Embayment RAPs.

Citizens's Environmental Coalition (CEC)

CEC is a private nonprofit organization whose mission is to share resources and skills and to work together to upgrade state policies on toxic waste, radioactive waste, pesticides and solid waste pollution. Their main roles are: citizen action, education, advisory/consulting and regulatory.

Conservation Fund Advisory Board (CFAB)

Was established in 1982 and in 1994 was placed in the NYSDEC. The Board consists of 16 members, 11 of who are voting members. Of those 11, nine members are resident sports persons from NYSDEC's nine regions and two members represent the New York State Conservation Council and the Fish and Wildlife Management Board. All are appointed to three-year terms. The other five are members ex-officio, who are nonvoting and represent the NYSDEC Commissioner and the chairs of the Senate Finance, Assembly Ways and Means and Senate and Assembly Environmental Committees. Responsibilities include:

- review the allocations and expenditures of NYSDEC for fish and wildlife programs;
- make reports and release information periodically to hunters, anglers and trappers and the general public about the Conservation Fund and the fish and wildlife program;
- consult with fish and wildlife interests, report annually to the NYSDEC Commissioner on fiscal needs and provide recommendations on meeting such needs;
- assist NYSDEC in expanding sources of income to the Conservation Fund;
- provide recommendations on the needs of fish and wildlife programs; and
- evaluate Conservation Fund expenditures by reviewing current and proposed fish and wildlife programs

Council of Great Lakes Industries (CGLI)

<http://www.cgli.org>

Formed in 1991 to ensure that while the federal government was delegating power to the state and provincial levels that the appropriate public policy measures were being taken. CGLI is a non-profit organization that unites major Canadian and US firms and associations with interest and investments in the Great Lakes Basin. Its mission is to promote the economic viability of the region in harmony with human and natural systems. The group articulates industry's needs, contributions and significance in the basin and assures a voice for industry in the agenda shaping and decision making process. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland is a partner organization.

County Sportsmen's Federation

Many counties have a federation of sportsmen's clubs. The individual sportsmen's clubs can become members of the County Federation. Federations elect delegates by NYSDEC regions to the New York State Conservation Council. Federations are involved in hunting, fishing, habitat access, water quality and other environmental issues that concern their region.

Ducks Unlimited

<http://www.ducks.org>

Ducks Unlimited's Great Lakes initiative aims to identify and implement conservation efforts which will protect important wetland and upland habitats and develop enhancement strategies to improve and sustain their value for waterfowl. The primary goal of Ducks Unlimited's Great Lakes Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Program is to identify and implement conservation efforts designed to protect important riverine, lacustrine and palustrine wetlands and upland habitats for waterfowl in selected watersheds and to develop enhancement strategies to improve and sustain their value for waterfowl. Has approximately 3, 400 chapters in the US.

Environmental Advocates

A statewide environmental advocacy organization that represents approximately 7, 000 individual supporters and over 130 organizational members (including several that work on Great Lakes environmental issues, such as Great Lakes United and Save the River). Environmental Advocates work to affect sound environmental policy at the state level on a comprehensive range of environmental issues including energy policy, air and water quality issues, toxics, pesticides, solid waste, habitat protection and open space prevention.

Friends of the Buffalo River

Local citizen group established to preserve and protect the Buffalo River. Grew out of the public involvement efforts on the Buffalo River Remedial Action Plan (RAP). A not-for-profit organization that promotes public access and recreation on the Buffalo River. Works to increase public awareness of the river's history, ecology and its future.

Great Lakes Sport Fishing Council

<http://www.great-lakes.org/>

A confederation of organizations and individuals in the Great Lakes region. The Council is a nonprofit advocacy organization whose members are concerned about the present and future of sport fishing and its economic benefits in the Great Lakes and adjoining waters and protecting and enhancing the regional sport fishery, wetlands, habitat and environment. Established in 1972, the Council has a combined membership of over 325,000 family anglers in all eight Great Lakes states and Canada. Meetings are held in various ports on the Great Lakes, hosted by a local Council member club and seminars, workshops and conferences are held on current issues.

Great Lakes United (GLU)

<http://www.glu.org>

Coalition of citizen and environmental groups from around the Great Lakes Basin. Founded in 1982, the 23-member board consists of eleven members from Canada, eleven members from the US and one member from a First Nation or tribe. The main office is located in Buffalo, NY. The Canadians and Americans alternate the president and vice president position every three years (maximum number of years). The board meets quarterly; however, the six-member Executive Committee conducts conference calls more frequently. GLU takes a leadership role in voicing the concerns of citizens and participating in agency decision making. GLU is dedicated to preserving and restoring the St. Lawrence River ecosystem. GLU works through issued based task forces. Including:

- clean production;
- biodiversity and habitat protection;
- healthy communities;
- sustainable water use; and
- nuclear-free Great Lakes.

Lake Ontario Charter Boat Association

The majority of the members are charter boat captains. However, there are some private citizens and business that are associate members. A very active council that has taken the initiative in areas of interest. Donates money to various causes and its members sit on various committees.

Lake Ontario Riparian Alliance (LORA)

<http://www.eznet.net/lora/>

LORA has five priority concerns:

- the level of Lake Ontario;
- erosion caused by excessive Lake Ontario Levels;
- excessive regulation of waterfront property;
- fair and equitable assessment of waterfront property;
- the restoration of the shoreline and beaches

League of Women Voters

<http://www.crisny.org/not-for-profit/lwvac/lwvnys/lwvnys.html>

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan, volunteer organization working to promote political responsibility through the informed and active participation of citizens in government. The League does not support or oppose any political party or candidate. It does support or oppose legislation after serious study and substantial agreement among its members. Currently Leagues are participating in re-licensing process for a St. Lawrence dam. There is also a Lake Erie basin committee (members belong to other leagues around Lake Erie) that concentrates on individual states and how their policies affect the lakes. Additionally, the League has groups in Rochester, Buffalo and other Great Lakes areas.

National Audubon Society (NAS)

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

Founded in 1905, the NAS has: 550,000 members, 508 chapters in the Americas and 100 Audubon Sanctuaries and nature centers nationwide. NAS's high priority campaigns and key legislative programs are: preserving wetlands, lobbying to reauthorize the Endangered Species Act, promoting a responsible US population policy, preserving America's endangered forests, protecting and promoting growth of America's National Wildlife Refuges, conserving marine wildlife through Living Oceans program, restoration of water flows to enhance wildlife of the Platte River system, and protecting corridors for migratory birds through the Partners in Flight program.

National Wildlife Federation (NWF)

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

NWF focuses its efforts on five core issue areas (endangered habitat, water quality, land Stewardship, wetlands, and sustainable communities), and pursues a range of educational projects and activist, advocacy and litigation initiatives, within these core areas. The NWF has three types of education: community-based education, outdoor education and classroom education. Through activism/advocacy/litigation, NWF helps people protect the wildlife, wild places and resources all must share. Has a Great Lakes National Resource Center (GLNRC) in Ann Arbor, Michigan, that was established in 1982. They work on issues such as: water quality, pollution prevention, biodiversity and endangered species projects, and environmental law clinics.

Nature Conservancy

<http://www.tnc.org>

Operates the largest private system of nature sanctuaries in the world which safeguard imperiled species of plants and animals. Maintains a Great Lakes Program, opened in 1992, seeks to transcend state and international boundaries to collaboratively preserve the unique biological wealth of a whole ecological system, to coordinate the work of the partnership and to build strategic partnerships. The Great Lakes Program is a collaborative effort of seven state Conservancy chapters in the Great Lakes Basin, ten Natural Heritage Data Centers around the basin (both US and Canada), and the two regional offices which support the work of those entities. Has projects around the Great Lakes including: Fish Creek (Lake Erie watershed); Oak Openings (Lake Erie watershed); and Eastern Lake Ontario.

Niagara River Angler Association

<http://www.ccnn.net/~dchets/nraa.html>

Dedicated to a clean environment, education and the preservation of wildlife

New York Coalition of Great Lakes Legislators

Established in 1998 when over two dozen Great Lakes Basin Legislators met NYSDEC's Commissioner, NYSDEC Regional Directors and program managers as well as administrators of other resource and research agencies. The objective of the Coalition is to act as the mechanism to create a visible bipartisan power block of NYS Great Lakes Basin legislators in order to:

- enhance NY Great Lakes Basin legislators' own understanding of Great Lakes issues;
- effectively raise awareness of Great Lakes issues at the local, federal and international level; and
- effectively create conditions that will support the resolution of challenges to NY Great Lakes environment.

New York Walleye Association

Has approximately 365 members, both Canadian and American. Puts on tournaments for both children and adults.

New York State Conservation Council

Operates in a “ladder system” that allows the Council to get feedback from sportsmen. The sportsmen are able to suggest resolutions to the county. If they pass the resolution, then it is forwarded to the regions. If they also pass it, it continues on to the fall convention of the Council. If the Council approves it, the Legislative Vice President goes to Albany to work towards getting it passed by the legislators. The Council is supported by sportsmen and receives no funding from the state. Primarily work with the Sportsmen Clubs and also with organizations such as Trout Unlimited and Great Lakes United.

Sierra Club

<http://www.sierraclub.org>

The Sierra Club is a nonprofit member-supported public interest organization that promotes conservation of the natural environment by influencing public policy decisions - legislatively, administratively, legally and electorally. Work in the Great Lakes includes: projects of local restoration and lobbying (i.e. for water quality or for a local government candidate).

Southtowns Walleye Association of Western New York

One of the largest walleye groups with approximately 3,500 members. The club has a main tournament each year open to all members. The club holds several events for children throughout the year including an inside event and a tournament. The club participates in county events such as holding a casting contest and other such functions.

Trout Unlimited

The mission is to preserve, protect, conserve and enhance North America’s salmon, trout, and steelhead watersheds. This private, nonprofit group’s main roles are resource management/protection, education, advisory/consulting and citizens action. Primary interests are water resources, general environmental conservation, environmental pollution, fish/wildlife and recreation.

Programs and Initiatives

Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments Program (ARCS)

<http://www.epa.gov/grtlakes/arcs/arcs-home.html>

The 1987 amendments to the federal Clean Water Act authorized the USEPA's GLNPO to coordinate and conduct a five-year study and demonstration project relating to the appropriate treatment of toxic pollutants in bottom sediments. Five areas were specified in the Act as requiring priority consideration in conducting demonstration projects: Saginaw Bay, Michigan; Sheboygan Harbor, Wisconsin; Grand Calumet River, Indiana; Ashtabula River, Ohio; and Buffalo River, New York. To fulfill the requirements of the Act, GLNPO initiated the ARCS Program. In addition, the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of 1990 extended the Program by one year and specified completion dates for certain interim activities. ARCS was an integrated program for the development and testing of assessment and remedial action alternatives for contaminated sediments. Information from ARCS program activities is used to guide the development of Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) for the Areas of Concern (AOCs). Other participants in ARCS included numerous federal agencies, Great Lakes State agencies (including NYSDEC), numerous universities and public interest groups.

Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act

New York State voters passed the \$1.75 billion Bond Act in November of 1996. The NYSDEC, NYSDOS, NYS Ag & Markets and Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) formed an interagency Bond Act implementation group. Five types of projects qualify for funding under the Bond Act:

- Clean Water
- Safe Drinking Water
- Solid Waste
- Municipal Environmental Restoration (Brownfields)
- Air Quality

Under the Clean Water category the five types of project are: municipal wastewater treatment improvement; nonpoint source abatement and control (agricultural and nonagricultural); aquatic habitat restoration and pollution prevention. Appropriations for the Great Lakes was \$25 million, Onondaga Lake was \$75 million and \$25 million for the Finger Lakes.

Federal Great Lakes Five Year Strategy

With this strategy, the states, tribes and federal agencies responsible for environmental protection and resource management in the Great Lakes Basin commit to achieving specific environmental goals through a full range of coordinated activities. In order to make the needed shift from doing business as independent entities to being part of a team, the Strategy was created. The document explains the environmental results that are desired and the plan to achieve them. An example is reducing toxic pollution by: pollution prevention, amounts discharged and clean up sites of past contamination.

Great Lakes Basin Water Withdrawals

In 1989, the New York State Legislature passed the Great Lakes Water Conservation and Management Act which placed requirements on those who withdraw large amounts of Great Lakes Basin water and placed responsibility with the NYSDEC. Public entities who withdraw more than 100,000 gallons of water per day averaged over a 30-day period or withdraws water resulting in a loss from the basin of 2 million gallons a day averaged over a 30-day period must register with the NYSDEC. This program provides NYS with information which allows NYSDEC to measure current uses and project future demands on the water resource.

Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy

<http://www.epa.gov/bns/>

Signed in 1997 by Canada and the U.S. in keeping with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), with the goal of ensuring the vitality of the Great Lakes by reducing identified toxic substances. Work Groups and a Binational Strategy Stakeholder Forum, that meets at least twice a year, are vehicles that are used for discussion and activities that implement this agreement. Each Work Group takes on a specific challenge, such as the Mercury issue. The information gathered by these Work Groups is presented and discussed at a Binational Strategy Stakeholder Forum or another meeting. The members of the Work Group are representatives from a variety of stakeholders: government, industry, states, etc. Administrative tasks are handled by the Integration Work Group. Relevant actions are reported to the State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC), through progress reports, and/or Biennial International Joint Commission (IJC) meetings.

Great Lakes 25 Year Management Plan

Representatives from 12 NYS agencies responsible for managing aspects of the Great Lakes ecosystem and the Governor's Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council (GLBAC) participated in preparation of the Plan in 1991. The Plan served as a management framework to promote the long-term vitality of the NY Great Lakes ecosystem. Six goals were identified:

- formulate a “Shared Vision”
- restore the integrity of the waters
- manage water resources
- preserve and improve natural resources
- sustain economic development
- improve intergovernmental relationships

Great Lakes Information Network (GLIN)

<http://www.great-lakes.net>

GLIN taps into a network of federal, regional, state and provincial agencies and organizations to create an Internet source of Great Lakes information. Informational topics include environment, tourism, economy, education, etc. GLIN Advisory Board was created in 1994. Members represent all areas and organizations who have an interest in the Great Lakes. The board monitors content, training and recruits new members. Administered by the Great Lakes Commission.

Great Lakes Initiative (GLI)

The GLI is a Great Lakes states and USEPA initiative to bring consistency to water quality protection throughout the US Great Lakes Basin and reduce Bioaccumulative toxics. It was promulgated as final Federal regulations in 1995. It requires the Great Lakes states to adopt policies and procedures that are consistent with the Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes system. It consists of three major elements: (1) water quality standards, (2) permit writing procedures and (3) antidegradation policy.

Great Lakes Protection Fund

<http://www.great-lakes.net/glpf>

Created in 1989 as the first multi-state environmental endowment. Created by the Council of Great Lakes Governors (CGLG) and the center for the Great Lakes to promote projects of regional significance. It is a not-for-profit organization which participates in grant making. There is a Board of Directors which meets quarterly. Comprised of representatives of seven states that have contributed to the fund, including New York.

Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP)

<http://www.cciw.ca/glimr/lakes/ontario>

Serves as a plan of action to restore and protect Lake Ontario. The LaMP will address four specific lakewide problems in Lake Ontario: restrictions on eating some fish and wildlife; wildlife populations affected by toxic chemicals; reproductive problems of birds/animals; and loss of fish and wildlife habitat. Provides a way to better coordinate the work of the agencies involved. Also presents the opportunity to establish and strengthen partnerships between

private and public efforts to improve the Lake Ontario ecosystem. The LaMP will be developed in the following stages: (1) problem definition; (2) development of a pollution reduction plan; (3) selection of remedial activities and (4) implementation and monitoring for successful results.

Lake Erie Fish Community Objectives

Fisheries management, as defined by the Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries, includes preparing fish community objectives for each Great Lake on a five year cycle. This is not a management plan, rather a guide for the development of a strategy within the framework of ecological concepts and basic guiding principles for Lake Erie and the contiguous waters.

Lake Ontario Fish Community Objectives

Fisheries management, as defined by the Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries, includes preparing fish community objectives for each Great Lake on a five year cycle. The document outlines bi-national whole lake fish community objectives for Lake Ontario and will be used by New York and Ontario to guide the delivery of their collective mandate to manage the fish community and fisheries of Lake Ontario. It is a starting point for discussion with other management agencies, interest groups and the general public to develop more specific fisheries, habitat and watershed management plans. In addition, it contributes to other management planning initiatives such as Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs).

Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan (LOTMP)

In response to an identified toxics problem in the Niagara River and Lake Ontario, a Niagara River Declaration of Intent was signed in 1987 by Environment Canada, USEPA, Ontario Ministry of the Environment and NYSDEC (the Four Parties) which included a commitment to develop a LOTMP. The main purpose was to define the toxics problems in Lake Ontario and to develop and implement a plan to eliminate the problem through both individual and joint agency actions. Reports were published in 1989, 1991 and 1993. The goals of the LOTMP were: drinking water and fish that are safe for unlimited human consumption and natural reproduction, within the ecosystem, of the most sensitive native species. The LOTMP serves as a foundation for the development of the Lake Ontario LaMP. In 1996, the Four Parties signed a Letter of Intent agreeing that the Lake Ontario LaMP should provide the binational framework for environmental protection efforts in Lake Ontario.

Lake Ontario Water Levels Control

Lake Ontario water levels are controlled by the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control by regulating flows through the hydro power project near Massena, New York. In 1956 the IJC established this board to ensure compliance with provisions. One of the primary conditions that the IJC placed was that Lake Ontario be regulated within a target range of 243.29 and 247.29 feet. The outflows of Lake Ontario have been regulated since 1960 following completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

Niagara River Toxics Management Plan (NRTMP)

In 1987, the Environment Canada (EC) and the USEPA, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE), and NYSDEC (Four Parties) signed a Declaration of Intent with the purpose of achieving significant reductions of toxic contaminants in the Niagara River. The NRTMP is the program designed to achieve these reductions. The NRTMP Work Plan identifies activities to remediate sources and to monitor progress toward protecting the river. The Parties report on progress and status via reports and/or public meetings.

New York State Environmental Protection Fund

Created in 1993 as the State's first permanently dedicated fund to support environmental needs. The NYSDEC and NYS Agriculture & Markets share the annual appropriations to implement priority nonpoint source pollution control projects by eligible entities (i.e., municipalities, Soil and Water Conservation Districts).

New York State Great Lakes Protection Fund

The NY Great Lakes Protection Fund provides a perpetual and dependable source of funds for regional and statewide research projects aimed at protecting and conserving the health of the Great Lakes ecosystem in NYS. Was created in 1990 through legislation that allows NY to use a portion of the earned interest on the \$97 million endowment created by seven of the eight Great Lakes states. The Fund is administered by NYSDEC with input from NYS GLBAC.

New York State Canal Recreationway Plan

Developed over two years by the Thruway Authority, in conjunction with other stakeholders, is a strategy for the protection and enhancement of natural resources along the Erie Canal. The canal system lies within NYS's Great Lakes Basin and is connected to various Great Lakes waterways. This strategy is another effort to preserve and protect waters within the basin. The strategy includes a number of recommended actions:

- creation of a public/private greenway with emphasis on access to the canal and its

- trails;
- improvement of fish and wildlife habitats;
- protection from nonpoint source pollution;
- conservation of open space
- maintenance of minimum water levels
- control of exotic species;
- adoption of Best Management Practices;
- improved management of dredge spoils; and
- increased erosion control by vegetation management.

Niagara County Environmental Fund

Established to provide grants each year for the purpose of fostering education about and/or the enhancement, restoration, care and public enjoyment of Niagara County's diverse environment. The Fund was established as a result of the settlement of the Love Canal Remediation process.

Phosphorus Control Strategy

Linked to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). In the 1972 Agreement both the US and Canada agreed to a scheduled reduction of phosphorus discharges from municipal and industrial sources to the lower Great Lakes. In the 1978 amendments of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), Annex 3 called for the identification of future phosphorus loads to the lakes and the establishment of load allocations and compliance schedules within 18 months of signing. New York State and the NYSDEC implemented phosphorus control strategies that included limitations on the discharge of phosphorus to the surface waters and a ban on detergent-based phosphates to meet the obligations of the GLWQA.

Pollution Prevention Unit

Established in 1992 to carry out multi-media pollution prevention (M2P2) planning, coordination, information management and technical assistance within the NYSDEC. Creation of the unit was based on the recommendation of a planning group that had been established to determine how NYSDEC's M2P2 initiative should be implemented. Also conducts the Governor's Awards for Pollution Prevention that are presented each year. These awards indicate commitment by recipients to excellence in environmental management - doing more than the legal minimum.

Remedial Action Plans (RAPs)

RAPs identify specific problems in severely degraded Areas of Concern (AOCs) and describe methods for correcting them. Forty-three such areas have been identified in the entire Great Lakes Basin. The 1987 amendments to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) directed the US and Canadian federal governments to cooperate with state and provincial governments to develop and implement RAPs for each AOC. RAPs are typically developed by a state or provincial department in charge of natural resources in consultation with the public; are signed by the secretary or minister of that department and submitted to the International Joint Commission for comment. RAPs take an ecosystem approach to restoring and protecting beneficial uses in AOCs. Each RAP includes problem identification, steps to solve such problems (including determination of responsible parties) a timetable for action and documentation that problems are resolved. New York AOCs include: St. Lawrence Massena, Oswego Harbor, Rochester Embayment, Eighteenmile Creek, Niagara River and Buffalo River. In 1997, New York completed the development of RAPs for all six AOCs. Efforts now focused on implementation.

State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conferences (SOLEC)

<http://www.cciw.ca/solec/intro.html>

SOLEC began in 1994 to provide a forum for exchange of information on the ecological condition of the Great Lakes and surrounding lands. Hosted by the USEPA and EC, the conference is held every two years and is independent of the International Joint Commission (IJC). Each conference focuses on different issues. The SOLEC process views the ecosystem in terms of the state or “health” of the living system and its underlying physical, chemical and biological components. The conference is meant to help the stakeholders share information with one another in hopes that shared expertise and experience will lead to improved health of the Great Lakes basin ecosystem. For instance, the first conference, held in 1994, addressed the entire system with particular emphasis on aquatic community health, human health, aquatic habitat, toxic contaminants and nutrients in the water, and the changing Great Lakes economy. For each conference, an integration paper is prepared for participants that brings all the topics together.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

Effort by the Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection in the Department of Health. Originated with the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act which requires states to establish and implement a SWAP “for the protection and benefit of public water systems.” Funding for SWAP comes from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of the SWAP is to provide a scientific rationale for decision-making associated with protecting water sources and to improve public water supply management. SWAP will be guided by three principles: (1) maximize use of existing information; (2) emphasize use of a state base map geographical information system (GIS); and (3) emphasize state-local partnerships.

NYSDOH will continue working in partnership with NYSDEC and other agencies involved with Great Lakes water quality and/or source water protection efforts to address those contaminants which may impact human health.

NYSDEC Regional Partners

Finger Lakes - Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance (FL-LOWPA)

Originally started by Cayuga County in 1984 to address local water quality concerns. It has expanded through the years to include issues related to the Finger Lakes, the Genesee, Oswego and Seneca Rivers system. In 1996, the group expanded to 24 counties that are in some way connected with the Lake Ontario basin. The focus of the group is watershed management. The Water Resource Board governs FL-LOWPA. The WRB meets monthly and the members are representatives from each country. In FY 1996 FL-LOWPA received \$1.2 million from NYS Legislature and the funds were divided equally among member counties. In addition to these funds, member counties receive grants and local appropriations. FL-LOWPA is a network that provides a forum for the member counties.

Lake Champlain Management Conference (LCMC)

The Management Conference is what guides the Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP) that was established to coordinate the activities envisioned by the Special Designation Act. The LCBP is a federally-funded initiative working in partnership with agencies, organizations and individuals to develop and implement *Opportunities for Action*. The LCMC is a 31-member board representing a broad spectrum of interests and organizations from both New York and Vermont including local government and citizen representatives, scientists, state legislators, state and federal agencies. The Management Conference is advised by a Technical Advisory Committee and the New York and Vermont Citizens Advisory Committees. They are also advised by two subcommittees: the Education and Outreach Committee and the Plan Formulation Committee. Additionally, they work with the Lake Champlain Research Consortium which comprises seven academic institutions in the Lake Champlain Basin.

Lake Ontario Sportfishing Promotion Council (LOSPC)

The purpose of LOSPC is to provide regional and local leadership required for developing and carrying out a program of action for the orderly marketing of the natural resources, thereby improving the economic opportunities of the people, businesses and communities on the Lake Ontario shoreline and tributaries. It is an independent and not-for-profit group.

Monroe County Department of Planning and Development

Coordinates the Development Review Committee whose members are from both county and state government. Through the review process, various issues associated with development (including water quality) are addressed through project reports which are submitted to each of the towns and villages within Monroe County. In addition, the staff participates in several water quality committees and projects.

New York State Regional Planning Councils (NYSARC)

<http://www.gflrpc.org/nysarcwq.htm#b>

The primary function of regional planning councils is to study the needs and conditions of an entire region and to develop strategies which enhance the region's communities. NYS regional planning boards provide comprehensive planning for the coordinated growth and development of their regions. This involves conducting regional studies to assess needs, promoting the region's economic climate, environmental health, recreational opportunities, etc. and providing technical assistance to communities within the region. By presenting a regional perspective on issues, regional councils promote inter-governmental cooperation and serve as a liaison between the state and federal governments and municipalities. Regional council governing bodies consist primarily of local elected officials, community leaders, representatives of business and industry, citizens and members of minority groups. NYSARC has been active in water resources management since the 1970s. NYSARC has worked with NYSDEC, the USEPA and others to successfully carry out water quality management planning activities for water resources protection. Activities have included: source water protection; watershed planning; nonpoint source pollution control; outreach, training and education; building collaborative partnerships; providing technical assistance; inventory and data collection; GIS mapping and data development; and state public participation assistance. Nine regional councils in New York comprise NYSARC. Six are connected to the Great Lakes:

- Central NY Regional Planning and Development Board (CNY RPDB): Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga and Madison Counties;
- Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (G/FLRPC): Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Genesee, Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Livingston and Wyoming Counties;
- Herkimer-Oneida Counties Comprehensive Planning Program (HOCCPP): Herkimer and Oneida Counties
- Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board (STCRPDB): Steuben, Schuyler and Chemung Counties;
- Southern Tier East Regional Planning Development Board (STERPDB): Tompkins,

Cortland, Tioga, Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie and Delaware Counties;

- Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board (STWRPDB): Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties.

NYS Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD)

Work to conserve, develop and promote the wise use of NYS soil and water resources. Coordinates NYS soil and water conservation programs and provides nonpoint source pollution prevention training and assistance to county Water Quality Coordinating Committees and other cooperating agencies. Assists with activities related to NYS Water Quality Planning Guide, nonpoint source implementation programs and nonpoint source legislation. Assists local organizations by facilitating meetings, making presentations, providing informational materials and aiding in the development of grants, projects and plans. There is a Soil and Water Conservation District office in every county.

Northeast Regional Mercury Workgroup

Was created in response to USEPA's "Mercury Study Report to Congress," indicating that the northeast generates as much as 20% of the mercury released nationally to the environment. The Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NSCAUM), the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPC) and the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association (NEWMOA) designed a multi-media project to more accurately estimate mercury emissions, characterize mercury depositions and evaluate strategies for reducing mercury emissions within the northeast states. In February 1998, "Northeast States and Eastern Canadian Provinces Mercury Study: A Framework for Action" was produced. This study provides:

- a foundation for future regional efforts to address the mercury issue;
- a regional summary of available data on fish mercury levels;
- basic information on mercury cycling and related health and environment risks;
- detailed regional emissions inventory;
- results of a deposition modeling analysis; and
- other initiatives relevant to mercury.

The study resulted in a regionally coordinated Mercury Action Plan. The Regional Workgroup intends to address other persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances in the northeast states and Canada in the future.

Water Quality Coordinating Committees

Are found in each NYS county to develop and implement strategies to address local water quality concerns. Committees enable counties to integrate county, state and federal nonpoint

source pollution control programs into a coordinated, comprehensive and interagency effort at the local level. Strategies identify and set priorities for local nonpoint source pollution efforts. Membership is voluntary and comprises of representatives from local organizations and interests involved in nonpoint source pollution control activities. Linked to SWCDs.

Appendix 1

The matrix below illustrates the roles of key agencies in selected Great Lakes programs and initiatives. Specifically, the matrix defines which agencies take a lead role in specific programs/initiatives.

	NYSDEC	USEPA	EC	MOE	GLFC	IJC
LaMP (Ontario and Erie)	✓	✓	✓	✓		
RAPs	✗	✓				
SOLEC	✓	✗	✗	✓		
Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act	✗					
GLI	✗	✓				
NRTMP	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lake Ontario Water Levels Control						✗
Federal Great Lakes 5 Year Strategy		✗				
Sea Lamprey Control					✗	
BEC	✓	✗	✗	✓		
NYS Great Lakes Basin Water Withdrawals	✗					

✗Lead Organization in Activity

✓Involved in Activity

Appendix 2

Adirondack Mountain Club
RR3, Box 3055
814 Goggins Road
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Atlantic States Legal Foundation
658 West Onondaga Street
Syracuse, NY 13204-3757
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Center for Environmental Study
Grand Rapids Community College
143 Bostwick NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
Telephone: 616/234-3935

Center for the Great Lakes Environmental
Education
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Buffalo, NY 14205
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Fax: 716/885-5292

Citizen's Campaign for the Environment
3144 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14214
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Citizen's Environmental Coalition - WNY
Western NY Office
339 N. Main Street - Suite A
Medina, NY 14103
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Assemblyman Paul Tokasz
Attn: Jamie Salm
Room 926
Legislative Office Building
Albany, NY 12248
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Canada Centre for Inland Waters
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Burlington, Ontario L7R4A6
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Center for the Environment
Rice Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853-5601
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Fax: 607/255-0238

Central New York Regional Planning &
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Citizen's Campaign for the Environment
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Council of Great Lakes Industries
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Environmental Advocates
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Albany, NY 12210
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Finger Lakes Lake Ontario Watershed
Protection Alliance
309 Lake Street
Penn Yan, NY 14527
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Fisheries & Oceans Canada
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Friends of the Buffalo River
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Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional
Planning Council
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Great Lakes Commission
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Great Lakes Fishery Commission
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Great Lakes National Program Office
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Great Lakes Natural Resource Center
National Wildlife Federation
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International St. Lawrence River
Board of Control
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Lake Champlain Basin Program
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Lake Ontario Charter Boat Association
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Lake Ontario Riparian Alliance
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Lake Ontario Sportfishing Promotional
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National Marine Fisheries Service
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New York Cooperative Fish &
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New York State Conservation Council
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New York State Conservation Fund Advisory
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New York State Department of Environmental
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New York State Department of Environmental
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New York State Department of Environmental
Conservation
Division of Water - Director's Office
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-3500
Telephone: 518/402-8233
Fax: 518/402-8230

New York State Department of Health
Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection
3 University Place - Room 410
Albany, NY 12203-3313
Telephone: 518/458-6731

New York State Department of State
Coastal Resources and Waterfront
Revitalization Program
41 State Street
Albany, NY 12231-0001
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Fax: 518/473-2464

New York State Soil & Water
Conservation Committee
1 Winners Circle
Albany, NY 12235
Telephone: 518/457-3738
Fax: 518/457-3412

New York State Thruway Authority
200 Southern Blvd.
P.O. Box 189
Albany, NY 12201-0189
Telephone: 518/471-4241
Fax: 518/471-5936

Niagara River Angler Association
P.O. Box 236 Bridge Station
Niagara Falls, NY 14305
Telephone: 716/297-5480

Northeast States for Coordinated
Air Use Management
Executive Director
129 Portland Street
Boston, MA 02114
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Fax: 617/742-9162

Northeast-Midwest Coalition
218 D Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003
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Fax: 202-544-0043

NY Walleye Association
P.O. Box 373
Buffalo, NY 14207
Telephone: 716/897-1522

Oneida Indian Nation
Environmental Management Unit
579 Main Street
Oneida, NY 13421
Telephone: 315/361-6300
Fax: 315/361-6533

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource
Main Office - Peterborough
300 Water Street
P.O. Box 7000
Peterborough, Ontario K9J8M5
Telephone: 807/475-1413
Fax: 807/473-3020

Ontario Ministry of the Environment
135 St. Clair Avenue West
11th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M4V1P5
Telephone: 416/325-4000 or 1-800-565
Fax: 416/314-3918

Senator George D. Maziarz
Attn: Sue Senecah
Room 805
Legislative Office Building
Albany, NY 12247
Telephone: 518/455-2024
Fax: 518/426-6987

Seneca Nation of Indians
Environmental Protection Office
1508 Route 438
Irving, NY 14081
Telephone: 716/532-0024
Fax: 716/532-0035

Southern Tier Center for Regional Excellence
4039 Rt. 219
Salamanca, NY 14779
Telephone: 716/945-5301
Fax: 716/945-5550

Southern Tier Central Regional Planning &
Development Board
375 State Street
Binghamton, NY 13901
Telephone: 607/724-1327
Fax: 607/724-1194

Southtowns Walleye Association of WNY
3426 Abbott Road
Orchard Park, NY 14127
Telephone: 716/825-7619
Fax: 716/825-4821

St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Environmental Division
412 State 37
Akwesasne, NY 13655
Telephone: 518/358-5937
Fax: 518/358-6252

The Nature Conservancy
Central & WNY Chapter
315 Alexander Street
2nd Floor
Rochester, NY 14604
Telephone: 716/546-8030

The Nature Conservancy
Great Lakes Program
8 South Michigan Avenue
Suite 2301
Chicago, IL 60603
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Fax: 312/759-8409

The Nature Conservancy
4245 N. Fairfax Drive
Suite 100
Arlington, VA 22203-1606
Telephone: 703/841-5300
Fax: 703/841-1283

Trout Unlimited - Nat'l Hdqtrs.
1500 Wilson Blvd.
#310
Arlington, VA 22209-2404
Telephone: 703/522-0200
Fax: 703/284-9400

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
111 N. Canal Street
Chicago, IL 60606-7205
Telephone: 312/353-4333
Fax: 312/353-5439

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
c/o Commander, Buffalo District
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, NY 14207
Telephone: 716/879-4200/879-4104
Fax: 716/879-4195

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
300 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035-9589
Telephone: 413/253-8657

US Environmental Protection Agency
Public Information Office
Suite 530
345 Third Street
Niagara Falls, NY 14303
Telephone: 716/285-8842
Fax: 716/285-8788

U.S. Fish & Wildlife
Lower Great Lakes Fishery Resource Office
405 N. French Road
Suite 120A
Amherst, NY 14228
Telephone: 716/691-5456

USDA/NRCS
P.O. Box 2890
Washington, DC 20013
Telephone: 202/720-3210
Fax: 202-720-1564

U.S. Geological Survey
Great Lakes Science Center
1451 Green Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
Telephone: 734/994-3331
Fax: 734/994-8780

US Environmental Protection Agency
Region 2
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007
Telephone: 212/637-3000

Acronyms

ARCS	Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments Program
BEC	Binational Executive Committee
CCIW	Canada Centre for Inland Waters
CFAB	Conservation Fund Advisory Board
CGLG	Council of Great Lakes Governors
GGLI	Council of Great Lakes Industries
CRWR	Coastal Resources and Waterfront Revitalization
CWA	Clean Water Act
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
DOH	Department of Health
DOS	Department of State
DOW	Division of Water
EC	Environment Canada
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GLBAC	Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council
GLC	Great Lakes Commission
GLFC	Great Lakes Fishery Commission
GLI	Great Lakes Initiative
GLIMR	Great Lakes Information Management Resource
GLNPO	Great Lakes National Program Office
GLSC	Great Lakes Science Center
GLWQA	Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
FL-LOWPA	Finger Lakes - Lake Ontario Watershed Protection Alliance
IJC	International Joint Commission
LCMC	Lake Champlain Management Conference
LaMP	Lakewide Management Plan
LOTMP	Lake Ontario Toxics Management Plan
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRTMP	Niagara River Toxics Management Plan
NWRI	National Water Research Institute
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MOE	Ministry of the Environment
RAPs	Remedial Action Plans
SAB	Science Advisory Board
SLIC	Sea Lamprey Integration Committee
SOLEC	State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conferences
SWAP	Source Water Assessment Program
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation Districts
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WQB	Water Quality Board

