



Comments on
The Draft 2007 Agreement Review Report
on the
Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

Submitted to

Great Lakes Binational Executive Committee

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by the

**Canadian Federation of University Women
Ontario Council**

Submitted by
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Researched by Carolyn Day
This contains 17 pages including this cover

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Re: The Draft 2007 Agreement Review Report on the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA)

The Ontario Council of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW OC) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Draft 2007 Agreement Review Report on the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA).

Since 1995, CFUW policy has given voice to our concern about the consequences of resource depletion, the degradation of natural systems, the dangers of pollution and the destruction of fragile ecosystems.

In 2001, CFUW established a policy that

- declared that water, being a non-renewable natural resource of paramount importance, belongs to the Canadian public and its use must be regulated in the public interest;
- requested that government adopt and implement a sustainable and prudent water management policy to respond to long-term regional needs with due regard to the ecosystem and hydro-geological reality; and
- requested that government promote conservation and more efficient use of surface water and groundwater.

CFUW Ontario Council has participated in issues relating to the Great Lakes Basin since 2004. We have

- been an active member of the Government of Ontario's Great Lakes Charter Agreement Advisory Panel since 2004;
- been a member of the Water Guardian's listserv and the NGO Water Action listserv;
- submitted two formal briefs on the Great Lakes Charter Annex Agreements;
- participated in a government briefing and roundtable discussion on the 2007 Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem; and
- submitted two formal briefs on the 2007 Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem.

CFUW has policy on water issues dating back to 1967. Our policies allow us to speak as an organization to the Governments of Canada and Ontario.

GENERAL COMMENTS concerning the GLWQA and this REVIEW

The original bilateral Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) was signed in 1972 by the Governments of Canada and the United States. Although the Agreement has been reviewed and updated periodically over the past 35 years and although some important steps have been initiated, real progress toward achieving the stated goals of the GLWQA has been very slow. After 35 years, the time has come to speed up that progress.

CFUW Ontario Council appreciates the fact that, in this first major review of the Agreement in nearly twenty years, over 350 Canadians and Americans have been involved in the review representing the concerns and providing the expertise from a wide variety of sectors: governmental, private, academic, scientific, First Nations and NGO organizations.

The International Joint Commission (IJC) made several important comments in its 13th Biennial Report on Great Lakes Water Quality (December 2006), which relate to the current Review of the GLWQA. The IJC Report pointed out that

- the Agreement must be improved so that persistent and emerging challenges to the Lakes can effectively and definitively be addressed;
- insufficient funding remains a core issue; and
- unambiguous accountability is central to the Agreement's success.

These same issues have also been recognized again and again by the reviewers in the current 2007 Draft Agreement Review.

CFUW Ontario Council strongly supports the 21 Key Findings, Results and Recommendations of the 2007 Draft Agreement Review¹; and

CFUW Ontario Council asks the Binational Executive Committee, and the Governments of Canada and the United States to ensure that these recommendations are heeded, and incorporated into a revised 2007 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA).

A renewed Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in 2007 will present new challenges, new opportunities and a pressing need for definitive new action and accountability on the part of both Canada and the United States.

CFUW Ontario Council supports a renewal of the GLWQA in 2007 in which

- **definitive new action and accountability on the part of both the Canadian and the United States governments are recognized;**

¹ Pg. 5-6, Review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, 2007.

http://www.agreementreview.net/docs/GLWQA%20Review%20Draft%20ARC%20Report_En.pdf

- the terms of the Agreement are updated to reflect current scientific understanding and technology with a mandate to remain current;
- the goals that are set are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based; and
- a firm commitment is made by both Parties to provide adequate and time-specific funding to support and facilitate the timely implementation of the Agreement.

COMMENTS ON THE FIVE THEMES WITHIN THE DRAFT REVIEW

CFUW Ontario Council will take this opportunity to comment on the current GLWQA and on some of the issues raised under the **Introduction** and **Five Themes** in this excellent and comprehensive Review.

INTRODUCTION:

Preamble² and Definitions

While there is a clear recognition of the importance of the Great Lakes Basin waters and of the issues facing the waters, as well as a recognition of an ongoing commitment of the Parties to work together, there is no explicit recognition that it is, in fact, the **responsibility** of the Parties to do so.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that in the preamble of the GLWQA and within the clauses of the Protocol section, an explicit affirmation of this responsibility be added:

“ACKNOWLEDGING that it is the responsibility of both the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States as signatories to the GLWQA

- to legislate strong protection for the waters of the Great Lakes Basin;
- to enforce the legislation that already exists to protect these waters;
- to develop and fund programs to counter emerging threats to the health of the waters; and,
- to develop and fund programs to remediate the waters and the aquatic ecosystems of the Basin which have been degraded;”

² As stated in the Draft Review, the preamble contains the introductory statements to the Agreement on pages 1 and 2 of the GLWQA.

CFUW Ontario Council agrees with the Review's concern that ground water be explicitly recognized as one of the key components of the ecosystem. CFUW Ontario Council therefore recommends that in Article 1 - Definitions, subsection (h)³, the words "including groundwater," be added to subsection (h) to read:

"Great Lakes System" means all of the streams, rivers, lakes and other bodies of water, **including groundwater**, that are within the drainage basin on the St. Lawrence River at, or upstream from, the point at which this river becomes the international boundary between Canada and the United States;"

The Challenge: Making the Great Lakes Greater

The Review asks that "measures to restore and protect the Great Lakes must be well aligned with domestic activities and laws, along with multilateral environmental commitments, many of which came about after the Agreement was last revised in 1987."⁴

CFUW Ontario Council supports this recommendation for alignment, especially alignment with the commitments made under the Great Lakes Charter Annex Agreement, signed in December 13, 2005.

THEME 1: THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

ARTICLE II: Purpose

The Review recognizes that "the purpose of the Agreement is fundamental to its success."⁵

CFUW Ontario Council supports the focus in Article II which continues to recognize that the health of the whole ecosystem, rather than the narrow focus on the water alone, is vital to the sustainability of the Great Lakes waters.

ARTICLE III: Principles

In the Draft 2007 Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem (COA), there is, in addition to the Article outlining the **Purpose** of the Agreement, an Article which outlines the **Principles**⁶ upon which the actions in the Agreement will be based. **CFUW Ontario Council strongly supports this section of the 2007 Canada-Ontario Agreement (COA). We strongly recommend that a new section entitled "Article III Principles" be incorporated into the 2007 GLWQA in this round of bilateral**

³ Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978, <http://www.ijc.org/rel/agree/quality.html#art1>

⁴ Pg. 10, Review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, 2007

⁵ Pg. 12, *ibid.*

⁶ <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ceparegistry/documents/agree/COA07/framework.cfm#articleIII>, accessed July 4th, 2007

negotiations, and that subsequent Articles be renumbered. The new Article III would read:

“ ARTICLE III: PRINCIPLES

1. The following principles will direct and guide the actions of the Parties under the Agreement:

(a) Accountability – remain accountable to citizens by establishing clear goals, results and commitments for this Agreement and by reporting regularly on progress in relation to environmental conditions.

(b) Adaptive Management – conduct activities with openness, continuous learning, innovation, and improvement to ensure effective and efficient management of the Agreement.

(c) Collaboration and Cooperation – ensure that the decision-making process incorporates consideration of public and Great Lakes community opinions and advice, and provide the Great Lakes community with meaningful opportunities to consult, advise and participate directly in activities that support the Agreement.

(d) Communication – ensure that effective methods are used to inform the public of the importance of the Great Lakes, the increasingly complex environmental challenges faced by the Great Lakes and ongoing efforts to overcome these challenges, and to encourage collaborative and individual action and stewardship to protect the Great Lakes.

(e) Conservation – promote the conservation of energy, water and other resources to sustain the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the Basin Ecosystem.

(f) Ecosystem Approach – make decisions that recognize the interdependence of land, air, water and living organisms, including humans, and seek to maximize benefits to the entire Basin Ecosystem.

(g) Free Exchange of Information – data will be collected once, closest to the source, in the most efficient manner possible and will be shared.

(h) Net Gain – design human development and management actions to maximize environmental benefits rather than acting only to minimize environmental costs.

(i) Pollution Prevention – use processes, practices, materials, products, substances or energy that avoid or minimize the creation of pollutants and waste and reduce the overall risk to the environment or human health.

(j) Pollution Reduction – continue to work towards the virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances and reductions in other types of pollution.

(k) Precautionary Principle – where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

(l) Rehabilitation – restore environmental quality where it has been degraded by human activity.

(m) Science-Based Management – provide advice to establish management priorities, policies and programs based on best available science, research and knowledge including traditional ecological knowledge.

(n) Sustainability – consider social, economic and environmental demands to balance the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

CFUW Ontario Council is especially supportive of Article III (h) Net Gain. This section makes a vitally important distinction in calling for actions which "maximize environmental benefits" rather than those actions that merely "minimize environmental harm." This is a great step forward in setting government priorities which give precedence to the integrity of the environment and the Basin ecosystem rather than to the demands of development.

We also appreciate the tone of this Article III, expressed by the use of active verbs to describe these Principles. Words like "use/ restore/ ensure/ promote/ design/ provide/ make decisions" serve to underline the action-oriented intent of the 2007 Agreement.

CFUW Ontario Council congratulates both the Ontario and the Canadian governments for setting their priorities forth so clearly.

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that this new Article III be included in the 2007 GLWQA to make an equally clear statement of the Bilateral government commitment and priorities.

General Discussion: Purpose

The Review also notes that "the linkages between the purpose statement and the measures called for in the Annexes to achieve this purpose are weak, and in some cases, absent."⁷ That is certainly a cause for concern. One of the challenges that has long been recognized in the effort to achieve progress has been the **need for more specific goals leading to more measurable results within a stated time.**

In order to facilitate closer linkage between the purpose and the action,

⁷ Pg. 12, Review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, 2007

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that the words "establish common priorities, goals and results that are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based for the restoration, protection and conservation of the Basin Ecosystem" be inserted into the Purpose, along with reference to one of the other major threats identified - that of aquatic invasive species. The Purpose would then read:

“Article II: Purpose

The purpose of the Parties is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. In order to achieve this purpose, the Parties agree to **establish common priorities, goals and results that are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based for the restoration, protection and conservation of the Basin Ecosystem;** to make a maximum effort to develop programs, practices and technology necessary for a better understanding of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem; and to eliminate or reduce to the maximum extent practicable the discharge of pollutants **and the introduction of aquatic invasive species** into the Great Lakes System.”

General Discussion: Scope

The Review also notes that the Agreement "has fallen short by focusing more attention on chemical integrity and less on physical and biological integrity. The result is that the Agreement has been less effective in reaching chemical, physical and biological endpoints. There was also recognition that biodiversity, a component of biological integrity and an indicator of ecological integrity, is a key factor in maintaining and improving water quality."⁸

CFUW Ontario Council recommends that this shortfall be corrected by adding statements supporting physical and biological integrity to the "policy" bullets in the Purpose section, as well as augmenting the issues covered by the General Objectives and Specific Objectives. These Objectives must be updated to include new and emerging threats that have been identified by past Reviews and which are dealt with in the Annexes, and to include new scientific understandings of other factors that influence water quality (such as biodiversity and groundwater).

THEME 2: OUTDATED AGREEMENT ELEMENTS

The number and scope of issues raised by the Review point to an alarming and over-riding lack of political will on the part of the Governments of Canada and the United States to truly live up to the commitments made under this Agreement. There has been a refusal to "walk the talk", to acknowledge in meaningful terms the significant implications to the Great Lakes Basin water and ecosystem of their failure to act in a timely and comprehensive manner, and the potential costs of the failure to **set goals that are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based.**

⁸ pg. 12-13, ibid

The Review states that "the Agreement's limitations in addressing newer concepts, approaches or standards have often been imposed not by the Agreement itself, but rather by the Parties choosing not to update the Agreement."⁹ It also notes that "the majority of the Specific Objectives in the Agreement date back to 1972 and do not reflect the current knowledge base, advancements in analytical methods or modern approaches to developing water quality criteria. In addition, many Review Working Groups found that a number of the Annexes have not kept pace with scientific understanding, new issues, programs and/or current tools available. Newer, more effective management approaches are also being used in the Basin today that are no longer driven by provisions in the Agreement, such as watershed management planning, adaptive management, pollution prevention, biodiversity initiatives, and airshed management."¹⁰

CFUW Ontario Council *strongly* recommends that the terms of the Agreement be updated to reflect the findings of the Working Group and to incorporate the seven Key Recommendations¹¹ cited in this section of the Review.

To this end, CFUW Ontario Council further recommends that

Annex 1- Specific Objectives¹²

the Preamble be amended by inserting a new second sentence to read:

"These Objectives will be renewed and updated as required, but at least every 5 years to incorporate new scientific understandings and methods, and to include new and emerging threats to the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem that have been identified."

Annex 2 - Remedial Action Plans and Lakewide Management Plans, Section 4 (v):

the words "time-specific" be added to read:

"a selection of additional remedial measures to restore beneficial uses and a time-specific schedule for their implementation."

Annex 2 - Remedial Action Plans and Lakewide Management Plans, Section 4 (vi):

the words " including the funding sources of such measures" be added to read:

" an identification of the persons or agencies responsible for implementation of remedial measures, including the funding sources of such measures;

Annex 2 - Remedial Action Plans and Lakewide Management Plans, Section 6 (a):

the Preamble be amended by adding the words " near-shore waters and shoreline watersheds"; and by adding the sentence "Such Plans shall contain goals which are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based" to read:

⁹ pg. 16, ibid

¹⁰ pg. 16, ibid

¹¹ pg.18, ibid

¹² The Annexes are part of the current Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978

" The Parties, in consultation with State and Provincial Governments, shall develop and implement Lakewide Management Plans for open lake waters, **near-shore waters and shoreline watersheds**, except for Lake Michigan where the Government of the United States of America shall have that responsibility. Such Plans shall be designed to reduce loadings of Critical Pollutants in order to restore beneficial uses. **Such Plans shall contain goals which are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based**. Lakewide Management Plans shall not allow increases in pollutant loadings in areas where Specific Objectives are not exceeded."

Annex 8 - Discharges from Onshore and Offshore Facilities, Section (4)(a):

the words "These programs and measures must include goals which are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based" be added to read:

"Each Party shall submit a report to the International Joint Commission outlining its programs and measures, existing or proposed, for the implementation of this Annex within six months of the date of entry into force of this Agreement. **These programs and measures must include goals which are specific, measurable, accountable, results-oriented, and time-based.**"

THEME 3: PRESSING ISSUES AND EMERGING THREATS

CFUW Ontario Council endorses the findings of the Review that the issues of urbanization, climate change and aquatic invasive species pose a very real threat to the integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem and need to be addressed in the revised GLWQA. And, as we have already stated, it is vital that newly identified and emerging threats be incorporated into the GLWQA and addressed in its action plans, and that an effective process, which will more easily facilitate future updating of the Agreement, be developed.

THEME 4: AGREEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY AND IMPLEMENTATION

It is very disturbing that the Reviewers found that "the Agreement lacks a clear and strong management and implementation framework which has hindered implementation for some binational activities"¹³ and that many actions specified within the Agreement may not have been or may not be implemented as described, or at all.

¹³ pg. 22, Review of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, 2007

This has allowed a lack of commitment to time-specific funding support by the Parties for the initiatives that are called for in the Agreement, and thus many of the programs have operated at half-speed or have been suspended pending further notice. It has led to a failure to convene the necessary binational reviews and to assess the status, progress and success of various implementation programs and action plans. It has led to an uneven, inconsistent and sometimes overlapping collection of scientific data that should be a vital driver in understanding the challenges and the best practices of remediation of the Great Lakes Basin, as well as to the lack of a single, accessible, binational, web-based platform for that data.

The intentional gathering of research and data from all sources to produce a complete "web-based inventory" will be a key driver for progress, as will its availability from a single access platform. It has led to a failure over the past 30 years to undertake the necessary updates in the document and in the action plans that are mandated under the terms of the GLWQA.

This Review provides the opportunity for the present Governments of Canada and the United States of America to demonstrate their commitment to the GLWQA by clarifying the roles of all Parties and by setting forth clear structures of accountability, reporting and support.

CFUW Ontario Council strongly urges the Governments of Canada and the United States of America to demonstrate their commitment to the GLWQA by clarifying the roles of all Parties and by setting forth a clear management framework with clear structures of accountability, reporting, funding, support, and most importantly with a greater emphasis on implementation of the Agreement.

THEME 5: INCLUDING OTHER ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC

It is important to recognize that, while the formal responsibility for implementing the Agreement clearly lies with the Parties, both Parties rely on implementation partners to deliver many of the commitments under the Agreement, and that better coordination and engagement could help align and focus these efforts on issues of common concern

CFUW Ontario Council supports the recommendation that further clarity regarding roles (beyond those of the Parties) should be included in the Articles, with specificity in the Annexes or in associated work plans developed to implement the Annexes.

CFUW ONTARIO COUNCIL

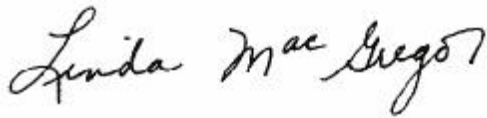
CFUW Ontario Council is made up of more than 5500 women university graduates living in 58 Ontario communities, including large urban areas as well as rural and northern towns (see Appendix B). We are non-partisan and non-sectarian and totally member-funded.

When voting on policy, each of our clubs has one vote so that the voice of members from Thunder Bay and Renfrew and St. Thomas have the same weight as those from the Toronto and Ottawa areas. This results in well balanced policies that may be embraced by most Ontarians.

Our members put their skills and education at the service of their community and are active in public affairs, working toward the improvement of the status of women, human rights, public education, health, justice and the environment in Ontario.

CFUW Ontario Council is part of the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) and has links with the International Federation of University Women (IFUW).

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX A

SOME of the CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

POLICIES ON WATER

Note: CFUW Ontario Council policy integrates policy passed by CFUW Ontario Council as well as that of CFUW and IFUW

1967 Water Pollution

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women request the Government of Canada to give effective leadership in the following ways, as laid down in the guidelines of the Conference of Resource Ministers:

1. To establish a national abatement code as soon as possible.
2. To direct and co ordinate development of standards, supply of information, and active research related to water pollution, and
3. To continue to provide financial incentives, in order to accelerate the application of pollution control measures.

1988 Drinking Water Quality

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada, to enact legislation which would establish substantive and procedural laws in order to:

1. set rigorous quality standards for ground and surface drinking water which would be updated frequently to reflect current research and increased technology; and develop strict standardized inspection, testing and enforcement procedures to uphold these standards;
2. fund research into the identification and removal of substances in the drinking water which may be harmful to human health and distribute the results of such research to the provincial and territorial authorities responsible for administering water quality legislation;
3. provide user protection by:
 - a) requiring immediate public notification of instances of water contamination and ensuring an adequate supply of safe water either by decontamination or the provision of alternate sources; and
 - b) requiring the inclusion of safe water provisions in Emergency Planning Canada and promoting emergency planning schemes at other government levels.

2006 Enforcement of the Fisheries Act

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada and the Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans to enforce the Fisheries Act to eliminate the pollution of fish and their habitat in Canada's coastal and inland waters.

2004 Alien Invasive Species

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada:

1. to establish and fully implement measures, policies and funding as recommended by the Canadian Biodiversity Convention Office in their Canadian Biodiversity Strategy to fulfill Canada's commitment to the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity (1992) with respect to Alien Invasive Species; and
2. to coordinate the related efforts of departments of the federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments to prevent, control and/or eradicate these species.

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the federal, provincial territorial and municipal governments to expand and promote broader educational programs that would alert the public to the wide variety of dangers posed by alien invasive species and would inform the public of measures that can be taken by individuals to prevent, control and/or eradicate these species.

2001 Canadian Water

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments of Canada to protect our water resources and specifically to declare that water, being a non-renewable natural resource of paramount importance, belongs to the Canadian public and its use must be regulated in the long-term public interest;

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments to adopt and implement a sustainable and prudent water management policy to respond to long-term regional needs with due regard to the ecosystem and hydrogeological reality; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the federal, provincial and territorial governments to promote conservation and more efficient use of surface water and groundwater at individual, local, provincial, territorial, national and international levels.

2000 Canadian Water

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to take all measures necessary to ensure that large-scale freshwater commercial exports carried out by any means do not take place.

1993 Canadian Water

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada to pass and enforce a Canada Water Preservation Act which will prohibit further diversion of water between drainage basins and which will ensure Canada sovereignty over its domestic water resources; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge the Government of Canada to resolve immediately the uncertainty surrounding the water-trade issue through the execution of a separate and binding joint diplomatic agreement, ratified by both the US Congress and the Canadian Parliament, which ensures that nothing in the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement shall apply to Canada's water resource in other than bottled form.

1995 Sustainability

RESOLVED, That national federations and associations (of the International Federation of University Women) should:

1. urge their respective legislative bodies to incorporate the protection of the environment as an overall goal into their basic laws;
2. help raise a general awareness of the necessity of protecting the environment, in particular by expounding the consequences of resource depletion, the degradation of natural systems, the dangers of pollution and the destruction of fragile ecosystems;
3. promote the education of girls and boys of all ages in science, technology and disciplines relating to the natural environment; and
4. encourage governments to promote the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns including ecologically safe waste disposal, the re-use and recycling of resources, the reduction of air pollutants, the careful management of energy sources and the use of environmentally sound technologies.

1990 Preservation of Wetlands

RESOLVED, That the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW) urge the Government of Canada to:

1. establish a standard system of evaluation of wetlands, in co-operation with the provincial and territorial governments in order to identify wetlands which it is agreed are worthy of preservation and statutory protection. (specially significant);
2. increase its support of research on wetlands;
3. increase its efforts to make the Canadian public aware of the vital importance of wetlands; and

RESOLVED, That CFUW urge their provincial and territorial governments to:

1. a) establish a system of evaluation for wetlands consistent with the national system, and to pass legislation to protect and monitor those wetlands which have been identified as specially significant;
- b) increase their support of research on wetlands;
- c) increase their efforts to make the public aware of the vital importance of wetlands; and to
2. a) be alert to any proposed development in areas where there are wetlands which might be degraded or lost; and
- b) urge the relevant planning boards, municipal councils and like authorities at the local level to have evaluations done in order to preserve significant wetlands.

1989 “Our Common Future”

RESOLVED, That national federations and associations (of the International Federation of University Women) be encouraged to take action in their respective countries, and where possible, to encourage joint participation with IFUW affiliates in neighbouring countries to prevent further deterioration of our global environment by working to implement the recommendations of the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, "Our Common Future", (Brundtland Report) presented to the UN General Assembly in October 1987.

1972 Solid Waste Disposal

RESOLVED that the Canadian Federation of University Women urge the municipal, provincial and federal governments of Canada to set definite policies and programs on the disposal of solid waste.

1970 Water Pollution and Sewage Treatment Plants

RESOLVED "that the Canadian Federation of University Women strongly urge the Government of Canada to ensure that any proposed phosphate substitute be harmless to the environment.

RESOLVED That CFUW strongly urge the Government of Canada to assist the Provincial and Territorial Governments to finance construction, by their municipalities, of sewage treatment plants with nutrient removal

APPENDIX B

CLUB LOCATIONS
Canadian Federation of University Women
ONTARIO COUNCIL

Ajax - Pickering	Haliburton Highlands	North Bay	Saugeen
Aurora - Newmarket	Hamilton	North Toronto	Scarborough
Barrie & District	Kanata	North York	Southport
Belleville & District	Kincardine	Northumberland	St. Catharines
Brampton	Kitchener – Waterloo	Oakville	St. Thomas
Brantford	Kingston	Orangeville & District	Stratford
Brockville & District	Leaside - East York	Orillia	Sudbury
Burlington	London	Orleans	Thunder Bay
Cambridge	Markham- Unionville	Oshawa & District	Toronto
Chatham - Kent	Milton & District	Ottawa	Vaughan
Cornwall & District	Mississauga	Owen Sound & Area	Welland & District
Etobicoke	Muskoka	Perth	Weston & District
Georgetown	Nepean	Peterborough	Windsor
Grimsby	Niagara Falls	Renfrew & District	
Guelph	Norfolk	Sarnia Lambton	