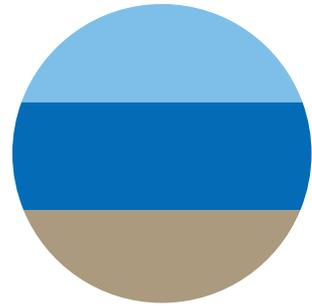


# GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER



SUMMER 2011

THE LATEST AND GREATEST FROM GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER

## HOW LOW WILL IT GO?

**GEORGIAN BAY'S BATTLE WITH  
LOW WATER LEVELS CONTINUES**

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Georgian Bay Forever is a proud member of the Waterkeeper Alliance.



GEORGIAN BAY  
BAYKEEPER

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FOREVER



# THE FOLLOWING GEORGIAN BAYERS ARE GENEROUS PATRONS OF GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER

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John Honderich  
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Brian Chapman  
Robert Hay  
David Beatty  
Anthony Munk  
Penny & John Pepperell  
Ruth & Doug Grant  
Geoff Hyland Family

Georgian Bay Forever is a voluntary community response to the growing need for major research and education projects to sustain the Georgian Bay aquatic ecosystem and the quality of life its communities and visitors enjoy.

We help monitor the Bay's well being, throughout the seasons, year after year.

We fund the research needed to protect the environmental health of Georgian Bay and the surrounding bodies of water. Using our research findings, we inform and educate the general public and governments about any threats to environmental health and propose possible solutions.

Through conferences, workshops and seminars we are educating the Georgian Bay community. By teaming up with reputable institutions we enhance the credibility of our research and we strengthen our ability to protect what's at stake.

Georgian Bay Forever, formerly the GBA Foundation, is a registered Canadian charity (#89531 1066 RR0001). We work with the Great Lakes Basin Conservancy in the United States, as well as other stakeholder groups all around the Great Lakes.

Deeply rooted and broadly drawn, Georgian Bay Forever is steered by lifelong devotees to the Bay. We are committed advocates, educators, environmentalists, realists, idealists, and of course, residents.

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U.S. citizens wishing to make a donation to support our work can do so by giving to:

Great Lakes Basin Conservancy  
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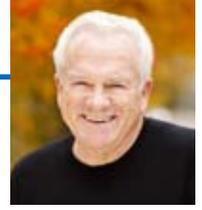
(Please add a note saying: "For Georgian Bay Forever")

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This newsletter is just a snapshot of our work. For the most up-to-date information on our projects, longer versions of newsletter articles and the latest on breaking news about Georgian Bay, please become a regular visitor of our website.  
[GeorgianBayForever.org](http://GeorgianBayForever.org)

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SUMMER 2011



By David Parkes

# PLAYING THE LONG GAME

Addressing problems with patience, planning and a strong organization



Later in this newsletter, there's an excellent article by Penny Pepperell on what is likely the No. 1 concern of everyone on Georgian Bay this year: water levels.

The issue came up at Vital Signs, our very first speaker series that was held in late March in Toronto. Lana Pollack, the U.S. chair of the International Joint Commission, was our keynote speaker. Regular followers of the water levels issue will know the IJC is the body that could make recommendations to the U.S. and Canadian governments to take some action to make sure water levels are restored on Georgian Bay (and Lake Huron and Lake Michigan).

**I believe we all have an obligation to look after this very special body of water.**

Ms. Pollack didn't mention the water levels issue in her speech – a surprise to some in the audience – but she was ready to address it

during the question and answer session. And she admitted her answer was not likely to be popular with the 200 people attending the Vital Signs event.

"I could get together in a room this size in several other places on the Great Lakes, and people would be asking me to do the opposite of what I think most of you want: somebody's water that is too high is somebody else's water that is too low," she said, adding that the IJC still needs a better understanding of the science.

And that, in a nutshell, is what we're up against on the water levels file. Our charity has been working on the file for more than a decade and it's clear there is no easy, quick solution. But Georgian Bay Forever is in this for the long run.

Playing the long game not only takes patience, it takes planning and a strong organization. Water levels, like so many of the issues facing Georgian Bay, will require a long-term strategy.

Part of Georgian Bay Forever's strategy is to be solid on its scientific research. To further that goal, our charity is assembling a new Science Advisory panel – under the direction of Board member Mike Hensel of Collingwood – to offer guidance and advice for our various projects.

These advisers include Dr. Gail Krantzberg of McMaster University's Dofasco Centre for Engineering and Public Policy; aquatic scientist Dr. Neil Hutchinson; aquatic and terrestrial biologist Al Sandilands; water quality specialist Patsy Cross; coastal engineer Milo Sturm and geotechnical engineer/hydrogeologist Paul Bowen.

I have been president of this charity for a year now. As I told the audience at Vital Signs, the reason I got involved with Georgian Bay Forever is that I believe we all have an obligation to look after this very special body of water. And doing that will require Georgian Bay Forever mastering the long game. We'll do that with sound science, consensus-based solutions and – I hope – with the support of everyone on Georgian Bay. •

# Summertime and the living is... busy!

## Georgian Bay Forever Summer Projects, 2011



- 1. Wetlands** – Pat Chow-Fraser will be finishing off her work in the northern regions of the Bay. In the southern regions we will be focussing on stewardship through our Adopt-A-Wetlands program with a Train-The-Trainer event in July in the Port Severn area: half a day in the classroom and half a day in the field. These stewards will then go out into their communities and educate other local adopters.
- 2. Water Levels** – We will be working with other stakeholder groups to input into the IJC consultation process on impacts of water level restoration options for Lakes Michigan and Huron, namely structures in the St. Clair River to raise levels by 10 centimeters, 25 centimeters, 40 centimeters or 50 centimeters, and to examine multi-lake regulation for climate change adaptation. The IUGLSB (study board) will also be discussing a local flood and low water impact study in four areas – only one of which is Canadian – to be held in Collingwood.
- 3. Water Quality** – We are in discussions to develop a work plan for the water quality testing programs for this summer. A large number of interested groups have been collaborating to harmonize testing methodologies and conduct a historic review of all of the test data available in the area to advise on what can be done to alleviate some specific problem areas.
- 4. Remediation Project** – We are hoping to conduct a remedial study in the Honey Harbour area this year and take what we learn to other parts of the Bay in the future. David Sweetnam, our Executive Director and the Georgian Bay-keeper, will be out and about throughout the summer on these programs.
- 5. Health Report Card** – State of the Bay: A Report Card on the Health of Eastern Georgian Bay. Georgian Bay Forever, the Georgian Bay Association, the Georgian Bay Land Trust, the Eastern Georgian Bay Stewardship Council and the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve are co-operating to develop a comprehensive report-
- ing and monitoring tool to educate the public on the status of the health of the Georgian Bay Biosphere Reserve. GBF believes the work done here will benefit the entire Bay in the future.
- 6. Waterkeepers Alliance** – There is an enormous amount of educating to do among the public. We will be out at numerous community associations, meetings and regattas over the summer to educate people on the stressors and changes in the Bay.



For more details and updated information, please visit us at [GeorgianBayForever.org](http://GeorgianBayForever.org) and follow the work of our researchers on Facebook at [facebook.com/georgianbayforever](https://facebook.com/georgianbayforever)

**A HUGE TURNOUT FOR  
GEORGIAN BAY'S...**

# **VITAL SIGNS**

**FIND OUT WHAT THE EXPERTS HAD TO SAY AT GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER'S SPEAKER SERIES**

The impact of the disappearing food chain on the Georgian Bay fishery and a shocking loss of wetlands. The truth about E. coli on Georgian Bay beaches. The need for a new Canada-U.S. agreement to better protect Georgian Bay and the Great Lakes.

These were just some of the topics covered at Vital Signs, Georgian Bay Forever's first speaker series where six respected experts shared their knowledge with over 200 concerned citizens.

People from all around the Bay – including the Bruce Peninsula, the Wasaga area, Midland, the Townships of Georgian Bay and the Archipelago and all the way to the North Channel of Lake Huron – made the trip to Toronto on March 26 to attend Vital Signs.

David Parkes, President of Georgian Bay Forever, told the crowd that Vital Signs was the first in what would be a series of events put on by the charity in an effort

to promote scientifically sound solutions to the many problems facing the Bay.

"I care about Georgian Bay," he said. "So do you. That's why we are all here today. But what can all of us do to protect and preserve this very special place? How do we live up to our obligation to keep the Bay special not just for the time we're able to enjoy it, but for the generations that will follow?"

"The answer to that question is the very reason Georgian Bay Forever exists. We want to make sure there is a charity that will be around not just for the present problems, but to tackle future challenges that we haven't even imagined yet."

We've presented a summary of each of the six speakers' remarks, but for more information – including video interviews with each speaker – please go to our site, [georgianbayforever.org](http://georgianbayforever.org)

# 6

## speakers were on the agenda at Vital Signs Here's a quick synopsis of their speeches

### 1. LANA POLLACK U.S. CHAIR, INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Myriad threats to the Great Lakes mean governments in Canada and the United States should strengthen the oversight capabilities of the IJC, Lana Pollack told the Vital Signs conference. Ms. Pollack was recently appointed by President Obama to the IJC, the binational body that advises governments about issues relating to shared waters between Canada and the US. She called on both governments to restore oversight powers to the IJC that it once had. Ms. Pollack talked about a range of threats, including mercury and PCB levels in fish, climate change and the effects of residue from pharmaceuticals and personal care products in the water.

### 2. PROFESSOR PAT CHOW-FRASER MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

Dr. Chow-Fraser described Georgian Bay as the "jewel in the crown" in the Great Lakes in terms of the quality of its wetlands. Unfortunately, those wetlands are now under a region-wide threat from sustained low water levels. Due to the generosity of our donors, her research team has been able to acquire and/or map almost the entire coastal zone, resulting in a complete, contiguous high resolution inventory of aquatic vegetation. Dr. Chow-Fraser talked

about the vital importance of her research—how it will enable us to closely monitor the impacts of low water levels.

### 3. AZIN MORADHASSEL CANADIAN SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION

The CSA represents 70 flag vessels and seven shipping companies. Ms. Moradhassel told the conference that moving cargo by ship has many substantial environmental benefits, including fewer CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and greater energy efficiency compared to land-based freight. Ms. Moradhassel talked about how heavily regulated Great Lakes shipping is (by 13 jurisdictions), and the challenges of setting environmental standards. She also discussed the mandatory discharge of ballast water; regulations to lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; and the deleterious effects of lower water levels on shipping.

### 4. ARUNAS LISKAUSKAS ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES UPPER GREAT LAKES MANAGEMENT UNIT

Mr. Liskauskas gave a history of how exotic species in the Great Lakes have impacted the native fishery throughout the years. Most recently, zebra and quagga mussels have acted "like a vacuum cleaner" by sucking all the nutrients out of the water. That has resulted in a 93 per cent decline over the last seven years in diporeia, a tiny shrimp-like organism that is a staple of the food chain.

### 5. ALLAN CROWE ENVIRONMENT CANADA

Dr. Crowe spoke passionately about the beautiful beaches of southern Georgian Bay. Are Georgian Bay beaches safe? Dr. Crowe said research shows that varying E. coli levels mean they are "no better or worse" than most beaches. The biggest problem is when people decide to put lawns near a beach. Lawns attract geese and that means more E. coli. "If I was King of Georgian Bay," said Dr. Crowe. "I would ban lawns."

### 6. GAIL KRANTZBERG MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

Dr. Krantzberg talked about ongoing negotiations for a new Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between Canada and the United States. "It's a watershed moment for the Great Lakes," said Dr. Krantzberg. While she said governments on both sides of the border should make the agreement a higher priority, local communities should also play a role. The agreement should be based on a "lake-by-lake" strategy where groups like Georgian Bay Forever could be involved, said Dr. Krantzberg.



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Visit [georgianbayforever.org](http://georgianbayforever.org)  
for video interviews with speakers  
plus additional information on  
the issues discussed at the event

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# Sturgeon Bay's algae bloom crisis and the controversial science behind it

By Penny Pepperell

At the top of the International Joint Commission's to-do list is to lower the phosphorus content of the Great Lakes. Phosphorus is thought to be largely responsible for algal bloom outbreaks. "Most programs to monitor phosphorus loadings terminated fifteen years ago need to be reinstated," reads the most recent IJC Biennial Report because there are "significant gaps in understanding linkages between land sources, nearshore, and offshore waters need to be addressed."

Well, it's nice to have an authoritative confirmation of a problem and its mystery cause that began almost 10 years ago in the Georgian Bay community of Sturgeon Bay.

Back in 2002, when Sturgeon Bay, one of the oldest cottage communities in the area, was hit with an outbreak of blue-green algae, the public health authorities slapped down a directive against any and all contacts with the water. No one doubted what the cause was: leaky septic systems.

Septic systems might capture fecal matter but they are not designed to prevent phosphorus from leaching into the water. Too much phosphorus causes algal blooms. And septic systems are ill suited to the granite, pancake-skinny soils of the pre-Cambrian Shield.

The Township of The Archipelago immediately struck an advisory committee to study the problem. Many years and \$300,000 later, there were myriad scientific reports written by a wide variety of authors, all experts in their field, all authoritative reports that remain largely unread by the general public, in part because their conclusions didn't fit into the larger narrative. The scientists didn't blame the septic systems.

According to one report, the contribution made by shoreline septic systems to the phosphorous loading came in as low as 5 per cent. And according to another study, there was more of the phosphorus in the water three hundred years ago than there is now.

The studies are demanding to read, and somewhat contradictory and need a lot of context to be understood properly, and so they never got much of an airing - until now with a recent posting on Georgian Bay Forever's website.

The relevant article "Sturgeon Bay's Algal Bloom Crisis and the Science Behind It" fol-

lows the chronological course, noting how the various reports construct a complex and increasingly subtle understanding of the algal problem. As more variables got added to the picture - climate change, water levels, phosphorus, even the evolutionary struggle

**The scientific reports written about algal blooms remain largely unread by the public, in part because their conclusions didn't fit into the larger narrative: the scientists didn't blame the septic systems**

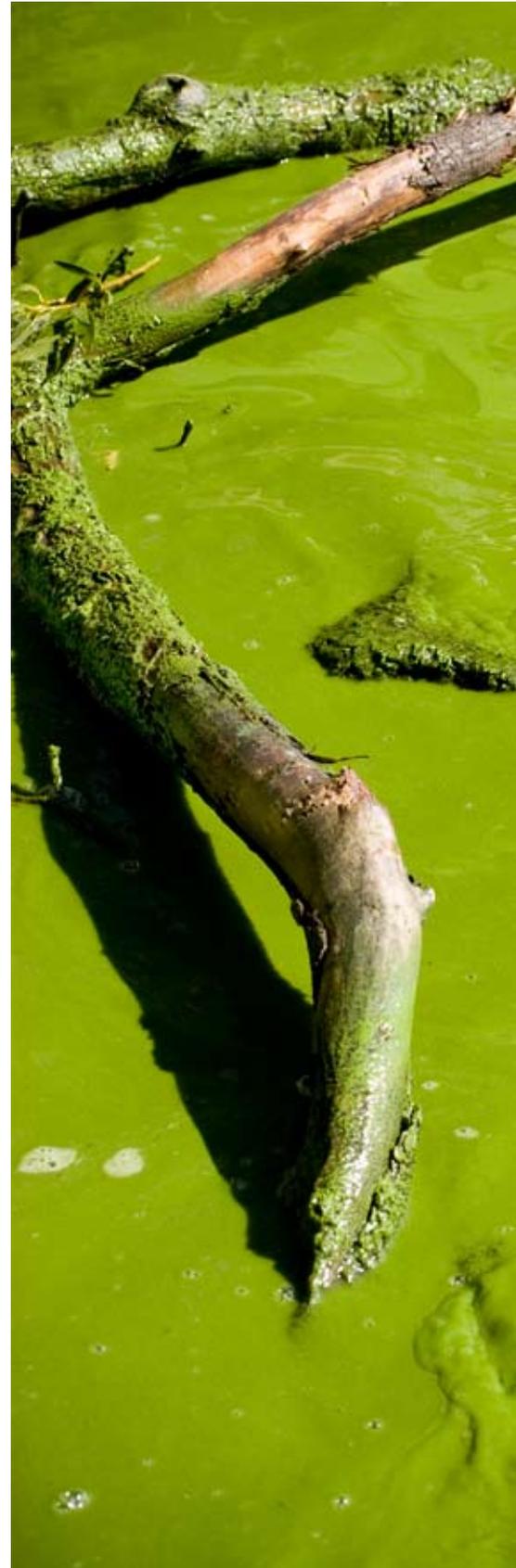
among species of algae, the various "conclusions" looked less like fixed points and more like way stations.

The article teases apart the connection between phosphorus and algal growth, the relationship between the decline in water levels and algal growth, the inadequacy of the methodology used to determine the environmental carrying capacity of a particular area and it compares phosphorus to a sugar that can be either a complex carbohydrate or pure sucrose.

The scientific work that has been done in Sturgeon Bay should enlarge our understanding of how varied and capricious the forces are at work in Georgian Bay. Drawing straight lines between cause and effect is in most cases impossible especially when climate change is exacting dramatic but still subtle effects.

The article is only part one. Part two will look at the mediation strategies considered for Sturgeon Bay, what the problems there have to teach us about other hot spots in Georgian Bay, what other scientists have had to say about the relevant reports and more recent scientific developments. •

**See the full story at [GeorgianBayForever.org](http://GeorgianBayForever.org)**





By David Sweetnam

## ORGANIZATIONS COLLABORATE ON WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR GEORGIAN BAY

In a unique and new approach to water quality testing in Georgian Bay Township this coming summer, the Muskoka Watershed Council, Georgian Bay Forever, Georgian Bay Association, Severn Sound Environmental Association and a number of scientific advisors including Dr. Neil Hutchinson, Dr. Karl Schiefer, Patsy Cross and Dr. Pat Chow-Fraser, the Muskoka Lakes Association and several others have come together to harmonize collection protocols and testing methods for water quality testing programs this coming summer.

The process was designed to eliminate redundancies and to allow for a first principles approach to the work plan design. Changes will also allow the District to incorporate the coastal data into their Water Quality database and data generated will be used in the development of the 'State of the Bay': A report card on ecosystem health in eastern Georgian Bay.

Funding for Water Quality program has now been approved by Township of Georgian Bay Council. Severn Sound Environmental received their program funding plus an additional \$3,900 for Church Bay testing.

An ad-hoc Water Committee, comprised of Councilors Edwards and Hanson with Mayor Braid ex-officio, are finalizing details on the allocation of remaining funds. We will continue to work with the committee over the coming weeks to address any outstanding issues before the committee takes its recommendation forward to Council for approval.

### Honey Harbour Water Quality Issues

Another important recommendation arising from the Water Quality Monitoring advisory process is for a study to address local residents' concerns and those of numerous other associations along the coast, over water quality impairments in the Honey Harbour area.

Step one in this interdisciplinary process will be to synthesize reports from the past decade into a master research report which itself may support remedial recommendations and/or identify any research gaps.

"This is the first opportunity to look into understanding actual causality and mitigation/remediation and is an important first step. What we learn in this first project we will apply elsewhere in the future," said Keith Sherman of Severn Sound Environmental.

Georgian Bay Forever plans to invest significant time and resources into the project and looks towards the Township for this approval. •

*David Sweetnam is Executive Director of Georgian Bay Forever and Georgian Baykeeper.*

# Water Levels: How low will it go?

By Penny Pepperell

**T**he first thing you will notice when you get to Georgian Bay this year is that the water is down. Again.

The level of the single body of water that makes up Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan was about 10 inches lower this April than it was a year earlier. Predictions for the rest of the summer call for levels at least five inches lower than in 2010. Even more worrisome, the levels are about 20 inches below the long-term average.

Low water levels have been one of the most vexing problems facing residents of Georgian Bay for more than a decade now. And it's been the most important file for Georgian Bay Forever for just as long.

The complexity of the problem – both the science behind understanding the causes of sustained low levels and the politics of any solution – were spelled out by the U.S. chair of the International Joint Commission at Georgian Bay Forever's recent Vital Signs conference.

Lana Pollack, in her first major address to a Canadian audience since being appointed to the IJC by President Barack Obama, made it clear that there are no quick fixes. She acknowledged that was a message that wouldn't be popular with a Georgian Bay audience.

"We clearly have two elements working on water levels: one nature and the other man. Even if you and I agreed 100 per cent on the human impacts on water levels and we could convince the governments to do exactly what we wanted, we can't get there exactly. I'm not saying we can't make changes. I'm saying we are going to be facing things that we can't blame on the people who came before us.

"Insofar as we humans can control this, we also have different interests. I could get together in a room this size in several other

places on the Great Lakes, and people would be asking me to do the opposite of what I think most of you want: somebody's water that is too high is somebody else's water that is too low. Not only do you have to deal with nature, you have to deal with the conflicting interests of other riparian stakeholders on the lake, and they love their lake too.

"We need to understand the science as best we can because whatever we do, we don't want to waste our time going in the wrong direction with the wrong answers, or our money."

The IJC will eventually advise the U.S. and Canadian governments what, if anything, should be done about water levels of the upper Great Lakes. Several years ago – at the behest of Georgian Bay Forever – the IJC asked its Study Board to look at the causes of low water levels on Lake Huron, Michigan and Georgian Bay.

The Study Group's report, *Impacts on Upper Great Lakes Water Levels: St. Clair River*, was released in late 2009. The report attributed the nine-inch (23 cm) drop in Lake Huron water levels between 1963 to 2006 to: first, climatic patterns (9-17 cm); second, a change in the conveyance (carrying capacity, i.e. dredging and erosion) of the St. Clair River (7-14 cm); and third, glacial isostatic adjustment or shifts in the earth's crust (4-5 cm).

Despite noting that changes in the river were a significant if not the leading contributor to the drop in water levels, the Study Board concluded that "consideration of mitigation measures be examined as part of the comprehensive assessment of the future effects of climate change on water supplies in the upper Great Lakes basin in Report Two of the Study, on Lake Superior regulation, to be completed in 2012."

This was not a very satisfactory answer for those who wanted to see remediation of the dredging and erosion of the St. Clair River. In-

stead, what we thought was a tidy, quantifiable problem requiring a manmade fix may have morphed into the impossible-to-pin-down problem of climate change.

The line of least resistance for the Study Board was to fold the issue of remediating the dredging and erosion of the St. Clair River into a larger look at a potential mitigation for climate change.

**The first thing you will notice when you get to Georgian Bay this year is that the water is down. Again.**

Remediation is a much more loaded word than mitigation. It implies an injury, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) was responsible for the dredging, presumably at the behest of the governments that were unaware of its implications for Georgian Bay. If an institution or government does something injurious, it usually has to make amends, so someone has to pay.

Remediation, as scientists (and lawyers) might grapple with it, could require an exact understanding of which dredging episodes are responsible for what water level drop, and the Study Group found much of the historic data sadly lacking in accuracy – and that hampered its efforts to fulfill the first objective of Phase One, "to look at potential remedial options" for the St. Clair River.

The unreliability of the historic data may have had something to do with the very surprising request—surprising, given that the dredging issues seemed to have been brushed aside—that the IJC made of the Study Group. Last summer, it requested the Study Group "explore the feasibility and implications of various levels of water restoration" from doing nothing to restoring lake levels to what it had been under a series of previous hydrological regimes.



# Update regarding the International Upper Great Lakes Study

By Chris Baines

## The various restoration scenarios the Study Group was asked to contemplate included:

1. 10 cm to compensate for increases in conveyance in the St. Clair River since 1963.
2. 25 cm to reflect the estimated impact of a 1960-1962 channel deepening project.
3. 40 cm to reflect the water level loss since 1906, including the 1933 to 1937 construction of a 7.6-metre navigational channel in the river.
4. 50 cm to cover the period of 1855 to 1906, a period associated with a 6.1-metre navigational channel.

The catch is that “these analyses would include a description of the implications throughout the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence system.” The IJC said it had “clearly heard that all upstream and downstream interests must be considered.”

This rider leaves the IJC (to whom the Study Group reports) to balance the property owners in southern lake Michigan against threatened wetlands on the rocky shores of Georgian Bay, marina owners in Georgian Bay whose slips are too shallow for their customers’ boats, northern Lake Michigan cottagers who can’t get their boats into the water and on and on. And how exactly will the Study Group evaluate these interests?

The IJC Commissioners can accept the findings of the Study Board, or not. They can do the right thing ecologically, or not. And they in turn will recommend a course of action to their respective governments.

Ms. Pollack ended her address to Vital Signs by saying: “I will do my best as will my colleagues to understand the interplay of these different forces. I assure you I will do my best to provide the best possible advice to the governments and believe me, I know what it is like to love a place on the Great Lakes.”

I’d like to pass along an important update regarding the International Upper Great Lakes Study – a bi-national study being conducted by a group of experts appointed by the International Joint Commission to investigate the causes and impacts of fluctuating water levels and examine regulatory and adaptive options that potentially could provide additional benefits to interests throughout the system.

Phase 1 of the Study examined whether changes in the St. Clair River were affecting water levels in the upper Great Lakes. The “St. Clair River Report” was released in December 2009 and can be viewed on the Study website, [www.iugls.org](http://www.iugls.org).

Phase 2 is now examining whether the regulation plan for Lake Superior outflows at Sault Ste. Marie can improve conditions for all interests and also consider a changing climate. Phase 2 also includes an exploratory look at the impacts of water level restoration options for Lakes Michigan and Huron, namely structures in the St. Clair River to raise levels by 10 centimeters, 25 centimeters, 40 centimeters or 50 centimeters, and examine multi-lake regulation for climate change adaptation.

I am involved with the Study as a member of the Public Interest Advisory Group (PIAG). After extensive consultation, the Study Board and PIAG recently approved a public engagement plan for this summer to provide information and seek input regarding the status of the Study’s work in Phase 2.

In early June, we will post for public review a peer-reviewed, technical report on water level restoration options to the Study website. As this will be an exploratory assessment, this report will not include recommendations; however, public reaction will be important as the assessment findings will be incorporated in Study’s Phase 2 final report. In addition, we intend to hold online webinars to brief government officials, interest groups and the media on the restoration analysis. The Study’s main focus – potential improvements to the Lake Superior regulation plan – and other key aspects of Phase 2 (restoration and multi-lake regulation) will be discussed during a 45-day comment period that begins in mid-July.

More than one dozen public, in-person meetings are being planned for July and August, to be held throughout the Great Lakes basin, in the United States and Canada. The public also will have opportunities to learn about the Study and give their input during online webinars, teleconferences and by e-mail or traditional mail.

Following the public comment period, a final Phase 2 report will be drafted, peer-reviewed and submitted to the International Joint Commission in March 2012. Once it has reviewed the report, the IJC is expected to hold its own public engagement process before making formal recommendations to U.S. and Canadian governments.

For information on the Study and for specific dates, times and locations of upcoming webinars, teleconferences and meetings, bookmark [www.iugls.org](http://www.iugls.org) on your computer. PIAG is sponsoring a page at [www.facebook.com/IUGLS](http://www.facebook.com/IUGLS) where regular updates are posted. Make sure to visit us on Facebook and click the “Like” button. As information from the Study becomes available and when specific dates, places and times for public meetings have been determined, I will make sure to keep you informed.

**“WE ARE  
DELIGHTED  
WITH THE  
DIRECTION  
GEORGIAN BAY  
FOREVER IS  
TAKING,  
SUPPORTING  
CRUCIAL  
SCIENTIFIC  
ENDEAVOURS  
AND PUBLIC  
EDUCATION”**

**Penny & John Pepperell**

GEORGIAN BAY FOREVER PATRONS, SANS SOUCI

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