

Lupo, Pat, Sister.

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PENNSYLVANIA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD WORKSHOP

HARBOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

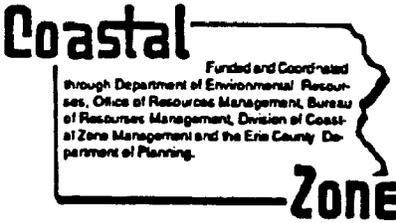
THE NEXT 20 YEARS

FEBRUARY 24,25,26, 1988

SUMMARY PREPARED BY:

SISTER PAT LUPO, O.S.B.

MAY, 1988



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C TC 225, E AND THE ERIE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

HARBOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

THE NEXT 20 YEARS

FEBRUARY 24, 25, 26 - 1988

THE SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD (SAB) OF THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION ARRIVED IN ERIE ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH. THEY REVIEWED REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS FOR SOME OF THE AREA OF CONCERN DESIGNATIONS FROM 1:00 TO 5:00 P.M. AT THEIR BOARD MEETING.

THE ERIE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROVIDED A RECEPTION FOR THE SAB FROM 6:00 - 8:00 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING. PAUL KNUTH AND DICK KUBIAK PRESENTED THE FILM "SHIFTING SANDS" AND RESPONDED TO QUESTIONS. THE SAB, MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL STEERING COMMITTEE, AND LOCAL CITIZENS ENJOYED THE RECEPTION AND PRESENTATION.

THE SEMINAR, HARBOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: THE NEXT 20 YEARS, TOOK PLACE ON FEBRUARY 25TH. NINETY-ONE PERSONS REGISTERED FOR THE SEMINAR - THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE THE SAB MEMBERS OR THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION STAFF WHICH INCLUDED AN ADDITIONAL 20 PERSONS. APPENDIX A INCLUDES AN AGENDA FOR THE SEMINAR AND LISTINGS OF THE LOCAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS, THE SAB MEMBERS, AND THE SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE JUDITH LYNCH WELCOMED THE SAB AND THE

PARTICIPANTS TO THE SEMINAR IN HER NAME AND IN THE NAME OF MAYOR TULLIO WHO WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND DUE TO ILLNESS.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GARVEY OF MERCYHURST COLLEGE GAVE AN OVERVIEW OF THE BAYFRONT, ITS PAST AND PRESENT. HISTORICALLY, HE DISCUSSED WHAT THE BAYFRONT HAS MEANT TO THE ERIE COMMUNITY. HE ALSO INCLUDED HIS ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS PLANNED OR PROJECTED FOR THE AREA. PRESIDENT GARVEY STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF DIVERSITY AND BALANCE THAT MUST BE A PART OF ANY BAYFRONT DEVELOPMENT. A COPY OF PRESIDENT GARVEY'S REMARKS ARE INCLUDED IN APPENDIX B.

PAT LUPO, O.S.B., THE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR FOR THE BENEDICTINE SISTERS AND THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE ERIE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION, ADDRESSED THE TOPIC OF A CLEAN HARBOR IN 20 YEARS. SHE DISCUSSED THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS OF PRESQUE ISLE BAY AND CHALLENGED THE ASSEMBLY TO JOIN PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE GREAT LAKES BASIN WHO ARE CLEANING UP THEIR WATERS. SHE SUGGESTED THAT ERIE ENDORSE THE IJC'S AREA OF CONCERN DESIGNATION WHICH WOULD RESULT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN. A COPY OF SISTER PAT LUPO'S REMARKS ARE INCLUDED IN APPENDIX C.

FRANK ZURN, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ERIE WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC. AND OF THE ERIE BAYFRONT HOTEL ASSOCIATES INC., THE DEVELOPERS OF NIAGARA PLACE, DISCUSSED BOTH PLANNED AND PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT ALONG ERIE'S BAYFRONT. HE USED SLIDES OF THE ENTIRE BAYFRONT TO ILLUSTRATE THAT THE WATERFRONT IS OUR

FUTURE AND EMPHASIZED THE NEED TO REVITALIZE AND REGENERATE THE CITY'S CENTER. A COPY OF MR. ZURN'S REMARKS ARE INCLUDED IN APPENDIX D.

THIS CONCLUDED THE MORNING GENERAL SESSION. LUNCH WAS PROVIDED BY THE ERIE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. MR. PETER YEAGER, THE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA DER WAS THE LUNCHEON SPEAKER. HE GAVE AN OVERVIEW OF THE POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN PRESQUE ISLE BAY AND THE ADJACENT LAKE ERIE WATERS. ACCORDING TO MR. YEAGER, THE CITY OF ERIE'S COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS AND STORM SEWERS CONTINUE TO BE THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF POLLUTANTS IN PRESQUE ISLE BAY. POLLUTANT TYPES IDENTIFIED IN THE BAY INCLUDE SEWAGE, TOXICS, EROSION/SEDIMENTS/NUTRIENTS, THERMAL DISCHARGES, AND ERIE WATER TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGES. THE PENNSYLVANIA DER IS EXPECTED TO REQUIRE GREATER LOCAL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY IN THE BAY, TOWARD ACHIEVING THE GOAL OF A "SWIMMABLE" BAY WITHIN 20 YEARS. ALL PARTIES INVOLVED, INCLUDING GOVERNMENTS, INDUSTRIES, AND CITIZENS MUST TAKE THE TIME AND DEVOTE THE RESOURCES NECESSARY TO RESTORE AND PRESERVE THE PRESQUE ISLE AREA. A COPY OF MR. YEAGER'S REMARKS ARE INCLUDED IN APPENDIX E.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE SEMINAR WAS DESIGNED TO FOCUS ON THE INPUT OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THREE AREAS OR ROUND TABLES. THE ROUND TABLES WERE:

1. THE POLLUTION STATUS OF THE HARBOR AND LAKE WHICH WAS CHAIRED BY DR. HOWARD C. SMITH, THE DEAN OF UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE AT GANNON UNIVERSITY. THE RECORDERS WERE SISTER DOROTHY STONER, O.S.B. A PASTORAL MINISTER AT SAINT LUKE PARISH AND DR. ROBERT O'KICKI OF CO-ORDINATED FINANCIAL AND A MEMBER OF THE ERIE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION.

2. THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE SOURCES OF POLLUTION IN THE HARBOR AND LAKE WHICH WAS CHAIRED BY DR. ROBERT LIGHT, THE ACTING ASSISTANT DEAN FOR THE RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM AT PENN STATE BEHREND AND PAUL KNUTH AN ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF GEO-SCIENCE AT EDINBORO UNIVERSITY. THE RECORDER WAS MARY ANN KULESA, A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, A STUDENT AT EDINBORO AND AN ERIE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION MEMBER.
3. LAND USE AT THE LAND-WATER INTERFACE AND LAKE LEVELS WHICH WAS CHAIRED BY SISTER LAUREACE ANTOUN, S.S.J., THE PRESIDENT OF VILLA COLLEGE AND ANN BROCK THE HEAD OF THE NURSING DEPARTMENT. THE RECORDER WAS SISTER HELEN HEHER, O.S.B., PROGRAM DIRECTOR AT GLINODO CONFERENCE CENTER AND MEMBER OF THE ERIE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION.

THE PARTICIPANTS REPRESENTED LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT, REGULATORY AGENCIES, BUSINESS, DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERESTS. IN EACH ROUND TABLE THEY IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITIZED THEIR TOP CONCERNS AND SUGGESTED THE GOALS THAT A COALITION (GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL) SHOULD INITIATE. THE ROUND TABLES DID NOT LACK FOR DISCUSSION AND A SUMMARY OF EACH ONE FOLLOWS.

THE FIRST ROUND TABLE DEALT WITH THE POLLUTION STATUS OF THE HARBOR AND LAKE. TWENTY-SIX PERSONS PARTICIPATED.

OUT OF THE GROUP'S DISCUSSION THE FOLLOWING TOPICS EMERGED AS AREAS OF GREATEST CONCERN:

1. BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS THE BAY HAS ON PRESQUE ISLE (AND VICE VERSA)

- RECREATIONAL SURVEY

- FISH SAMPLING

- POLLUTANTS:

* IN SEDIMENTS AND RUN-OFF

* THE EFFECTS ON WILDLIFE

2. MONITORING OF ALL STREAMS AND OVERFLOWS THAT ENTER THE BAY

- NO ADVANCE NOTICE

- MORE CONSISTENT AND EXTENSIVE ENFORCEMENT

3. HUMAN HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

- STUDY BACTERIA AND CONTAMINENTS

- COMPREHENSIVE MICROBIAL STUDY

- TOXICITY STUDY

4. IMPACT STUDY

- WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT ON FISH (QUALITY AND POPULATION OF FISH)
 - INCREASED BOATING ON BAY
5. ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRY AND INFRASTRUCTURE ON BAY AND LAKE POLLUTION (STORM DRAINAGE, AIR POLLUTION, ETC.)
6. CHARACTERIZATION AND SOURCE IDENTIFICATION OF SEDIMENT CONTAMINENTS

THE FOLLOWING GOALS WERE SUGGESTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

1. TO ESTABLISH A MUCH NEEDED COALITION
2. TO HAVE A COALITION (INCLUDING EPA, IJC, AND STATE) RECOMMEND THAT THE STATE DER SUPPORT AN AREA OF CONCERN DESIGNATION FOR ERIE HARBOR AND BAY
3. TO DEVELOP A REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN TO CLEAN UP THE HARBOR IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DESIGNATION OF ERIE AS AN AREA OF CONCERN
4. TO HAVE CURRENT AND FUTURE WATERFRONT PLANS INCLUDE SPECIFIC IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS OF POLLUTANTS IN THE BAY AND LAKE
5. TO ESTABLISH A COALITION TO IDENTIFY NEEDS FOR ENFORCEMENT AND URGE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES TO APPLY ENFORCEMENT

THE SECOND ROUND TABLE DEALT WITH THE IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION IN THE HARBOR AND LAKE. TWENTY-SIX PERSONS PARTICIPATED. THE GROUP DISCUSSED THEIR CONCERNS REGARDING POLLUTION AND ABOUT 25 SOURCES WERE MENTIONED. THEY WERE PLACED IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

1. AGRICULTURAL

- SEDIMENTS - HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, ANIMAL WASTES, FEED LOTS, ETC.

2. INDUSTRIAL

- DUMPSITES - PERMITTED AND NON-PERMITTED
- SPILLS AND DISCHARGES - PERMITTED AND NON-PERMITTED
- OIL AND GAS DRILLING
- STORAGE AND TRANSFORMERS
- TANK LEAKS OR COLLAPSE

3. DOMESTIC

- SEWER OVERFLOWS
- PROPERTY LAND RUN-OFF
 - * CHEMICAL LAWN SPRAYS
 - * GOLF COURSES

4. HOME OWNERS

- CHEMICAL DUMPING - HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES {ANTI FREEZE, USED OIL, GAS, PAINT, DETERGENTS, ETC.}
- SEPTIC SYSTEMS OUT OF CODE

5. TRANSPORTATION (BY LAND, SEA, AIR)

- MISHAPS -SPILLS-ACCIDENTS/DERAILMENTS
- DISCHARGES BY COMMERCIAL AND PLEASURE BOAT OWNERS
- SALT AND BRINE SPREADING

6. OTHER

- SAND REPLENISHMENT (TESTING)
- DREDGE SPOILS
- ACID MINE DRAINAGE
- ONE-TIME LAND DISTURBANCE INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT
I.E. BAYFRONT
- PROPOSED FLYASH DUMPS
- THERMAL DISCHARGES
- ATMOSPHERIC SOURCES
 - * AIR EMISSIONS
 - * INDUSTRIAL; COAL BURNING, SMELTING, SOLVENTS

* AUTO

* UTILITY COMPANIES

THE GROUP THEN IDENTIFIED THE MAJOR SOURCES OF POLLUTION.
THEY WERE:

1. POINT SOURCES

- SEWER OVERFLOWS INTO THE BAY
- INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGES

2. NON-POINT SOURCES

- AGRICULTURAL RUN-OFF
- DUMPSITE LEACHATE
- URBAN/SEDIMENT RUN-OFF

THE GROUP ALSO DISCUSSED THE TYPE OF INDUSTRIES THAT HAVE
IMPACTED THE BAY IN ERIE COUNTY. THEY ARE:

1. PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY
2. PLATING
3. PLASTICS MANUFACTURING
4. CHEMICALS
5. JUNKYARD - SALVAGING

6. ANIMAL PROCESSING - TANNERIES
7. FOUNDRIES
8. COKING
9. AGRICULTURAL
10. PRINTING
11. METAL FABRICATING
12. MEDICAL INDUSTRIES
13. COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES
14. OIL EXPLORATION
15. GAS EXPLORATION
16. MINERAL EXPLORATION

NEXT THE GROUP DISCUSSED WAYS TO LESSEN INDUSTRY'S IMPACT ON THE BAY. THEY STATED THE FOLLOWING GOALS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

1. TO EXPAND THE INVENTORY ANALYSIS OF SUBSTANCES THAT PASS THROUGH THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT - INCREASED MONITORING OF THE PLANTS EFFLUENTS
2. TO SEPARATE THE COMBINED SEWERS
3. TO ADOPT A COUNTY-WIDE SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN

4. TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE ABUSES OF COUNTY-WIDE LAND USES AND AGREE TO CORRECT THE ABUSES THROUGH ZONING AND ORDINANCES AT THE BOROUGH, TOWNSHIP OR CITY LEVEL
5. TO ADOPT A COUNTY-WIDE STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND TO ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PLANNING FOR EACH MUNICIPALITY IN ERIE COUNTY
6. TO STRENGTHEN REGULATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL AND LAWN CARE AND INDUSTRY'S USE OF CHEMICALS THROUGH STATE LEGISLATION
7. TO RE-ESTABLISH THE STATE TESTING LAB IN ERIE COUNTY IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MORE TIMELY AND RELIABLE DATA ESPECIALLY DURING THE BATHING SEASON
8. TO ENCOURAGE THE COUNTY AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES TO MAKE REGULATIONS/ORDINANCES AVAILABLE TO THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN AN EFFORT TO GUIDE THE CORPS ON LOCAL MATTERS
9. TO UPDATE THE INVENTORY OF DUMP SITES IN ERIE COUNTY
10. TO RESTRICT DREDGING AND TO REQUIRE AN ANALYSIS OF ALL DREDGE SPOIL
11. TO EDUCATE AND ENCOURAGE THE PUBLIC TO REPORT SPILLS AND ILLEGAL DUMPING
12. TO COMPLETE THE STUDY ON THE BOAT/MARINA CAPACITY OF PRESQUE ISLE BAY. THE CORPS CANNOT DENY PERMITS - THE CITY MUST ZONE THE BAY

THE THIRD ROUND TABLE DEALT WITH LAND USE AT THE LAND-WATER INTERFACE AND LAKE LEVELS. THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS PARTICIPATED.

OUT OF THE GROUPS DISCUSSION THE FOLLOWING TOPICS EMERGED AS AREAS OF GREATEST CONCERN:

1. ECONOMIC ISSUES

- INDUSTRY
- RECREATION
- TOURISM/COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL

2. ECOLOGICAL ISSUES

- POLLUTION
- CARRYING CAPACITY - SUSTAINABILITY

3. QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUES

- PUBLIC ACCESS/THE COMMON GOOD
- NATURE/RECREATION
- CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

THE INTEGRATION OF THE ECONOMIC, ECOLOGICAL AND QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUES IS NECESSARY IN ANY PLAN THAT IS TO BE DEVELOPED.

THE FOLLOWING GOALS WERE SUGGESTED:

1. TO DECENTRALIZE AUTHORITY - TRANSFER IT FROM THE STATE TO THE COUNTY LEVEL
2. TO INSIST THAT DEVELOPMENT ENSURES POSITIVE CASH FLOW TO THE CITY
3. TO ATTRACT APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT
4. TO MAKE OPTIMAL DEVELOPMENT CONSISTENT WITH THE COMMON GOOD
5. TO INTEGRATE BAYFRONT DEVELOPMENT AND PRESQUE ISLE MANAGEMENT
6. TO ENHANCE AND MAINTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY {THIS REQUIRES AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR EACH DEVELOPMENT}
7. TO ESTABLISH A LOCAL COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTATIVES; COUNTY AND CITY GOVERNMENT, PORT AUTHORITY, PRESQUE ISLE STATE PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE, PENNSYLVANIA DER, CORP. OF ENGINEERS, S.O.N.S. OF LAKE ERIE, ERIE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION, DEVELOPERS, CITIZENS, ETC.

THE ROUND TABLE DID NOT HAVE TIME TO DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF LAKE LEVELS. HOWEVER, THEY MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: RECOGNIZE LONG TERM LAKE LEVEL FLUCTUATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

THE ENTIRE GROUP RECONVENED FOR A CONCLUDING GENERAL SESSION. THE CHAIRPERSONS SHARED THE CONCERNS AND GOALS OF EACH ROUND TABLE. THE MAJORITY OF PARTICIPANTS INDICATED THAT A COALITION SHOULD BE FORMED WITH THE GOAL OF CLEANING UP THE BAY IN 20 YEARS. MANY PARTICIPANTS FAVORED THE PROCESS THAT HAS BEEN FORMULATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION WHICH IS A REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN (RAP). A RAP IS REQUIRED IF AN AREA IS DESIGNATED AS AN AREA OF CONCERN BY THE IJC. THERE WAS SIGNIFICANT SUPPORT FOR SUCH A DESIGNATION AT THE SEMINAR AND IN MUCH OF THE PUBLICITY WHICH HAS FOLLOWED. (COPIES OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND RELATED MATERIAL ARE INCLUDED IN APPENDIX F).

HARBOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY - THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS ENDED WITH CLOSING REMARKS FROM DOCTOR JOHN VALLENTYNE AND DOCTOR ALFRED BEETON, THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN CO-CHAIRS OF THE SAB. THE SAB HAD SPENT THE DAY WITH THE ERIE COMMUNITY. THEY SAID THEY WOULD RECOMMEND THAT ERIE BE DESIGNATED AS AN AREA OF CONCERN AND THAT THEY WOULD ENCOURAGE PENNSYLVANIA DER TO SUPPORT SUCH A DESIGNATION. THEY ALSO FELT THAT ERIE WAS AHEAD OF OTHER AREAS WITH SUCH A DESIGNATION BECAUSE OF THE LOCAL INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION IN AN EVENT WHOSE FOCUS WAS TO DEVELOP A PLAN TO CLEAN UP THE BAY. THEY LIKED THE VARIETY OF BACKGROUNDS REPRESENTED BY THE PARTICIPANTS AND THEY GENERALLY FELT THE ERIE COMMUNITY WAS READY TO EMBARK ON A REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN AND THAT THERE WAS NO REASON WE COULD NOT CLEAN UP THE BAY IN 20 YEARS.

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, THE SAB CONCLUDED THEIR BOARD MEETING AT NOON. THE LOCAL STEERING COMMITTEE ARRANGED A PRESS CONFERENCE. THE PARTICIPANTS WERE DR. ALFRED BEETON AND DR. JACK VALLENTYNE OF THE SAB. MR. TIM EDER OF GREAT LAKES UNITED AND PAT LUPO, O.S.B. OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE. THE MEDIA WAS REPRESENTED BY CHANNELS 12, 24 AND 35 AS WELL AS EVELYN ANDERSON OF THE TIMES AND GREG SPINKS OF THE MILLCREEK SUN. THERE WAS GOOD COVERAGE ON TELEVISION AND IN THE LOCAL PAPERS.

IN A FOLLOW UP LETTER, THE SAB INDICATED THAT THEY "WOULD BE PREPARED TO SUPPORT ANY ERIE HARBOR AND PLANNING INITIATIVES THAT REPRESENT CONTINUED PROGRESS TOWARD IMPLEMENTING THE GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT."

THE LOCAL STEERING COMMITTEE MET ON MONDAY, MARCH 21ST TO REVIEW THE PROCEEDINGS AND TO DECIDE ON THE NEXT PHASE OR COURSE OF ACTION. THEY AGREED ON THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT A BROAD BASE COALITION BE FORMED TO DEVELOP A PLAN TO CLEAN UP PRESQUE ISLE BAY. THE COALITION TO BE CALLED A STAKEHOLDERS' GROUP (A TERM USED BY CITIZEN GROUPS IN OTHER GREAT LAKES CLEAN-UP PROJECTS) SHOULD INCLUDE: LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LEGISLATORS, MEMBERS OF REGULATORY AGENCIES, REPRESENTATIVES OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPERS AND ENVIRONMENTALISTS.
2. THAT THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE AND THE MAYOR OF ERIE CREATE THIS STAKEHOLDERS' GROUP AND APPOINT MEMBERS INCLUDING

THOSE RECOMMENDED BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE FEBRUARY SEMINAR; HARBOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY - THE NEXT 20 YEARS.

3. THAT ALL STAKEHOLDERS' BE COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE WATER QUALITY OF PRESQUE ISLE BAY. THAT THEY RECOGNIZE THAT THE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS ARE INEXTRICABLY INTERTWINED. CONCERN IN A STRONG ECONOMY AND A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE - THEY ARE INTERDEPENDENT.
4. THAT THE POLITICAL PROCESS BE USED TO PERSUADE A COALITION OF LEGISLATORS TO WORK ON HAVING MONIES ALLOCATED TO CLEAN UP THE BAY.
5. THAT REGULATORY AGENCIES AND THE ERIE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT BE APPROACHED TO IDENTIFY DATA GAPS AND THAT EXISTING CZM MONIES BE CONSIDERED A FUNDING SOURCE.
6. THAT SECRETARY DAVIS BE NOTIFIED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE FEBRUARY SEMINAR, THERE IS AN ATTEMPT TO FORM A STOCKHOLDERS' GROUP THAT WILL DIRECT ITS EFFORTS TO CLEANING UP PRESQUE ISLE BAY IN THE NEXT 20 YEARS, AND THAT THE SECRETARY BE ASKED TO STATE HIS POSITION REGARDING THIS.
7. THAT THE STAKEHOLDERS DEVELOP A CONCENSUS COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY THAT IS ACTION ORIENTED AND DIRECTED TOWARD CLEANING UP THE HARBOR BY 2008.

8. THAT THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEET AGAIN ON APRIL 13, 1988
TO IDENTIFY MEMBERS TO SERVE ON THE STAKEHOLDERS' GROUP
AND TO ASSESS CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE SUPPORT.

APPENDIX A

- SEMINAR AGENDA
- LOCAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS
- INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS
- SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

**LOCAL STEERING COMMITTEE
FOR I.J.C. - SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD MEETING**

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**SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS
INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION**

Members Present

A. M. Beeton (Co-Chair).....NOAA/GLERL, Ann Arbor, MI
J. R. Vallentyne (Co-Chair).....CCIW, Burlington, ON
R. J. Allan.....National Water Research Institute, Burlington, ON
K. W. Bauer.....S.E. Wis. Regional Planning Commission, Waukesha, WI
L. K. Caldwell.....Indiana University, IN
D. A. Chant.....Ontario Waste Management Corp., Toronto, ON
K. S. Davis.....City of Toronto, Public Health, Toronto, ON
R. Frank.....University of Guelph, Guelph, ON
H.E.B. Humphrey...Michigan State Dept. of Public Health, Lansing, MI
R.A. Liroff.....The Conservation Foundation, Washington, DC
W. A. Lyon.....University of Pennsylvania, Camp Hill, PA
H. A. Regier.....University of Toronto, Toronto, ON

Observers

B. L. Bandurski.....IJC, U.S. Section, Washington, DC
C. J. Edwards.....IJC Regional Office, Windsor, ON
M. Gilbertson.....IJC Regional Office, Windsor, ON
J. H. Hartig.....IJC Regional Office, Windsor, ON
A. R. LeFeuvre.....Environment Canada, Burlington, ON
L. Richie, Jr.....IJC, Great Lakes Regional Office, Windsor, ON
G. Thornburn.....IJC, Cdn. Section, Ottawa, ON

I.J.C. MEETING ATTENDEES

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Unable to attend but received packets

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U.S. Senator Arlen Specter
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Mr. Italo S. Cappabianca
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U.S. Senator H. John Heinz, III
130 U.S. Court House
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Mr. Karl W. Boyes
State Representative 3rd District
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APPENDIX B

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

HARBOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SEMINAR

DR. WILLIAM GARVEY

FEBRUARY 25, 1988

RECORDED ERIE HISTORY BEGAN BACK IN THE 18TH CENTURY WHEN THE FRENCH SET OUT TO BUILD SOME FORTS TO PROTECT THEIR PROPERTIES IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE ENTRANCE TO THE OHIO VALLEY FROM THE ENGLISH. THEIR FIRST FORT WAS CONSTRUCTED RIGHT HERE IN ERIE ALONG THE WATERFRONT, AT THE FOOT OF PARADE STREET. FRENCH EXPLORERS HAD WRITTEN BACK TO THEIR SUPERIORS ABOUT A BEAUTIFUL BAY--A BAY THAT OFFERED A PERFECT KIND OF HARBOR, AN EXCELLENT SETTING TO LAUNCH THEIR SERIES OF NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA FORTS. AND SO ALL OF ERIE HISTORY BEGAN WITH THE BAY, AND ALL ERIE HISTORY HAS SINCE STEMMED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF THAT BAY.

YOU MAY HAVE HEARD ME MAKE THE COMMENT BEFORE, THAT WHILE WE ARE OFTEN REFERRED TO AS THE LAKE CITY, WE ARE MORE ACCURATELY A BAY CITY. A LOT OF COMMUNITIES OWN THE LAKE, ONLY ERIE OWNS THE BAY. AND SO IT IS THAT BAY AND THAT HARBOR MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE THAT HAD DEFINED THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY, AND IT WAS ALSO THE BAY WHICH WAS THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE ECONOMY OF ERIE IN THE 19TH CENTURY. IT WAS THE PORT THAT DEFINED THE ECONOMY ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR AS ERIE DEVELOPED A VERY STRONG SHIPPING TRADE AS DOZENS OF SHIPS DAILY ENTERED AND LEFT THE ERIE HARBOR. IT WAS ALSO THE HARBOR THAT PROVIDED ERIE'S GREATEST MOMENT IN HISTORY--THE BUILDING OF PERRY'S FLEET, FOR THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, AN EVENT TRIGGERED BY DANIEL DOBBIN'S BELIEF THAT THE ERIE HARBOR WAS MORE SECURE AND FAVORABLE THAN THE FACILITIES AT NEARBY BUFFALO.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, IT WAS THE BAY AGAIN THAT PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE CITY'S ECONOMY AS THE FISHING TRADE TOOK OVER. AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY ERIE WAS ONE OF THE GREAT LAKE FRESH WATER PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES. TONS AND TONS OF FISH WENT OUT OF ERIE TO CHICAGO AND TO NEW YORK, AS LAKE ERIE PERCH BECAME ONE OF THE NATION'S GREAT DELICACIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL ALSO OPENED INTO THE ERIE HARBOR, AND AT ONE TIME WAS A GREAT HOPE FOR NURTURING THE GROWTH OF THE CITY. UNFORTUNATELY, THE ERIE EXTENSION CANAL NEVER TURNED OUT TO BE ALL THAT INFLUENTIAL BECAUSE OF THE RAILROADS WHICH CAME ALONG AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, AND ALSO BECAUSE THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING REDUCED THE IMPACT OF THE CANAL. IN THE 20TH CENTURY THE GROWTH OF THE AIRPLANE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILROAD, THE IMPORTANCE OF CARS, TRUCKS, AND THE HIGHWAY ULTIMATELY TOOK TRAFFIC AND COMMERCE AWAY FROM THE WATERFRONT, SO THAT SOON AFTER WORLD WAR II, THE HARBOR VIRTUALLY CEASED TO BE A MAJOR FACTOR IN ERIE'S ECONOMY.

BY 1980 THE GRAIN ELEVATORS HAD FALLEN SILENT, THE NUMBER OF SHIPS VISITING ERIE HAD DWINDLED TO A TRICKLE AND THE BAYFRONT HAD BECOME NEGLECTED AND IN MANY AREAS IN SAD DISREPAIR, DISREPAIR IN THE SENSE THAT IT WAS NO LONGER THE CENTER OF ERIE. EXCEPT FOR THE NIGHTLY TRAFFIC TO "CIRCLE" THE PUBLIC DOCK, AN ERIE SOCIAL PHENOMENA, VERY LITTLE ATTENTION WAS DIRECTED TO ERIE'S WATERFRONT UNTIL THE EXPLOSION OF WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT AROUND THE REST OF THE COUNTRY FINALLY DREW ATTENTION BACK TO WHERE EVERYTHING STARTED. WHAT HAPPENDED IN

BALTIMORE AT HARBOR PLACE, WHAT HAPPENED IN BOSTON AT FANEVIL HALL, AND THE EXTENSIVE WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT OCCURRING IN EVERY MAJOR URBAN AREA WITH ANY SIGNIFICANT WATER AREA FINALLY DREW ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT ERIE'S WATERFRONT WAS A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY JUST WAITING FOR SIMILAR DEVELOPMENT.

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS ERIE HAS REDISCOVERED WHAT THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOUND TWO CENTURIES AGO--THAT THE ERIE HARBOR IS THE HEART OF THE CITY PAST AND THE FOCUS OF ITS FORTUNE. THE QUESTION TODAY IS HOW TO USE THAT WATERFRONT. WHEN WE WENT INTO WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT, SOME OF US ENVISIONED A BALANCE BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIVATE GOOD--A KIND OF RECOGNITION THAT THE BAYFRONT OFFERED A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR TOURISM--A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO REGENERATE THE DOWNTOWN--A REASON FOR THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, GOING RIGHT BY US ON INTERSTATE 90 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND ON THE WAY TO NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND TO STOP! THAT'S RIGHT, TO STOP IN ERIE RATHER THAN JUST DRIVING BY, TO ENJOY THE PUBLIC SHOPS, MUSEUMS, RESTAURANTS, AND THE PRIVATE MARINAS, CONDOMINIUMS, ETC. ON THE WATERFRONT.

THE KEY TO WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT IS, OF COURSE, THE PROPOSED BAYFRONT HIGHWAY. WE NEED A WAY TO GET VISITORS DOWN TO THE WATER FROM THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND THE BAYFRONT HIGHWAY IS THE LOGICAL ANSWER. IT IS AN IDEA WHICH HAS BEEN DISCUSSED IN ERIE SINCE AT LEAST THE NOLAN REPORT IN 1913. MOST OF THE HURDLES TO BUILDING THE HIGHWAY HAVE BEEN OVERCOME AND THERE IS NOW A REASONABLE EXPECTATION THAT IT WILL BEGIN NEXT YEAR BRINGING TO FRUITION A 75 YEAR OLD DREAM!

THE REAL CONCERN, HOWEVER, IS JUST WHAT IS THE BAYFRONT HIGHWAY GOING TO TAKE PEOPLE TO? SO, WE NEED TO TAKE A LOOK TODAY AT THIS CRITICAL MEETING TO WHAT IS ACTUALLY HAPPENING ALONG THE BAYFRONT. IF YOU TALK TO PEOPLE IN ERIE, YOU GET AS MANY ANSWERS AS THERE ARE PEOPLE. THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY PLANS ANNOUNCED, CHANGED, ADJUSTED, DROPPED, REPLACED BY NEW PLANS CHANGED AND ADJUSTED, THAT THE PUBLIC IS THOROUGHLY CONFUSED AS TO WHAT IS GOING ON. VERY FEW PEOPLE CAN EXPLAIN WHAT IS GOING ON FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER, AND MOST WOULD AGREE THAT THE WORD THAT BEST DEFINES BAYFRONT DEVELOPMENT IS "CONFUSING." TO HELP IN UNDERSTANDING THIS MORNING, I HAVE ADAPTED A CITY HALL MAP TO GIVE YOU SOME IDEA OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE BAYFRONT DEVELOPMENT. THIS MAP AT WHICH YOU ARE LOOKING REPRESENTS THE ERIE HARBOR AND ALL OF THE PLANNED PROJECTS, RANGING FROM THE FAR WEST TO THE EASTERN ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR.

(AT THIS POINT THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE MAP WERE EXPLAINED)

THE UPSHOT OF ALL THE DEVELOPMENT TO DATE IS THAT THE WEST SIDE OF THE HARBOR, PRIMARILY UNDER PRIVATE CAPITAL, WILL BE ALMOST ENTIRELY DEVOTED (80%) TO PRIVATE MARINAS AND CONDOMINIUMS. THERE WILL BE LITTLE PLACE FOR THE PUBLIC SAVE FOR A BOARDWALK ALONG THE BAY, A POTENTIAL PHASE II OF PERRY'S LANDING WHICH MIGHT OPEN UP SOME SHOPS AND A RESTAURANT-PARK, AND A SMALL PARCEL OF YET UNCOMMITTED LAND NEAR THE WATER WORKS AREA. THIS, IN ITSELF IS NOT BAD SINCE WE NEED MARINA AND

CONDOMINIUM DEVELOPMENT, AND WE ALSO OWE A DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO THOSE PRIVATE DEVELOPERS, PARTICULARLY PERRY'S LANDING UNDER HERM WEBER'S FIRM, THAT HAVE ACTUALLY INVESTED IN BAYFRONT DEVELOPMENT AND ARE GETTING THE BALL STARTED--CREATING MOMENTUM SO TO SPEAK.

THE REAL CONCERN IS NOT WHAT HAS HAPPENED ON THE WEST SIDE BUT WHAT YET IS TO HAPPEN ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE BAY. THERE IS REAL OPPORTUNITY BETWEEN THE CODAN HARBOR ENTRANCE AND THE PUBLIC DOCK TO CREATE SOME PUBLIC PLACES WHERE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, CULTURAL, BUSINESS, AND HISTORICAL FACILITIES CAN CREATE AN EXCITING CENTER FOR BOTH TOURISM AND CIVIC INVOLVEMENT. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THE AREA NEAR THE PUBLIC DOCK (THE OLD GRAIN ELEVATOR AREA) AND THE 48 ACRES ABUTTING THE LITTON PROPERTY COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS THE ORE DOCK AREA. IF THESE AREAS ARE NOT USED FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD BUT INSTEAD UTLIMATELY ALSO BECOME MORE MARINAS AND RESIDENTIAL UNITS, THEN A GREAT OPPORTUNITY WILL BE LOST TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE CITY'S FUTURE. INSTEAD, ALL WE HAVE TO SHOW FOR OUR BAYFRONT HOPES WILL BE ANOTHER 1500-2000 BOAT SLIPS AND SOME \$100,000-200,000 CONDOMINIUMS WHICH WHILE THEY WILL PRODUCE MORE TAX REVENUE WILL DO LESS TO REGENERATE THE CITY'S ECONOMY OR CIVIC PRIDE.

IN CONCLUSION THEN, IT'S GOING TO BE UP TO THOSE OF US WHO HAVE A CIVIC INTEREST RATHER THAN A MONETARY INTEREST TO INSURE THAT WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT REMAINS BALANCED BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GOOD AND THAT IT ALSO REMAINS ENVIRONMENTALLY

SOUND. IT'S AN IMPORTANT TASK SINCE THE FUTURE PROGRESS OF THE
CITY HANGS IN THE BALANCE.

APPENDIX C

A CLEAN HARBOR IN 20 YEARS

REMARKS: GENERAL SESSION

PAT LUPO, O.S.B.

FEBRUARY 25, 1988

INTRODUCTION

I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO ADDRESS THE TOPIC OF A CLEAN HARBOR IN 20 YEARS. I HAVE TRIED TO INCLUDE ISSUES AND CONCERNS THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED IN THIS COMMUNITY OVER THE PAST TWO OR THREE DECADES. THIS PRESENTATION IS A SYNTHESIS OF NUMEROUS REPORTS AND VIEWPOINTS AND IT DEALS WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS OF PRESQUE ISLE BAY. SINCE I HAVE HARDLY BEEN AROUND FOR THREE DECADES I HAVE RELIED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY OTHERS WHO WORKED ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS IN THE HARBOR FOR MANY YEARS. THESE PERSONS ARE ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND SPORT ENTHUSIASTS, RECREATORS, AND MEMBERS OF REGULATORY AGENCIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. THEY REPRESENT GROUPS SUCH AS THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF SPORTSMEN, THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, THE SIERRA CLUB, THE AUDUBON SOCIETY, THE AD HOC WATER QUALITY STUDY COMMITTEE OF THE ERIE COUNTY WATER RESOURCE COMMISSION, THE PRESQUE ISLE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, AND CITIZENS OF OUR COMMUNITY.

BEFORE I BEGIN THE DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS I WANT TO REMIND US OF WHY WE ARE HERE TODAY. BY OUR PARTICIPATION, WE HAVE AGREED TO CONSIDER FORMING A PARTNERSHIP IN ORDER TO DEVELOP GOALS TO CLEAN UP THE HARBOR. I BELIEVE THAT THIS MEANS THAT WE MUST BE OPEN AND LISTEN TO WHAT WE ARE SAYING TO EACH OTHER; WE MUST DEVELOP PRIORITY THINKING - IDENTIFY THE MAJOR ISSUES, AGREE ON THE COMMON GOALS AND SOLUTIONS, COMMIT RESOURCES, AND IMPLEMENT THE NECESSARY ACTION. WE MAY HAVE TO AGREE AND TO DISAGREE ON SOME POINTS,

BUT IF WE TRULY SEE THIS RESOURCE AS PART OF OUR FUTURE, WE HAVE TO ACT - AND THE ACTION MUST BEGIN NOW. WE HAVE A VALUABLE RESOURCE - BUT IT IS A RESOURCE IN TROUBLE.

I ENCOURAGE YOU TO SEE TODAY AS A FIRST STEP, THE BEGINNING OF A PROCESS WHICH COULD ENABLE THIS COMMUNITY TO CLEAN UP PRESQUE ISLE BAY IN 20 YEARS. YOU WILL DECIDE WHAT STEPS, IF ANY, TO FOLLOW DURING THE ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS THIS AFTERNOON.

IN 1986, THE AD HOC WATER QUALITY STUDY COMMITTEE OF THE ERIE COUNTY WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION, SET A GOAL TO DETERMINE WHAT MUST BE DONE TO RETURN PRESQUE ISLE BAY AND LAKE ERIE WATERS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PENINSULA OF PRESQUE ISLE TO A CONDITION IN WHICH THEY MAY BE SAFELY USED FOR SWIMMING AND FISHING FOR FOOD WITHOUT RISK OF CONTACTING TOXIC SUBSTANCES OR DISEASE CAUSING AGENTS ASSOCIATED WITH SEWAGE WASTES. THEIR TIME FRAME WAS 20 YEARS. THE ERIE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL COALITION APPLAUDED THIS REPORT AND SEES 20 YEARS AS A REALISTIC GOAL. A GOAL THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE MANDATES OF THE FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT, AND WHICH WOULD ENHANCE BAYFRONT DEVELOPMENT AND BENEFIT THE CITIZENS OF ERIE.

AS I DISCUSS THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS OF THE HARBOR, I WILL RELY HEAVILY ON THE AD HOC COMMITTEE'S REPORT. IT WAS PREPARED BY KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE AND SERVES AS AN EXCELLENT PRIMER FOR WATER POLLUTION PROBLEMS.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

1. SEWAGE

THE FIRST ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN IS NOT A NEW ONE. THE MANAGEMENT OF SEWAGE IN ERIE IS AN OLD PROBLEM AND THOUGH IT IS IMPROVING, IT HAS TAKEN A LONG WAY TO GO, AND THIS WEEK WE FOUND OUT JUST HOW FAR. IT SEEMS THAT TELEPHONE CALLS STILL HAVE THE POWER TO FIX CONSENT AGREEMENTS.

THE OVERFLOW FROM THE COMBINED SEWERS CARRY UNKNOWN AMOUNTS OF OXYGEN - DEMANDING ORGANIC MATTER, FECAL COLIFORM AND PROBABLY PATHOGENIC BACTERIA, NUTRIENTS, PRETREATED AND UNTREATED INDUSTRIAL WASTES, RAW HUMAN SEWAGE AND MATERIALS WASHED BY RUNOFF FROM LAWNS, SIDEWALKS, AND STREETS INTO BAY AND LAKE WATERS. THE RUNOFF MAY INCLUDE A WIDE RANGE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES SUCH AS PESTICIDES, GASOLINE, OIL, ANTIFREEZE, ETC.

WE NEED TO SEPARATE THE COMBINED SEWERS AND HALT THE OVERFLOWS THAT ENTER THE BAY DURING SIGNIFICANT PRECIPITATION. IF SEWER IMPROVEMENTS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BEFORE BAYFRONT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ARE COMPLETED, THEN LOCAL LEADERS SHOULD ENCOURAGE DEVELOPERS TO EARMARK SOME OF THE PROFITS FROM THEIR PROJECT FOR SEWER IMPROVEMENTS OR BAY CLEAN-UP. REGARDLESS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT MUST SECURE FUNDING, OTHER PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPALITIES HAVE IT (EPHRATA AND CARLISLE, LWV 1986), ERIE WILL HAVE TO DO THE SAME.

RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE EXACT SOURCES OF BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION OF BEACHES AT PRESQUE ISLE STATE PARK. DOES IT ORIGINATE FROM THE BAY, FROM THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT'S DISCHARGE PIPE, FROM SAND MOUNDS, OR FROM MANY SOURCES COMBINED? AFTER WE HAVE IDENTIFIED THE SOURCE(S) THEN CORRECTIVE MEASURES OR ENGINEERING CHANGES NEED TO BE EXPEDITED TO REDUCE FUTURE BEACH CLOSINGS.

2. TOXICS

FROM THE BEGINNING OF TIME, SOCIETIES HAVE THROWN AWAY THEIR WASTES IN THE CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVENIENT MANNER. OUR INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY HAS BEEN NO DIFFERENT. AND SO OUR WASTES WERE DISCARDED INTO WATERS OR DUMPED INTO PITS. FOR A WHILE THE THEORY OF DILUTION, KEPT PACE, BUT THE ADVENT OF THE SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS HAS RAISED SOME VERY SERIOUS QUESTIONS. "TODAY MORE THAN 60,000 CHEMICALS ARE USED IN COMMERCE, BUT VERY LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF THE VAST MAJORITY OF THEM IN THE ENVIRONMENT OR ON HUMAN HEALTH." (U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, "EPA'S EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY AND CONTROL HARMFUL CHEMICALS IN USE", RCED - 84-100, JUNE 13, 1984, PP. 1-2).

EACH DAY NEW PRODUCTS ARE PRODUCED AND NEW CHEMICALS ENTER THE MARKETPLACE. EVENTUALLY THESE SUBSTANCES BECOME PART OF THE WASTE STREAM AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN

HEALTH ARE MADE COMPLEX BY TWO POTENTIAL REACTIONS. SYNERGISTIC ACTION WHICH RESULTS WHEN NON-TOXIC AMOUNTS OF TWO OR MORE CHEMICALS INTERACT AND FORM ANOTHER SUBSTANCE WHICH IS LETHAL OR BIOCONVERSIONA METABOLIC REACTION WHICH OCCURS WHEN NON-TOXIC AMOUNTS OF A SUBSTANCE CHANGES INTO MORE TOXIC FORMS.

MANY OF OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES PRODUCE TOXIC WASTES AND THEREFORE ARE PART OF THE INDUSTRIAL PRE-TREATMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED BY THE CITY OF ERIE IN 1984 TO MONITOR AND LIMIT THE AMOUNTS OF TOXIC MATERIALS ENTERING THE CITY'S WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. OF THE 300 INDUSTRIES DISCHARGING WASTE INTO THE SEWER SYSTEM, 46 HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS MAJOR AND 4 AS MINOR DISCHARGERS. THEREFORE, 50 OF THE 300 MUST NOW MONITOR THEIR WASTEWATER. THEY ARE INSPECTED FOUR TIMES PER YEAR IN AN ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE LEVELS OF TOXICS IN THEIR EFFLUENTS.

THE CITY ALSO MONITORS ITS OWN EFFLUENT TWICE A YEAR FOR 128 "PRIORITY POLLUTANTS" WHICH INCLUDE TOXIC SUBSTANCES. SEVERAL QUESTIONS COME TO MIND: HAVE WE IDENTIFIED ALL THE MAJOR AND MINOR DISCHARGERS? IS THE CITY TESTING OUR EFFLUENT FOR THE RIGHT 128 PARAMETERS - HOW DO WE KNOW? SHOULD WE BE TESTING IT MORE THAN TWICE A YEAR? DO WE TEST IT WHEN THE PLANT IS OPERATING AT CAPACITY? WHAT ABOUT THE SANITARY LANDFILL, WHERE DOES IT FIT IN THIS PICTURE, IS ITS PRETREATMENT PROGRAM ADEQUATE?

TOXIC SUBSTANCES HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE BAY. EXAMPLES INCLUDE:

- TOXICS FOUND BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IN WHOLE FISH SAMPLES FROM THE BAY AT LEVELS WHICH EXCEEDED NAS/NAE CRITERIA FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND FISH EATING WILDLIFE. THE TOXICS INCLUDED PCB'S AND PESTICIDES (COMBINED ORGANOCHLORIDES, CHLORODANE, TOXAPHENE AND DIELDRIN) (U.S. FWS 1986).
- TOXIC FOUND IN BAY SEDIMENTS BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AT LEVELS WHICH ARE CONSIDERED "HEAVILY OR MODERATELY POLLUTED" BY EPA GUIDELINES FOR GREAT LAKES HARBOR SEDIMENTS, INCLUDED ARSENIC, CADMIUM, CHROMIUM, COPPER, IRON, LEAD, MANGANESE, NICKLE, ZINC (ALL HEAVY METALS) AND CYANIDE (APPLIED BIOLOGY, INC. 1982, AQUA TECH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC. 1986). WE NEED TO IDENTIFY THE NATURE OF BAY SEDIMENTS AND DETERMINE THE SOURCES OF THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES.
- THE ERIE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOUND ARSENIC, SILVER AND SELENIUM IN BAY SEDIMENTS AT LEVELS APPROACHING PENNSYLVANIA LIMITS CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS (ECDH 1985). HIGH METAL CONCENTRATIONS WERE IDENTIFIED AS A SUSPECTED OR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN TUMOR FORMATION IN BAY FISH. THE SAME STUDY BY ECDH FOUND "ELEVATED" LEVELS OF PAH'S IN BAY SEDIMENTS, PARTICULARLY IN "HOT SPOTS" INSIDE THE ERIE YACHT CLUB MARINA, THE BAY HARBOR MARINA AREA, AND IN THE WEST SLIP NEAR THE FOOT OF STATE STREET.

- ELEVATED LEVELS OF PAH'S WERE ALSO FOUND IN THE MOUTHS OF CASCADE CREEK AND MILLCREEK IN PRESQUE ISLE BAY (PLOWCHALK AND ZAGORSKI, 1986)

ALTHOUGH STUDIES HAVE BEEN DONE WHICH SUGGEST POTENTIAL SOURCES FOR THE TOXICS FOUND IN FISH AND BAY SEDIMENTS, NONE OF THEM ARE CONCLUSIVE. THE SAMPLING OF THE FISH HAS BEEN INADEQUATE. WE NEED SAMPLING THAT WILL LOOK AT INDIVIDUAL SPECIES OF FISH, BEGINNING WITH BOTTOM DWELLERS AND PROGRESSING UPWARD WITH PERCH, WALL-EYE AND SALMONIDS. THIS MUST BE A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY INCLUDING HUNDREDS OF FISH. THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SHOULD HIRE AN ANIMAL PATHOLOGIST AS NEW YORK AND OTHER STATES ON THE GREAT LAKES HAVE DONE. IN FACT IN NEW YORK, 70 GREAT HORNED OWLS FOUND DEAD ALONG THE SHORE LINE WERE EXAMINED BY A PATHOLOGIST WHO IDENTIFIED HIGH LEVELS OF A WIDE VARIETY OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES.

THE AD HOC WATER QUALITY COMMITTEE SUGGESTS THAT A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE ENTIRE BAY, ESPECIALLY AREAS THAT WOULD BE PRIME LOCATIONS FOR RECREATIONAL USES, SHOULD BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHERE THE "HOT SPOTS" ARE AND TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT AND EFFECTS OF POSSIBLE BIOACCUMULATION IN FISH AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES.

WE NEED A PROGRAM TO MONITOR CONTAMINANT LEVELS IN WILD GAME AND FISH IN ORDER TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH. PENNSYLVANIA OR ERIE COUNTY SHOULD ENACT A CONSUMPTORY ADVISEMENT PROGRAM. WE NEED TO ESTABLISH WHAT LEVELS ARE SAFE LEVELS AND TO DETERMINE IF SAFE LEVELS ARE THE SAME FOR ALL SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION. THEN WE NEED A DELIVERY SYSTEM THAT WILL GET THE INFORMATION OUT TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC - THE PEOPLE EATING THE FISH.

THE ECDH SHOULD HAVE AUTHORITY, FUNDS AND PERSONNEL TO OVERSEE AND COORDINATE TOXIC MONITORING ACTIVITIES. THE AMOUNTS OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENTERING THE BAY AND LAKE THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES INCLUDING STREAMS, RUNOFF OF STORM WATER, SEWER OVERFLOWS AND GROUND WATER INFLOWS, SHOULD ALL BE MONITORED REGULARLY SO THAT PRUDENT MANAGEMENT PLANS CAN BE FORMULATED TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OF ADDITIONAL TOXICS IN THE FUTURE. SOILS DISTURBED IN BAYFRONT DEVELOPMENT AREAS SHOULD BE CHECKED FOR TOXICS AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY. DREDGE SPOIL CANNOT BE USED AS UPLAND FILL. DEVELOPERS AND DER SHOULD REALIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR TOXICS THAT EXIST IN ALL SPOIL ALONG THE BAYFRONT, AN AREA BUILT OF INDUSTRIAL FILL. THEREFORE, CORE BORINGS TO DETECT TOXICS SHOULD BE MANDATORY AT EVERY DEVELOPMENT SITE.

IF FISH TAKEN FROM THE BAY ARE TO MEET ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS, THEN EXISTING HOTSPOTS OF TOXICS MUST SOMEHOW BE ELIMINATED, COVERED OR NEUTRALIZED. EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES WILL HAVE TO DETERMINE WHAT METHODS ARE EFFECTIVE.

3. NON-POINT SOURCES OF POLLUTION

NONPOINT POLLUTION - RUNOFF DUE TO RAINWATER AND SNOW MELT FLOWING OFF OF STREETS, SIDEWALKS, PARKING LOTS, ROOFS, LAWNS AND FIELDS - CARRY A VARIETY OF CHEMICALS, SALT, SEDIMENT AND TRASH INTO THE STREAMS THAT FLOW INTO THE BAY AND LAKE WATERS. NONPOINT POLLUTION IS DISTINGUISHED FROM POINT SOURCE POLLUTION WHICH IS THE DIRECT DISCHARGE FROM INDUSTRIES AND THE MUNICIPAL SEWAGE PLANT. DATA FROM NON-POINT POLLUTION SOURCES IS VERY LIMITED AND ALMOST NON-EXISTENT FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES. THE COLLECTION OF DATA IS A MONUMENTAL TASK WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT OUR WATERSHED EXTENDS TO ALBION, BUT WE WILL NOT MEET OUR GOAL OF CLEAN WATER IF WE DO NOT IDENTIFY THE TOXIC AND CONVENTUAL POLLUTANTS THAT ARE ENTERING OUR STREAMS AND LAKE WATERS FROM NONPOINT SOURCES AND IMPLEMENT CORRECTIVE ACTION. ACTION THAT DEPENDS ON THE COMMITMENT OF ALL OF US TO USE THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR ALL LAND USES.

RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE EXACT ORIGIN AND AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT AND PHOSPHORUS ENTERING THE BAY FROM NONPOINT SOURCES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE BAY ECOSYSTEM. IN 1986 A CASE STUDY WAS DONE ON NONPOINT SOURCES FOR THE LAKE ERIE WATERSHED AS A BASIS FOR PENNSYLVANIA'S PHOSPHORUS REDUCTION PLAN BY THE ERIE COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT. THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES ELIMINATED THE MONEY THAT WAS DESIGNATED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STUDY FROM THIS YEAR'S STATE BUDGET. WE NEED TO LOBBY DER TO REINSTATE THE \$250,000 INTO THE BUDGET SO THAT THE CONSERVATION DISTRICT CAN IMPLEMENT THIS ESSENTIAL WATERSHED PROJECT.

ACCORDING TO THE PLUARG STUDY (INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE GROUP ON GREAT LAKES POLLUTION FROM LAND USE ACTIVITIES, 1978) WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, "THE REMEDY FOR NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION WILL NOT BE SIMPLY NOR INEXPENSIVELY ACCOMPLISHED. THIS IS DUE TO THE SEEMINGLY INSIGNIFICANT NATURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL SOURCES, THE DAMAGING EFFECT OF THEIR CUMULATIVE IMPACT, THE INTERMITTENT NATURE OF THE INPUTS, THE COMPLEX SET OF NATURAL PROCESSES ACTING TO MODIFY THEM AND THE VARIETY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INTERACTIONS WHICH EFFECT THEM."

"PLUARG ALSO NOTED THAT THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS AMONG GREAT LAKES BASIN RESIDENTS, WITH RESPECT TO POLLUTION FROM NONPOINT SOURCES, IS INADEQUATE AT PRESENT. CONTROL OF NONPOINT SOURCES WILL REQUIRE ALL BASIN RESIDENTS TO BECOME INVOLVED IN REDUCING THE GENERATION OF POLLUTANTS THROUGH CONSERVATION PRACTICES. IMPROVED PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ARE PREREQUISITES TO LONG TERM SOLUTIONS TO LAND DRAINAGE PROBLEMS." MANAGEMENT PLANS TO REDUCE LOADING FROM NONPOINT POLLUTION SOURCES IS LONG OVERDUE.

4. DISCHARGES FROM THE CITY WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SINCE THE 1987 AD HOC WATER QUALITY STUDY, THE CHESTNUT STREET WATER TREATMENT PLANT HAS ELIMINATED THE DISCHARGE OF SLUDGE INTO THE HARBOR. ALL SLUDGE IS INTERCEPTED AND TREATED AT THE

WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT. THOUGH THE PLANT STILL DISCHARGES BACKWASH WATER CONTAINING ALUM (ALUMINUM SULFATE) AND CHLORINE DIRECTLY INTO THE BAY, THIS WILL BE ELIMINATED WHEN THE PLANT BUILDS ITS NEW FACILITY THAT WILL TREAT THE WASTES IT GENERATES. THMs (TRIHALOMETHANES) ARE BY-PRODUCTS OF CHLORINATION. THE CHEMICALS ARE CREATED WHEN CHLORINE REACTS WITH ORGANIC MATTER WHICH IS ALREADY IN THE WATER SUPPLY. A KNOWN CARCINOGEN, THE POSSIBLE HEALTH EFFECTS OF THMs ALARM MANY SCIENTISTS. THMs CAN BE CONTROLLED AND THE ERIE PLANT HAS TAKEN STEPS TO SEE THAT THEY ARE. THE BUREAU IS ALSO STUDYING A TECHNIQUE THAT WOULD ELIMINATE CHLORINE. INSTEAD IT WOULD USE OZONE. A LOCAL INDUSTRY, ZURN, IS STUDYING THE FEASIBILITY OF PRODUCING OZONE EQUIPMENT.

IT APPEARS THAT THE CHESTNUT STREET WATER PLANT WILL CEASE TO BE A SIGNIFICANT POLLUTER OF THE BAY IN THE NEAR FUTURE. A FACT WE ARE ALL VERY PROUD OF.

THOUGH THE PLANT HAS NO DIFFICULTY MEETING THE SAFE WATER ACT STANDARDS, WE MUST REALIZE THAT NEW SUBSTANCES ARE BEING CREATED WHILE WE ARE TALKING. SOME OF THEM WILL EXHIBIT SYNERGISTIC OR METABOLIC (BIOCONVERSION) PROPERTIES. HOW DO WE TEST FOR THESE SUBSTANCES AND THE UNKNOWN TOXICS THAT MAY BE FLOWING INTO THE BASIN? HOW DO WE DECIDE IF OUR PARAMETERS FOR TESTING SHOULD EXCEED THE SAFE WATER ACT STANDARDS OR DO WE JUST WAIT FOR STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ACT?

5. ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION

RACHEL CARSON'S SILENT SPRING, PUBLISHED IN 1962, WARNED US OF THE PROBLEMS OF PESTICIDES AND BY EXTENSION, OF ALL TOXIC CONTAMINANTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT. IN 1972 DDT, A PESTICIDE WHICH WAS USED THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA, WAS BANNED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. WHERE IS IT COMING FROM? ACCORDING TO AN ARTICLE TOXIC FALLOUT IN THE GREAT LAKES BY STEVEN J. EISENREICH WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN ISSUES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, FALL, 1987, RECENT STUDIES SUGGEST THAT DDT IS BEING TRANSPORTED THROUGH THE ATMOSPHERE FOR THOUSANDS OF KILOMETERS FROM MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WHERE THE PESTICIDE IS STILL WIDELY USED.

THE ARTICLE CONTINUES: UNTIL RECENTLY, WATER POLLUTION WAS SEEN AS A FAIRLY LOCALIZED PROBLEM. BUT THE PRESENCE IN THE GREAT LAKES OF DDT AND OF THE PESTICIDE TOXAPHENE, WHICH IS USED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY IN SOUTHERN STATES, HAS REVEALED THAT TOXIC CONTAMINANTS MAY ENTER THE LAKES FROM DISTANT SOURCES THROUGH THE PROCESSES OF ATMOSPHERIC TRANSPORT AND DEPOSITION. IT APPEARS THAT ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION REPRESENTS A MAJOR, AND IN SOME CASES A DOMINANT, SOURCE OF TOXIC CONTAMINANTS.

THESE CONTAMINANTS ENTER THE ATMOSPHERE FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES INCLUDING EMISSIONS FROM INCINERATORS, EVAPORATION FROM AGRICULTURAL LANDS, AND THE COMBUSTION OF COAL AND MUNICIPAL WASTES. TRANSPORT DEPENDS ON ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS AND ON THE

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE TOXIC CONTAMINANT. CONTAMINANTS OF GREATEST CONCERN - DDT AND PCB'S - ARE TRANSPORTED AS GASES OR ATTACHED TO SMALL DUST PARTICLES. IN FACT, VOLATILIZATION OF CHEMICAL TOXINS IS ANOTHER DIMENSION OF ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION. SCIENTISTS BELIEVE THAT CHEMICAL TOXINS RECYCLE THEMSELVES FROM LAKE TO LAKE IN GASEOUS FORM. DEPOSITION RESULTS DURING PRECIPITATION.

EISENREICH CLAIMS THAT THE GREAT LAKES ARE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION BECAUSE THEY ARE NEAR AND DOWNWIND OF MAJOR POLLUTION SOURCES SUCH AS CITIES, INTENSELY TILLED AGRICULTURAL LANDS, MAJOR CHEMICAL COMPLEXES, AND COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS. THE LAKES HAVE LARGE SURFACE AREAS TO RECEIVE DEPOSITION AND THE RESULTANT CONTAMINANTS CAN BIOCONCENTRATE IN FISH AND PREDATOR BIRDS IN THE LAKES.

ACCORDING TO GREAT LAKES UNITED, AIRBORNE TOXIC POLLUTION ACCOUNTS FOR 25% OF THE TOXIC POLLUTION ENTERING ALL OF THE GREAT LAKES. THE PLUARG STUDY OF 1978 CALLED FOR FUTURE STUDY OF ATMOSPHERIC LOADS, INCLUDING THEIR MAGNITUDE, SOURCES, AND EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY IN THE GREAT LAKES. THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, THROUGH ITS GREAT LAKES NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE, HAS AS ITS FIVE-YEAR OBJECTIVE (FOR 1986-90) TO DETERMINE THE FRACTION OF TOTAL CONTAMINANT INPUT TO THE LAKES DERIVED FROM ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION, TO RECOMMEND REMEDIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TO CONTROL ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION SOURCES, AND TO PRODUCE SOURCE INFORMATION FOR REGULATORY ACTION.

AIR MONITORING STATIONS IN ERIE ARE INADEQUATE. WE NEED TO ESTABLISH BASE LINE DATA FOR AIR QUALITY. I SUGGEST THAT NEW INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANT, SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO MODEL THE IMPACT OF THEIR AIR EMISSIONS ON THE HARBOR. THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION SHOULD EXAMINE THE FIGURES FOR THE NUMBER OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED INCINERATORS THROUGHOUT THE GREAT LAKES BASINS AND EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF THEIR AIR EMISSIONS ON OUR WATERS.

ERIE IS A NON-ATTAINMENT AREA FOR OZONE. THIS MEANS THAT IF A NEW SOURCE OF OZONE IS INTRODUCED INTO THE BASIN, AN EXISTING SOURCE(S) SHOULD BE RESTRICTED. THE PROPOSED BAYFRONT HIGHWAY WILL BE A NEW OZONE GENERATOR. WHAT WILL THE OFFSETS BE FOR THE HIGHWAY OZONE? NEW DATA SEEMS TO LINK OZONE CONTAMINATION AND FOOD CROPS. IS THIS A CONCERN IN ERIE COUNTY?

6. STATE FUNDING

PENNSYLVANIA IS SPENDING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ON THE CLEAN-UP OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY BUT WHAT IS PENNSYLVANIA SPENDING ON THE CLEAN-UP OF LAKE ERIE BAY? THE CONSEQUENCES OF DER'S IMBALANCE IN REGARDS TO FUNDING ARE SIGNIFICANT. THIS RESOURCE IS JUST AS VIABLE TO THE HEALTH AND ECONOMY OF THE PEOPLE IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND THEREFORE WE DESERVE A PIECE OF THE PIE.

SUMMARY

"WE STAND NOW WHERE TWO ROADS DIVERGE." BUT UNLIKE THE ROADS IN ROBERT FROST'S FAMILIAR POEM, THEY ARE NOT EQUALLY FAIR. THE ROAD WE HAVE LONG BEEN TRAVELING IS DECEPTIVELY EASY, A SMOOTH SUPERHIGHWAY ON WHICH WE PROGRESS WITH GREAT SPEED, BUT AT ITS END LIES DISASTER. THE OTHER FORK OF THE ROAD - THE ONE "LESS TRAVELED BY" - OFFERS OUR LAST CHANCE TO REACH A DESTINATION THAT ASSURES THE PRESERVATION OF OUR EARTH. {RACHEL CARSON, SILENT SPRING1962}

THE WATERS OF LAKE ERIE AND PRESQUE ISLE BAY PROVIDE DRINKING WATER, WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL PROCESSING AND COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION. THESE WATERS ARE USED FOR FISHING AND SWIMMING AND RECREATIONAL BOATING. THEY PROVIDE A SETTING FOR URBAN WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT, PARKS, AND HOME SITES.

I HAVE HIGHLIGHTED SOME OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS WHICH IMPACT THIS ECOSYSTEM. THESE ARE NOT NEW PROBLEMS, SOME OF THEM ARE DECADES OLD. WHY HAVEN'T WE SOLVED THEM?

IS IT A LACK OF POLITICAL WILL ON THE PART OF OUR ELECTED OFFICIALS AND APPOINTED BUREAUCRATS TO ASSIST WITH THE AMELIORATION OF THE PROBLEMS?

IS IT A FALSE ECONOMY? AN ECONOMY THAT HAS NO MONEY FOR CORRECTIVE MEASURES, BUT CONTINUES TO ADD TO THE PROBLEMS BY INDISCRIMINATE DEVELOPMENT.

IS IT BECAUSE THE CONTINGENT OF RESIDENTS IN THIS COMMUNITY WORKING TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IS TOO MEAGER?

IS IT BECAUSE OPPOSING LOBBYING FORCES ARE TOO POWERFUL?

WHATEVER THE REASON, I BELIEVE IT IS TIME TO CHANGE OUR STRATEGY. LET US BEGIN THE DISCUSSION IN EARNEST. PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE GREAT LAKES BASIN ARE CLEANING UP AND ARE DOING IT SUCCESSFULLY - IT IS TIME FOR ERIE TO JOIN THEIR RANKS.

THE PROCESS BEING USED IS CALLED A RAP - REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN - AND IT IS PREPARED ONCE A CITY HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS AN AREA OF CONCERN BY THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.

THE REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN IS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITH THE SUPPORT OF AREA CITIZENS TO RESTORE WATER QUALITY AND THE BENEFICIAL USES OF THE WATERS IN THE AREA OF CONCERN. IT SHOULD INCLUDE COMMITMENTS BY ALL PARTIES TO IMPLEMENT THE GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT. THE REQUIREMENT FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN CALLS FOR REPRESENTATION FROM ALL MAJOR ECOSYSTEM INTERESTS (SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL).

THE WATERS OF PRESQUE ISLE BAY AND LAKE ERIE ARE A VALUABLE RESOURCE -- BUT A RESOURCE IN TROUBLE. WE HAVE THE ABILITY TO CORRECT PAST PROBLEMS AND TO PREVENT FUTURE ONES. WE HAVE THE TECHNOLOGY TO ACHIEVE A CLEAN HARBOR AND A SWIMMABLE BAY IN 20 YEARS. THE QUESTION IS DO WE HAVE THE COMMITMENT?

CAN WE AFFORD NOT TO? ENVIRONMENTAL WELL BEING REFLECTS THE ECONOMIC HEALTH OF A COMMUNITY. OUR FUTURE PROSPERITY IS BEING LINKED WITH A GROWING TOURISM INDUSTRY - AN INDUSTRY WHICH RELIES ON KEEPING POLLUTION THREATS IN THE HARBOR UNDER CONTROL. WE MUST CHOOSE TO ACT FOR THE FUTURE.

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APPENDIX D

SYNOPSIS OF SLIDE PRESENTATION
ERIE HARBOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
BY THE YEAR 2008
FRANK W. ZURN, DEVELOPER
FEBRUARY 25, 1988

LAND AND WATER RIGHTS BORDERING ERIE HARBOR (PRESQUE ISLE BAY) OFFER SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES COMPARED WITH MOST MUNICIPALITIES OR PUBLIC PARKS CONTIGUOUS TO REASONABLY LARGE BODIES OF WATER. TOTAL ACREAGE IS ABOUT 450 WHEN TAKEN FROM WEST AND EAST SECOND STREET NORTH TO THE U.S. HARBOR LINE, BORDERED ON THE WEST BY CASCADE STREET AND ON THE EAST BY WAYNE STREET. OF THE 450 TOTAL OF LAND AND WATER LOTS, ABOUT 250 ACRES ARE CONTROLLED BY THE ERIE-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA PORT AUTHORITY, AND THE CITY OF ERIE, WITH THE BALANCE OF ABOUT 200 ACRES PRIVATELY HELD. THE LINEAR FRONTAGE IN THIS SAME LOCAL, ALONG THE WATER'S EDGE IS ABOUT 6 MILES.

THE ATTACHED MAP DATED FEBRUARY 25, 1988 CLEARLY INDICATES THE PLANNED MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND CONSTRUCTION START DATES. THE TOTAL VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR THESE VARIOUS PROJECTS IS ABOUT \$225,000,000 TO BE INVESTED DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. JOB CREATION WILL BE ABOUT 1,500 FULL-TIME, 200 PART-TIME, AND 400 FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK. IF PROPOSED FUTURE EXPANSION OF THE HAMOT MEDICAL CENTER IS INCLUDED, THEN THE TOTAL CONSTRUCTION VALUE APPROACHES \$300,000,000.

THE PROPOSED BAYFRONT PORT ACCESS ROAD IS ESSENTIAL TO MOST ALL OF THE MENTIONED DEVELOPMENTS, AND IS PLANNED FOR CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN IN THE SPRING OF 1989, WITH COMPLETION TO WAYNE STREET AND THE PORT ACCESS ROAD BY THE FALL OF 1990. IN ADDITION THE COAL FIRED "PENELEC" FRONT STREET PLANT IS SCHEDULED TO BE SHUT DOWN AND DEMOLISHED BY NO LATER THAN THE

FALL OF 1990.

REFERRING TO THE ATTACHED ERIE BAYFRONT HOTEL ASSOCIATES, INC. ANALYSIS OF MARINAS, REVISED FEBRUARY 25, 1988 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTING MARINA BOAT SLIPS IS SHOWN AS 2,249. WITH PROPOSED EXPANSION OF 2,443 NEW SLIPS, THE GRAND TOTAL PLANNED BY 1992 IS 4,692.

USING 40 SLIDES, A PICTORIAL REVIEW OF THE ABOVE REFERENCED DEVELOPMENT SITES, AS WELL AS EXISTING MARINAS, TOWNHOUSES, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, AND INDUSTRIAL SITES WAS PORTRAYED TO HELP THE AUDIENCE UNDERSTAND WHERE WE ARE PRESENTLY AND WHAT THE FUTURE FORETELLS.

ERIE BAYFRONT HOTEL ASSOCIATES, INC.

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS OF MARINAS IN PRESQUE ISLE BAY, INCLUDING LAMPE MARINA AT ENTRANCE TO THE BAY.

<u>LAUNCH AREA</u>	<u>NO. OF SLIPS</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>OMNERSHIP</u>	<u>WAIT TIME</u>	<u>*AVERAGE RENTAL</u>	<u>ADDED FEES</u>	<u>PROPOSED EXPANSION NUMBER OF SLIPS</u>	<u>START</u>
BAYSHORE	75	FAIR	PRIVATE	1 YEAR	\$ 600	NONE	NONE	N/A
BAY HARBOR	250	VERY GOOD	PRIVATE	6 YEARS	\$ 800	NONE	NONE	N/A
BROCKWAY	100	FAIR	PRIVATE	2 YEARS	\$ 1,000	NONE	NONE	N/A
CHERRY STREET	240	GOOD	PRIVATE	6 YEARS	\$ 750	NONE	NONE	N/A
COMMODORE PERRY Y.C.	139	GOOD	PRIVATE	6 YEARS	\$ 200	\$1,000 INITIATION \$ 250 DUES	NONE	N/A
DOBBINS LANDING WEST	52	FAIR	PRIVATE	3 YEARS	\$ 900	NONE	48	1988
ERIE YACHT CLUB	439	VERY GOOD	PRIVATE	7 YEARS	\$ 400	\$2,300 INITIATION \$ 350 DUES X 2-1ST YR.	70	1990
GEM CITY	38	FAIR	PRIVATE	5 YEARS	\$ 900	NONE	10	1988
HAWOT MEDICAL	8	FAIR	PRIVATE	5 YEARS	\$ 950	NONE	20	1988
HIDDEN HARBOR	34	FAIR	PRIVATE	1 YEAR	\$ 750	NONE	NONE	N/A
LAMPE MARINA	250	VERY GOOD	PUBLIC	5 YEARS	\$ 750	NONE	NONE	N/A
MCALLISTER	36	FAIR	PRIVATE	1 YEAR	\$ 750	NONE	30	1988
NIAGARA MOORINGS	0	-----	PRIVATE	N/A	\$ 1,000	N/A	500	1988
NIAGARA PLACE	0	-----	PRIVATE	N/A	\$ 900	\$2,000 INITIATION SPLIT OVER 2 YEARS \$ 300 DUES	425	1988

* AVERAGE RENTAL BASED ON 28' BOAT IN WATER

<u>LAUNCH AREA</u>	<u>NO. OF SLIPS</u>	<u>RATING</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>WAIT TIME</u>	<u>*AVERAGE RENTAL</u>	<u>ADDED FEES</u>	<u>PROPOSED EXPANSION NUMBER OF SLIPS</u>	<u>START</u>
PERRY'S LANDING	0	----	PRIVATE	NONE	\$ 1,000 \$ 350 SECURITY	\$2,000 INITIAL FEE	700	1988
PRESQUE ISLE MARINA	498	GOOD	PUBLIC	4-7 YEARS	\$ 500	NONE	NONE	N/A
PRESQUE ISLE Y.C.	90	FAIR	PRIVATE	5 YEARS	\$ 200	\$1,000 INITIATION \$ 240 DUES	40	1989
WATERWORKS MARINA	0	----	PRIVATE	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	1988
TOTAL EXISTING	2,249						2,443	

GRAND TOTAL EXISTING AND EXPANSION BY 1992 ----- 4,692 SLIPS

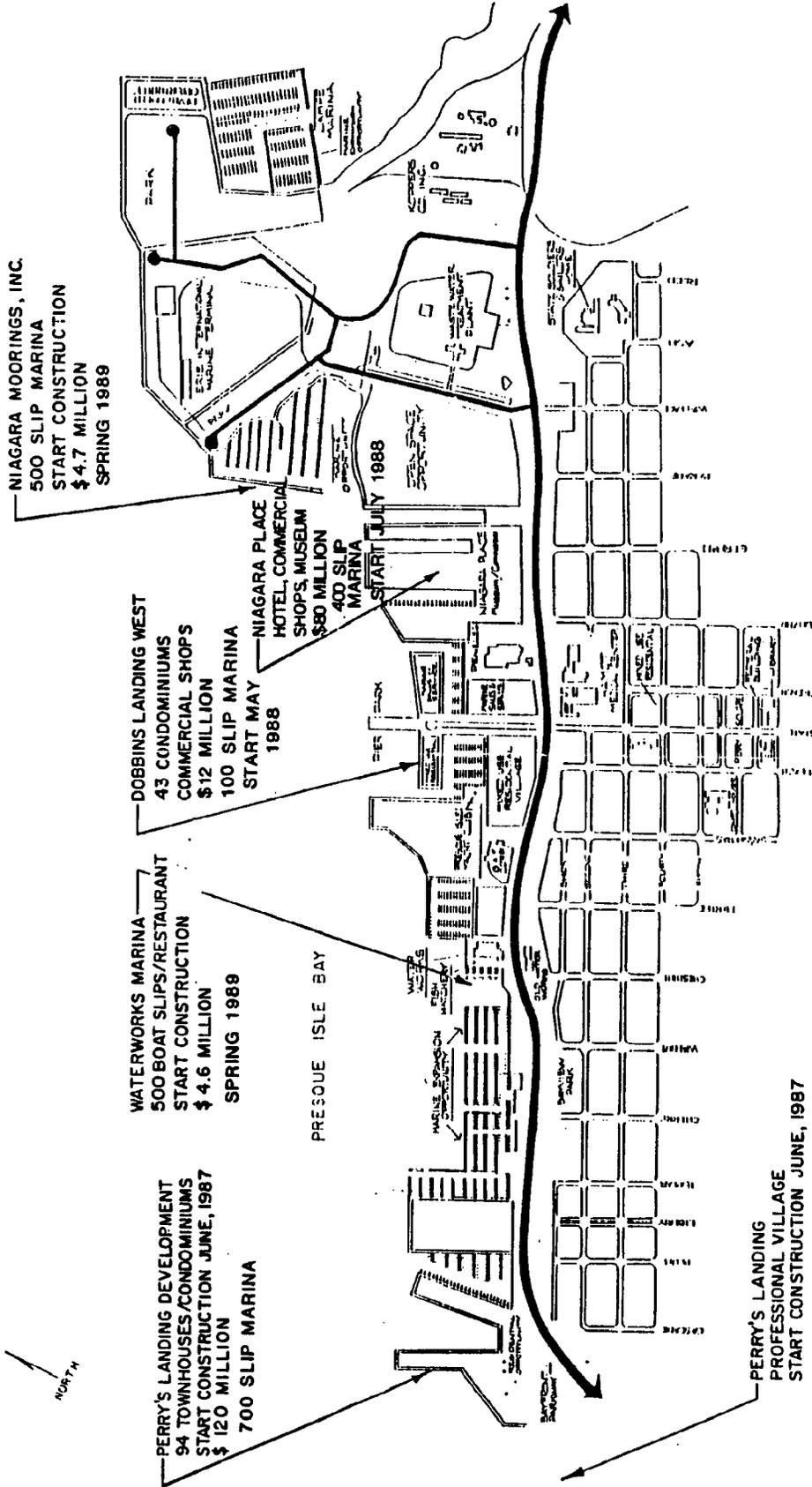
INVENTORY OF EXISTING SLIPS OBTAINED FROM PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION AND HAMMER, SILER, GEORGE ASSOCIATES (CONSULTANTS) FOR PERIOD 1981-82. SINCE THEN, THERE HAS BEEN ONE NEW MARINA, BAY HARBOR WITH 250 SLIPS, AND EXPANSION OF LAMPE MARINA BY 135 TO A TOTAL OF 250 SLIPS.

ADDED FEES SHOWN ARE FOR REGULAR INITIATION FEES AND DUES. MOST MARINAS CHARGE RELATIVELY SMALL ADDED FEES FOR UTILITIES. ONLY THE ERIE YACHT CLUB OFFERS FULL TIME BEVERAGE AND EATING FACILITIES. NO MARINAS OFFER HEALTH SPA OR FITNESS TYPE CENTERS, INCLUDING INDOOR SWIMMING POOL, TENNIS AND RAQUET BALL. NIAGARA PLACE WILL HAVE ALL OF THESE AMENITIES, INCLUDING FOOD AND BEVERAGE, AND WILL BE AVAILABLE BY PAYMENT OF THE \$2,500 INITIATION FEE AND \$300 ANNUAL DUES.

IN ADDITION TO THE 525 SLIPS PROPOSED FOR NIAGARA PLACE, THERE WILL BE INDOOR DRY RACK STORAGE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 300 BOATS UP TO 26' LONG. YEAR ROUND DRY RACK STORAGE RATES WILL AVERAGE \$850/BOAT.

ENCLOSED ARE COPIES OF 1983 AERIAL PHOTOS AND RECENT MAP OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS SHOWING EXISTING MARINAS ALONG THE ERIE WATERFRONT.

* AVERAGE RENTAL BASED ON 28' BOAT IN WATER



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS
 ERIE WATERFRONT
 FEBRUARY 25, 1988
 FRANK W. ZURN

APPENDIX E

OVERVIEW OF
POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN
PRESQUE ISLE BAY AND
ADJACENT LAKE ERIE WATERS
PETER YEAGER
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY MANAGER
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
FEBRUARY 25, 1988

TODAY I WILL BE TAKING A FEW MINUTES TO PRESENT AN OVERVIEW OF POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN PRESQUE ISLE BAY AND ADJACENT LAKE ERIE WATERS. I'LL DESCRIBE THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE UNCERTAINTIES WE FACE. THOSE UNCERTAINTIES WILL LEAD US TO YOUR CHALLENGE FOR TODAY AS WELL AS THE FUTURE.

THE CORNERSTONE OF THIS PROGRESS HAS BEEN THE CITY OF ERIE. UNFORTUNATELY, ERIE HAS ALSO BECOME THE VERY ROOT OF POLLUTION PROBLEMS THAT HAVE PLAGUED THE BAY. SINCE THE LATE 19TH CENTURY, ERIE HAS BEEN REFERRED TO AS THE GEM CITY, IN PART BECAUSE OF THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT. LASALLE EXPLORED THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF LAKE ERIE IN 1679. HE DISCOVERED THE LAND THAT WOULD EVENTUALLY BE KNOWN TO US AS PRESQUE ISLE, WHICH WAS HOME FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS TO A TRIBE OF ERIEZ INDIANS. THE ERIEZ WERE SOON GONE. OVER TIME, SETTLERS OF VARIED HERITAGES MOVED INTO THE AREA. AS MORE AND MORE PEOPLE SETTLED IN THE CITY OF ERIE, PERSONAL HYGIENE BECAME A LARGER CONCERN.

IN THE LATE 1800s, ERIE BUILT ITS FIRST SEWERAGE COLLECTION FACILITIES. PRIOR TO THIS TIME THERE WAS NO COLLECTION IN PLACE. REALIZE THAT THIS SYSTEM WAS A COLLECTION SYSTEM ONLY: NO TREATMENT OF DISCHARGES TOOK PLACE.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE, TYPHOID EPIDEMICS BECAME WIDESPREAD. IN 1911 ERIE HAD ITS OWN EPIDEMIC WHEN TYPHOID FEVER CLAIMED 135 LIVES AND INFECTED OVER ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE. THE CITY RESPONDED BY CONSTRUCTING A TREATMENT PLANT FOR DRINKING WATER, SINCE THE

CITY'S PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CAME DIRECTLY FROM PRESQUE ISLE BAY.

RAW SEWAGE CONTINUED TO DISCHARGE INTO PRESQUE ISLE BAY AND LAKE ERIE UNTIL THE FIRST PRIMARY TREATMENT PLANT WAS BUILT IN THE 1930s. THIS PLANT WAS DESIGNED TO TREAT 20 MGD AND REMOVE 35% OF THE ORGANIC LOAD IT RECEIVED. THEN IN 1954 THE CITY'S TREATMENT PLANT WAS ENLARGED TO 46 MGD AND DESIGNED TO PROVIDE 85% REMOVAL. TODAY THIS IS KNOWN AS SECONDARY TREATMENT.

DURING THIS ENTIRE TIME PERIOD THE INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGERS WERE LARGELY UNREGULATED. THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL WASTE ORDINANCE IN ERIE WAS ENACTED IN 1966. IT HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND UPDATED SEVERAL TIMES SINCE. THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PRESENTLY MAINTAINS OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INDUSTRIAL WASTE PRE-TREATMENT PROGRAM IN THE CITY AND THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH.

IN 1974 ANOTHER MAJOR TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION AND UPGRADE WAS COMPLETED. IT WAS AT THIS TIME THAT HAMMERMILL, NOW INTERNATIONAL PAPER, AND THE CITY JOINED EFFORTS TO MUTUALLY SOLVE THE PROBLEMS THAT FACED THEM. SOME SAY THIS HAS NOT BEEN A MARRIAGE IN HEAVEN. BUT ALL SAY THE PARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN AND CONTINUES TO BE IN BOTH OF THEIR BEST INTERESTS. THIS EXPANSION PROVIDED A FACILITY CAPABLE OF TREATING 66 MGD AND FOR THE FIRST TIME THE REMOVAL OF PHOSPHORUS.

PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN ARE TWO NUTRIENTS PRIMARILY FOR PLANT GROWTH IN OUR ECOSYSTEM. EXCESSIVE PLANT GROWTH, WHEN IT OCCURS IN A LAKE ENVIRONMENT, CAUSES THE LAKE TO AGE PREMATURELY. THIS

PROCESS IS KNOWN AS EUTROPHICATION. A HIGHLY EUTROPHIED LAKE IS A VERY PRODUCTIVE LAKE BUT CAUSES WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS SUCH AS TASTE AND ODOR IN DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS, IMPAIRED FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE USES, AND LOW AMOUNTS OF DISSOLVED OXYGEN. PROPER AMOUNTS OF DISSOLVED OXYGEN ARE NECESSARY FOR A HEALTHY FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE COMMUNITY TO SURVIVE.

NOW MAY BE A GOOD TIME FOR ME TO DIGRESS A MINUTE. (AND DON'T WORRY SR. PAT/DON I'LL STAY ON SCHEDULE). BUT I THOUGHT A LITTLE HISTORY OF LAKE ERIE RELATIVE TO PA'S POLICY ON PHOSPHORUS AND THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION IS IMPORTANT FOR PERSPECTIVE.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRST BEGAN REGULATING POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF PHOSPHORUS THROUGH ITS 1969 LAKE ERIE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN. THIS PLAN REQUIRED ALL EXISTING DISCHARGERS TO PROVIDE PHOSPHORUS CONTROLS AT SPECIFIED LEVELS. THOSE MUNICIPAL DISCHARGERS IN EXCESS OF 1 MGD WERE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE AN EFFLUENT CONTAINING MG/L OF PHOSPHORUS OR LESS. THEN IN 1972, A BI-NATIONAL AGREEMENT ON GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY WAS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU. THIS AGREEMENT SPECIFIED PHOSPHORUS LOAD REDUCTIONS FOR BOTH THE U.S. AND CANADIAN SIDES PRIMARILY OF POINT SOURCES. THE 1978 AGREEMENT AGAIN AFFIRMED THE NEED FOR PHOSPHORUS CONTROLS TO LEVELS THAT PREVENT NUISANCE CONDITIONS FROM OCCURRING. THIS AGREEMENT SPECIFIED MORE STRINGENT LOAD OBJECTIVES FOR THE GREAT LAKES AND WAS BROADENED IN 1983 TO CONTROL NON-POINT SOURCES IF REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE TARGET LOADS. THE AGREEMENT WAS AGAIN

AMENDED IN TOLEDO IN NOVEMBER 1987. THE 1987 AGREEMENT KEPT THE PHOSPHORUS OBJECTIVES THE SAME AS IN 1983 WHILE EXPANDING RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOXICS, NON-POINT SOURCES, AREAS OF CONCERN, CONTAMINATED SEDIMENTS, ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION AND CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER.

NOW BACK TO SOME MORE HISTORY OF ERIE'S WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. ERIE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED YET ANOTHER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION DURING THE EARLY 80'S SO THAT THE CITY'S PRESENT PERMIT ALLOWS THEM TO DISCHARGE 68.6 MGD. I'M SURE THEY ARE PLEASED AS WE ARE THAT THE EFFLUENT THAT IS DISCHARGED TO LAKE ERIE HAS BEEN IN COMPLIANCE SINCE JUNE OF 1987 AND REMAINS THAT WAY TODAY.

REMAINING IN OPERATION, LET ALONE ACHIEVING COMPLIANCE, DOES NOT COME EASY. NOR DOES IT COME CHEAPLY. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND ERIE AREA RESIDENTS HAVE SPENT IN EXCESS OF \$41 MILLION IN GRANT MONEY AND LOCAL FUNDS ON WASTE WATER TREATMENT IN ERIE ALONE.

THE CITY CONTINUES, AS FUNDS ALLOW, TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR ANTIQUATED COLLECTION SYSTEM. PART OF THE SYSTEM APPROACHES 100 YEARS OF AGE. SEWERS DO NOT LAST FOREVER. RECENTLY, THE CITY FLOATED A THREE MILLION DOLLAR BOND ISSUE TO CORRECT PROBLEMS IN SPECIFIC AREAS OF THE CITY. TODAY, APPROXIMATELY 30 PERCENT OF THE SEWER SYSTEM REMAINS COMBINED. COMBINED SEWERS ARE, BY DEFINITION, DESIGNED TO CONVEY BOTH STORMWATER AND SEWAGE JOINTLY THROUGH THE SEWERS. PENNSYLVANIA

NO LONGER ALLOWS THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMBINED SEWERS BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS THEY CAUSE.

ERIE ISN'T THE ONLY MUNICIPALITY IN THE AREA TO HAVE INVESTED IN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL. THE BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS SURROUNDING THE CITY HAVE ALSO SPENT THEIR OWN FUNDS, AS WELL AS STATE AND FEDERAL MONIES, IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE COLLECTION AND CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS. TODAY, SEWAGE FROM WESLEYVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, AND THE TOWNSHIPS OF MILLCREEK, HARBORCREEK, SUMMIT, AND FAIRVIEW IS CONVEYED TO - AND TREATED BY - THE ERIE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT.

THE ERIE AREA INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY ALSO SHOULDERS A RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR WASTE WATER WHICH EVENTUALLY FINDS ITS WAY INTO LAKE ERIE WATERS. MANY OF THE ERIE INDUSTRIES PROVIDE, AT A SIGNIFICANT EXPENSE TO THEM, PRE-TREATMENT OF THE WASTES THEY GENERATE BEFORE DISCHARGING TO THE CITY'S SEWERS. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT GENERAL ELECTRIC IN THE EARLY 70'S SPENT OVER \$5 MILLION DOLLARS FOR A TREATMENT FACILITY THAT HAS GREATLY IMPROVED THE QUALITY OF THEIR DISCHARGE.

THAT'S WHERE WE'VE BEEN. WHERE ARE WE NOW? ONLY IN THE RECENT PAST HAVE STUDIES FOCUSED ON THE EXTENT OF POLLUTION IN WATERS OF PRESQUE ISLE.

AS WE HAVE SEEN, IMPROPERLY TREATED SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED INTO THE BAY OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME. SOME OF THOSE CONTAMINANTS MAY BE WITH US YET TODAY. A REPORT OF THE AD HOC WATER QUALITY STUDY COMMITTEE TO THE ERIE

COUNTY WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION, DATED SEPTEMBER 1987, IDENTIFIES 5 POLLUTANT TYPES IN THE BAY. THEY ARE: SEWAGE; TOXICS; NON-POINT SOURCES OF EROSION, SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENTS; THERMAL DISCHARGES; AND DISCHARGES FROM THE CITY WATER TREATMENT PLANTS.

A STUDY COMPLETED IN 1972 FOR THE CITY BY DALTON, DALTON & LITTLE, INC. ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 109,000 POUNDS OF ORGANIC LOAD (IN TERMS OF BOD) ARE DISCHARGED TO THE BAY FROM THE CITY'S COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM ANNUALLY. THE STUDY RECOMMENDED THE ELIMINATION OF THESE DISCHARGES BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF TUNNELS PARALLEL TO THE MILLCREEK TUBE AND ALONG THE ERIE SHORELINE WEST AND EAST OF THE TREATMENT PLANT TO INTERCEPT THE OVERFLOWS. THE WASTEWATER WAS TO BE TRANSPORTED TO HOLDING BASINS AT THE ERIE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT FOR SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE. THE COST IN 1974 DOLLARS WAS ESTIMATED TO BE \$50 MILLION.

TODAY, WE ALL RECOGNIZE THAT RESOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS WILL REQUIRE A MUCH HIGHER DOLLAR FIGURE. YOU ARE ALSO AWARE THAT THIS PROBLEM IS NOT UNIQUE, IT AFFECTS NOT ONLY ERIE, BUT MUNICIPALITIES OF ALL SIZES THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH. IN THIS REGARD, GOVERNOR CASEY HAS RECOGNIZED THAT SEWER AND WATER INFRASTRUCTURES ARE NECESSARY ENVIRONMENTAL BUILDING BLOCKS FOR THE SUPPORT OF A STRONG AND GROWING ECONOMY IN THE COMMONWEALTH. TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS, HE HAS PROPOSED AN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM, PENNVEST. PENNVEST MAY BE A SOURCE OF FUNDS TO BEGIN A PROGRAM HERE IN ERIE. DEVELOPMENT OF

A PROGRAM TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SUCH FUNDS CAN BE AN OUTGROWTH OF OUR EFFORTS HERE TODAY. JUST LAST EVENING THE HOUSE AND SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REACHED A COMPROMISE AGREEMENT AND PASSED PENNVEST LEGISLATION. THIS AGREEMENT WILL ALLOW A REFERENDUM TO BE PLACED ON THE SPRING PRIMARY ASKING FOR CITIZEN APPROVAL TO FUND A \$300 MILLION BOND ISSUE.

THE LAKE ERIE BASIN STUDY COMPLETED IN 1976 ESTIMATED THAT COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS CONTRIBUTED 89% OF THE FECAL COLIFORM LOAD TO THE BAY WITH THE REMAINDER DUE TO URBAN RUNOFF FROM THE ERIE METROPOLITAN AREA. THAT REPORT ALSO STATED, AND I QUOTE "BETTER MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS AND URBAN RUNOFF WOULD REDUCE THE COLIFORMS TO A LEVEL CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING WATER CONTACT SPORTS THROUGHOUT THE BAY" END QUOTE. THE REPORT IDENTIFIED ABATEMENT STUDIES FOR COMBINED SEWERS AND URBAN RUNOFF AS A HIGH PRIORITY FOR THE LAKE ERIE BASIN.

A DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES PRIORITY WATER BODY SURVEY CONDUCTED IN PRESQUE ISLE IN 1985 SHOWED THE PRESENCE OF FECAL COLIFORM STANDARDS VIOLATIONS. D.E.R. IS EXPECTED TO CHANGE ITS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS DESIGNATION OF PRESQUE ISLE BAY IN THE NEAR FUTURE WHICH WILL REQUIRE GREATER LOCAL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY IN THE BAY.

MOST OF THE FECAL COLIFORM PROBLEMS FOUND IN THE BAY TODAY COME FROM THE CITY'S COMBINED SEWERS, WHICH ALLOW INADEQUATELY TREATED SEWAGE TO BE DISCHARGED DURING PERIODS OF PRECIPITATION

EVENTS, SNOW MELTS AND IMPROPER MAINTENANCE. COMBINED SEWERS AND THE PROBLEMS THEY CAUSE ARE NOT NEW. THEY ARE AS OLD AS THE PROFESSION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING ITSELF. WHAT IS UNIQUE TO THIS SITUATION IS THE FACT THAT THEY DISCHARGE TO A CAPTIVE BODY OF WATER WHICH TRAPS THE POLLUTANTS.

MOST OLDER COMMUNITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA, LIKE ERIE, HAVE COMBINED SEWERS. HOWEVER, UNLIKE ERIE, MOST DISCHARGE TO A FLOWING STREAM OR TO A RIVER. FLOWING WATERS HAVE MORE ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY OR DILUTION AVAILABLE TO CARRY THE POLLUTANTS AWAY. RIVERS AND STREAMS CAN RENDER THESE EFFECTS UNNOTICEABLE AND LESS HARMFUL TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THIS TENDENCY IS SIMILAR IN MANY RESPECTS TO THE RECENT ASHLAND OIL SPILL WHERE EXTREME HARDSHIP WAS CAUSED TO THOSE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY BUT WAS HARDLY NOTICEABLE IN THE OHIO RIVER BY THE TIME THE PLUME REACHED KENTUCKY.

ON THE LAKE SIDE WATER QUALITY IS GENERALLY GOOD AND IMPROVING. THE LAKE ERIE WATER QUALITY NETWORK STATION HAS CONSISTENTLY MET PENNSYLVANIA'S WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. DURING THE LAST DECADE THIS STATION HAS SHOWN A STEADY DECLINE IN THE AMOUNT OF PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN IN THE LAKE. THIS IMPROVEMENT IS LARGELY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SUCCESSFUL CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES ACROSS THE BASIN INCLUDING ERIE. LAKE ERIE FISH CONTINUE TO BE MONITORED FOR TRACE ORGANICS AND HEAVY METALS. ALL RESULTS TO DATE HAVE BEEN BELOW FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION ACTION LEVELS.

THE BEACHES ON PRESQUE ISLE HAVE BEEN CLOSED ON OCCASION DUE TO BACTERIA CONTAMINATION. SEVERAL FACTORS WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE AD HOC REPORT AS POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING TO THIS. THEY ARE:

1. SEWAGE CARRIED EASTWARD TO BEACHES ONE AND TWO BY LAKE CURRENTS FROM STREAMS WEST OF THE PENINSULA.
2. EFFLUENT FROM THE CITY SEWAGE TREATMENT DISCHARGE PIPE CARRIED TO BEACH ELEVEN.
3. SEWAGE-CONTAMINATED WATER FROM THE BAY TO BEACH ELEVEN BY PROLONGED EAST WIND.
4. OPERATION OF THE SAND MOUND SYSTEM RESULTING IN BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION OF BEACH TEN THROUGH GROUNDWATER.
5. STRIKING OF LAKE SEDIMENTS BY WAVE ACTION.
6. BACTERIA FROM SEAGULLS, BATHER LOAD, AND BOAT SEWAGE.

SEWAGE IS NOT THE ONLY POLLUTANT BEING CONVEYED BY THE CITY'S AND MUNICIPALITIES' STORM SEWERS AND COMBINED SEWERS TO THE BAY. THESE SEWERS PROVIDE THE CONDUIT FOR ANY CONCEIVABLE TYPE OF WASTE KNOWN TO MANKIND IF IT CURRENTLY EXISTS OR WAS ONCE USED IN THE ERIE AREA, EVEN HUNDREDS OF YEARS AGO. THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE POLLUTANTS ARE LARGELY THEORETICAL DUE TO LACK OF DATA AND ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT. WE ARE CONTINUOUSLY EXPOSING MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO THE UNCERTAINTIES OF UNKNOWN CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS;

HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS ARE TODAY DOMINATING MANY DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT. THE EVERYDAY USE OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY AND CONTAINING COMPLEX CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS HAS INCREASED MANY-FOLD THE LAST HALF-CENTURY. OUR SOCIETY STILL CONTINUES TO GENERATE MATERIALS FOR WHICH DISPOSAL METHODS ACCEPTABLE TO THE PUBLIC ARE UNKNOWN.

THERE ARE REPORTS BY THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTAINED IN BAY SEDIMENTS FOR HEAVY METALS SUCH AS ARSENIC, CADMIUM, CHROMIUM, CYANIDE, ETC. TOXICS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN WHOLE FISH SAMPLES COLLECTED IN THE BAY BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. PAH'S, POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, HAVE BEEN DETECTED IN MEASURABLE LEVELS IN BAY SEDIMENTS. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS INFORMATION IS DEBATEABLE, I'M SURE, BY THE SCIENTISTS AND PROFESSIONALS HERE TODAY. FOR AS MANY LAWYERS YOU ASK YOU'LL RECEIVE DIFFERING OPINIONS. SO, TOO, FOR AS MANY CONSULTANTS YOU HIRE YOU'LL RECEIVE DIFFERING CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

BUT WHAT DO THEY HAVE AT STAKE? NOTHING, UNLESS THEY LIVE HERE OR USE THE BEAUTIFUL PRESQUE ISLE PENINSULA. ALL OF YOU HAVE SOMETHING AT STAKE OR YOU WOULDN'T BE HERE. AND THAT'S WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT TODAY. THESE ARE WONDERFUL RESOURCES THAT YOU HAVE AVAILABLE TO YOU. WHETHER YOU'RE INTERESTED IN WATER RELATED ACTIVITIES, SUNBATHING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, BIRD WATCHING OR SIMPLY BECOMING ONE WITH NATURE, THE OPPORTUNITIES EXIST TO MAKE THE PENINSULA ALL IT CAN BE IF YOU ARE WILLING TO

WORK TOGETHER. REGARDLESS OF YOUR PERSONAL MOTIVES, A CLEAN,
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT.

APPENDIX F

HARBOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
THE NEXT 20 YEARS
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND RELATED MATERIALS

Group Wants Clean Bay Water

By JOHN DONOVAN

A citizens advisory committee is pressing for action by the Erie County Health Department to raise water quality standards in Presque Isle Bay, according to its chairman Dave DeHaven.

"Now there is just boating and fishing," DeHaven says, "but the group feels the bay water should be clean enough to permit water-contact sports such as swimming and water skiing.

He says the city has been working on separating storm sewers, but they'll just have to accelerate.

The committee has also voted to urge the Health Department to sponsor messages in the local media, informing

the public of opportunities to report health and environmental hazards to the department.

"What people often do instead is call an elected official," De Haven says. He says one of the commonest irritations involves the debris that blows around in the areas of many drive-in restaurants. This resolution was pushed through by Mrs. John Henning of the Erie County League of Women's Voters.

Tom West, head of environmental health at the department, has told the committee he might have trouble getting funds for the media messages, but that he would try and make some room in the 1974 budget.

West has already come

through on one recommendation made by the committee, however. Last Friday he had signs delivered which will be placed on farms adjoining streams, warning employees to avoid contaminating them with insecticides.

The signs tell employees not to throw spray containers into streams; to keep suction lines away from away streams and to otherwise avoid spillage.

DeHaven urges Erie citizens in general to bring environmental problems to the attention of the department and the committee, and reminds them of the department's enforcement power.

Other members of the committee in addition to DeHaven and Mrs. Henning include James Ziejinski, a student at

Mercyhurst; Frank Kreidler of Girard, representing borough government; Charles Kern of the Audubon Society; George Strudgeon, head of the water waste treatment plant at Zurn Industries; Deborah King, a student at Strong Vincent High School; and Paul Martin, Millcreek supervisor.

Also Robert Glowacki of the Erie City Council; Guido Mancini of the United Steel Workers; Lawrence Hinkler, a farmer from Union City; Elbert Worsing of the Erie Federation of Sports Clubs; Prof. Stanley Zagorski of the Gannon College biology department; Norm Ely of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission and Nevin Utery of the Pennsylvania Soil and Conservation Service.

Will Erie Become New Area of Concern?

by Dick Kubiak, Penn. Sportsmen Federation & Bruce Kershner, Lake Erie Coordinator

It would be the first newly-designated Great Lakes Area of Concern in three years — and the first in Pennsylvania. That's what Lake Erie advocates want to achieve for the City of Erie's Presque Isle Bay.

Although Pennsylvania has the second shortest Great Lakes coastline (44 miles), the toxic contamination at Erie, Pa. is as bad as, or worse than, conditions at existing Areas of Concern. Despite this, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has not supported its recognition as an Area of Concern.

In 1986, Great Lakes United held one of its 19 Basin-wide citizens' hearings in Erie. GLU, together with the Erie County (Pa.) Environmental Coalition (see separate article) and some members of the International Joint Commission (IJC), decided that designation of Erie's harbor as an Area of Concern would add impetus and support to the cleanup of its waters.

GLU adopted a resolution in May, 1987 for the IJC to designate it as an Area of Concern. Because Pennsylvania's support was required, the IJC referred GLU's request to the state's Department of Environmental Resources (DER) and to Gov. Bob Casey.

In July, 1987 the DER stated its opposition, claiming there was insufficient

water quality evidence that Erie deserved such a designation. One of the figures they used to support this was that the incidence of fish cancers "was only 11% of fish sampled" (italics ours) and doubted whether this "indicates a real problem." Instead, they supported the passive view of Erie's harbor only as "an emerging issue."

However, the facts demonstrate that Erie is already fully "emerged" as an issue. In 1984, bay fishermen reported skin and lip tumors on brown bullheads. A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service study that year collected 46 bullheads and five bluegills afflicted with a wide array of skin abnormalities, including lesions and tumors. The next year, 40% of brown bullheads had visible skin abnormalities. Furthermore, fish samples exceeded National Academy of Sciences (NAS) criteria for toxaphene, chlordane and dieldrin, and PCBs far exceeded NAS criteria and FDA Action Levels, as well as Great Lakes WQ Agreement objectives.

Other evidence of the severity of Presque Isle Bay's contamination are:

- There are three Superfund sites near the Bay, and two proposed Superfund sites. Their contaminants include chloroform, benzene, toluene, trichloroethylene and heavy metals.
- Bay sediments are high in PAHs, PCBs, arsenic, cyanide, zinc and cadmium, with

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Erie As New Area of Concern?

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"hotspots" inside two marinas.

- More than half of the Army Corps' sediment sampling sites in the bay were classed as moderately or heavily polluted with arsenic, cyanide and heavy metals.
- Presque Isle State Park, U.S.'s third most heavily visited park, has had repeated closings of its beaches because of bacterial contamination and swimmers' gastroenteritis.

Despite DER's previous opposition, one good sign is a change in DER's top administration last spring. Because of this, GLU and Erie's Coalition have requested a meeting with Commissioner Arthur Davis to seek his support toward making Erie a new Area of Concern.

Another favorable opportunity is a change in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the U.S. and Canada. Previously, Area of Concern nominations had to come from the states or provinces, such as Pennsylvania. The new 1987 Agreement now allows the IJC Water Quality Board to directly nominate Areas of Concern also. GLU has just requested the Board to consider such a nomination at their next meeting.

GLU and the Coalition are now preparing to hold an all-day workshop of the Science Advisory Board on how to get the harbor cleaned up within 20 years. The February workshop, as well as a press conference, are expected to increase community awareness and support.

Pennsylvania may have one of the shortest coastlines, but that is even more reason for it to be proactive in restoring and enhancing such a limited resource. If an Area of Concern designation is ultimately achieved, it will clearly accelerate the process of cleaning up Erie's Presque Isle Bay. □

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DER is not convinced harbor and park are areas of concern

By Greg Spinks

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (DER) is still not convinced Erie Harbor and Presque Isle State Park should be designated an "area of concern" by the International Joint Commission.

The statement by DER was made during a three day series of workshops and conferences regarding the water quality of Lake Erie and the Erie Bay.

"The department dismissed the notion of designating Erie as a 'hot spot'," Bruce Kershner, of Great Lakes United Inc., of Buffalo, N.Y., said. "They believe the toxic waste problems here are not serious and the major problem is the overflow from the combined sewage system. Additionally, they felt that the paperwork involved in such a designation would hamper cleanup efforts. However, this is

false. The cleanup could begin almost immediately."

Attempts to reach officials at DER were unsuccessful; the statement was made by David Brockman, assistant deputy director of DER, according to Kershner.

A designation as an "area of concern" could result in partial funding from the state and federal government for cleanup efforts and would initiate the process of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP).

"We are concerned and surprised by what we saw and heard concerning the pollution problems here in Erie," Dr. John R. Vallentyne, the co-chairperson of the Canadian Delegation of the Great Lakes Science Advisory Board, said. "The grassroots support for a clean bay in Erie is tremendous. It is usually a government body which designates an area as a hot spot or an area of concern, but here in

Erie, it is the community which is becoming actively involved.

The water quality problems of the Erie Harbor and Lake Erie were the focus of attention at the Quality Hotel during a series of workshops and conferences sponsored by the Erie County Environmental Coalition and the Erie Chamber of Commerce. The meetings were held in conjunction with a board meeting of the Science Advisory Board which was formed after a treaty was signed between the United States and Canada, which established the International Joint Commission to monitor water quality on the Great Lakes in 1977. The treaty has been updated several times in the last decade.

Dick Kubiak, a member of the Erie Coalition and a professor at Mercyhurst College, was critical of the DER position.

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DER not convinced

(Continued from Page 1A)

"There are three Superfund sites near the bay, and two proposed Superfund sites. Their contaminants include chloroform, benzene, toluene, trichloroethylene, and heavy metals," Kubiak wrote. "Bay sediments are high in PAHs, PCBs, arsenic, cyanide, zinc and cadmium, with 'hot spots' inside two marinas."

"In addition to the presence of toxic chemicals in the bay waters, Kubiak noted that several beaches at Presque Isle had to be closed last summer because of bacterial contamination and swimmers' gastroenteritis.

"I was surprised to read a report which indicated the percentage of people who come in contact with bay and lake waters who then require medical treatment," Dr. Henry A. Reigier, a member of the advisory board and a professor at the University of Toronto, stated. "If 2% of the people who visit the park require medical treatment, and if last year there were five to six million people who visited the park, that means almost 10,000 people required medical treatment."

during periods of heavy rain and snow melt.

Others voiced concerns regarding waterfront development and the impact of recreational activity on the bay and the peninsula. In a keynote address, Dr. William Garvey, president of Mercyhurst College, displayed maps of the proposed development which indicated large parcels of land which will be used for marinas.

"As you can see, much of the development of the west side is private development and emphasizes marinas," Garvey noted. "Eventually, restaurants will be built along with the marinas. On the east side there is a parcel for a public park, but it is close to the sewage treatment plant. There are many questions that have to be answered about the amount of boat traffic and public access."

The same issues will soon be faced by Millcreek Township officials as developers are looking at parcels west of Pittsburgh Avenue.

"We have had a request for marina expansion at the neck of the

peninsula," Supervisor Art Detisch stated, "one concern would like to establish a marina along Scott Park with the possibility of a road leading to the waterfront in the future."

No immediate decisions are expected on the waterfront development in Millcreek Township, although meetings will be held sometime in March to discuss the issue. Detisch indicated the issues of public access and the pollution problems in the bay will come into the discussions of waterfront development along the Millcreek shoreline.

The Erie County Environmental Coalition is expected to continue to seek approval from DER to designate the Eric Bay as a toxic "hot spot."

"This is vital to the local economy," Sister Pat Lupo, chairperson of the coalition stated. "The state is spending millions of dollars in cleaning up the Chesapeake Bay area. I think we should have some consideration here in Erie."

Skirting with water disaster

By Greg Spinks

Water.

It has long been recognized as the Erie area's most valuable resource. Yet, according to a growing number of people, water is our most neglected and perhaps abused resource.

"We are skirting with a major disaster unless we take immediate action," Dick Kubiak, a Mercyhurst professor and a leading member of the Erie County Environmental Coalition said. "What happened with the oil spill outside of Pittsburgh will look like a Sunday school picnic unless we develop plans to protect our water supplies."

Kubiak is also an active member in an international organization, Great Lakes United (GLU), which held public hearings last year concerning the pollution problems throughout the Great Lakes Basin.

GLU, an environmental citizens group, was established in May of 1982 when representatives of conservation and environmental groups and community action organizations met on Mackinac Island, Michigan.

The coalition established its headquarters in Buffalo, NY and began to focus on the critical environmental problems not only of Lake Erie but of all the Great Lakes.

"Erie, like many of the communities on the Great Lakes suffers from a natural resource deficit," Dave Miller, executive director of GLU said in a recent telephone interview. "The water quality is bad and we need more funding to clean

up the problems of years of neglect. It is an investment in the future not just another financial sink hole for the government. How can we have waterfront development along toxic waterfronts?"

In the fall of 1987, the organization was granted observer status for the bilateral negotiation between the United States and Canada under the International Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The treaty was first signed between the U.S. and Canada in 1978. The agreement established an International Joint Commission (IJC) to monitor the progress of the clean up of the Great Lakes.

"The observer status granted to GLU is a very important step," Kubiak noted. "For the first time now, both governments will have public input. The GLU is essentially the representative of the people. Before, there was no public representation. Now we will have some direct input into future revisions of the treaty and be able to recommend courses of action to both governments."

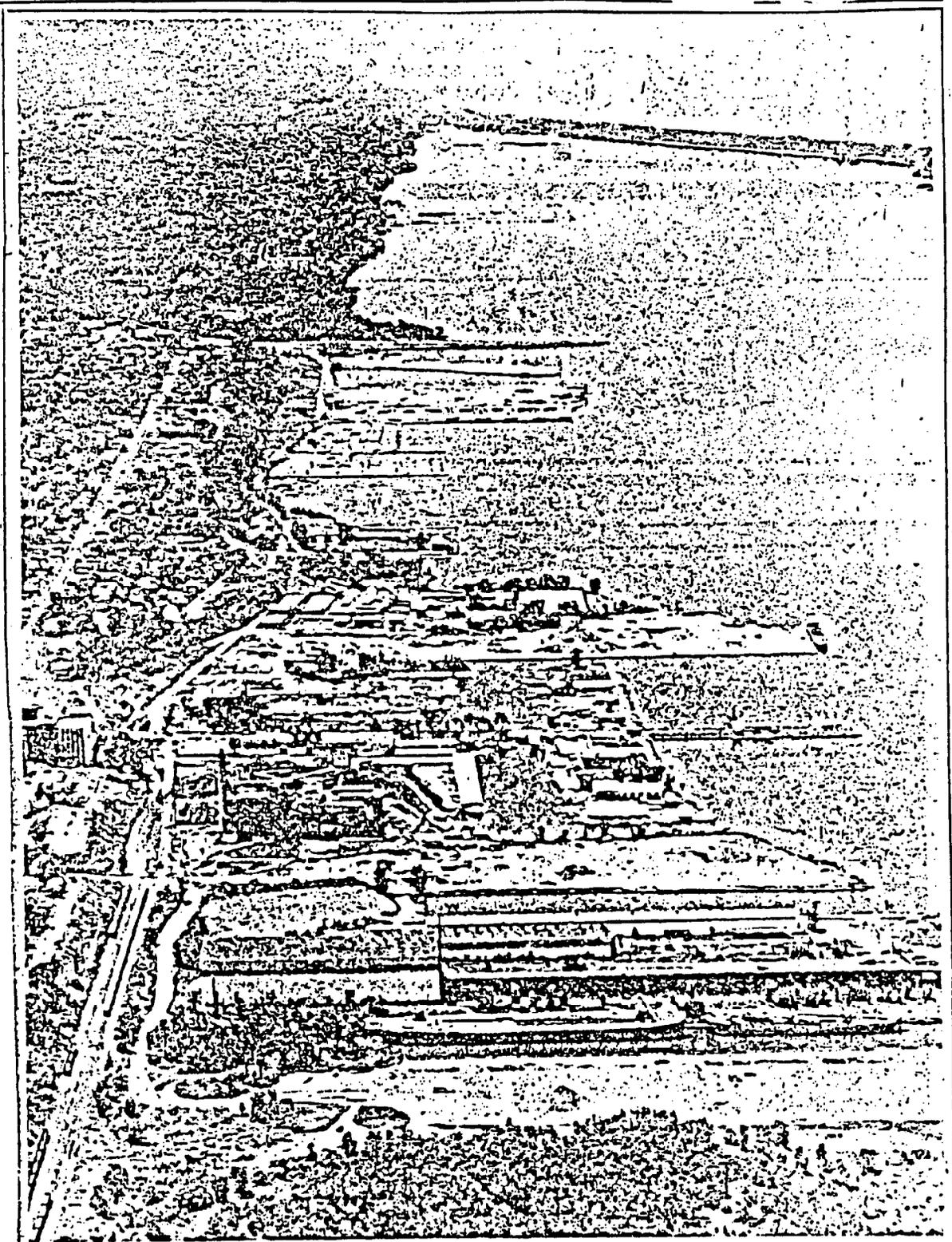
One course of action the GLU is pursuing is to have the Erie Harbor designated as one of the emerging areas of concern along the shores of Lake Erie. Presently, there are 44 areas in the Great Lakes Basin designated as areas of serious concern.

The GLU concluded in May 1987, after a series of public meetings throughout the Great Lakes Basin, one of which was held in Erie, that this area faces some extremely significant problems and should be added to the list of "hot spots."

"There is a significant body of evidence that water quality conditions in the Bay (Erie) are among the worst in the Great Lakes Basin. There are numerous inactive hazardous waste sites which drain into the Bay, including at least three on the Superfund list. The city's municipal treatment plant is the longest-running continuous violator of water quality standards on the Great Lakes. The harbor contains contaminated sediments which are suspected cause of tumors in fish. In general, these water quality conditions far exceed the goals and objectives of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement," the GLU report stated.

According to Kubiak, if Erie is designated as a "hot spot" along Lake Erie by the IJC, it will open the door to additional funding to help solve the pollution problems in the Erie harbor and at Presque Isle.

"We do have some very, very, serious problems here which must be addressed. For example, there are any number of hazardous waste sites which are leaching toxic substances into our water. If we are designated as a hot spot, we will have monies available to locate these and come up with some sort of solutions to our water quality problems here," Kubiak said. "The GLU and the IJC will be able to present courses of action to take which we call RAPS (Remedial Action Programs.)" "It will be a major step in cleaning up the harbor and possible, we will again be able to swim in our harbor and eat fish without worrying about cancerous tumors."



'Special concern'

MORNING NEWS 2/16/88

Recently we reported that the Erie area hadn't been named to a list of 42 "areas of special concern" on the Great Lakes compiled by the International Joint Commission.

Apparently, Erie would have been named, except that a DER official wrote the commission that things weren't so bad here.

"We don't think the state knows what the situation is up here, and that they're afraid of getting into some financial black hole if they agree to the listing," commented Richard Kubiak of the Erie County Environmental Coalition.

- We have long had the impression that Harrisburg just doesn't understand the Erie area and its unusual, delicate ecology.

- Local groups such as the Coalition and the Presque Isle Advisory Committee have done more for the Erie area than many people thought possible.

DER Secretary Arthur Davis told the Coalition he's looking into the problem.

That's good. Under Davis, we have more hope that the DER will respond to Erie's needs.

We continue to hope that the DER will take the time and make the effort to understand this area's problems, and then take appropriate, hard action.

We're counting on Art Davis to do the job.



TIMES
2/25/88

Dr. Alfred Beeton, co-chairman of the U.S. delegation to the IJC Science Advisory Board, Erie nature columnist Evelyn Anderson, John Vallentyne, Canadian co-chairman of the science board, and Sr. Pat Lupo, president of the Erie Environmental Coalition, take a look at Vallentyne's "Global Pack" used to teach children about the earth's biosphere.

Great Lakes science board meet seen as start for Erie

The first-ever meeting in Erie of the International Joint Commission's Science Advisory Board could spark the first step towards forming a coalition aimed at getting Erie's harbor cleaned up 20 years.

Sister Pat Lupo, president of the Erie Environmental Coalition said a series of roundtables and speeches planned for Thursday at the Quality Hotel Plaza is hoped to be the first step to setting up the coalition of business, government and environmental interests.

She noted that representatives of the three groups have been meeting since November to bring this about.

"We all have a common goal: that good water is good business," she said. "We need to have a clean harbor."

"We hope to set goals Thursday that a coalition can implement."

The general public is invited to a series of talks that will run from 10:30 a.m. to noon at the hotel ballroom and to a concluding session from 4 to 5 p.m. at the ballroom.

Meetings Set On Harbor Development

The International Joint Commission's Science Advisory Board will meet Wednesday through Friday at the Quality Hotel Plaza. The theme of the meetings is "Harbor Development and Environmental Quality: The Next 20 Years." The board will meet Wednesday from 1 to 5 p.m., Thursday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and Friday from 9 a.m. to noon. Meetings are open to the public.

Donald F. DiPlacido, president of the Erie Area Chamber of Commerce, and Sister Pat Lupo of the Erie County Environmental Coalition are co-chairing the local steering committee that is coordinating the meetings, along with Walter Lyon, a Pennsylvania member of the Science Advisory Board.

On Thursday, the Science Advisory Board will meet with 75 to 80 members from Erie and surrounding communities, including officials from local and state government, regulatory agencies, and representatives from local business, industry, development and environmental interests.

The meeting will focus on how this partnership can develop com-

mon goals to clean up the harbor and to correct pollution problems that impair the beneficial uses of the bay.

Topics include remedial action plans submitted by communities around the Great Lakes Basin and the implications of the 1987 protocol to the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The International Joint Commis-

sion is a bi-national institute which reports on the progress and implementation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement that was signed in 1978.

For information on the International Joint Commission, contact Sally Cole-Misch, public information officer, or Peter Boyer, secretary to the Science Advisory Board, at (313) 226-2170.

Times 2/25/88

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Group wants to clean up Erie harbor

The Science Advisory Board of the International Joint Commission is meeting at the Quality Hotel Plaza today and Friday to form a coalition, the goal of which is to get Erie's harbor cleaned up in 20 years. Sister Pat Lupo, second from right, president of the Erie Environmental Coalition, said a series of roundtables and speeches planned for today will be held as a first step to establishing a coalition of business, government, and environmental interests. Also shown are, from left, Bruce Kershner, a member of Great Lakes United (a coalition to help cities monitor and improve water quality) Dr. Alfred Beeton, co-chairman of the U.S. delegation to the IJC Science Advisory Board, and John Vallentyne, Canadian co-chairman of the science board. Lupo said those meeeting today hope to set goals for implementation. The talks were to run from 10:30 a.m. to noon and from 4 to 5 at the hotel's ballroom. The science board began their work on Wednesday.

Massive Great Lakes cleanup effort urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Toxics lingering in the sediment and water of the Great Lakes basin form a stable cycle of pollution that if left undisturbed will threaten life for a thousand years, a House subcommittee was told Wednesday.

Environmentalists called for creation of a new federal fund to begin a decades-long cleanup of the mess.

Strong regulations governing dumping disposal of toxic substances have helped stem the flow of new pollution into the Great Lakes, said Glenda Daniel, executive director of the Lake Michigan Federation, in testimony before the water resources subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee.

"While this progress continues, however, it will not achieve maximum effect while mistakes from our past continue to haunt us," Ms. Daniel said. "Evidence is increasing that not only do these lake and river bottom contaminants fail to stay where they've sunk, but they are

resuspended and reintroduced into the food chain much more rapidly and much more consistently than we have ever known."

Stan Prazer, director of the Erie City Water Bureau and a member of the Presque Isle State Park Advisory Committee, said he thinks the cleanup is an "excellent idea."

"This is water that we depend on for our livelihood. We drink, we bathe in it; and we're just taking and indiscriminately dumping chemicals, nuclear wastes in it," Prazer said.

"The Great Lakes is the largest fresh water supply in the world. Once we foul that up, it's a detriment to the entire country," Prazer said. "If we contaminate the last fresh water supply, water is going to cost as much as gasoline," Prazer added. "If we allow this to happen, I just feel for our future generations."

With the proposed development of the waterfront, the harbor should be cleaned up "as quickly as possible," Prazer said.

He pointed out that industry can be made to cooperate by effective policing by federal, state and local environmental groups.

"This pollution has to be stopped and if industry has to turn around and put in facilities and clean it up, then that's what we have to do. This is a legacy we're going to leave for our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren," Prazer said.

Paul Knuth, a geology professor at Edinboro University, said that the Erie area is fortunate in that the waters of Lake Erie here haven't become as polluted.

"Erie has been very lucky. When you look at the lake pollution, when these kinds of things are sampled, we end up looking pretty good. Sometimes to the east of us, toward Buffalo, you get a lot of concentrations of some of these chemicals.

"Most of the problem is in the western basin," Knuth stated, adding that the Erie area falls in the central basin of Lake Erie.

Environmentalists seek cleanup of Great Lakes

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Among the sites having the most heavily contaminated sediment are the Fox River in Wisconsin, which accounts for up to 40 percent of the cancer-causing PCBs that enter Lake Michigan, and the Grand Calumet River and Indiana Harbor Canal in northwest Indiana, where sediments 10 feet to 12 feet deep are contaminated with heavy metals and organic chemicals, she said.

"The Kalamazoo River in Michigan contains at least 220,000 pounds of PCBs in its bottom sediments," Daniel said. "Unless it is cleaned up now, it will disperse into Lake Michigan and continue to be a problem for the environment for a thousand years to come."

The Erie area already has a head start on coping with lake pollution it might cause, Sister Pat

Lupo, chairman of the Erie County Environmental Coalition, said today.

Last week the Science Advisory Board of the International Joint Commission met in Erie on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday to discuss water quality problems throughout the Great Lakes basin. Developers, environmentalists, government agencies, and representatives of local business and industry met to discuss water quality problems, Lupo said.

It was decided to form a coalition which would set a goal of cleaning Presque Isle Bay within 20 years.

The pollutants in the bay, which include a wide variety of hydrocarbons, have the potential for making their way into the lake to pollute that body of water, Lupo said.

She said that later this month, a water quality steering committee will meet. Lupo said the steering committee is composed of representatives of city and county government, developers, the Erie Area Chamber of Commerce, the academic community, and the Erie County Environmental Coalition. "The meeting will be held to decide where to go from here," she said.

David Miller, executive director of Great Lakes United, called on Congress to appropriate \$52 million over five years to pay for pilot cleanup projects. Congress authorized the money last year but so far has appropriated only \$4.1 million for the projects.

Miller also called for establishment of a national Aquafund to deal with contaminated sediment, not only on the lakes but in all U.S. waters, on top of the present federal Superfund that pays for pollution cleanup. Work should begin by the year 2000, he said.

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Panel seeks clean waters

*Erie Daily
Times
3/4/88*

The Erie County Water Resources Commission Thursday passed a resolution to seek government designation of Presque Isle Bay as an environmental "area of concern."

The designation could mean major cleanup projects in and around the bay. It could also require some local funds.

The commission debated whether it is the right time for such an effort in view of city projects already programmed to keep sanitary sewage out of the Mill Creek Tube and to improve operations of the sewage treatment plant.

But commission member Richard Kubiak said, "We're going to look like a laughing stock if we don't admit there's a problem." He also argued there "is a cost" to not doing anything — possible worsening of water quality and a possible negative impact on tourism."

Those favoring the designation noted statements made by members of the International Joint Commission's Science Advisory Board when it met in Erie last week. The scientists, too, said the bay needed further evaluation and local participants formed a coalition to seek a cleanup effort over 20 years.

By gaining the designation from both the International Joint Commission and the state Department of Environmental Resources, the

county commission will attempt to qualify for further government studies and grants for specific pollution problems.

One project already approved is an examination this summer of 250 fish from the bay and lake to test them for various diseases and intake of harmful chemicals in their food chain.

Joseph Trzybinski of the Erie County Health Department noted that a determination was not made last year if bullheads taken from the bay actually had cancerous lesions. But he said only a few fish were tested and they did have skin lesions.

Trzybinski said the more extensive tests this year, sampling several species of fish, should provide answers concerning the health of the fish and any potential harm eating them could do to humans.

County Councilman Joseph Giles, liaison to the commission, said far more extensive studies of fish life, pollution sources and water quality might be possible with the "area of concern" designation. He said the designation would force state and local officials to develop an action plan with a specific strategy for cleaning up the bay. And he said the designation should open the door for grant money for the bulk of the funding for various projects.

Panel backs 'concern' status for bay

By JOHN GUERRIERO
Morning News staff reporter

The Erie County Water Resources Commission unanimously approved a resolution Thursday that urges the state to officially designate Presque Isle Bay as an "area of concern" for environmental purposes.

The designation, if granted, would give the bay a "priority status" for studies and cleanup, said County Councilman Joseph Giles, a liaison to the water panel.

The designation would force state and local officials to develop a remedial action plan outlining the strategy for cleaning up the bay within a specific period. The plan also would detail the financing for the cleanup.

Giles said that once the bay was designated as an area of concern, funding from the federal and state governments would become more available to complete five recommended areas for more study.

They studies would include: the relationship between the bay and

the peninsula; the sediments in the bay; the effects of the bay on human health; an impact review of bayfront development; and monitoring reviews of the overflow of streams and other systems that enter the bay.

Giles said the resolution would be sent to the state Department of Environmental Resources.

"The politics of the state seems oriented toward the southeast part of the state ... We don't want to be excluded from that focus," Giles said.

The commission's action Thursday followed a similar theme voiced last week in Erie by the co-chairmen of the International Joint Commission's Science Advisory Board.

They said they would recommend that the bay be placed on that commission's list of areas of special concern. The designation has been sought by local environmental and sportsmen's groups for more than one year, and one that state environmental officials have tried to forestall.

Our opinion MORNING NEWS 3/8/88

Swimmable bay in 19 years?

Environmentalists are calling for a massive cleanup of the Great Lakes. They told a House panel March 2 that "toxins lingering in the sediment and water of the Great Lakes basin form a stable cycle of pollution, (one) that if left undisturbed will threaten life for a thousand years."

Ohio Gov. Richard Celeste told the panel that "toxic contamination is widespread and a threat to human health that compromises our quality of life. It is implicated in genetic damage, cancer and disorders of the reproductive system, among others."

According to the Associated Press, "among the sites having the most heavily contaminated sediment are the Fox River in Wisconsin, which accounts for up to 40 percent of the cancer-causing PCBs that enter Lake Michigan; and the Grand Calumet River and Indiana Harbor Canal in northwest Indiana, where sediments 10 feet to 12 feet deep are contaminated with heavy metals and organic chemicals."

Presque Isle Bay is not as heavily polluted. But its sediment is the product of years of uncontrolled industry.

Last year, the Erie County Environmental Coalition called for a "swimmable bay" in 20 years.

Well, now it's a swimmable bay in 19 years, but we haven't seen any action from local, state, or federal officials.

The House panel was urged to create another superfund to deal with this problem. Really, what choice do we have?

Are we going to have a swimmable bay, or not? Our tourist industry and our new Bayfront force that question on us.

By **Mr. Bagnoni**

SECONDED BY:

Mr. Dombrowski

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Erie, Pa. **March 23, 1988**

Resolved, by the Council of the City of Erie,

WHEREAS, the Science Advisory Board of the International Joint Commission and the Water Resources Commission of Erie County have made the formal recommendation that Presque Isle Bay, Lake Erie, be designated an area of special concern by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Environmental Resources, and

WHEREAS, this governmental designation will add state focus and state funding and federal funding and grant money toward the revitalization of Presque Isle Bay; so

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Erie that we enjoin the efforts of the International Joint Commission and the Erie County Water Resources Commission and Erie County Council of the County of Erie, and the Erie County Environmental Coalition and strongly encourage the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources to designate Presque Isle Bay as an area of special concern in the Great Lakes.

March 23, 1988. City Council adopt by yeas Messrs. Brabender, Dombrowski, Dougherty, Maras, Mifsud, Savocchio, and Bagnoni. 7. Nays. 0.

March 23, 1988. Signed by the President. Attested by the City Clerk.

County Council Resolution

March, 1988

Joint
Commission

Mr. Giles reported on the International Joint Commission Meeting sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce and the Environmental Coalition at the Quality Inn February 24, 25, 26. The Great Lakes Science Advisory Board from the International Joint Commission has representatives from the scientific community and the basis for discussion was a report prepared by the Ad Hoc Water committee of the Water Resources Commission and the round table discussion centered on the report; so, it was a great compliment to the community and to the Water Resources Commission. As a result five goals were agreed upon. (1) There should be a biological study on the ecological effects of the bay on the Peninsula, and vice versa; (2) there should be a study on all streams that enter Presque Isle bay; (3) there should be biological studies conducted on the effect of the bay on human health; (4) impact study of waterfront development on marine life along the bay; and (5) a study of sediment in the bay. A report on these goals will be available in approximately thirty days. Mr. Giles said he was grateful to the Chamber of Commerce for co-sponsoring the meeting and was proud of the leadership roll of the Water Resources Commission in the presentation and the discussions.

RESOLUTION NUMBER 7, 1988

Requested State Designation of Presque Isle Bay
as an "Area of Special Concern"

WHEREAS, the Science Advisory Board of the International Joint Commission and the Water Resources Commission of Erie County have made the formal recommendation that Presque Isle Bay, Lake Erie, be designated "an area of special concern" by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Environmental Resources, and

WHEREAS, this governmental designation will add state focus and state funding toward the revitalization of Presque Isle Bay;

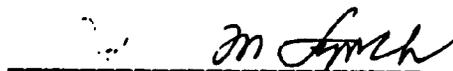
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Council of the County of Erie, pursuant to Article II §3B(1) of the Home Rule Charter for the County of Erie, to enjoin the efforts of the International Joint Commission and the Erie County Water Resources Commission and strongly encourage the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources to designate "Presque Isle Bay" as an area of special concern in Pennsylvania.

On the motion of Mr. Giles, seconded by Mrs. Mack,
this resolution was passed on this 15th day of March,
1988, by a vote of 6 - 0.

ATTEST:

APPROVED BY:

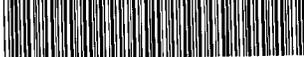

Florindo J. Fabrizio
County Clerk
Date 3/15/88


Judith M. Lynch
County Executive
Date 3/16/88

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