THE STATE OF THE FEDERATION

A Report for the Years 1976-1977



MONS 002654

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Within the past two years, the Lake Michigan Federation has undergone significant change — in its leadership, its administrative structure, its program selection and concentration, and in its relationship with federal and local regulatory agencies. Some of these changes evolved as part of the organization's natural maturing process. Other changes resulted from economic or programmatic necessity. Difficult decisions have been made, and are still being made. Yet the prospects for the Federation are encouraging, perhaps better than they have ever been in its eight-year history.

It is not possible, in the limited space available, to list each and every accomplishment of the Federation for the past two years. Nor would such a listing provide a true assessment of the Federation's progress. We have chosen, instead, to focus on a few key issues — issues that reflect the depth and breadth of the Federation's concern for clean water, public health, sound coastal management, and a responsible energy policy.

The Board of Directors and Staff of the Federation are confident that the decisions and accomplishments reflected here will provide the Federation with a stronger, more effective base from which to continue its fight to protect a truly Great Lake.

Kathy Schuck

Kathy Schuck
President
Board of Directors

March 1978

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"Lake Erie is just one example of a general problem of pollution of lakes, rivers, and streams in the United States and around the world. Lake Michigan will soon follow it into extinction . . . Many of the world's rivers are quickly approaching the 'too thin to plow and too thick to drink' stage."
Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich
The Population Bomb (1968)

By 1968, Lake Erie had been written off as a dead lake. Lake Michigan was next on the list of expected victims. Tons of phenols, cyanide and other industrial poisons were being dumped into its waters. Existing legislation was weak and ineffective. Difficult as it was to believe, Lake Michigan's clear, deep waters were slowly being transformed into a sewage basin.

But concerned citizens refused to stand by and watch this Great Lake be destroyed. One citizen standing alone could not turn the tide of pollution and negligence. But many citizens banding together could make their voices heard.

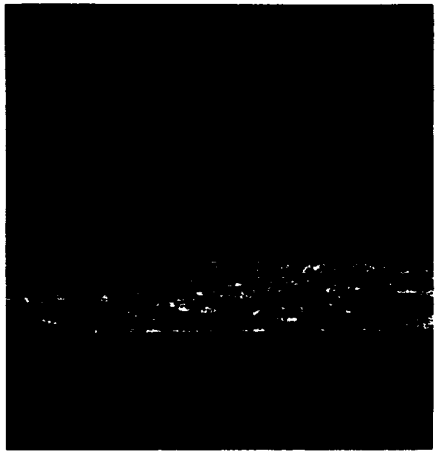
That was the beginning of the Lake Michigan Federation: a coalition of citizens and groups working together to promote the protection of Lake Michigan and its related land resources.

Much has happened since the Federation was organized in 1970. Landmark legislation, in the form of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, was passed in 1972. The Federation led a Water Quality Training Institute to explain the full implications of this bill and to show how its programs could be used to benefit communities around the lake.

Regulatory agencies have been forced to open their doors to active citizen involvement . . . and have found that, as a result, their programs are stronger and more effective. The Federation was a leader in bringing about this change. Industries and municipalities trying to bypass strict pollution regulations have found that the Federation is not just "another noisy environmental group," but an educated, effective coalition of citizens demanding protection of the public interest.

In the past eight years, the Federation's approach to Lake Michigan problems has been to:

- urge strict enforcement of pollution-control regulations;
- alert citizens to opportunities to participate in local decision making;
- work to improve the lines of communication and cooperation between government and industry;
- provide leadership, technical assistance, and back-up for its member groups;
- educate the public on pollution problems and alternative solutions;
- organize citizen action and solicit citizen opinion throughout the four-state region of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.



Today, the recurring question is: Has Lake Michigan been saved? *Can* it be saved?

It's a difficult question, lacking a simple answer.

Some areas of the lake are cleaner. In others, the resolution of old problems has been followed by the discovery of new ones.

Perhaps one day it will be possible to respond positively that "Yes, the Lake has been saved." It is toward this goal that the Federation has directed its activities.

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With the passage of the 1972 Clean Water Act, mechanisms were created to control and eventually eliminate all discharges of pollutants to the nation's lakes, rivers and streams. But legislation alone is not sufficient. Someone must enforce the law. And, when the law is unclear, someone must speak out on behalf of the public interest.

The Environmental Protection Agency is the chief enforcement agency for pollution control. The Lake Michigan Federation is the watchdog that makes certain EPA is doing its job . . . and that the public interest is protected.

U. S. Steel - Victory!

Although the Gary Works plant of U.S. Steel had been illegally dumping pollutants into Lake Michigan since 1910, few steps had been taken to correct the situation until a new permit system was established under the 1972 Clean Water Act.

U.S. Steel applied for a discharge permit. The Environmental Protection Agency issued a strict one.

U.S. Steel then protested that the requirements of the permit were too strict, and that it would be impossible to comply with the required level of treatment.

Their protest marked the beginning of a three-year battle that ended in the U.S. Court of Appeals. During the proceedings, the Lake Michigan Federation filed a brief urging enforcement of the proposed permit. The Federation argued that U.S. Steel had already implemented the required technology at two other plants and could do the same in Gary. Since the plant had been illegally polluting for over 65 years, the Federation did not feel the company was entitled to special consideration. And, finally, by not contesting Indiana's water quality standards when they were first issued, U.S. Steel had effectively waived its right to challenge them later.

In May 1977, the Court upheld the original permit and fined U.S. Steel a record $4 million for numerous permit violations. By August 1980, the company must install required pollution control equipment at its Gary Plant. The Court further declared that the Lake Michigan Federation could participate in future enforcement actions should U.S. Steel fail to comply with the agreed settlement.

Indiana - Water Quality Standards

As each of the Lake Michigan states has reviewed and revised its state water quality standards, the Lake Michigan Federation has asked for public hearings, alerted citizens to the need for strong standards, and submitted proposed revisions to standards that were considered inadequate.

The Federation pointed out a number of weaknesses in proposed standards and the lack of significant public participation in Indiana's water quality review process. By bringing these concerns to the attention of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federation sparked an investigation and a report that forced the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board to develop remedial programs for improving Indiana's water quality program. In addition, the state adopted a new citizen participation plan, drafted by Indiana members of the Federation's Board of Directors.

Cooperation from member organizations of the Federation also led to improved Indiana water quality standards for Lake Michigan. The Federation submitted proposed revisions to the existing standards. Its arguments were reinforced and amplified by comments submitted by Save the Dunes Council, Local 1010 of the United Steelworkers Union, Lake County Fish & Game Protective Association, and the Indiana Chapter of the Izaak Walton League. As a result, the state agreed to major amendments to its proposed standards. In certain instances where amendments were not made, the Environmental Protection Agency later rejected the proposed standards.

PCBs - Danger in the Lake

In recent years, the PCB problem in Lake Michigan has, if anything, become more acute. When it was determined that this toxic substance could cause liver cancer and birth defects in laboratory animals, the Federation expressed its concerns to the Chicago Health Department. Department official responded with a public advisory to pregnant and breast-feeding women to limit eating PCB-tainted Lake Michigan fish. Staff members at 36 Chicago health clinics urged mothers to similarly limit the fish meals served to their children.

Outboard Marine - PCB Polluter

Health warnings may alert the public, but they do nothing to remedy the PCB problem. For years, Outboard Marine Corporation in Waukegan, Illinois used PCBs in the manufacture of its outboard motors . . . . and discharged at least 100,000 pounds of the chemical into Waukegan Harbor and the North Ditch, a tributary of Lake Michigan. Although this practice had stopped by 1977, the OMC plant is so contaminated with PCBs that residual amounts still can be detected in storm-water runoff. For this reason, Outboard Marine requested a permit that would allow PCB discharges in minute concentrations.

The Lake Michigan Federation has opposed this permit application because of the high toxicity of PCBs. As a result of a citizen alert issued by the Federation, the Illinois House of Representatives introduced and unanimously passed a House Joint Resolution urging Illinois EPA to deny the permit. Although final action on the permit was still pending when this Report went to press, the Federation had already won the support of the local sport

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fishing groups . . . which represent a primary market for OMC products!

Other Clean Water Highlights

In other water quality programs, the Federation:

- researched the problem of phosphorus pollution in the lake, and issued citizen alerts urging a lake-wide administrative ban on phosphorus detergents.

- coordinated a conference to examine a system for charging fees for pollution. Working with The Conservation Foundation, the Federation opened up new lines of communication among citizen groups, industry and government. The Foundation was pleased with LMF's ability to reach these disparate groups, and the industry leaders were particularly impressed that "an environmental group" would seek them out and encourage their participation.

- brought together LMF staff, board members, and member group leaders in a meeting with EPA Administrator George Alexander to discuss EPA's policy for issuing enforcement compliance schedule letters (ECSLs), a mechanism for extending compliance with the 1977 pollution control deadlines. The result was increased understanding between the citizen groups and EPA, and a decision by the Federation to challenge ECSLs only on a case-by-case basis.

- ran two workshops on the problem of the disposal of hazardous wastes.

- reviewed and analyzed the potential environmental impact of the Tunnel and Reservoir Plan (TARP) currently under construction by Chicago's Metropolitan Sanitary District. The project is designed to handle the stormwater runoff from heavy rains.

- served on the Areawide Planning Advisory Committee for development of a waste treatment management program.



There's more to Lake Michigan than water. There are at least 1,661 miles of shoreline, with beaches . . . power plants . . . private homes . . . parks . . . and factories. Often, however, these diverse uses of the lakefront create conflicts. Boaters who demand more marinas may find that construction at a proposed site would increase erosion at a neighboring site. A power plant located next to a national park may damage the area's fragile dune ecology. And citizens may protest when a private developer builds high-rises that block their view of the lake. Use and enjoyment of Lake Michigan depends, in part, on the use that is made of its coastal area. For this reason, the Lake Michigan Federation's involvement in lake issues does not start or stop at the water's edge.

Coastal Zone Management: Developing a Plan

Recent federal legislation has enabled states to undertake "coastal management plans" to protect and control their coastal zone areas. The Federation has encouraged the development of such plans in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

A critical factor in any coastal program is to determine the economic, social and environmental needs of the lakefront communities. It is in this arena that the Federation has been most effective.

In Illinois, the Federation organized five citizen task forces to study particular coastal management problems. To find out citizen views, the Federation ran workshops in seven Illinois coastal communities. The *Lake Michigan Current*, a newspaper funded by the Illinois Coastal Zone Program, was edited and published by the Federation to educate citizens on the problems in coastal areas. And when citizens began responding to the program, the Federation was there to see whether the state would listen to their concerns.

After three years of planning, development, and citizen involvement, the state drafted and submitted an Illinois Coastal Resources Management Act, which is now being considered by the Illinois General Assembly. If this bill is passed and signed into law, Illinois will have one of the strongest, most comprehensive coastal zone programs in the entire Lake Michigan region.

Sandmining: Michigan Dunes in Danger

A phone call from one of the Federation's Michigan members first alerted LMF to a coastal crisis near Bridgman, Michigan. A private company, Martin Marietta Aggregates, had requested a city permit to sandmine over 100 acres of prime natural sand dune along the lakefront. Residents opposed the sandmining but didn't know how to stop it. The Federation agreed to help.

After studying the area, listening to citizen concerns, discussing possible legal remedies, and providing the residents with the

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names of geological experts to consult, the Federation submitted a formal letter to the Bridgman City Planning Commission, opposing the requested permit and suggesting possible alternatives.

Two weeks later, the Federation received a letter from the Bridgman residents. Combined efforts of the Federation and local citizens had resulted in denial of Martin Marietta's permit request.

Bailly Power Plant:
Threatening Indiana's Dunes

Can a power plant and a national park co-exist peacefully along the Indiana shoreline?

Not when the plant jeopardizes the park's fragile dune ecology.

That was the conclusion reached by the Federation and other citizen groups in relation to the proposed Bailly Nuclear Power Plant and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Construction of the Bailly power plant had been halted at various times in recent years as citizen groups claimed the plant was adversely affecting the water table and plant life in the adjacent national park. Each time, the Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO) convinced authorities that these bad effects would be remedied . . . and construction continued. But recent tests indicated that the company's remedial efforts were not successful.



When it seemed that their protests were being ignored, two member groups, Save the Dunes Council and BPI (Business & Professional People in the Public Interest), requested that the Federation join the effort.

The Federation responded with a petition to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to revoke and suspend NIPSCO's construction permit. At the same time, the Federation asked the U.S. Department of Interior to meet its responsibility to protect the national park.

While the NRC stalled, Federation staff and representatives from other concerned groups met in Washington, D.C. with Under Secretary of Interior James Joseph. In September 1977, Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus announced that his department would seek the immediate halt of damaging utility activities at the Bailly site. The outcome looked promising . . . but then NIPSCO submitted a workplan that it claimed would meet Interior's demands. As Interior and NIPSCO negotiate the specific provisions of this plan, the future of Bailly and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore continues to hang in the balance.

General Permits:
The Army Corps Approach

Waves crashing against the shore may be beautiful and exciting for many people . . . but it's a frightening experience for homeowners who see their beaches, yards, and homes damaged by erosion. To protect their investment, homeowners often resort to erosion control devices, such as riprap, bulkheads, groins, and revetments. Problems arise when these devices protect one stretch of shoreline at the expense of increased erosion to another segment.



It was this concern that drew the Federation's attention to an Army Corps of Engineers proposal for a general permit issuance procedure for the construction of shoreline protection devices along Wisconsin's portion of the Lake Michigan shore. After carefully examining the proposal, both from a legal and geological perspective, the Federation submitted a three-page letter documenting 12 major concerns regarding the program's content and approach. In addition, the Federation requested a public hearing on the proposed permit procedure.

The Corps responded by adopting four of the 12 revisions, and by agreeing to hold a public hearing.



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While this news was encouraging, the Federation wasn't finished yet.

To encourage participation in the public hearing, Federation Deputy Director Tom Eisele met with property owners, environmentalists, and geologists in Milwaukee to brief them on the proposal. Several citizens who attended this meeting either submitted written comments or personally appeared at the public hearing in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

The result: The Army Corps general permit procedure went through another revison before it was finally adopted. This time, four more of the Federation's proposed revisions were adopted.

Other Coastal Zone Highlights

In other coastal zone programs, the Federation:

- ran seven public access workshops around the Lake to examine citizen concerns with regard to public and private use of shoreline property. Issues that were presented ranged from poor transportation to private ownership barriers, improper police protection and vandalism. These problems were incorporated into a manual which was then presented to government planners in coastal zone programs. Already, groups of citizens who attended the workshops are working together on public access changes.
- applied its experience with the Wisconsin erosion permit procedure to subsequent Army Corps proposals for Illinois, the Upper Peninsula, southwestern Michigan, and Indiana.

Man's use of water and shorelands to produce energy presents a serious threat to Lake Michigan. Heated water returned to the Lake from electric generating stations may affect fish habitats and may alter the natural cleansing of pollutants from water. Energy conservation, expanded use of solar energy, and wise use of present energy sites on the lakefront can help protect the lake and insure that it is not adversely affected.

ECTI: Teaching Energy Conservation

With the growing scarcity of energy resources, conservation of energy makes sense. But how much conservation is necessary? And what criteria should be used to meet conservation objectives?

In March 1976, the Lake Michigan Federation was asked by The Conservation Foundation of Washington, D.C. to run a three-day Energy Conservation Training Institute for 150 citizen leaders from six states. Labor, industry, and citizen representatives sat down together to work out energy conservation alternatives. The objective was to encourage these community leaders to develop state coalitions of citizens that would be responsive to state energy needs.

The result: Five new energy coalitions in five states are now actively working to promote energy conservation and to encourage the development of alternative sources of energy.

Center for Alternative Energy: Making ECTI Work

The toughest part of any training institute comes after the concluding remarks . . . when the participants return home. Then begins the process of translating newly acquired skills into working programs.

Determined to expand on the success of the Energy Coeservation Training Institute, the Lake Michigan Federation helped form a Chicago-based Center for Alternative Energy (CAE). Over 30 community leaders from architecture, business, government, civic, environmental, and planning organizations are now working together to encourage sound regional energy programs, and to provide the public with information on alternative energy potential in the region. The Center has already generated new interchanges of information, new sensitivity to solar and wind potential, and the development of a series of lectures, courses, and workshops that might not have otherwise occurred.

Energy Conservation: What the Public Wants

Turn down the thermostat.
Enforce the 55 m.p.h. speed limit.
Stop building gas-guzzlers.

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Although most people agree that energy conservation is necessary, the specifics of the program have been widely debated.

In January 1977, the State of Illinois decided to ask its citizens about the feasibility of reducing energy consumption in 1980 by five percent. The State had compiled a feasibility report that suggested over 30 different ways to conserve energy. Citizens were asked to review this document and then offer their own comments at a series of public hearings to be held around the state.

Because of its success with citizen participation techniques, the Federation was asked to coordinate the hearings and to act as hearing officer. The first objective was to make sure citizens understood the purpose of the hearings. Therefore, the Federation prepared and published an eight-page newspaper on Illinois energy issues, which reviewed highlights of the proposed Illinois program, explained the need for energy conservation, and encouraged citizens to voice their concerns at the scheduled hearings.

Next, the Federation made a concerted effort to reach all segments of the Illinois community: private citizens, city planners, government officials, architects, business leaders, builders, heating contractors and others. Many of the citizens who received mailings were then contacted by phone and urged to attend. Testimony was pre-scheduled so that busy citizens could testify without spending all day at the hearings.

The Federation's efforts paid off. Over 300 individuals testified at the seven hearings. The Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development expressed its appreciation in a letter which read in part:

"The Division has received many favorable comments about the way in which the . . . public hearings have been held. The attendance has been both above average and above our level of expectation. We recognize that this is in large part due to the fine work of the Lake Michigan Federation and your local area chairmen. All persons involved are to be commended."

Solar Laws: Overcoming Legal Barriers

Sunlight . . . streaming through the windows, glistening off the lake. For centuries, man has dreamed of harnessing the sun's energy. Now, modern technology is making that dream a reality. Solar collectors have cut heating costs in large office buildings. Solar homes have been designed and built. Often, however, tax laws, local zoning ordinances, building codes and even utility rates may discourage solar installations. To help overcome this problem, LMF Executive Director Richard Robbins co-authored a study of institutional barriers to solar energy. William Thomas from the American Bar Foundation and Alan Miller from the Environmental Law Institute worked with Robbins on the 80-page report, entitled, "Overcoming Legal Uncertainties About Use of Solar Energy Systems." Available for $5 from the Federation, the report describes present legal issues, and even suggests model laws and ordinances that would encourage the development of solar energy systems.

Robbins and LMF Deputy Director Tom Eisele also drafted the Illinois "Comprehensive Solar Energy Act" which was passed by the state in 1977. And Robbins serves on a special Wisconsin Governor's Commission to suggest new solar laws for that state.

Other Energy Activities

In other energy program areas, the Federation

- assisted Illinois Senator Charles Percy in planning a series of Illinois Energy Conferences.
- monitored electric power plants around the lake for pollution effects, and intervened in hearings to upgrade thermal pollution requirements.
- helped plan a regional hearing held in Chicago in June 1976 by the U.S. Energy Research and Development Agency on a proposed national plan for allocating funds for energy research.

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Not five separate lakes . . . but a River of Island Seas. These are the Great Lakes. Together, they form a chain that stretches to the ocean, providing millions of U.S. and Canadian citizens with the world's largest source of fresh water.

It is difficult to talk about one Great Lake without also considering the other four. Great ships of commerce navigate this waterway, bringing goods from foreign ports. Benefits from the Lakes are shared, but so are their many problems. The lamprey eel journeyed all the way from the ocean to the deep waters of Superior, wiping out entire fish populations in its path. Pollution from Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario, threatening that lake as well.

Concern for the future of the Great Lakes system led the Lake Michigan Federation to develop a new program called Great Lakes Tomorrow. Through this group, U.S. and Canadian citizens are working together toward an improved understanding of ecological, economic and social processes in the Great Lakes Basin.

Water Quality Agreement: Cooperation between Countries

Pollution does not honor national boundaries. It makes little difference whether the phosphorus overload in Lake Ontario comes from a U.S. or Canadian source. The harmful effects are felt on both sides of the lake.

In 1972, the United States and Canada signed an International Water Quality Agreement to clean up and control pollution on the Great Lakes. It is the most powerful tool for assuring clean Great Lakes. Five years later, in 1977, the two countries launched a review of this program — to examine their successes and failures and to develop recommendations for a new agreement.

The review was a good idea. But it lacked the component of citizen criticism. Over 35 million people live on both sides of the international border constituted by the Great Lakes. The Federation insisted that some of these citizens should be included in the review process. Suggestions to the designated U.S. agencies brought some response, but it was inadequate. So the Federation initiated an independent review of the Water Quality Agreement, then translated it into a straightforward 20-page "briefing document" for citizens. Numerous requests for reprints of this document proved that citizens are interested in decisions affecting the Great Lakes. Special praise came from the Environmental Protection Agency and from the League of Women Voters, which ordered reprints for its Lake Michigan Interleague Group.

The Federation also convinced the U.S. government not to abolish the International Joint Commission's binational staff and office. The Federation argued that this office is necessary for effective monitoring of pollution control efforts in each country.



Upper Lakes Reference Group: Protecting Superior & Huron

What if they gave a public hearing . . . and nobody came? That was the dilemma facing the International Joint Commission's "Upper Lakes Reference Group" in Spring 1977. The study group had developed and drafted a report on water quality in the upper lakes region. They wanted citizen support and suggestions for programs to stop pollution on Lakes Superior and Huron. But attendance at meetings and hearings had been disappointing. To reverse this situation, Great Lakes Tomorrow and the Lake Michigan Federation published an eight-page citizen newspaper and distributed it to some 10,000 citizens in Canada and the upper lakes region of the U.S. The newspaper provided a clear, concise analysis of present problems, the IJC's recommendations for improving water quality, and information on how citizens could participate in a scheduled hearing on the IJC's water quality report. Next, the Federation helped to plan and develop six workshops (in Duluth, Houghton, Sault Ste. Marie, Saginaw, and two Ontario cities) that attracted over 200 regional citizens, where they learned about the IJC report and the plight of Lakes Superior and Huron.

When the hearing was held, nearly 100 people submitted testimony and statements on the report. Most supported clean water. The IJC was very pleased, and has recommended that a similar approach be used to encourage citizen comments on future reports.

Winter Navigation: The Army Corps Way

One way to find out if a program will work is to start implementing it, and then monitor the results. This approach was selected by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to test the feasibility of year-round navigation on the Great Lakes. Citizens, scientists, and environmentalists, however, were concerned that irreparable

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environment damage might occur during the "test" program. The Lake Michigan Federation had already pointed out that winter navigation caused noise and vibration problems, threatened fish spawning areas, and caused destructive ice flows to crash into shoreline protection devices.

To find out what other problems might be linked to winter navigation, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service funded the Federation to run five workshops throughout the Great Lakes region. The objective was to solicit citizen views and to disseminate information on the winter navigation program.

Armed with comments, concerns and suggestions from the 175 participants who attended the workshops, the Fish & Wildlife Service is now conducting a basin-wide study of the ecological hazards of winter navigation. This growing awareness of the need to examine all aspects of the winter navigation issue resulted primarily from the Lake Michigan Federation's community education efforts.

Other Great Lakes Activities

In a myriad of other programs the Lake Michigan Federation has worked with organizations and agencies throughout the Great Lakes basin to promote citizen participation and to assure that actions affecting the lakes take into account the entire Great Lakes system. Recently the Federation has:

- participated in government hearings on pollutants and toxics, such as Mirex, PCBs, Kepone, Asbestos and other chemicals, found in water supplies and fish.
- introduced, designed and promoted citizen participation in the organizational structure of the Great Lakes Basin Commission.
- published a series of special newspapers, for Great Lakes Tomorrow called the *Great Lakes Citizen*, to familiarize the public with critical Great Lakes issues and alternate methods to control pollution.

Community Education is a two-way street. The Federation is committed to bringing critical lake issues to the attention of the public . . . and the public has returned the favor. At conferences, workshops, panel discussions, and public hearings the Federation has listened to citizen concerns, and then pressured government agencies to take the necessary action. In many instances, the Federation has succeeded in reaching the public when other agencies have failed. This has been possible primarily through newsletters, citizen alerts, briefing papers, and hours of personal contact on the telephone and at numerous meetings.

Cousteau Involvement Day: From the Lakes to the Oceans

"There is no difference between the ocean and other water systems. The ocean is simply the biggest in the world . . . The Great Lakes System has a great influence on the oceans because it is a great system."
Jacques Cousteau
August 1976

Because of his concern for the water systems of the world, Jacques Cousteau and the Cousteau Society planned a Great Lakes "Involvement Day" on August 28, 1976 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. But Cousteau readily admitted that his knowledge of the specific problems on the Great Lakes was limited. So he asked the Lake Michigan Federation to serve as lakewide coordinator for the day-long event. The Involvement Day featured speeches by Dick Gregory, Stewart Udall, Ray Bradbury, and, of course Cousteau and his son, Philippe. In addition, the Federation helped set up exhibits and planned ten special workshops on major Great Lakes issues.

When the day was over, nearly 3,000 adults and children had talked with environmental experts, viewed the colorful displays, and learned more about pollution problems of the Great Lakes.

Interchange: A Lake Michigan Awareness Day

Armed with a grant from the U.S. Office of Environmental Education, the Lake Michigan Federation and Purdue University (Calumet Campus) planned a day-long environmental fair for Saturday, November 12, 1977 in Hammond, Indiana. Major funding was also provided by the Indiana Humanities Council.

Interchange was designed to encourage citizens, government and industry to meet together and discuss environmental issues affecting Lake Michigan and Northwestern Indiana. It was a day filled with exhibits, films, a fishing clinic, workshops, projects for children, . . . and some good dialogue on difficult problems. For the coming year, the Federation has planned two additional "Awareness Days," in Wisconsin and Michigan.

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Other Community Education Activities

While Interchange and Involvement Day are only two examples of the Federation's efforts to reach the public, to educate and to learn, a variety of other activities complement these efforts. The Federation has:

- redesigned and restructured its Lake Michigan newsletter, giving it a more professional format and making it more interesting to readers.

- written and published an informational booklet on erosion, called "Waves Against the Shore." The booklet, funded by the McDonald's Corporation, is available to the public for 75 cents per copy.

PROGRESS FROM THE INSIDE

While the Federation has accomplished a great deal in program issues affecting Lake Michigan, this report would not be complete without also noting some of the internal improvements that have resulted. The Federation has taken major steps to improve its overall organization, leadership, and service both to members and to the general public.

In December 1975, Richard Robbins was named Executive Director of the Federation. He succeeded Lee Botts, who had been the Executive Director and primary guiding force for the Federation since its inception in 1970. Under Robbins' leadership, the Federation has concentrated its involvement in issues by handling a small number of difficult but important Lake Michigan issues, added professional staff, moved to larger office headquarters, broadened regional representation on its Board of Directors, and improved its membership services.

Escalating costs and the need for new programs have forced the Federation to explore new funding sources. In 1976-77 the Federation received new support from Allis-Chalmers, Consolidated Foods, First Federal Savings & Loan of Chicago, Harris Bank, and the Joyce Foundation.

Renewed corporate and funding support came from Borg Warner, Blum-Kovler Foundation, Chicago Community Trust, the Forest Fund, Kraftco, McDonald's Corporation, Motorola, Oscar Mayer, Signode, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), United Conveyor Corporation, Universal Oil Products, the Wieboldt Foundation and Woods Charitable Fund.

In addition, the membership dues structure was revised to reflect the Federation's expanded services to organizational members. Special efforts have been made to meet with group members, discuss their specific needs, and encourage efforts by local groups to solve Lake Michigan problems. Local groups also have been encouraged to take advantage of the Federation's legal, technical and management services to strengthen their own activities.

All of these changes have been directed toward strengthening the Federation's image as a capable, effective leader of citizen efforts to protect the Great Lakes. As program plans for the coming year are developed and implemented, the Federation will continue to explore new ways to strengthen its internal organization as well as its program effectiveness.

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FINANCIAL DATA

Revenues	1977	1976
Contributions:		
Grants	$107,845	$110,665
Memberships	11,588	9,594
Individuals	4,715	8,479
Sub-Contracts	4,856	*
Literature Sales	1,244	*
Annual Meeting Reservations	1,066	*
Miscellaneous	1,199	402
Total Revenues	$132,538	$129,140
Expenses		
Operating Expense:		
Program	$105,744	$ 86,983
Membership and Development	24,029	13,570
Administrative	11,804	16,725
Direct Expenses	7,175	9,948
Total Expenses	$148,743	$126,226

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