

'Button #'	Responsible Organizations	Activity/ Action	Benefit of Project (specific BUIs addressed in brackets)	Date Completed
1	City of Windsor/ GLSF/ MOE	Windsor River Front Pollution Control Planning Study	Determined quality/quantity of wastewater being discharged to river and the impact thereof. Recommended measures to reduce CSOs and total pollutant loadings to the river (10, 15)	1999
2	City of Windsor / ERCA  City of Windsor/ MOE/ GLSF/ Federation of Canadian Municipalities	Central Avenue and East Riverside Regional Storm Water Detention Facilities  Windsor UV Upgrade and Production of UV Disinfection Manual for Canadian AOC Municipalities	Reduces the effect of flooding and erosion and improves water quality through storm water management (6, 14)  Investigation of options to upgrade the disinfection systems at the Windsor sewage treatment plants. A Manual about UV disinfection systems was produced through this project for use by other municipalities (10, 15)	1998  Completed
3	Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.  Ford Canada Ltd.	Upgrades to Windsor Engine Plant  Installation of Alarm System at Oil Tank Farm at Essex Engine Plant	Upgrades to water recirculation system oil tanker unloading area containment; upgraded ultrafiltration system for oil waste treatment; secondary containment for all tanks for oily waste treatment. These improvements reduce the frequency of oil spills and chemical releases (6, 7, 14)  Increases response time to accidental oil spills (6, 7, 11, 14)	1996-2004  1999

4	City of Windsor / ERCA/ GLSF	Goose Bay Shoreline Naturalization Habitat Enhancement Project	Improves long term stability of shoreline and enhances fish habitat over a 200m section of shoreline (14)	2000
5	<p>Little River Enhancement Group (Lil' REG)</p> <p>Lil' REG/ Env. Canada/ Other partners</p> <p>City of Windsor/ Lil' REG/ ERCA/ GLSF/ GLIER</p> <p>ERCA/ Lil' REG/ Landowner/ Env. Canada</p>	<p>Cleanup Crusades in the Little River Watershed</p> <p>Reforestation of the Little River Watershed</p> <p>Little River Rehabilitation Project (Twin Oaks Business Park Improvements)</p> <p>Little River Habitat Restoration Project</p>	<p>Numerous cleanup crusades have removed garbage from the Little River and its watershed, thereby restoring aesthetic value of the river, improving wildlife habitat, and raising public awareness through the volunteer opportunity (11, 14)</p> <p>Reforestation efforts address the lack of woodland and wildlife habitat in the Little River watershed, and raises public awareness through the volunteer opportunity (14)</p> <p>Riparian fish and wildlife habitat restored on both sides of a 1.15 kilometre river section (6, 14)</p> <p>Restoration of 13 acres of wetland and forest habitats on private lands (11, 14)</p>	<p>1989-ongoing</p> <p>1990-ongoing</p> <p>1997-1999</p> <p>2001</p>

6	ERCA/ GLSF/ Essex County Federation of Agriculture/ OMOE/ Ducks Unlimited/ OMNR	Rural Non-Point Source Pollution Remediation Program - Priority Assessment Landowner Participation Program	Provides grants to landowners to reduce soil erosion and improve water quality through tree planting, construction of soil erosion control structures, septic system upgrades, and until 2001, demonstrations of no-till farming (6, 14)	1996-ongoing
	ERCA/ GLSF/ Essex County Federation of Agriculture/ OMOE/ Ducks Unlimited/ OMNR	Rural Non-Point Source Pollution Remediation Program - Conservation Demo Farm	A Conservation Demonstration Farm at Holiday Beach Conservation Area was established with a focus on demonstrating how Best Management Practices can be implemented in today's farming climate while minimizing impact on natural resources (6)	1998-ongoing
7	City of Windsor / ERCA/ GLSF	St. Rose Beach Park Shoreline Naturalization Habitat Enhancement Project	Improved the long term stability of the shoreline and enhanced fish habitat over a 200m section of shoreline (14)	2001
	MNR	Angler Creel Survey	Survey of fish catches in the Detroit River (1, 3, 4)	1975-1980, 1992, 2002

8	City of Windsor / Town of LaSalle	Sanitary Sewer Installation in the Turkey Creek and Little River Watersheds	Sewers have been constructed in areas previously serviced by combined sewers or septic systems, which will improve water quality (10, 15)	1999
	City of Windsor/ Town of LaSalle/ ERCA	Turkey Creek Channel Improvements	Removed polluted sediments and reconnected wetland to channel which improved 3.5 kms of aquatic habitat (6, 14)	1998
	City of Windsor / Town of LaSalle/ ERCA	Subwatershed Plans for Turkey Creek and Little River	Recommends activities for improved drainage and preserving environmental values through proper planning and management (6, 14, 15)	1998
	Friends of Turkey Creek / ERCA	Cleanup Crusades in the Turkey Creek Watershed	Numerous cleanup crusades have removed garbage from Turkey Creek and its watershed, thereby restoring aesthetic value of the creek, improving wildlife habitat, and raising public awareness through the volunteer opportunity (11, 14)	2000-ongoing
	Friends of Turkey Creek / ERCA	Reforestation of the Turkey Creek Watershed	Reforestation efforts address the lack of woodland and wildlife habitat in the Turkey Creek watershed, and raises public awareness through the volunteer opportunity (14)	2000-ongoing
9	GLIER/ University of Windsor/ GLSF	Benthic Monitoring Program	Provides valuable information on water and sediment toxicity which aids in management decisions (6)	1990-ongoing
	GLSF/ NWRI	Mapping and Monitoring the Distribution and Stability of Contaminated Sediments	Aids in making management decisions (6, 7)	1994-ongoing

10	City of Windsor/ ERCA/ GLSF	Detroit River Shoreline Habitat Enhancement (Langlois - Moy Avenue)	Improved long term stability of shoreline and enhances fish habitat over sections of shoreline from Lincoln to Langlois, and from Langlois to Moy. In addition to creating fish habitat, the designs facilitated the development of riverfront parkland (3, 14)	2000 (Stage 1) 2001 (Stage 2)
	Environment Canada	St. Clair and Detroit Rivers Encroachment Analysis Report	Aids in making management decisions (14)	2001
	City of Windsor/ GLIER	Freshwater Mussel Biomonitoring	Freshwater clams are placed downstream of the two wastewater treatment plant outfalls to determine if there are any substances in the effluents of these facilities which are bioaccumulative. Results to date have not demonstrated any problems (3, 4, 5, 13, 15)	1996-ongoing

11	<p>Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.</p> <p>ERCA/ Windsor &amp; Essex School Boards/ Essex Windsor Solid Waste Authority/ CAW-WREC/ Parks Canada/ Kinsmen &amp; Kinette Clubs/ Env. Canada/ PIC Subcttee</p>	<p>Upgrades to Windsor Casting Plant</p> <p>Yellow Fish Road Program</p>	<p>Conversion from wet to dry dust collectors and installation of ozonation process for wastewater treatment results in reduction in effluent, particularly organic content (7, 8, 11)</p> <p>Schoolchildren apply decals to watershed sewer drains, reminding people not to discharge of any waste into the sewers. This raises awareness of the fact that sewers often discharge directly into the river, and reduces the number of contaminants that make their way to the river (11, 15)</p>	<p>1997</p> <p>2000-ongoing</p>
12	<p>GLIER / University of Windsor</p> <p>Canadian Salt Company Ltd/ GLSF/ ERCA/ MNR</p>	<p>Detroit River Management and Modelling Framework</p> <p>Windsor Salt (Canadian Salt Company) Riverfront Rehabilitation Project</p>	<p>Summarizes current health of river and provides information on the source, transport and fate of contaminants which aids in making management decisions (all)</p> <p>This project created a shoreline park, wetland, and near-shore fish and wildlife habitat area as part of a clean-up strategy for approximately 1 kilometre of shoreline property (14)</p>	<p>1998-2003</p> <p>1995</p>

13	City of Windsor	Protection of Natural Areas through Municipal Plans	Protection of natural areas (14)	Ongoing
	City of Windsor/ GLSF/ MOE	Upgrade/Expansion of the Lou Romano Water Reclamation Plant to Secondary Treatment	This \$115 million project will upgrade the present 36 MGD primary plant to 60 MGD and add a 48 MGD Biological Aerated Filter (BAF) for secondary treatment. The BAF is an innovative alternative to modified conventional secondary treatment. It produces a higher quality effluent than modified activated sludge plants at about 75% of the capital cost. The BAF also has a much smaller footprint (15)	1996-ongoing (anticipated completion in 2006)
	Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.	Installation of Stormwater Pond at Windsor Aluminum Plant	Reduction in nutrient and sediment run off during storm events (7, 8, 11)	1997
14	City of Windsor	Upgrade/Expansion of Caron Avenue Pumping Station	Increased capacity of combined sewage that can be pumped to the Lou Romano Water Reclamation Plant (10, 15)	Benefits ongoing
	City of Windsor	Downspout Disconnection Program/Catchbasin Restrictor Program	Decrease in flow to sewer system which reduces CSOs (10, 15)	1999-ongoing

15	City of Windsor	Reconstruction of 'Over-Under' Sewer System	Acts as a combined system, reducing CSOs to the river (10, 15)	Ongoing
	City of Windsor/ ERCA	Reduce Inflow/Infiltration to Sanitary Sewer System	These reductions contribute to the reduction of CSOs (10, 15)	Ongoing
	City of Windsor/ GLSF/ NWRI/ University of Windsor	Combined Sewer Overflow High-Rate Treatment Study	This study of chemical coagulation was done to determine cost-effective, high-rate treatment options for CSOs in Windsor (10, 15)	2000
16	Ontario Ministry of Environment/ GLSF	Benthic Macroinvertebrate Survey of Selected Tributaries of the St. Clair River, Detroit River and Wheatley Harbour	Provides valuable information on water and sediment toxicity which aids in management decisions and assesses progress towards meeting RAP goals (6)	1998
17	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources	Ruwe Marsh Rehabilitation Project	Repair of finger dyke offered protection of wetland vegetation behind the dyke from river current and scouring (14)	1996
18	Ontario Ministry of Environment	Water Quality Assessment at the Head and Mouth of the Detroit River	Provides updated data for water quality and contaminant loadings to the river which allows an assessment of the effectiveness of remedial measures and identifies additional contaminant issues (1, 8, 15)	1998, 2001

19	Great Lakes Institute for Environmental Research	Application of KETOX-GIS Model (v5.2) to Detroit River to Integrate MOE Monitoring Data and Assessment of Long Term Impacts	Provides a tool to help assess the effectiveness of various management scenarios with respect to water, sediment, and fish tissue contaminant levels (1, 7, 8, 15)	2000
	ERCA/ BCS Steering Committee/ DU/ GLSF	Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	A comprehensive inventory and mapping of existing fish and wildlife habitat was done in order to develop a habitat strategy for the Detroit River AOC and provide direction for fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement projects (14)	1998-2002
	ERCA/ GLSF	Biodiversity Conservation Strategy Implementation	Implementation of BCS through fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement projects (14)	1999-ongoing
20	Environment Canada / DRCC Outreach Ctte.	Integrated Outreach Project (including a display system, fact sheets, web site, E-Newsletter, etc)	Raises level of public interest and knowledge and encourages public involvement (all)	1999-ongoing
	Ontario Ministry of Environment	Measurements of Current Velocities Via Vessel-Mounted "Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler"	Provides information in support of MOE water and sediment monitoring data development (1, 7, 8, 15)	1999-2000

21	City of Windsor  City of Windsor/ EC/ MOE/ Stantec/ Hydromantis/ Questor Veradis/ U. of Windsor/ GLSF	Combined Sewer Separation Program  Combined Sewer Overflow Retention and Treatment Basin Project	Reduces combined sewer overflows to river (10, 15)  The CSO RTB is designed to treat CSO at a high rate to meet provincial guidelines (equivalent to primary treatment) using an RTB and cationic polymer. This project is presently in the pilot stage, but if ultimately implemented, it will reduce CSO discharges to the River (10, 15)	Ongoing  2001-2005
22	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources / ERCA/ GLSF/ Landowners  Friends of Canard River/ERCA  Friends of Canard River/ERCA	Canard Marsh Improvements and Turkey Island Enhancement  Cleanup Crusades in the Canard River Watershed  Reforestation of the Canard River Watershed	Dyke stabilization and repair protected the Provincially Significant Wetland using bioengineering techniques, thereby creating an opportunity to enhance fish and wildlife habitat (14)  Numerous cleanup crusades have removed garbage from the Canard River and its watershed, thereby restoring aesthetic value of the river, improving wildlife habitat, and raising public awareness through the volunteer opportunity (11, 14)  Reforestation efforts address the lack of woodland and wildlife habitat in the Canard River watershed, and raises public awareness through the volunteer opportunity (14)	1995 (Phase 1) 1998 (Phase 2) 1999 (Phase 3)  2000-ongoing  2000-ongoing

23	General Chemical Canada Ltd.	Installation of Secondary Containment and Spill Collection Systems	Reduction of the frequency and severity of ammonia discharges (15)	1998
	General Chemical Ltd.	Installation of Ammonia Detection Equipment on Plant Drains	Provides early warning of ammonia discharges, allowing plant operations to take action (15)	1998
	General Chemical Ltd.	Diversion of High Toxicity Effluent Streams to Settling Basins	Reduction of toxic effluent streams (ammonia and persistent chemicals) (15)	1997
	General Chemical Ltd.	Diversion of Recyclable Materials from Effluent Stream	Minimizes discharges to the river (15)	2002-ongoing
	Park Canada/ ERCA/ GLSF	Fort Malden Shoreline Stabilization and Habitat Enhancement	Project replaced sheet wall and gabion basket along a 280 metre section of shoreline at Fort Malden. The site now includes rock revetment with three shore connected island/ groyne structures. A variety of substrate sizes were incorporated, and two submerged, offshore spawning shoals were constructed to provide habitat for Lake Sturgeon and other fish (14)	2003-2004
24	Town of Amherstburg	Protection of Wetlands and Other Natural Areas through Municipal Plans	Protection of wetlands and other natural areas (14)	Ongoing
	Citizen's Environment Alliance	Watershed Cycling and Hiking Tours	Provides an opportunity for people to learn about the AOC and the environmental significance and challenges of the Detroit River watershed (all)	2002-2004

25	Town of Amherstburg	Sanitary Sewer Installation in Former Malden Township	Sewers are being constructed in areas previously serviced by septic systems which will improve water quality (10, 15)	Ongoing
	Town of Amherstburg	Planning Undertaken to Upgrade the Amherstburg Sewage Treatment Plant to Secondary Treatment	When completed, will reduce levels of discharge to the river (15)	2003-ongoing
26	Ontario Ministry of Environment	Water and Sediment Quality Testing of Selected St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair and Detroit River Tributaries	Updating databases; determining contaminant loadings from tributaries; provides information for assessing the effectiveness of remedial measures and identifies additional issues (6, 7, 15)	1999
27	Dean Construction Company Ltd/ ERCA/ GLSF	Site Clean-up & Habitat Enhancement Project	Main project included a sediment forebay and 550 metres of shoreline protection and naturalization which complemented the existing wetland and enhanced aquatic habitat enhancement for fish and other aquatic organisms (14)	1998-2000
	Town of LaSalle/ ERCA/ Env. Canada	Turkey Creek Habitat Restoration Project	Restoration of 12 acres of riparian and forest habitats on public lands (14)	2000
	Town of LaSalle/ GLSF/ ERCA/ Friends of Turkey Creek/ Essex County Field Naturalists	Turkey Creek Habitat Restoration Project	Restoration of 1.2 kilometres of corridor along Turkey Creek (2.7 ha) permitting a physical or genetic corridor for native plants that extends the range of the Ojibway Prairie Complex, an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (14)	2002

28	GLSF/ MNR/ Ontario Stewardship Opportunity Fund/ Essex County Stewardship Network/ Landowners	Canard River Corridor Stewardship Initiative	Improvement of water quality and natural heritage along the riparian areas along main tributaries of the Canard River obtained through landowner involvement in habitat enhancement programs. Projects involved restoration and enhancement of 4 ha of tallgrass prairie, 2.5 ha of native trees and shrubs, and 1 ha of wetland habitat, including a total of over 70 acres of wildlife habitat improvement (14, 15)	2003-2004
29	ERCA/ Landowners/ Env. Canada/ Ontario Clean Water Agency/ Town of Amherstburg/ Ontario GLRF/ GLSF	Canard River Valley Habitat Restoration Project	Restoration of more than 100 acres of forest habitat and 2 acres of wetland in partnership with public and private landowners to increase habitat and improve water quality (14)	2000-2002
	ERCA/ GLSF/ Ontario GLRF/ Landowners	Three Site Detroit River AOC Habitat Restoration Project	Various projects on private lands including an innovative 'pit and mound' restoration project (based on a pilot project in Chatham-Kent which is a better imitation of nature than row plantings), the creation of a wetland, and forest restoration (14)	2003

30	Lil' REG/ GLSF/ Ford-CAW Environment Committee/Ford/ Nemak/Concord Elementary School/TD FOE Foundation/ Env. Canada/ City of Windsor/ PIC Subcommittee	Cloverleaf Naturalization & Ford Forest	Restoration of forest in the Little River watershed to help improve water quality. The project also serves as a model to encourage more naturalization along roadsides. A 'Natural Benefits' handout was also prepared and distributed to educate landowners about the benefits of naturalisation.	2002-ongoing
31	GLSF/ Ontario GLRF/ Brighton Beach Power/ ATCO Power Limited/ ERCA/ Ontario Power Generation Inc./ Windsor Port Authority  DFO/ ERCA/ MNR/ MOE/ EC	McKee Park Improvements/Sturgeon Habitat Creation  Essex Region Species at Risk Recovery Plan Development	In addition to protecting this shoreline, large rock 'islands' were constructed to protect the embayment from the high energy environment, and submerged rocks were placed near the shoreline to create sturgeon spawning areas. Once abundant in this area, sturgeon have become almost extinct in the Great Lakes Region due to overfishing, but there is recent evidence that this species is making a comeback (3, 14)  A team was created to develop a recovery plan for SAR in the area. DFO provided funding to hire a SAR biologist to lead and coordinate the effort (3, 5)	2003  2003-ongoing

32	Great Lakes Sustainability Fund/ Ontario Great Lakes Renewal Foundation/ Landowners/ ERCA	Upper Canard River Low Flow Augmentation Project and Habitat Restoration	A large water detention facility was constructed on private land to capture and store flows during periods of high rainfall for slow release during the summer low flow period. On-site habitat values were improved by planting approximately 30 acres of native trees and shrubs adjacent to the Canard Valley ESA to expand this feature for the benefit of local fish and wildlife populations (14)	2003
33	Env. Canada/ City of Windsor/ Essex Windsor Solid Waste Authority/ Outreach Committee/ Town of LaSalle/ MOE	Household Mercury and Chemical Waste Collection Program	Program removed over 200 pounds of mercury from local households, reducing the possibility that breakages or improper disposal will release mercury into the environment. Another component of the project involved the development of a fact sheet for businesses about fluorescent light bulbs and the proper disposal of those bulbs In 2006 the campaign will begin again - this time with a more general focus on household chemical waste, and special incentives for bringing in mercury and expired/ unwanted pharmaceuticals. (1, 7, 15)	2004, 2006
	EC/ MOE/ EPA/ MDNR	Signing of International Agreements Respecting the Detroit River	A Letter of Commitment (known as the Four Party Agreement) was signed between the parties which identifies roles and responsibilities of the four agencies for three shared AOCs. In response, the agencies developed a Compendium of Position Papers which provided additional details on the management plan for the Detroit River AOC (all)	1998, 2000

34	<p>Town of LaSalle</p> <p>Town of LaSalle/ GLSF/ ERCA/ Friends of Turkey Creek</p> <p>MOE/ EC/ DRCC/ City of Windsor</p>	<p>Protection of Wetlands and Other Natural Areas Through Municipal Plans</p> <p>Brunet Park Habitat Restoration</p> <p>Assessment of Sediment and Water Quality in Turkey Creek</p>	<p>Provides protection for wetlands and other natural areas (14)</p> <p>Habitat restoration in a municipal park that is within a regionally Environmentally Significant Area. A dominant oak savannah community was re-established on areas previously maintained as turf grass (14)</p> <p>Investigations are underway into the current state of the Creek and possible contaminant sources (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2002</p> <p>2003-ongoing</p>
35	<p>Detroit Water and Sewerage Department</p> <p>MDEQ/ Wayne Co. Dept of Env./ Detroit Dept of Env./ US EPA</p>	<p>Connors Creek Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Management Project</p> <p>Detroit Flyway Initiative</p>	<p>Connors Creek is Michigan's largest CSO outfall. DWSD completed a \$187 million disinfection basin at the head of Connors Creek capable of storing 30 million gallons of waste water. The project included the dredging of the creek and the rehabilitation of a portion of Detroit River shoreline, creating a fish habitat (6, 7, 10, 14, 15)</p> <p>This multi-agency cooperative initiative addresses facilities in the Detroit River watershed and flyway that have the potential to mismanage or discharge oil and other constituents to the river (3, 11, 14, 15)</p>	<p>2003-2005</p> <p>2002-ongoing</p>

36	<p>Detroit Recreation Dept/ MI Coastal Management Program/ Great Lakes Fishery Trust</p> <p>Detroit Recreation Dept/ Michigan Coastal Management Program</p>	<p>Belle Isle Lake Sturgeon Habitat Project</p> <p>Belle Isle Blue Heron Lagoon Natural Area Project</p>	<p>This \$500,000 project is constructing lake sturgeon habitat in the form of a sturgeon spawning reef off Belle Isle (3, 14)</p> <p>The 41 acre Blue Heron Lagoon on the eastern end of Belle Isle will be restored through a project that will assure the protection of unique native species such as the Prairie Ladies Tresses, Pumpkin Ash, and Sullivants Milkweed, and offer educational opportunities for visitors. The project will also develop strategies for controlling invasive species like phragmites. This project is a step towards the development of a deep-water fish habitat in the lagoon and a direct fish connection between the lagoon and the Detroit River.</p>	<p>2003-2005</p> <p>2003-2005</p>
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37	Detroit Riverfront Conservancy/ City of Detroit/ Kresge Foundation	Detroit River Walk	This project will eventually result in a 62 foot wide, three mile long, riverfront park and pedestrian walkway along the Detroit River in downtown Detroit - running continuously between the MacArthur Bridge at Belle Isle and the Ambassador Bridge to Windsor. The ultimate cost of the project is estimated to be as much as \$500 million (11, 14)	2002-ongoing
	City of Detroit/ Great Lakes Fisheries Trust	Riverside Park Access Project	This project improved the Riverside Park promenade and developed an on-site fisheries education program (11)	2001-2003
	Friends of the Detroit River/ MDEQ/ US Environmental Protection Agency/ Other Partners	Citizen Reconnaissance of the Detroit River	This pollution prevention project brings together a variety of stakeholders to mitigate unknown discharges emanating from point sources along the Detroit River. The objectives are to: locate and map all Detroit River outfalls; determine the type, source, ownership, and composition of each discharge; create a single source database of outfall information which will be available to the public; and, provide training and training materials for the development of a citizen volunteer group to monitor outfalls along the river (15)	2003-ongoing

38	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Grassy Island Remediation Activities	This former 4 acre shoal is now a diked, 72 acre island covered to a depth of 12 feet with contaminated sediments from nearby Rouge River, Trenton Channel, and Lake Erie. Disposals ended in 1983, and in 1995 the site was delineated as a Hazardous Materials Management demonstration site, containing PCBs, PAHs, copper, mercury, lead, and zinc. The FWS is currently attempting to characterize the risks from the contaminants, and enhance the long-term benefits of the area for wildlife (5, 14)	2001-ongoing
	Friends of the Detroit River/ US Environmental Protection Agency	Mobile Sediment Dredging Unit Development and Evaluation Project	This project involves the design, fabrication, and evaluation of an innovative mobile dredging unit with the potential for reducing sediment resuspension and offsite migration of contaminants during dredging in order to protect and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of Great Lakes waters (6, 7, 15)	2002-ongoing
39	City of Trenton	Acquisition of Detroit Steel Property	Trenton is in the process of acquiring this vacant, 58 acre, industrial property as part of a multi-million dollar redevelopment project (11)	2003-2004
	US EPA/ US ACE/ American Heritage Rivers/ MDEQ/ City of Trenton	Black Lagoon Contaminated Sediments Remediation Project	Once one of the Detroit River's most toxic sites, the Black Lagoon was cleansed of more than 470,000 pounds of toxics-laced sediment as the first completed project under the federal Great Lakes Legacy Act cleanup program. (6, 7)	1997-2005

40	Wayne County Parks Department	Elizabeth Park Enhancement and Fish Habitat Project	This \$1 million project replaced a failing sea wall with a 540 foot riverwalk along the Detroit River. The next stage of the project will stabilize and provide fish habitat along the park's south shore (11, 14)	2003-2005
	Wayne County/ US Federal Government funding	Acquisition and Restoration of Chrysler Paint Plant Site	This vacant 44 acre site has been acquired and plans are being developed to restore the site and create a headquarters for the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge (11, 14)	2002-ongoing
	Trust for Public Lands	Acquisition and Preservation of Humbug Marsh	The Trust has acquired this 410 acre marsh, and plans to implement a long-term conservation solution. Humbug Marsh represents the last mile of natural shoreline on the US mainland of the Detroit River. Because they are home to such a high diversity of fish and wildlife, the marshes have been identified as globally unique, helping to maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes (14)	2003
	The Nature Conservancy	Calf Island Acquisition and Preservation	TNC purchased this island for \$420,000, and later donated it to the US FWS to be included as a part of the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge (14)	2001-2002

41	<p>Grosse Ile Land and Nature Conservancy/ US EPA</p> <p>US Environmental Protection Agency/ USGS/ US Fish and Wildlife Service/ Michigan Sea Grant/ Grosse Ile Nature and Land Conservancy/ US Army Corps of Engineers</p>	<p>Grosse Ile Nature Conservancy Soft Shoreline Project</p> <p>USGS Detroit River Habitat Map</p>	<p>This project rehabilitated 280 feet of shoreline along Gibraltar Bay at the southern end of Grosse Ile (14)</p> <p>In response to high priority recommendations, and complementing a previous survey in by Canadian officials of Canada's waters, this project identified candidate sites for habitat protection and remediation in US waters of the Detroit River. Objectives included: locating candidate sites for protection and restoration; describing the ownership and size of each site, as well as its potential for habitat protection and restoration; and, assessing the extent to which existing habitat is productive of fish and wildlife and protected from potentially destructive land uses. The report can be found online at <a href="http://www.glsc.usgs.gov/">http://www.glsc.usgs.gov/</a> (14)</p>	<p>2003-2005</p> <p>2000-2003</p>
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42	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Establishment of the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge	<p>This refuge includes islands, coastal wetlands, marshes, shoals, and riverfront land along 18 miles of the lower Detroit River from Zug Island to Sterling State Park. The refuge also includes Mud Island, Grassy Island, and the 330 acre Wyandotte refuge. In 2004 John Hartig was hired as the first full-time manager of the IWR. (14)</p>	2002
	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Expansion of the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge	<p>The IWR was expanded to connect with the Ottawa Refuge in Ohio and extend the areas of both. The larger refuge now connects through the Michigan/Ohio border, extends west to I-75, and north to Lake St. Clair, bringing in many more coastal wetland areas and numerous islands (14)</p>	2003
	Friends of the Detroit River/ US Environmental Protection Agency	Support and Conservancy Development for the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge	<p>This project formed a coalition to support the new IWR. The project will investigate the possibility of a new or existing conservancy to accept brownfield sites along the Detroit River and its tributaries. The project will also research the advantages of placing conservation easements on private property, expand on the existing USGS database of river sites in need of protection, and incorporate databases and maps to identify unique and significant ecosystem features along the Detroit River (14)</p>	2002-ongoing

43	DRCC	Developed RAP Plans, including a Five-Year Work Plan, Restoration (Delisting) Criteria for the Canadian Portion of the River, and a Monitoring and Research Framework Report.	These documents are key to providing guidance to cleanup efforts (all)	2004-2005
44	GLIER	Conducted Sediment Sampling in the Detroit River and the Huron-Erie Corridor	These sediment results provide monitoring against historic sediment monitoring results. This allows the identification of priority areas of sediment contamination in the river (1, 6, 7, 15)	2003-2006
45	DRCC	Development of an Aquatic Habitat Plan for the River	This plan will allow the identification of priority areas and specific sites for preservation and rehabilitation (14)	2005-ongoing
	DRCC/ GLIER/ MOE	Status Assessment of Detroit River Beneficial Use Impairments	This first update since 1999 will show us what progress has or has not been made on the River cleanup, and will allow us to identify areas where additional efforts are required (all)	2005-2007
46	Bird Studies Canada/ Essex Cty Field Nats/ Trillium/ DRCC	Bald Eagles in the Detroit River Watershed Program	This program acts at a scientific level as well as through public education. Young eagles in the watershed are fitted with backpack satellite transmitters which allow the monitoring of their movements. This allows scientists to learn more about the habitats of young eagles, and also provides the public with the opportunity to track the eagles through the web site (3, 5, 14)	2004-ongoing

