THE WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Canada Institute

GREAT LAKES AND THE ENVIRONMENT: COMMON CHALLENGES AND A SHARED FUTURE

THE C. WARREN GOLDRING ANNUAL LECTURE ON CANADA-U.S. RELATIONS

SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKER
THE HONORABLE JIM DOYLE
GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN

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STEPHEN BRERETON
CONSUL GENERAL OF CANADA, BUFFALO

It's a great pleasure for me to be here today at the Toronto Board of Trade and to introduce this year's distinguished presenter of the C. Warren Goldring Lecture on Canada-U.S. Relations, the Honorable Jim Doyle, Governor of Wisconsin. Before doing so, I would like to recognize the sponsor of this lecturer series, Mr. Goldring, for his ongoing commitment to Canada-U.S. relations and for his deep interest in matters relating to the environment.

When one considers the range of bilateral issues connecting Canada and the United States, few issues rise to greater importance and opportunity than our joint stewardship of the Great Lakes, the subject of today's address by Governor Doyle. From my perspective, the Great Lakes constitutes a very rich resource of critical national importance to Canada and the United States, and it is an area of priority engagement for me as consul general in Buffalo, as well as for my fellow consuls general in Detroit, Chicago, and Minneapolis, and of course, my colleagues at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

With 20 percent of the world's fresh water supply and an economy that constitutes the largest bi-national economic relationship in the world, it is no small wonder that the economic health and economic well-being of this region are of such strategic importance to both countries and to the Great Lakes states and provinces which comprise the region. Regional cooperation around Great Lakes issues is an area of continued and committed focus at the consulate general in Buffalo where we, in concert with U.S. Consul General John Nay and his team here at the U.S. consulate in Toronto, have made a particular effort over the past two years to work with municipal partners in the cross-border Niagara region to frame and implement a cross-border agenda for sustainable development.

Working across jurisdictional boundaries, as well as across diverse priorities and populations, requires an understanding of shared interest. This sense of shared interest is as fundamental to the cross-border Niagara region as it is to the Great Lakes basin as a whole. There is no one better placed to speak of this shared interest than the Honorable Jim Doyle, governor of Wisconsin, and the current chair of the Council of Great Lakes Governors. Even before politics, Governor Doyle's distinguished career took him across the U.S. and around the world. The governor studied at Stanford University and at the University of Wisconsin at Madison before graduating from Harvard Law School in 1972. The governor also spent time in the Peace Corps in Africa, and following law school, he moved to the Navajo Indian Reservation in Chinle, Arizona, to work as an attorney and a teacher.

His political career began in 1976 when he was elected Dane County district attorney. He served three terms before leaving to build his own law practice until he was elected Wisconsin's attorney general in 1990. Governor Doyle was reelected as attorney general in 1994 and 1998. He was elected as Wisconsin's governor in 2002 and was re-

elected in 2006 with more votes than any candidate for governor in Wisconsin history. As governor, he has been a leader in the Midwest on key issues ranging from climate change and promoting alternative energy research and development to the bi-national stewardship of the Great Lakes.

I believe the governor will be speaking about the Great Lakes Compact. He has been an outstanding leader in that initiative as well. Importantly, the governor has also been a great friend to Canada. We appreciate Governor Doyle's leadership and his inclusiveness. He has always listened with a keen ear to Canadian interests and has worked closely with many Canadians, including my colleague Georges Rioux in Chicago. We are delighted to have you here in Canada this week, governor, and would like to invite you to the stage to deliver the lecture.

And I hope you will all welcome me in joining the Honorable Jim Doyle to Toronto.

GOVERNOR JIM DOYLE (D-Wisconsin)

Thank you Mr. Consul General for the very kind introduction. Thank you for the leadership and partnership that you have demonstrated over the years, particularly working on issues related to the Great Lakes and others. I also want to extend my thanks to Mr. Goldring for his sponsorship of this forum and for all the work that he has done. I've gotten to meet him a little bit here—obviously a remarkable man—and I'm thankful for this opportunity to talk about some issues that I feel very strongly about. And, of course, I want to thank the Canada Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is really a very fitting memorial to Woodrow Wilson because unlike a large edifice—the Lincoln Memorial or the Washington Monument—this is a living tribute to a president of the United States who truly believed in scholarship. I'm very proud to be here talking to you under his name.

I want to talk about the Great Lakes and a little bit about climate change as well. I've spent the last four days in Canada on a real whirlwind set of activities. To very briefly tell you what I've done shows you how connected a state like Wisconsin and Canada are. I was in Winnipeg, and then flew north to see the great hydro projects in Manitoba because one of our major utilities in Wisconsin has just entered into a long-term, very large contract for the purchase of hydroelectric power from Manitoba, a contract to provide enough power to require another dam and generation plant on the river. That is coming about because of policies that we have enacted in Wisconsin requiring our utilities to get an ever-increasing percentage of their electric generation from renewable sources. And because of policies in Wisconsin, the connections between the United States and Canada become stronger.

I was in Montreal and Quebec over the last two days because three Canadian companies have just recently purchased major paper-making and cheese-making operations in the state of Wisconsin. As some of you may be aware, Wisconsin is the largest cheese maker in the United States. We are such big cheese makers—and American football fans know this—that we actually wear cheese on our heads for the Green Bay Packers games. With this recent purchase, Saputo, based in Quebec, is now the second biggest cheese maker in the state of Wisconsin. We now have increasingly tight and important business relationships across this border as well.

Today I am here in Toronto to discuss with you the future of the Great Lakes, something that obviously Ontario has an enormous interest in, as does Wisconsin. For Wisconsin, the Great Lakes define who we are. This is true for Ontario as well. When you see the pictures from space, you can actually pick out Wisconsin. The reason you can is because our border is shaped by Lake Superior on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, and the Mississippi River on the west. So Wisconsin, which means "the land of water," is a state that is defined by water: Michigan, Superior, the Mississippi, and large rivers in between. We actually have—and I am always very proud of this because Minnesota claims it's the land of 10,000 lakes—15,000 lakes. I've been very proud of that until I went to Manitoba and was told that they're the land of 150,000 lakes—so I guess I'd better quit bragging and just move on.

The Great Lakes are incredibly important to us, and the waters of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin are a treasure of international significance. As many of you know, they contain approximately 20 percent of the world's surface fresh water and 95 percent of North America's fresh water. The statistic I often use in talking about this in the United States, and I don't know how it would exactly compare to Canada, but is if you took the Great Lakes' water and spread it out over the 48 continental United States (not Hawaii or Alaska), the water would be nine and a half feet deep. That's how much water is in the Great Lakes.

This water is obviously a shared resource, shared by eight states, by two Canadian provinces, as well as numerous tribes and first nations. One in three Canadians and one in 10 United States residents depend on the Great Lakes for their water. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River have made this a wonderful region for recreation, tourism, business, and raising families. The Great Lakes have not only defined our geography in Wisconsin; they have defined our history. Our first Europeans to come to Wisconsin came out of Quebec and they went to places like Green Bay and to towns that are now named Eau Claire, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien. And it was through the Great Lakes that much of the European settlement of Wisconsin came to the shores of Lake Michigan.

In the United States most people would think of Wisconsin as a state that sits in the middle of vast prairies. They don't know their geography very well and I explain to them that we are a maritime state. We are a major shipbuilding state. We are a major shipping state. We are a state in which much of our history and our economy have been based on the Great Lakes. We also understand just how tied together this Great Lakes region is.

Yesterday when I was in Quebec, I saw the locks where the ships first enter into the freshwater Great Lakes system. Next Tuesday I will be in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which is on Lake Michigan, and on Wednesday, I will be in Superior, Wisconsin, which is the farthest western port of Lake Superior. So in less than a week, I will have been from the most extreme eastern part of this great ecosystem to the western part—and it is all tied together. As we stood and looked at those locks, the premier of Quebec said, "That's where the boats that are bringing the ore and everything else out of Lake Superior start and that's where they end."

Our economy really depends on healthy Great Lakes, and our Great Lakes depend on having a healthy economy. It is very important, I believe, that as we look at the Great Lakes region, we understand that this is both an ecosystem to be protected for future generations as well as an economic system. Increasingly, as I've indicated by what I've done in the last four days in Canada, those economies are growing tighter and tighter together. The Council of Great Lakes Governors, for example, maintains and has maintained a trade office here in Toronto; it has been a tremendous benefit to help small and medium-sized businesses engage in the economies of both Canada and the United States.

It is very important that we understand what our assets are as we move forward in developing the Great Lakes community. We have tremendous assets as a region. Obviously, this region in the middle of the North American continent is rich in natural resources: water everywhere is increasingly the source of renewable energy. We have great agricultural power and great manufacturing power all throughout the Great Lakes region. Perhaps even more than our natural resources,, what we really have are shared values.

People work very hard in the middle part of this continent. People value hard work. I would suspect that what was true for me growing up in Wisconsin is true today for you here in Ontario, namely, that the highest praise anybody could receive was that he or she was a hard worker. If I was walking down the street with my father, if he just looked over and said, "Oh, there's Joe over there, he's a hard worker," that was about the greatest thing my father could say. And that's a characteristic, I think, that's true throughout this region. We are a region that is truly devoted to education. Much of what we do in the Great Lakes, much of what we do on global climate change, is really going to be driven by scientific research and applied technology.

I'm going to do a little bragging about Wisconsin here. The University of Wisconsin at Madison is the largest public research university in the United States, second only in public and private institutions to Johns Hopkins in terms of the amount of federal research dollars that come to a university. It was at the University of Wisconsin-Madison that about 10 years ago the first embryonic stem cell lines were cultured and reproduced. It is in Wisconsin that we actually own the rights to most of the existing stem cell lines and to some of the most basic stem cell processes as well. That's only one aspect of what is an amazing university devoted to scientific research.

I know that is true here at the University of Toronto and at other great universities in this part of the country, in this part of Canada. It is certainly true across the Great Lakes states in the United States: the University of Wisconsin, the University of Minnesota, the University of Illinois, Indiana University, Ohio State University: essentially the Big Ten are the largest collection of research universities in the United States. I'd better mention Michigan and Michigan State, too (I hope I mentioned them—I didn't mean to offend anyone!) It is that devotion to education that is going to help us move forward with the kind of restoration and protection of the Great Lakes that we all desire. I believe that at the heart of our vision is a restored and protected Great Lakes, a world-class economy, and a continued commitment on both sides of the border to solve common challenges and to work towards a shared future.

There have been some remarkable successes in the Great Lakes over the last 25 or 30 years. When I was a boy growing up in Wisconsin, you were lucky to ever see an eagle—and now you hope they go away (I shouldn't say that, it's our national bird!). It is true with wildlife and habitat. There have been massive, very successful restoration programs that have gone on throughout the United States and Canada. We have made some very major improvements, and we have solved some of our most significant problems. We have brought some species back from the brink. We have protected vast swaths of land and put them into permanent public ownership. We have worked hard to make the waters attractive resources that can support healthy environments and power our economies. But it is obvious that we have a long way to go, that our work on restoring the Great Lakes is incomplete, and that the Great Lakes waters remain vulnerable.

Significant problems plague us, from the introduction of destructive, invasive species, to problems we thought we had solved such as the reappearance of oxygen-free dead zones in Lake Erie. We have outdated and failing municipal water treatment plants in cities that surround the Great Lakes. We struggle with air quality, particularly with mercury that affects the fish and wildlife in the Great Lakes. We struggle to deal with issues like climate change, not knowing exactly what it will mean for the entire planet, and specifically what it will mean for the Great Lakes.

There are threats to the Great Lakes from outside, notably pressures for Great Lakes water. If anybody thinks this is science fiction, I would just direct you to a little battle that's been going on in the United States in recent months between Georgia and Tennessee. We are revisiting an old border fight from post-Civil War days where Georgia and Tennessee are arguing over their shared border. And why? Because the region is so parched, Georgia is trying to bring the Tennessee River into Georgia. These fights over water may be a sign of the future.

We obviously have threats from inside the basin. Some of them I mentioned such as old outdated water treatment plants. We have global threats: global warming, air quality, and others.

That's what makes it so important for us to build a new paradigm here, where states and provinces are working to solve these problems together. I don't want to make any statement here about Ottawa because I don't know enough to say anything, but on the very fundamental issues of the Great Lakes and global warming, we simply have not seen the kind of leadership and commitment out of Washington that we need. In the Great Lakes states, with both Democratic governors and Republican governors and Democratic legislatures and Republican legislatures, there has been a renewed interest to make sure that we are doing something major to advance these causes.

We look forward to the day when our national government in the United States really joins this cause and puts the Great Lakes ecosystem at the top of its environmental agenda and truly embraces the challenge that global warming presents to the planet and moves us forward. But while we are waiting for that to happen, and it may happen sooner than we know, it is important that we move forward as states and provinces. And even when it does happen, and when there is a change at the national level and a change in priorities, it will still be important for us to be engaged in a very cooperative effort as states and provinces to make sure that we are protecting the Great Lakes. We must take the initiative.

It is my firm belief that it is only by working together at the state and provincial level that we can really achieve the level of success that our region needs. One of my top priorities as governor has been to seek out opportunities to work collaboratively with my colleagues in the Great Lakes states, in Ontario, and Quebec. For example, through the Council of Great Lakes Governors, we have partnered to update our region's water management regime in order to advance the environmental health and high performance economy of the entire Great Lakes region.

Our collaborative efforts through the council have tackled one of the greatest threats to our waters, which is long distance, large-scale diversion in unsustainable water use. By working together, the governors and premiers developed and signed the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Sustainable Water Resources Agreement and the corresponding Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact, commonly called the Great Lakes Compact.

Premier McGuinty was kind enough to be in Milwaukee with governors from all of the Great Lakes states to sign that agreement among our various states and provinces; Quebec has signed on as well. I am very happy to report to you that, in Wisconsin, our legislature has recently approved the ratification of the Great Lakes Compact and its very detailed implementing legislation. We did it after a fair amount of debate and some partisan bickering back and forth, but in the end, it was passed in our state senate 32 to one, and it was passed in our lower house assembly 98 to one.

I think it shows that there are few things that Democrats and Republicans in Wisconsin agree on, but we clearly agreed on the importance of protecting the Great Lakes. When I get back to Wisconsin on Tuesday, I will be signing the Wisconsin legislation into law. The Great Lakes Compact took the work of many to produce

agreements that would be fair to all and would accomplish our goals. The agreements were the result of many months—actually years—of discussions, drafts, public hearings, meetings with constituents with varied interests, and further refinements to the drafts.

We are very thankful for the cooperation and the participation of Ontario and Quebec in those talks and negotiations. I believe it was having states and provinces sitting at the table together in that kind of forum that allowed us to reach an agreement acceptable on both sides of the border, acceptable in a variety of states, all in the Great Lakes region. All of that work has made for some very strong documents that I believe will stand the test of time. We agreed that the water from the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River Basin shall remain in the basin. We agreed that before this resource becomes an easy water source target for people outside the basin, we will have a process in place that will allow us to avoid conflicts and water shortages.

Diversion receives a lot of attention, at least on our side of the border. The efforts of the compact to stop that diversion are very important, but there is another aspect to this compact of equal importance. For the first time, we have agreed to establish a mutual system of management of the Great Lakes. In the United States, we [in Wisconsin] look across at Michigan, and our state line runs half way down Lake Michigan, and we sort of think of it as a big ocean. We manage some of it from our side and they manage some of it from their side, but it is not a good way to go about managing the Great Lakes. It is making sure that Wisconsin and Michigan, the Canadian provinces, and the other Great Lakes states are, in fact, working together in a comprehensive management system.

I had an interesting discussion earlier about shipping on the Great Lakes that included how we handle ballast water, and what kind of laws we have to receive ships that come from outside the basin. We don't want one state to have a whole different set of laws from another state, making it impossible for shippers to comply with all of them, or giving one state the competitive edge over the other state in terms of what port will be used. It is important.

That's one of many examples of how we work to make sure that we have good, comprehensive, and uniform management of the Great Lakes. That's why the relationship between the Great Lakes states and the Canadian provinces is so important. It's not just the fact that we have entered into this compact. That took a lot of cooperation and work, but the real work and cooperation starts as we begin to manage this incredible ecosystem mutually. I think we all agree that we have to use this resource wisely and that we have to work together to be able to enjoy the competitive advantage given to us by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

The educational aspect of our work continues as well. Even after the legislatures in the United States agree, we have to go to Congress. It is important to make sure that Congress agrees as well. I've asked the presidential candidates in the United States as they come through the Great Lakes region asking for our votes to talk about their vision of the Great Lakes and to commit to seeing that the Congress acts on the compact as well.

Well, the compact is one example. There are several others, but I want to just briefly mention one other that shows how the Midwestern and Canadian provinces can work closely together—and that's on global warming. I am very pleased that the Midwest governors signed a significant and far-reaching global-warming agreement, one in which we agreed on conservation goals. We agreed on carbon-reduction goals. We agreed on the development of renewable fuels. We agreed on the development of a regional infrastructure. If we have to capture carbon and move it, we've got to do that over a region. We also are at work developing a cap and trade system in the Midwest.

We are really moving forward among Midwestern states to deal with the problem of global warming and reduction of carbon in our atmosphere. I am proud to say that Premier Doer of Manitoba was there to sign that agreement as well, and that Ontario has signed on as an observer, another example of how, as a region, we have enormous opportunity, given our agricultural strengths, our vast forests for cellulosic ethanol and other biomass fuels, and our great research institutions. Just recently, the University of Wisconsin-Madison received a $125 million grant from the Department of Energy to be the center of research in the United States for cellulosic ethanol.

Putting those natural resources and that research together in this central part of the North American continent—on both sides of the border—can not only help provide the answer to global warming but can also develop a strong segment of our economy around it. I am committed to continuing to work on these very important issues: the Great Lakes, global warming, and many others. And I am committed, as well, to continuing to make sure that Wisconsin's economy and Canada's continue to grow together.

We are very appreciative of the leadership and friendship that have been shown to us. We are very appreciative of the Canadian provinces' strong participation in the formulation of the Great Lakes Compact and we look forward to working with you for years to come to make sure that we not only maintain the Great Lakes but we also improve them and leave them for generations and generations to come. Thank you all very much and I look forward to some questions. Thank you.

STEPHEN BRERETON

Thank you very much to Governor Doyle. Great remarks and it's really neat to hear how we're working together on these issues. Governor Doyle has agreed to answer a couple of questions.

GOV. DOYLE

I am a superdelegate. That always gets a lot of questions going.

Q: I'll stick with my original question, Governor. Thank you very much for those insightful remarks. My question is, when you talk to the people in Wisconsin, I imagine they're concerned at the price of gas at the pumps when they fill up, whether or not they can afford their next mortgage, get the loans they need. Amidst all of those bread-and-

butter issues, do you find that climate-change issues are, if not a top-of-the-mind concern, one that commands growing understanding on the streets and that there's a real momentum in the United States to have the entire country, I guess, go the way that you and some of your fellow states have led?

GOV. DOYLE: It's really a great question. And, you know, given just the day-to-day issues we're confronting of soaring gas prices and the whole mortgage crisis and rising food prices and others—is global climate change an issue that people are focused on? I would say the answer to that is, yes. I think the interest is growing.

But one of the things I really try to do is relate global climate-change issues to those very practical problems that people are confronting. You know, as long as the five big oil companies and the oil-producing nations have us where they want us, we're going to be in the situation that we're in. And you kind of wish that when the first crisis happened in the early to middle 70s, we in the United States had really been serious as a country about getting ourselves off of —and reducing our dependence on foreign oil. To me, this is an enormous opportunity for us.

So it isn't going to help with the gas price tomorrow, but I don't want us 10 or 15 years from now to be saying, why didn't those people 10 or 15 years ago do something about this when we're now paying $15 at the gas pump? I think people do understand that we have to create competition here—and the competition with biofuels and in research and other forms of electric generation and motor fuel is absolutely essential.

In Wisconsin, we fund a good deal of this, on the research side, but we also fund and help start-up businesses that are directed at converting great research into practical applications in the marketplace. We are about to launch our energy independence fund, which is a commitment of about $150 million over the coming years to help companies that have great ideas and need a little capital or need a little help to get going to be able to develop it and build the economy.

The other thing about climate change is we're a manufacturing state. And what I often say is that as you move forward on this, of course you need multiple Ph.D. genius researchers. And we love having them, and Wisconsin's a great home for them. I just heard that Marshall McLuhan, for example, taught at the University of Wisconsin, so it's a great place. But in order to really build an energy-independent infrastructure, we're going to need building trades-people and sheet-metal workers and personnel for the pipe trades. There are great jobs here in renewable energy. We have set us a goal that we are going to have 25 percent of our energy, both electric generation and motor vehicles, from renewable sources by 2025.

We've also set a second goal, which is to capture 10 percent of the United States' renewable energy market in Wisconsin by that time as well. And if we do that—that is about 200,000 jobs that we would be supporting, from multiple Ph.D. researchers to people who are helping to build the pipeline to take the carbon where it is going to be sequestered—this is just an enormous opportunity. And so that's the connection I try to

make about how those bread-and-butter issues really do apply, and that global climate change, obviously, is a huge challenge but it's a huge opportunity for a state like Wisconsin. It's obviously very true in Ontario, with all of those same kinds of forests and agricultural power and research. It's a great opportunity here as well.

Q: With border issues and new compliance requirements affecting trade, can you comment on whether the Great Lakes governors are working on any initiatives to facilitate the movement of goods and services in the region?

GOV. DOYLE: Yes. We have repeatedly signed on, in various ways, to petitions to the federal government, to recognize what the commercial effects are on northern-tier states of a hardening border between our two countries. I don't want to speak for all of the other governors because people may have different views on this, but I think I can say this pretty safely: those of us along the northern-tier states see this as a very significant issue, and one where we want to find ways that the border does not become just a great restriction to the flow of trade back and forth. We understand, at the national level, the United States is dealing with significant issues of terrorism and so on, and I don't mean to demean those, but it is very important that we have ready and easy flow of people and goods across this border just as Europe is finding out as all of the borders are softening there. It would seem pretty unfortunate to me - I'm speaking only for myself—to see the Canadian-American border, which has probably been the most benign border in history, to see that border harden; I don't think it is in our interest.

Now, it's not quite as big an issue in Wisconsin because our border with Canada is Lake Superior. So if you want to come across Lake Superior, that's how you come in. You know, if anybody wants to sneak in by taking a boat across Lake Superior, more power to them. But it is a very significant issue and again, we have jointly, on a number of occasions, petitioned the federal government to really look at what the long-term effects of a hardening border are.

Q: Governor, you spoke about the regional competitive advantage of the Great Lakes…

GOV. DOYLE: The question was, what is the role of the Boundary Waters Treaty within the context of the great asset we have? I believe, very strongly, that we must have good cooperation between Canada and the United States to—as we've talked about here today—to manage an incredible ecosystem as well as to make sure that the economic benefits of the Great Lakes—the shipping paths, the tourism, the fisheries, all of those sorts of things—benefit everyone. And so the Boundary Waters Treaty, obviously, to me, is very important. And it is very important that Canada and the United States have a good mechanism for being able to settle disputes in a friendly and respectful way. I think if we end up fighting over the waters it's only going to detract from the economic advantage that they provide.

Q: Hi there, thank you very much. You were mentioning earlier, briefly, that ecosystems were to be protected, that they're also an economic system. And my hope is

that for the time being, both of those ideas and those issues are compatible. But my concern is that they might not necessarily be as compatible as we would like them to be in the future. How strong do you feel the Great Lakes Compact is to be able to deal with a time in the future when our desire to be able to protect the Great Lakes—but at the same time, to be able to use them as part of an economic engine—are not necessarily compatible?

GOV. DOYLE: Well, if I could paraphrase a little, there's always a tension between economic development and environmental protection, and how strong do I think the compact is going to be if, in the future, it becomes more difficult to protect the environment in light of economic needs? Is that a fair paraphrase?

I really think the compact has hit just the right accord on this. It has recognized that we must have a great deal of economic and commercial activity on the Great Lakes, and that—particularly with gas prices where they are and so on—shipping is incredibly important. The lakes have to be used for that. They have importance; a good, strong, healthy Great Lakes is a much better economic source for the fisheries and for the people who fish the Great Lakes commercially. Obviously, there is a large amount of water consumed within the basin by Great Lakes industry. I personally believe that, as water becomes scarcer, industries are going to be more likely to locate in the Great Lakes basin than they are to go to places where water is incredibly expensive.

So I believe that the compact recognizes that need. For example, one of the things that we got done in Wisconsin—it's one of the reasons it took us a little longer to get it passed—is state legislation that now deals with in-basin consumption, and does it in a way that furthers very basic ecosystem needs as well.

Certainly, the compact's provisions about diversion make sure that we maintain the quantity of Great Lakes water. The compact will greatly improve the general environment as we work together on invasive species issues, on restored habitat, focused on cleaning up outdated and aged water treatment systems. I think the Great Lakes have an enormously bright future both as a great source of the economy and as a great ecosystem. These are big, powerful bodies of water, and they can, I believe, manage a big economy in the central part of this continent on both sides of the border. We can also do it in a way that really protects and restores much of the environmental integrity of these lakes as well. So I think the compact will stand up over time. If we haven't hit that balance right, I hope we're all open-minded and I hope everybody's willing to come back. But certainly, with the compact, for the first time we've really established a framework by which we can all talk about those issues together.

Q: Would you like to make a couple of comments about the election? It doesn't have to be about NAFTA.

GOV. DOYLE: Well, I will preface this by saying that I am for Obama. Wisconsin voted overwhelmingly in our primary—by about 18 percentage points—for Senator Obama. I think you're going to see an election this fall with an enormous amount

of world interest. I was just recently in Ireland and London, and everybody there not only wanted to know about the election, but they knew, for example, who had won Pennsylvania and wanted to know what was going to happen in North Carolina. And when they found out I was a superdelegate it was like, you know, forget about being governor; you're a superdelegate!

My view of this, I think, is that we're going to have two candidates who are well respected and highly regarded. This isn't going to be an attack on character one way or the other. I think it's going to be a real discussion of the future. I think that you're going to see this in the United States, that the election will really turn on whether we're feeling insecure and want to have a favorite uncle govern you, or whether we're feeling like we're in a place as a country to move forward, turn the page, and you want to have your favorite cousin govern you. I think that's really the choice that we're going to have, and I guess it's pretty obvious from what I'm saying I'd rather have my favorite cousin govern me. So I think that's what the choice is.

MR BRERETON: Thank you very much. Thank you, Governor Doyle. Have a great trip back to Wisconsin.