

- (f) ecosystem approach – taking management actions that integrate the interacting components of air, land, water, and living organisms, including humans;
- (g) innovation – considering and applying advanced and environmentally-friendly ideas, methods and efforts;
- (h) “polluter pays” – incorporating the “polluter pays” principle, as set forth in the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*, “that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution”;
- (i) precaution – incorporating the precautionary approach, as set forth in the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*, the Parties intend that, “Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation”;
- (j) prevention – anticipating and preventing pollution and other threats to the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes to reduce overall risks to the environment and human health;
- (k) Public engagement – incorporating Public opinion and advice, as appropriate, and providing information and opportunities for the Public to participate in activities that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Agreement;
- (l) science-based management – implementing management decisions, policies and programs that are based on best available science, research and knowledge, as well as traditional ecological knowledge, when available;
- (m) sustainability – considering social, economic and environmental factors and incorporating a multi-generational standard of care to address current needs, while enhancing the ability of future generations to meet their needs;
- (n) tributary management – restoring and maintaining surface waters that flow into and impact the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes;