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JS review comments in this color

2013 to 2016 Binational Progress Report of the Parties

U.S. spelling is used throughout this report except when referring to Canadian titles. Units are provided in both metric and U.S. customary units.

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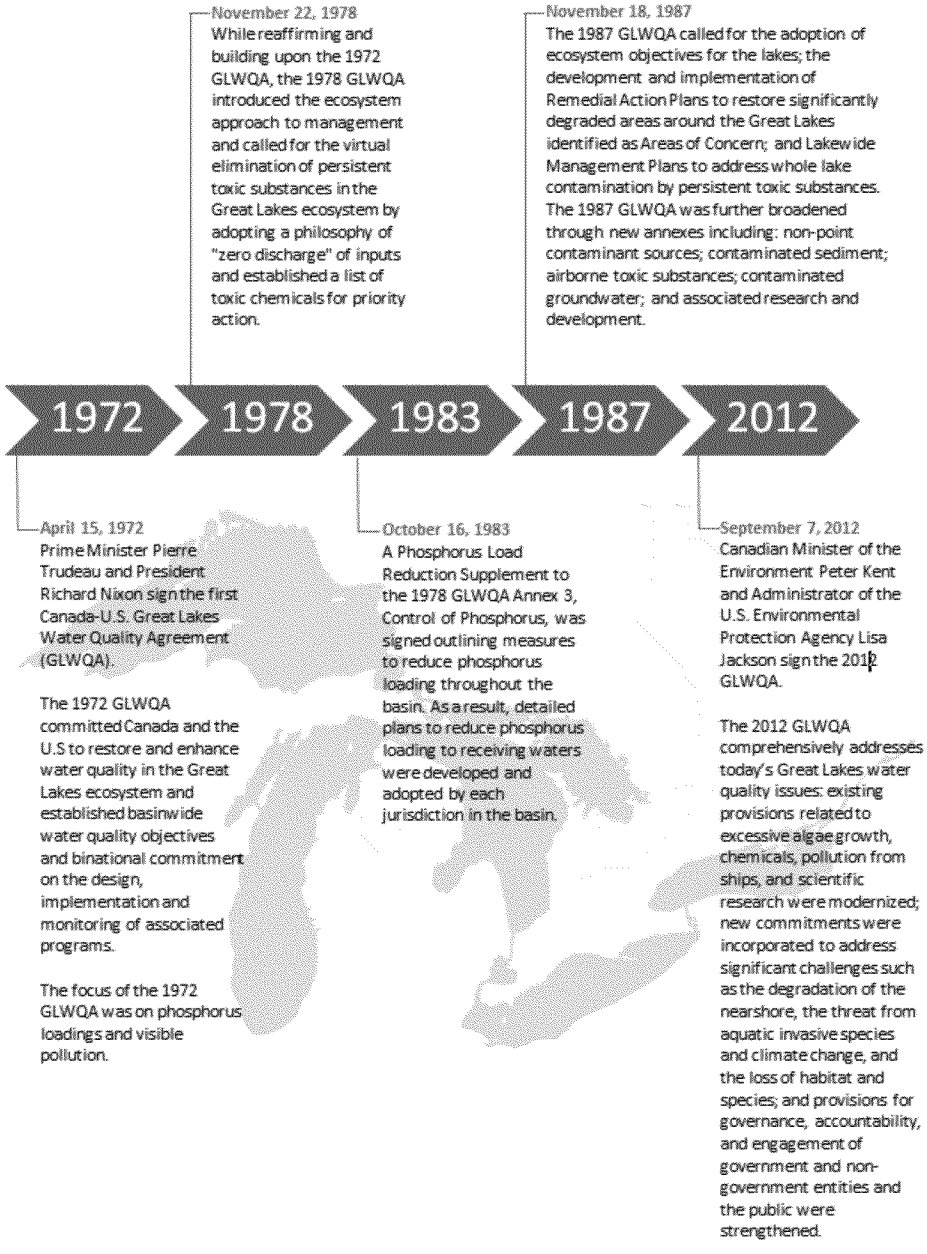
[TABLE OF CONTENTS]

[TABLES/FIGURES]

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes. The Agreement was first signed in 1972 between Canada and the United States and amended in 1983 and 1987 (see Figure 1 for a history of the Agreement over the years).

Figure 1 – The history of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement



The 2013-2016 Binational Progress Report of the Parties is the first report being produced pursuant to

the 2012 GLWQA Article 5 – Consultation, Management and Review. The report summarizes key actions taken by Canada and the United States towards meeting the commitments outlined in the key Articles for implementing the Agreement and all ten Annexes of the Agreement over 2013 to 2016.

REPORTING AGAINST KEY COMMITMENTS FROM ARTICLES

Article 3: "The Parties shall publicly report, in the Progress Report of the Parties, State of the Great Lakes Report and Lakewide Action and Management Plans, on the progress in achieving the General Objectives, Lake Ecosystem Objectives and Substance Objectives."

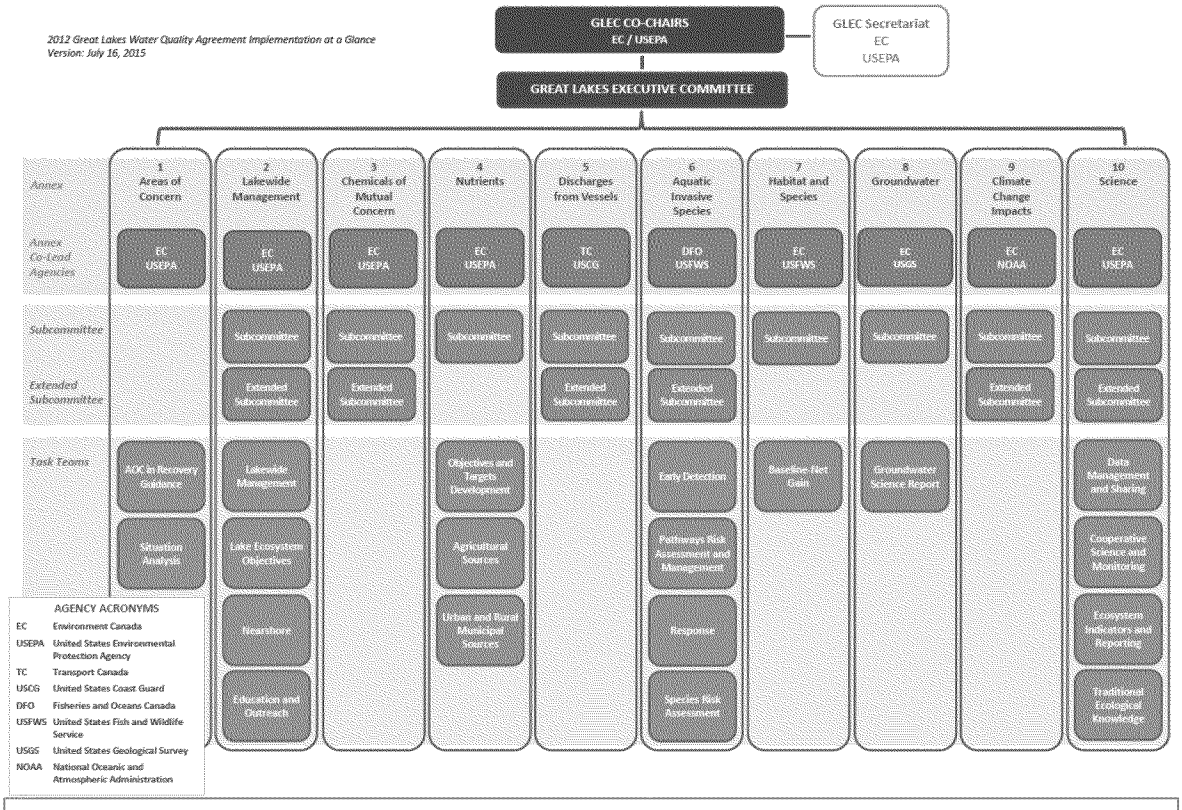
- [Insert text from Beth/EPA]

Article 5: "The Parties hereby establish a Great Lakes Executive Committee to help coordinate, implement, review and report on programs, practices and measures undertaken to achieve the purpose of this Agreement: …"

- A Great Lakes Executive Committee (GLEC) was established with an expanded membership over the former Binational Executive Committee under the 1987 GLWQA to include senior-level representatives from Federal Governments, State and Provincial Governments, Tribal Governments, First Nations, Métis, Municipal Governments, watershed management agencies, and other local public agencies. An inaugural meeting of the GLEC was held on December 5 to 6, 2012 in Toronto, Ontario, and the GLEC met biannually since then, alternating meeting locations between Chicago, Illinois, and Toronto, Ontario – summaries of the past GLEC meetings are available at binational.net (http://binational.net/category/mtg-ru/).
- The GLEC meetings serve the important function of providing a forum to advise and assist Canada and the United States in the implementation of the 2012 GLWQA. The meetings have been instrumental in coordinating the activities of a number of departments, agencies, organizations and peoples represented in the GLEC membership. In addition, Canada and the United States have held these meetings as open meetings, attracting a large attendance from a number of observers including the Province of Quebec, the International Joint Commission, the Great Lakes Commission, the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, environmental non-governmental organizations, and members of the interested public – all of which have provided significant contributions and advice to the GLEC.
- A formal subcommittee structure has also been established to engage GLEC member organizations and others in working binationally to plan and implement actions to achieve commitments for each of the ten issue areas (annexes) identified in the 2012 GLWQA (see Figure 2). These annex-specific subcommittees have been appointed to the GLEC and are co-led by one representative from each country. A significant work has been undertaken by each annex subcommittee over the first three years of the implementation of the 2012 GLWQA, which is discussed in subsequent annex chapters.

Figure 2 – 2012 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement implementation at a glance

[Source: http://binational.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/GLWQA-Subcommittees-and-Task-Teams-Chart-16Jul2015-web.pdf]



The Subcommittee, consisting of representatives from GLEC member agencies and organizations, assists the Annex Co-Leads in coordinating and undertaking activities in support of meeting commitments of the annexes.

An Extended Subcommittee, consisting of representatives from GLEC member agencies and organizations and other entities, advises and provides guidance to the Annex Co-Leads and Subcommittee.

A Task Team, consisting of representatives from GLEC member agencies and organizations and others entities, may be established to perform specific tasks required to meet annex commitments.

Article 5: "… the Parties to discuss and receive Public comments on the state of the lakes and binational priorities for science and action to inform future priorities and actions;"

"… the Parties shall establish, in consultation with the Great Lakes Executive Committee, binational priorities for science and action to address current and future threats to the quality of the Water of the Great Lakes, not later than six months after each Great Lakes Public Forum. The priorities shall be established based on an evaluation of the state of the Great Lakes and input received during the Great Lakes Public Forum and recommendations of the Commission;"

"…the Parties shall establish priorities, in consultation with the Great Lakes Executive Committee, for each Annex sub-committee to ensure the effective implementation of this Agreement. The Parties shall regularly update those priorities;"

- Canada and the Unites States presented the binational priorities for science and action for public input at the 2013 Great Lakes Public Forum on September 9-10, 2013. These priorities for science and action are the key action-oriented and key science-oriented activities to help focus the work planned under each of the 2012 GLWQA issue annexes for the particular three-year 2012 GLWQA management cycle. Following the 2013 Great Lakes Public Forum, Canada and the United States also solicited public input through a written comment period on any of the materials discussed at the 2013 Great Lakes Public Forum, including the presentation of binational priorities for science and action. The 2014-2016 binational priorities for science and action were subsequently finalized and posted on binational.net (www.binational.net/2014/03/20/psa-pasa-2014) in March 2014.
- The next round of binational priorities for science and action for 2017-2019 will be presented at the 2016 Great Lakes Public Forum for public input.
- [Insert text from Beth/EPA re. last commitment line in bubble above]

Article 5: "… the Parties shall convene, with the Commission, a Great Lakes Public Forum within one year of entry into force of this Agreement, and every three years after the first Forum."

- Canada and the Unites States held the first Great Lakes Public Forum from September 9 to 10, 2013 during the 2013 Great Lakes Week. Holding the first Great Lakes Public Forum during the 2013 Great Lakes Week allowed Canada and the United States to leverage the nearly 600 participants, including environmentalists, scientists, academics, government representatives, elected officials, tribal members and business leaders gathered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin from September 8-13, 2013, which featured an expanded week of events, conferences, meetings and networking on issues related to the Great Lakes. The 2013 Great Lakes Public Forum provided an opportunity for Canada and the United States to take stock of the overall health of the Great Lakes, and celebrate the clean-up of several environmental areas of concern and other accomplishments towards restoring and protecting the Great Lakes. Further information, agenda and materials are available at binational.net (www.binational.net/2013/10/01/great-lakes-public-forum-2013). The Forum specifically provided an opportunity for Canada and the United State to discuss and seek public comment on the state of the lakes and binational priorities for science and action. Comments from the public were received by in-person and webinar participants, as well as through a written comment period. The 2013 Great Lakes Public Forum also provided an opportunity for the International Joint Commission to discuss Canada and the United States' progress reporting and the Commission's assessment of progress.
- The second Great Lakes Public Forum will be held October 4-6, 2016 in Toronto, Canada.

Article 5: "… the Parties shall convene a Great Lakes Summit in conjunction with the Great Lakes Public Forum…"

- Canada and the United States held a Great Lakes Summit on September 11, 2013, which marks the first time that Canada and the United States convened a meeting with all of the Great Lakes commissions (the Great Lakes Commission, the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and the International Joint Commission) to promote coordination and increased effectiveness in management of the Great Lakes. Topics of discussion included the missions, roles and responsibilities of the Commissions in relation to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; collaboration between the Commissions and Canada and the United States on Lakewide Action and

Management Plans; coordination of the science and monitoring undertaken by Canada, the United States and the Commissions; and use of emerging tools and gap analyses in addressing excessive nutrient levels in Lake Erie.

- In addition to establishing these formal Summit meetings, Canada and the United States have increased engagement with the Commissions by holding meetings in conjunction with the biannual GLEC meetings and other ad hoc meetings to discuss issues at hand; by increasing communication between Commissions and the Lakewide Management Annex Co-Leads; and granting Commission participation or observation on all of the Annex Subcommittees in order to ensure better coordination of management activities under the 2012 GLWQA and Commissions' activities.
- A 2016 Great Lakes Summit will occur during the Public Forum to continue the successful dialogue between Canada and the United States and the Commissions.

Article 6: "the Parties shall notify each other, through the Great Lakes Executive Committee, of planned activities that could lead to a pollution incident or that could have a significant cumulative impact on the Waters of the Great Lakes …"

- Canada and the United States continue to implement their notification procedures to identify notifications, pursuant to Article 6 (c), of planned activities that could lead to a pollution incident or that could have a significant cumulative impact on the Waters of the Great Lakes. Proposed notifications are solicited from GLEC members and observers on a quarterly basis. Information of the formal notifications conveyed by one country to the other is available at http://binational.net/2015/05/06/notifications/.

AREAS OF CONCERN ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

OVERVIEW

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

DOMESTIC ACTIONS TAKEN

CANADA

UNITED STATES

LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

OVERVIEW

In the Lakewide Management Annex of the 2012 GLWQA, Canada and the United States committed to establishing lake ecosystem objectives, developing and implementing binational strategies, and issuing Lakewide Action and Management Plans and annual reports. Further, the Annex expressly requires Canada and the United States to develop a Nearshore Framework by 2016. On [insert date posted], 2016, Canada and the United States issued a draft Nearshore Framework for public comment.

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
• Established Lakewide Management Annex Subcommittee. • Published Lakewide Action and Management Plan (LAMP) Annual Reports. • Identified Lake Ontario Cooperative Science and Monitoring Initiative (CSMI) priorities.	• Finalized Lake Erie Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Lake Erie CSMI priorities. • Published LAMP Annual Reports. • • Identified Lake Michigan CSMI priorities.	• Identified Lake Superior CSMI priorities. • Published LAMP Annual Reports. • Confirmed LAMP/CSMI reporting rotational schedule. • Developed Lake Ecosystem Objectives guidance document. • Outreach and Engagement task team report drafted	• Published Lake Superior Biodiversity Conservation Strategy. • Identified Lake Huron CSMI priorities. • Published LAMP Annual Reports. • Completed Lake Partnership governance framework. • Completed template for LAMP report. • Engaged in consultation on draft Lake Superior LAMP. • Drafted Nearshore Framework. • Conducted outreach and engagement webinars on a basin-wide basis and for each of the individual lakes. • Initiated	• Posted draft Nearshore Framework for public comment. • Published Lake Superior LAMP. • Drafting of Lake Huron LAMP. • Formed Outreach and Engagement subcommittees for each Lake Partnership. • Published LAMP Annual Reports.

			update of Lake Ontario LAMP Biodiversity Conservation Strategy Implementatio n Strategy.	

This annexes' implementation is supported by the Lakewide Management Annex Subcommittee, co-led by Environment and Climate Change Canada and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Organizations on the subcommittee include: [insert logos]

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

The Parties shall document and coordinate management actions through the development of Lakewide Action and Management Plans (LAMP) for each Great Lake.

- Having confirmed the Lakewide Action and Management Plan (LAMP) reporting rotational schedule in 2014, Canada and the United States undertook the development of the first LAMP under the 2012 GLWQA for Lake Superior. An extended period of public and agency review on the draft LAMP was undertaken.
- The Lake Superior Partnership drew upon foundational documents, including the Lake Superior Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, previously prepared with the help of many interested stakeholders.
- The Partnership assessed Lake Superior and found the lake to be in generally good condition.
- Threats to the ecosystem include chemical contaminants, aquatic invasive species, climate change, habitat destruction, and reduced habitat connectivity between the open lake and the tributaries.
- To address these threats, the LAMP identifies management actions that will help protect and restore the Lake Superior ecosystem. In addition, the Lake Superior Partnership committed to a number of projects over the next five-year period. Best efforts will be made to implement these projects (subject to available resources) through the cooperation and coordination among Lake Superior Partnership agencies.
- The LAMP also includes current science priorities for the 2016 Lake Superior Cooperative Science and Monitoring Initiative (CSMI).

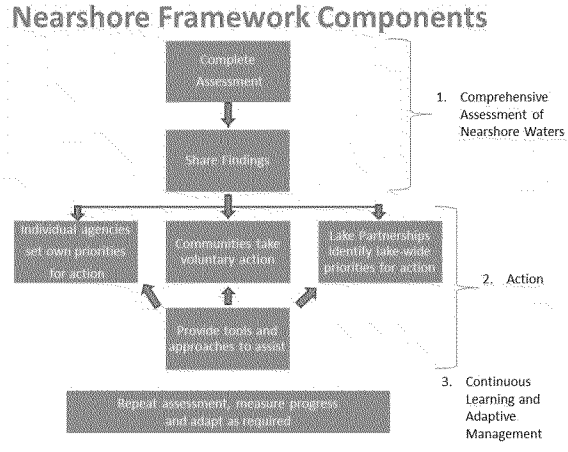
By 2016, develop an integrated nearshore framework which will, when implemented, provide an overall assessment of the state of the nearshore Waters of the Great Lakes, identify nearshore areas of high ecological value and those that are or may become subject to stress, determine cumulative effects and threats and establish priorities for action.

- At numerous places along the 10,000 mile Great Lakes coastline, nearshore conditions in the lakes have become degraded due to a variety of human-induced, climate induced, and invasive species-induced stressors.
- Canada and the United States undertook a three-year process to engage a wide range

of people and organizations throughout the Great Lakes basin to develop the nearshore framework. The Framework was developed for the use of the government agencies that comprise the Lake Partnerships charged with developing and implementing LAMPs for each Great Lake, with significant input and participation from a variety of non-governmental stakeholders. The Nearshore Framework is a commitment made by Canada and the United States to:

- provide a comprehensive assessment of nearshore waters;
- share the information from the assessment;
- identify areas requiring protection, restoration or prevention activities; and
- identify causes at a general scale and the agencies responsible for addressing them.
- The responsible agencies can then factor these findings into their priority setting processes and engage and empower communities to create collaborative approaches to addressing the identified issues and take action. Canada and the United States will provide tools and approaches to assist in these collaborative efforts.

The Great Lakes Nearshore Framework



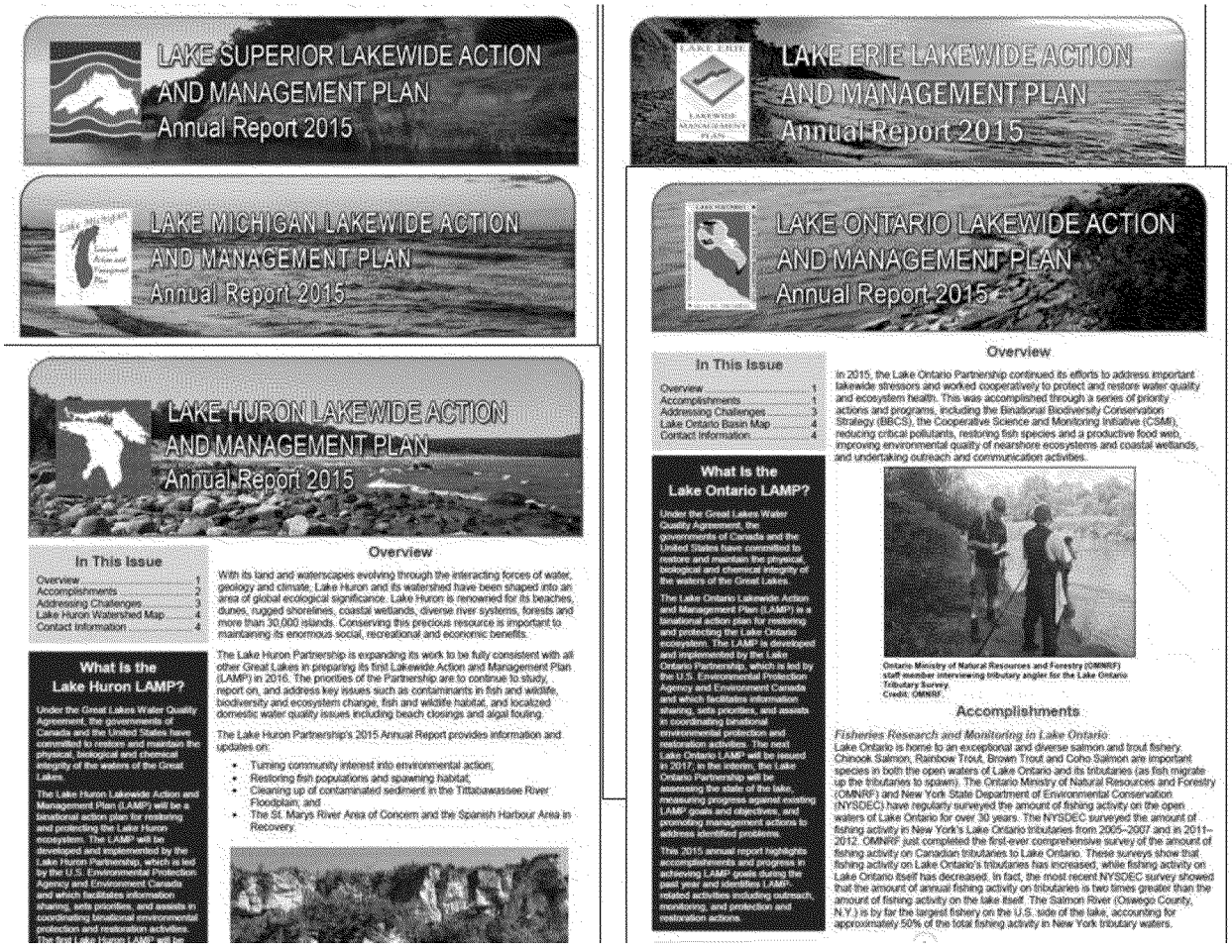
Establish Lake Ecosystem Objectives for each Great Lake, including its connecting river systems, as a benchmark against which to assess status and trends in water quality and lake ecosystem health.

- Using direction from the 2012 GLWQA, Canada and the United States developed a guidance document for the development of lake ecosystem objectives (LEOs) and a framework which links LEOs to GLWQA general objectives as well as indicators.
- The guidance suggests that LEOs should:
  - be practical and attainable or achievable within a 5 to 20-year timeframe;
  - provide sufficient direction for implementing LAMP actions;
  - have support from the agencies that implement the programs used to achieve the objective;
  - be based on sound, readily available data, so progress can be reported on every five years; and
  - taken together, be a comprehensive suite which addresses each 2012 GLWQA general objective and lake stressor.
- A binational team was formed to draft, using the guidance, a suite of LEOs for Lake Erie.
- LEOs for the other lakes will be developed during the next reporting cycle.

The Parties, in cooperation and consultation with State and Provincial Governments, Tribal Governments, First Nations, Métis, Municipal Governments, watershed management agencies, other local public agencies, and the Public, shall undertake the lakewide management actions.

- Canada and the United States have undertaken outreach and engagement activities through the work of the Lake Partnerships and the Annex Subcommittee.
- Recommendations and lessons learned were articulated in the Lakewide Management Annex Outreach and Engagement Task Team report in 2014.
- In 2015 eight webinars involving over 800 participants were held to update the basin-wide and individual lake stakeholder communities about progress under of the Lakewide Management Annex, and to discuss possible approaches to outreach and engagement. Outreach and Engagement committees were formed under each Lake Partnership to develop and implement an outreach and engagement strategy for each lake.
- LAMP Annual reports were issued to provide an overview of accomplishments and challenges facing

- each lake.



The Parties, in cooperation and consultation with State and Provincial Governments, Tribal Governments, First Nations, Métis, Municipal Governments, watershed management agencies, other local public agencies, and the Public, shall undertake the lakewide management actions

CHEMICALS OF MUTUAL CONCERN ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

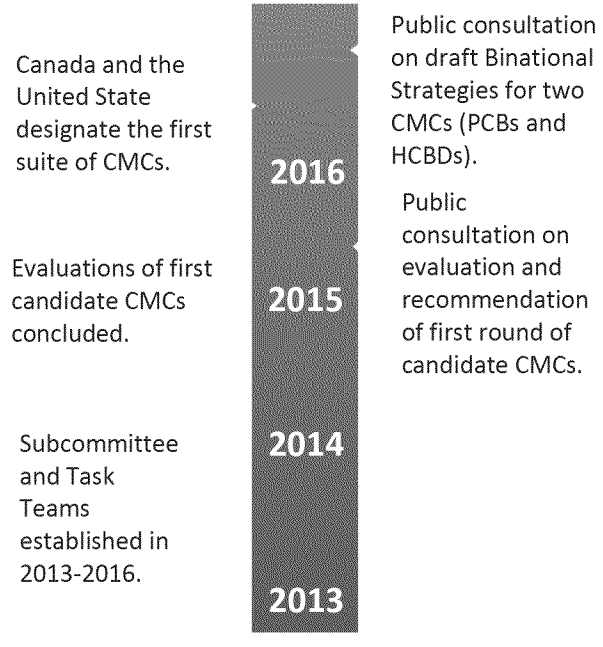
OVERVIEW

Due to the high population density and concentration of industrial activity in the Great Lakes region, as well as long-range atmospheric transport and deposition from out of basin sources, chemical pollution has long been a serious concern in the Great Lakes basin. As such, addressing the threats posed to the Great Lakes by chemicals in the environment has been a priority of Canada and the United States since the late 1970's. The presence of toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes environment can harm aquatic ecosystems and negatively impact habitats and biodiversity. Some chemicals are also persistent and can bioaccumulate in the food web, potentially exposing humans through fish consumption.

The purpose of the Chemicals of Mutual Concern Annex is to contribute to the achievement of the general and specific objectives of the Agreement by protecting human health and the environment through cooperative and coordinated measures to reduce anthropogenic releases of chemicals of mutual concern (CMCs) into the waters of the Great Lakes.

Under the annex, Canada and the United States have committed to identify CMCs on an ongoing basis and to take specific actions for CMCs, including the development of binational strategies, which may include pollution prevention, control and reduction actions as well as research, monitoring and/or surveillance activities.

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS



This annexes' implementation is supported by the Chemicals of Mutual Concern Annex Subcommittee, co-led by Environment and Climate Change Canada and the United States Environmental Protection

Agency. Organizations on the Subcommittee include: [Insert logos]

The Subcommittee is supported by an Extended Subcommittee, which the Canadian Environmental Law Association, the Chemical Industry Association of Canada, the Council of Great Lakes Industries, the Great Lakes Green Chemistry Network, Healing our Waters Coalition and Pollution Probe. [Insert logos]

ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

The Parties shall identify chemicals of mutual concern that originate from anthropogenic sources. The Parties shall mutually determine those chemicals that are potentially harmful to human health or the environment by:

1. **establishing and implementing a process by which the Great Lakes Executive Committee may recommend CMCs to the Parties. The recommendation shall include a review of available scientific information supporting the recommendation; and**

2. **considering recommendations of the Great Lakes Executive Committee and jointly designate chemicals as chemicals of mutual concern for the purposes of the Agreement.**

Binational Actions Taken

- A series of criteria, the *Binational Considerations*, were developed and used to evaluate candidate CMCs. [Insert details of criteria]. Using these criteria, a first round of candidate CMCs was proposed and recommendations for eight CMCs were documented in *Binational Summary Reports*, available on binational.net [insert link]. These *Binational Summary Reports* [insert details of reports]. Public input was sought on these proposed candidate CMCs over [insert time]. Taking into consideration the information in the reports and input provided by the Chemicals of Mutual Concern Subcommittee, Extended Subcommittee, the Great Lakes Executive Committee and from public consultations, Canada and the United States designated the following eight chemicals as the first CMCs under the 2012 GLWQA:
  1. Mercury;
  2. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);
  3. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA),
  4. Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS),
  5. Long-chain perfluorinated carboxylic acids (LC-PFCAs);
  6. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)
  7. Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD); and
  8. Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)
- These CMCs were officially designated on [insert date], via an exchange of letters between the Canadian Minister of Environment and Climate Change, and the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

- As a means to foster enhanced stakeholder engagement, Canada and the United States have created a process by which stakeholders, including non-government organizations, industry, academia and the public, can propose specific chemicals for consideration as potential candidate CMCs. A support document for the external nominations process is available on binational.net [insert link], which describes the information to be submitted by stakeholders in support of a

nomination.

The Parties, in cooperation and consultation with State and Provincial Governments, Tribal Governments, First Nations, Métis, Municipal Governments, watershed management agencies, other local public agencies, and the Public, shall target these Chemicals of Mutual Concern for action by:

1. **preparing binational strategies for chemicals of mutual concern, which may include research, monitoring, surveillance and pollution prevention and control provisions;**

2. **coordinating the development and application of domestic water quality standards, objectives, criteria and guidelines [for CMCs]…**

Binational Actions Taken

- Draft *Binational Strategies* for two CMCs, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) [are being/have been] developed. Stakeholders, including the public, [will / have] contribute[ed] to the development binational strategies via specific input and review opportunities.
- These *Binational Strategies* [will] include actions for the governments of Canada and the United States and other levels of government, as well as non-government stakeholders, to consider in reducing the anthropogenic release of CMCs into the waters of the Great Lakes.
- The development of *Binational Strategies* for the remaining CMCs will subsequently be initiated and will take into account any lessons-learned while developing the first two *Binational Strategies*.
- Existing relevant Canadian and United States environmental quality guidelines for CMCs from federal and state or provincial governments [are being / have been] compiled and [will be / were] made available on binational.net [insert link] [by] [insert date]. These guidelines are used to provide a measure of environmental progress, for example, through the State of the Great Lakes indicator reporting. They may also be used to evaluate progress towards implementation and the effectiveness of *Binational Strategies* for CMCs.

The Parties, in cooperation and consultation with State and Provincial Governments, Tribal Governments, First Nations, Métis, Municipal Governments, watershed management agencies, other local public agencies, and the Public, shall coordinate on science priorities, research, surveillance and monitoring activities, as appropriate, including:

1. **identifying and assessing the occurrence, sources, transport and impact of chemicals of mutual concern, including spatial and temporal trends in the atmosphere, in aquatic biota, wildlife water, and sediments;**

5. **coordinate research, monitoring, and surveillance activities as a means to provide early warning for chemicals that could become chemicals of mutual concern;**

Binational Actions Taken

- Through venues such as the Cooperative Science and Monitoring Initiative under the Science Annex, monitoring of CMCs in relevant environmental media of the Great Lakes is being pursued in a collaborative and coordinated manner, whenever possible.
- This monitoring of CMCs not only supports the commitments of the Chemicals of Mutual Concern Annex, but is also critical for the development of the triennial State of the Great Lakes Indicators report, in which levels of these chemicals in the Great Lakes are reported.

- Both Canada and the United States have comprehensive national monitoring and surveillance programs, as well as regional, Great Lakes-specific programs and activities, which evaluate a broad suite of chemicals, including more recent chemicals of potential concern (e.g. organic flame retardants and Triclosan).

Domestic Actions Taken

CANADA

- The Government of Canada continues to assess and manage the risks posed by chemicals through the national Chemicals Management Plan. Under the Chemicals Management Plan, approximately 2,740 substances have been assessed, and 363 substances or groups of substances have been concluded to be toxic. For these toxic substances, 76 final risk management instruments covering 325 substances or groups of substances have been developed, and additional risk management instruments are being developed.

- All designated CMCs are listed under the Schedule 1 – List of Toxic Substances of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*. As such, all CMCs are subject to federal risk management in Canada, for example through the *Polychlorinated Biphenyl Regulations* and the *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substance Regulations*. Additionally, Environment and Climate Change Canada has developed federal environmental quality guidelines or supported the development of federal-provincial guidelines, for many of the first CMCs.

- Furthermore, Canada is Party to many Multilateral Environmental Agreements aimed at globally addressing environmental and human health impacts of chemicals, some of which include the CMCs. Examples of relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements include the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

- Environment and Climate Change Canada also delivers a number of foundational water quality monitoring and surveillance activities in the Great Lakes watershed, including the Great Lakes Surveillance Program and the Great Lakes Fish Contaminant and Sediment Monitoring and Surveillance Programs, through which CMCs will continue to be monitored in the Great Lakes.

- The United States Environmental Protection Agency delivers a number of foundational water quality monitoring and surveillance activities in the Great Lakes watershed, including the Great Lakes Fish Monitoring and Surveillance Program and the International Atmospheric Deposition Network. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency has funded, and continues to fund, research on the presence, effects, and trends of emerging chemicals, including CMCs, in a variety of media through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and its partners. As a result of the identification of Hexabromocyclododecane as a CMC, it has been added to the routine monitoring program of the Environmental Protection Agency's Great Lakes Fish Monitoring and Surveillance Program. These activities provide data and information to regulatory offices within the Environmental Protection Agency for consideration and incorporation into decision making processes.

- In the United States, CMCs are regulated under a patchwork of multiple Federal, State and local statutes and regulations, depending on the source, use and release of the respective CMC. The Environmental Protection Agency generally addresses CMCs through the Toxic Substances Control Act, which seeks to address the human health and environmental impacts of chemicals in industrial use within the Great Lakes Basin through a combination of voluntary and regulatory risk management activities. However, these risk management actions are taken at a national level, focusing on specific substances and their specific uses in commerce.

- As implementation of Chemicals of Mutual Concern Annex proceeds toward the development of Binational Strategies and ensuing actions, the Environmental Protection Agency will seek to more closely unify various risk management actions, and other related Federal, State and local statutes and regulations, to provide additional programmatic actions that are specific to the Great Lakes Basin, as appropriate.

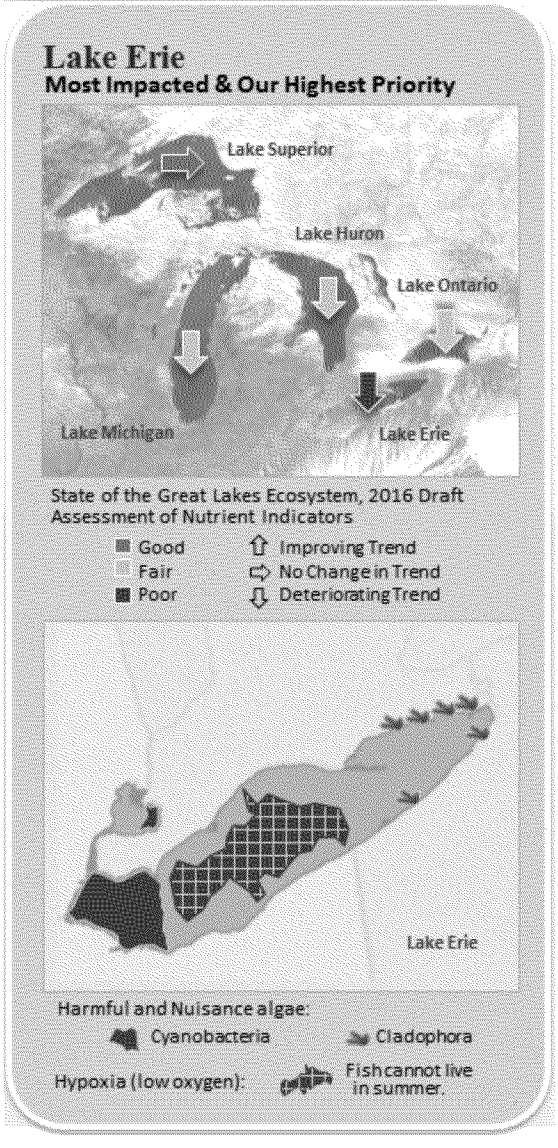
NUTRIENTS ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

OVERVIEW

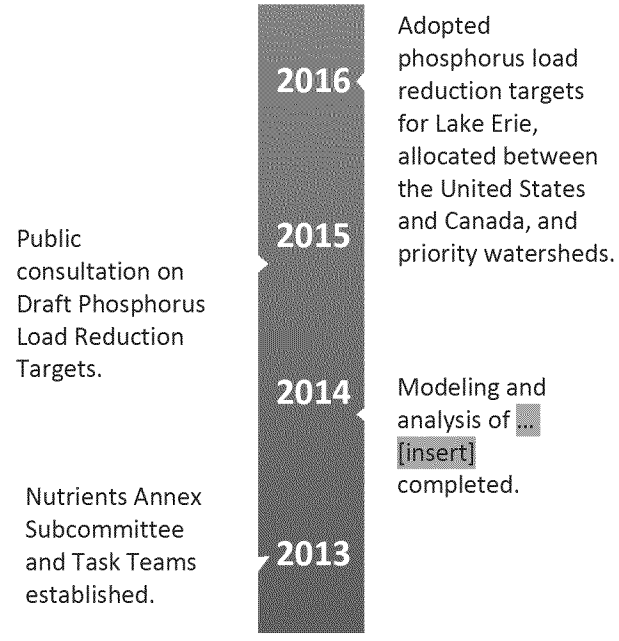
In the Nutrients Annex of the 2012 GLWQA, Canada and the United States commit to coordinating binational actions to manage phosphorus loadings and concentrations in the Waters of the Great Lakes. The Nutrients Annex requires Canada and the United States to establish phosphorus load reduction targets, allocated by country for the nearshore and open waters of Lake Erie by 2016. Domestic Action Plans to achieve the targets must be developed by 2018.

On February 22, 2016, Canada and the United States adopted new phosphorus reduction targets for Lake Erie, and are now working to develop Domestic Action Plans to meet the 2018 deadline.

[Take image from original .ppt draft]



PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS



This annexes' implementation is supported by the Nutrients Annex Subcommittee, co-led by Environment Canada and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Organizations on the subcommittee include:

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

By 2016, develop binational substance objectives for phosphorus concentrations, loading targets, and loading allocations for Lake Erie.

- Following a robust binational science-based process and extensive public consultation, Canada and the United States adopted the following phosphorus reduction targets for Lake Erie on February 22, 2016 [reference table]. Further science and analysis is needed to establish targets that will minimize impacts from nuisance algae in the eastern basin of Lake Erie.

Lake Ecosystem Objectives (as outlined in the 2012 GLWQA Annex 4 Section B)	Western Basin of Lake Erie	Central Basin of Lake Erie
Minimize the extent of hypoxic zones associated with excessive phosphorus loading, particularly in Lake Erie's central basin.	40 percent reduction from 2008 levels in total phosphorus entering the western and central basins of Lake Erie to achieve an annual load of 6000 Metric Tons to the central basin. This amounts to a reduction from Canada and the United States of 212 Metric Tons and 3,316 Metric Tons, respectively.	

Maintain algal species consistent with healthy aquatic ecosystems in the Nearshore.	40 percent reduction in spring total and soluble reactive phosphorus loads from the following watersheds where localized algae is a problem: Thames River – Canada Maumee River – United States River Raisin –United States Portage River – United States Toussaint Creek – United States Leamington Tributaries – Canada	Sandusky River – United States Huron River, Ohio – United States
Maintain cyanobacteria biomass at levels that do not produce concentrations of toxins that pose a threat to human or ecosystem health.	40 percent reduction in spring total and soluble reactive phosphorus loads from the Maumee River (United States). This equates to a target spring load of 860 Metric Tons total phosphorus and 186 Metric Tons soluble reactive phosphorus.	Not Applicable

By 2018, develop binational phosphorus reduction strategies and domestic action plans to meet the objectives for phosphorus concentrations and loading targets in Lake Erie.

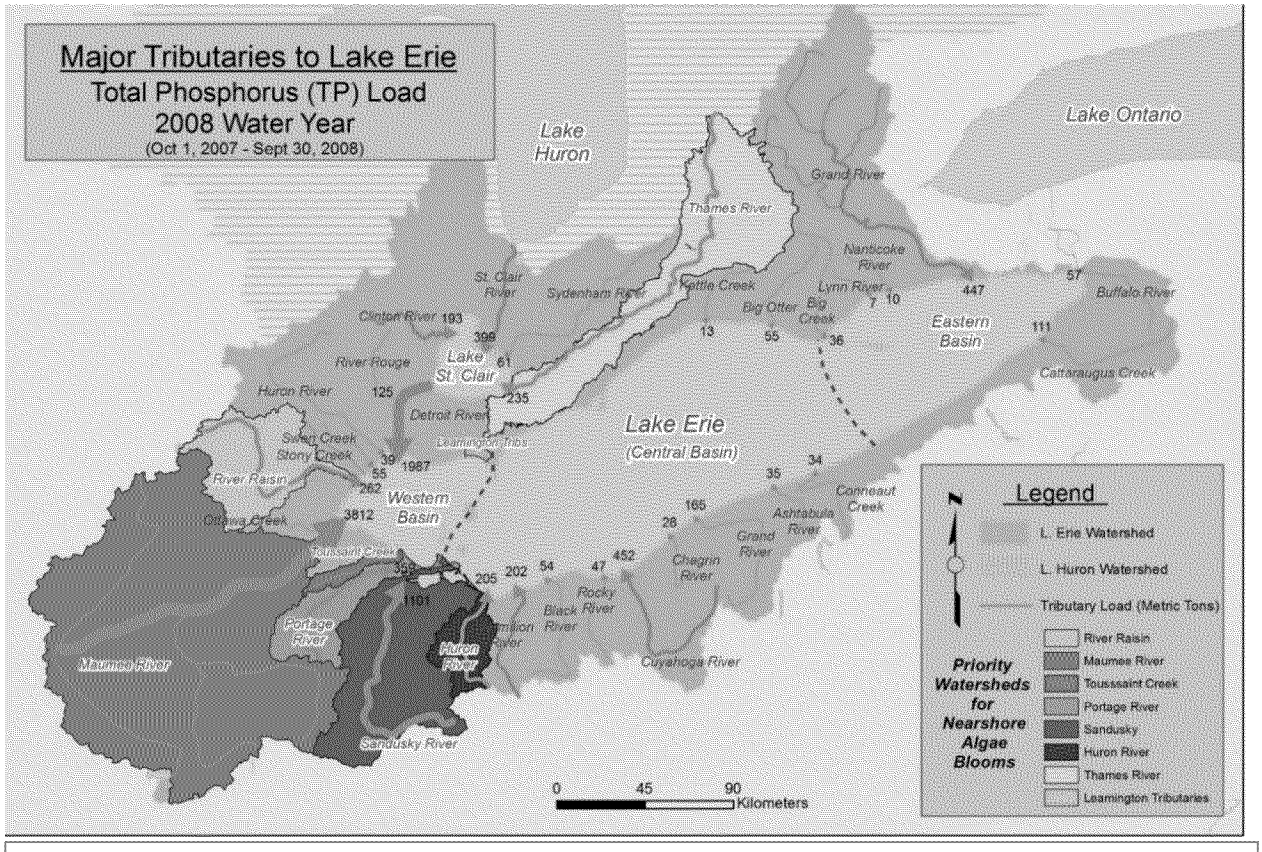
- Canada and the United States are working with multiple partner agencies, Tribes, First Nations, Métis, and stakeholders to develop a binational phosphorous reduction strategy and Domestic Action Plans. These plans will identify the actions required to meet the agreed to load reduction targets. Stakeholders are being engaged during the development process, and the draft plans will be available for further consultation in 2017.

Assess, develop, and implement programs to reduce phosphorus loadings from urban, rural, industrial and agricultural sources. This will include proven best management practices, along with new approaches and technologies.

- Ongoing efforts to limit excess phosphorus loading to the Great Lakes – through detergent bans, optimizing sewage treatment, and implementing best management practices on agricultural lands – must continue and be enhanced with better targeting and adoption. Work is underway to evaluate the existing programs in Canada and the United States, identify opportunities to maximize our phosphorus reduction efforts, and propose new programs or approaches to manage phosphorus loadings from municipal and agricultural point and nonpoint sources.

Identify priority watersheds that contribute significantly to local algae development, and develop and implement management plans to achieve phosphorus load reduction targets and controls.

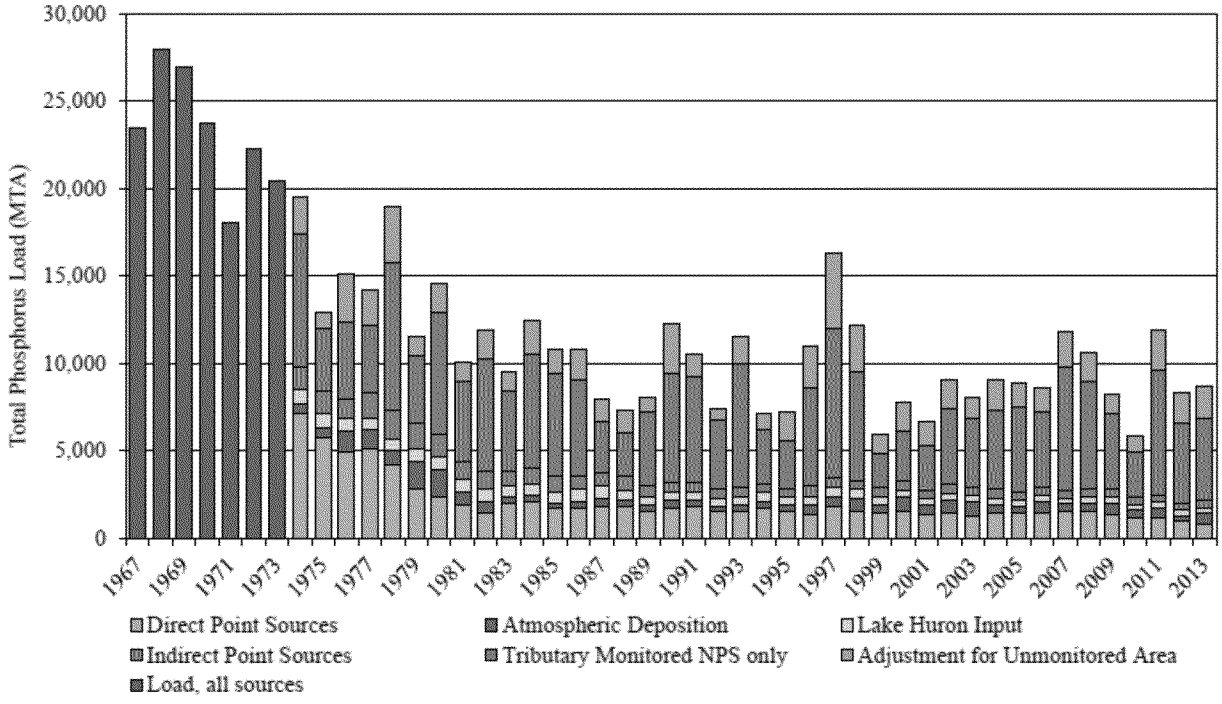
- Canada and the United States identified eight priority watersheds – two in Canada and six in the United States – for phosphorus control to address algal blooms occurring in the nearshore waters of Lake Erie [reference figure].



2008 Baseline Phosphorus loads for major tributaries to Lake Erie and the priority watersheds for nearshore blooms. Domestic action plans will further prioritize watershed implementation efforts to meet the new phosphorus load reduction goals.

Undertake and share research, monitoring and modeling necessary to establish, report on and assess the management of phosphorus and other nutrients and improve the understanding of relevant issues associated with nutrients and excessive algal blooms.

- Canada and the United States engaged several scientific experts in the development of the new phosphorus loading targets for Lake Erie, and are currently developing an approach to monitoring and tracking progress towards the new targets. the following priorities for research, monitoring and modeling have been identified:
  - Monitoring of Total Phosphorus and Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus loads;
  - Research on factors that contribute to Harmful Algal Bloom toxin production;
  - Better understanding of internal Phosphorus loads;
  - Factors controlling the growth of Cladophora; and
  - Improvement of ecosystem models to understand the relationship between external, internal Phosphorus loads and algal blooms.



Total phosphorus loads to Lake Erie by source type, 1967 – 2013.

- As shown in the above chart [reference figure], under the previous 1987 GLWQA targets, Canada and the United States tracked phosphorus loads and sources on a whole-lake basis. The new targets for Lake Erie are refined to specific locations, forms of phosphorus, and time of year. Hence tracking and assessments related to these new targets will need refinement as well. It will be critical that sufficient data are collected to evaluate implementation efforts and the Lake's response over time as part of an ongoing, science-based adaptive management approach.

DOMESTIC ACTIONS TAKEN

- In Canada, actions are being taken to manage phosphorus loads to Lake Erie through urban and rural point and non-point initiatives including ongoing infrastructure and agricultural stewardship programs. To further improve the effectiveness of current and future phosphorus management in Lake Erie, Canada and Ontario, along with their partners and stakeholders are working to review and where necessary implement changes to the existing program, policy and legislative phosphorus management framework. Budget 2016 proposes to provide $3.1 million in 2016 to 2017 to Environment and Climate Change Canada to continue to improve nearshore water and ecosystem

health by reducing phosphorus and the resulting algae in Lake Erie. With these resources, the focus will shift from setting phosphorus targets to achieving them, including developing a domestic action plan, and monitoring and reporting on progress.

- The United States Has several permitting and funding programs to reduce phosphorus loadings from municipal, industrial and agricultural sources. For example, state environmental and agricultural programs establish discharge limits and comprehensive nutrient management plans to manage nutrient pollution. Since 2008, $314 million in Farm Bill funding has supported conservation on 2.5 million acres of private land throughout the Great Lakes region. In recent years, over 410 nutrient reduction projects have been implemented in the Maumee River watershed with Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) and Nonpoint Source Program funds. A new United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service initiative launched in 2016 will help landowners reduce phosphorus runoff from farms by more than 640,000 pounds each year by effectively doubling the acres under conservation in the Western basin over the course of the three-year investment.

-

DISCHARGES FROM VESSELS ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

OVERVIEW

The Discharges from Vessels Annex of the 2012 GLWQA commits the responsible authorities in Canada and the United States (who are identified in the annex) to prevent and control vessel discharges that are harmful to the waters of the Great Lakes.

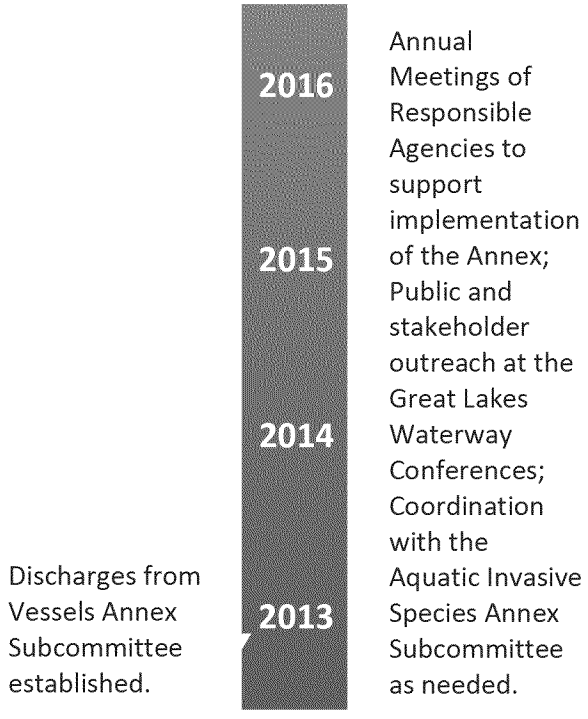
Vessel discharges of concern under the 2012 GLWQA are the following:

a. Oil and hazardous Polluting Substances;
b. Garbage;
c. Wastewater and Sewage;
d. Biofouling;
e. Antifouling Systems; and
f. Ballast Water

Under the 1987 GLWQA, biennial reports to the International Joint Commission from the responsible agencies consistently indicated that potential discharges of Oil and Hazardous Substances, Garbage, Wastewater, Ballast Water and Sewage from vessels are well regulated and that sufficient reception facilities are available to receive discharges ashore.

This trend continues in this Progress Report of the Parties as Canada's and the United States' enforcement of their respective domestic regulatory regimes and applicable international conventions has reduced the risk of vessel discharges of concern. Continued prevention and reduction of threat of impact to the waters of the Great Lakes from all vessel discharges will continue to be the goal for the responsible authorities.

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS



This annexes' implementation is supported by the Discharges from Vessels Annex Subcommittee, co-led by Transport Canada and the United States Coast Guard. Organizations on the subcommittee include: [insert logos]

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

Oil and Hazardous Substances

- Transport Canada and the United States Coast Guard have a compatible and effective port and flag state regulatory regime in place with respect to preventing the discharge of oil or hazardous substances on the Great Lakes from vessels and maritime transportation-related facilities that transfer oil or hazardous substances in bulk.

  In response to the possibility of the maritime transportation of crude or other heavy oils on the Great Lakes, the governments Canada and the United States created a working group on Maritime Transportation of Hydrocarbons and their by-products. This multi-agency group, chaired by the Transport Canada and the United States Coast Guard, serves a binational forum to facilitate discussions regarding maritime shipments of hydrocarbons and their by-products (defined initially as crude oil and associated bulk liquids) and address any concerns that may arise in a coherent and consistent manner. The initial focus of this work is on freshwater, including the Great Lakes and its tributaries, and the St. Lawrence River and Seaway. A phased workplan has been developed and will focus on areas of mutual interest in preparedness, response, liability, and compensation.

[Place holder for 2-3 graphs with vessel & facility oil discharges statistics]

Garbage

- The illegal discharge of Garbage from commercial vessels in the Great Lakes continues to be a rare event. For the Great Lakes and the coasts, the majority of marine debris entering the water comes from shore side sources.

- No enforcement events for violations of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships Annex V (MARPOL V) or other garbage-related incidents were reported.

Reception Facilities for Garbage

- Both Canada and the United States indicate there are sufficient and adequate MARPOL V reception facilities on the Great Lakes. There has not been a validated report of an inadequate reception facility on the Great Lakes since 2006.

Wastewater and Sewage

- Several Great Lakes states have established "no discharge zones" of sewage in their respective waters in accordance with the United States Clean Water Act. Since Marine Sanitation Devices on most vessels are designed for continuous operations, it has been reported that some vessels with no or insufficient holding tanks have been forced to divert untreated sewage or treated effluent to ballast tanks to remain in compliance. Both Canada and the United States are in agreement that ballast tanks are not an appropriate place to store sewage – treated or untreated.

Antifouling Systems

- Both Canada and the United States have regulations or policies in place implementing the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships (IAFS), which ensures anti-fouling paint applied to vessels is free of tributyltin. Anti-fouling paint containing tributyltin is not available for sale on either side of the border. Both countries issue IAFS certificates to their flag state vessels and incorporate the IAFS in their respective port state control enforcement programs.

Ballast Water

- The risk of the introduction of aquatic invasive species (AIS) to the Great Lakes via ballast water discharges from vessels arriving from outside of Canada's and the United States' Exclusive Economic Zones[1] has been substantially reduced. Because of compatible ballast water exchange regulations between Canada and the United States and stringent binational enforcement, no new AIS attributable to the ballast water of these ships has been reported in the Great Lakes since 2006. For the past several years, the Ballast Water Working Group[2] has examined 100% of these vessels.

[1] In relation to the Great Lakes, the Exclusive Economic Zones stretches 200 nautical miles from Atlantic coast and includes the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

[2] The Ballast Water Working Group is comprised of representatives from the United States Coast Guard, the U.S.

During these ballast management exams, 100% of the vessels' ballast tanks are examined to ensure the tanks were fully exchanged or sufficiently flushed with sea water. Vessels that did not exchange their ballast water or flush their ballast tanks were required to either retain the ballast water and residuals onboard, treat the ballast water in an environmentally sound and approved manner, or return to sea to conduct a ballast water exchange. Vessels that were unable to exchange their ballast water or residuals and that were required to retain them onboard received a verification exam during their outbound transit prior to exiting the Seaway. Ballast Water Working Group verification efforts indicated that there was no non-compliant ballast water discharged in the Great Lakes. Ballast Water Working Group annual reports for the past three years can be accessed at :

- http://www.greatlakes-seaway.com/en/pdf/2014_BW_Rpt_EN.pdf
- http://www.greatlakes-seaway.com/en/pdf/2013_BW_Rpt_EN.pdf
- http://www.greatlakes-seaway.com/en/pdf/2012_BW_Rpt_EN.pdf

- Significant work is underway to move the current exchange-based programs to binationally compatible technology-based regimes that will require treatment of all ballast water to a common discharge standard and address the risk of spreading organisms. As agreed in the 2012 GLWQA, both Canada and the United State are taking into account, as appropriate, the standards set forth in the International *Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004* (the "BWM Convention") and its associated guidance. Canada has acceded to the BWM Convention while the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Coast Guard, and the American Great Lakes States have established requirements under the *National Invasive Species Act* and the *Clean Water Act.* While there are differences between these approaches, the United States and Canada continue to work closely together – including bilaterally through annual meetings of the responsible authorities outlined in the Discharges from Vessels Annex and at the International Maritime Organization – towards maintaining compatible, fair, practicable and environmentally protective ballast water requirements in both countries.

Biofouling

Both Canada and the United States have participated in the development of the International Maritime Organization's *2011 Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species*.

DOMESTIC ACTIONS TAKEN

CANADA

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Transport Canada, and the Canadian St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation. Created in 2006, the group's mandate is to develop, enhance, and coordinate binational compliance and enforcement efforts to reduce the introduction of aquatic invasive species by transoceanic ships via ballast water and residuals.

Ballast Water

- Were the BWM Convention to enter into force now, technical and regional compatibility factors would pose challenges to ships operating primarily on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system. As this Convention has not yet entered into force, Canada will continue to monitor these challenges and is considering options in case they persist upon the Convention's entry into force. Canada remains committed to the Convention and will continue to work with the United States and other stakeholders towards compatible, fair, practicable and environmentally protective Great Lakes requirements meeting Canada's international obligations.

- Canada also continues to actively conduct ballast water research applicable to the Great Lakes. Results of a recent national risk assessment indicated that the ballast water transported by Great Lakes ships poses a high risk for spreading aquatic invasive species between ports in Canada and the United States when compared with the ballast water transported by international vessels (which are subject to regulations in both countries focused on lowering the risk of introductions from foreign ports). Further detail on this and other research projects conducted in Canada can be found in the publications listed in the annex to this report.

UNITED STATES

Oil and Hazardous Substances

- The tank barge ARGO carrying 4,762 barrels (~200K gal) of petroleum product – believed to be benzol and/or a light petroleum variant – sank in western Lake Erie during a storm in 1937. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Remediation of Underwater Legacy Environmental Threats report determined ARGO to be the most significant potential environmental hazard of all Great Lakes shipwrecks.
- On August 28, 2015, Cleveland Underwater Explorers (CLUE) discovered the barge ARGO approximately nine miles east of Kelleys Island and two miles south of the international border with Canada in approximately 13 meters of water. On September 8, 2015, CLUE notified the United States Coast Guard of the discovery.
- As a result of a suspected minor discharge of product from the barge, a notification under Article VI (c) of the GLWQA was made to the Parties' Secretariats on October 24, 2015.
- Soon after the notification, a Unified Command consisting of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Coast Guard was established. Assisting agencies include United States Environmental Protection Agency, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Ohio Emergency Management Agency, Canadian Coast Guard, and Environment and Climate Change Canada.
- Over the following six weeks, the Unified Command oversaw the survey of the tank barge and preparations for the hot-tapping and removal of the product from the cargo tanks. When the

operation was completed, several thousand gallons of a benzene-type hazardous substance was removed from two of the barge's tanks.

Ballast Water

- The United States Coast Guard continues to implement its rulemaking that established a performance standard for the allowable concentration of living organisms in ballast water discharged from ships in waters of the United States. The five independent laboratories are in the process of testing 18 systems for type approval. Numerous additional vendors have filed a Letter of Intent to begin type approval testing.

- Additionally, the Coast Guard currently has issued 56 interim Alternative Management System determinations for ballast water treatment systems and the Coast Guard expects type approval applications from several of these manufacturers. These designations are intended as a bridging strategy to allow for the use of Ballast Water treatment systems that are type-approved by foreign administrations in accordance with the International Maritime Organization Ballast Water Management Convention of 2004.

- The first four ballast water management systems (BWMS) type approval applications submitted to the Coast Guard proposed using an alternative test method of determining the efficacy of the ultraviolet BWMSs. A subsequent Coast Guard review concluded that the alternative test method was not equivalent because it does not measure the efficacy of the BWMS to the required performance standard required by the regulations and the BWMSs were not approved.

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

OVERVIEW

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

DOMESTIC ACTIONS TAKEN

CANADA

UNITED STATES

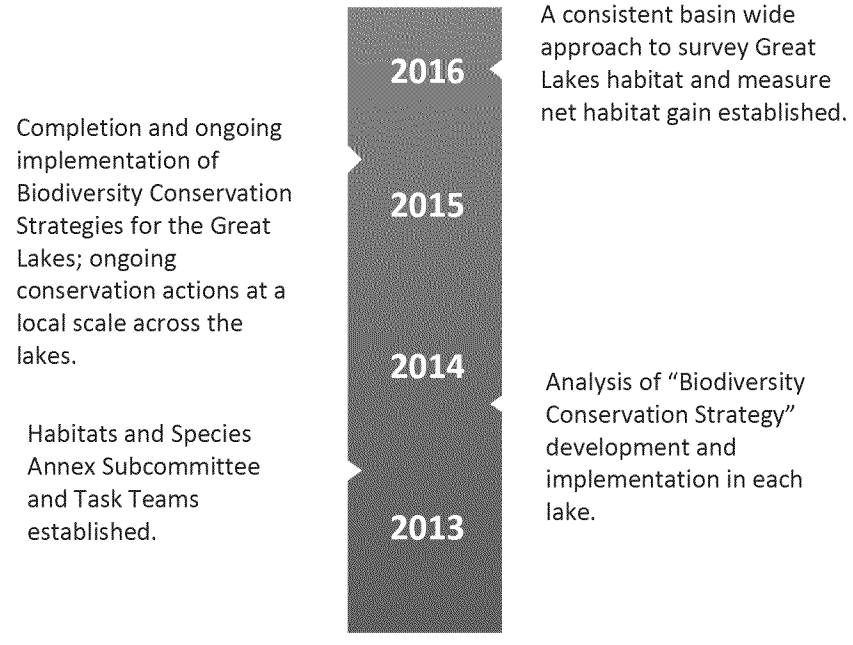
HABITATS AND SPECIES ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

OVERVIEW

In the Habitat and Species Annex of the 2012 GLWQA, Canada and the United States commit to conserving, protecting, maintaining, restoring and enhancing the resilience of native species and their habitats, as well as supporting essential ecosystem services in the Basin.

The Habitats and Species Annex requires Canada and the United States to implement several commitments to address the health of Great Lakes habitats and species, including: conducting a baseline survey against which to establish a target of net habitat gain and to measure future progress; completing the development and implementing lakewide species conservation plans; assessing gaps in current programs and initiatives, facilitating and strengthening both binational and domestic programs; and increasing awareness of habitat and species and methods to conserve, protect and enhance their resilience.

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS



This annexes' implementation is supported by the Habitat and Species Annex Subcommittee, co-led by Environment and Climate Change Canada and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Organizations on the subcommittee include: [insert logos]

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

By 2015, complete the binational Biodiversity Conservation Strategies for all lakes, including connecting channels.

Begin implementation of priority actions identified in the Biodiversity Conservation Strategies through existing programs and agreements.

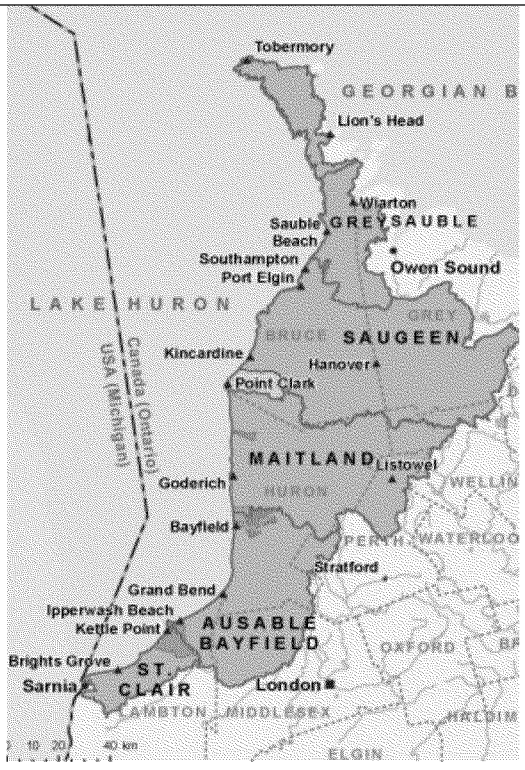
- Lakewide habitat and species protection and restoration conservation strategies, also called Biodiversity Conservation Strategies (Strategies), were developed for all five of the Great Lakes as of February 12, 2015. The Strategies assess the status and threats to lakewide biodiversity and recommend conservation priorities for native species and their habitats. The Executive Summaries are available on binational.net (www.binational.net/2015/02/23/habitat-and-species-strategies).
- Each Strategy is a product of extensive collaboration among lakewide regional and local stakeholders. They serve as a tool to foster and guide a shared implementation of priority conservation actions among federal, state, provincial, tribal, academic, municipal and watershed management agency representatives. Across the lakes there is strong support for the adaptive management approach in the planning, application and implementation of the Strategies.

- The Lake Superior Partnership is currently in the process of preparing watershed-level plans to further guide and support implementation of the recently released Strategy at a local level. The Lake Ontario Partnership used the broader Lake Ontario Biodiversity Strategy to produce an implementation plan to focus on and implement priority actions within the 2012 GLWQA mandate. Other Lake Partnerships are identifying regional (or watershed based) biodiversity objectives and outlining the specific actions required to address these issues on a more manageable scale.

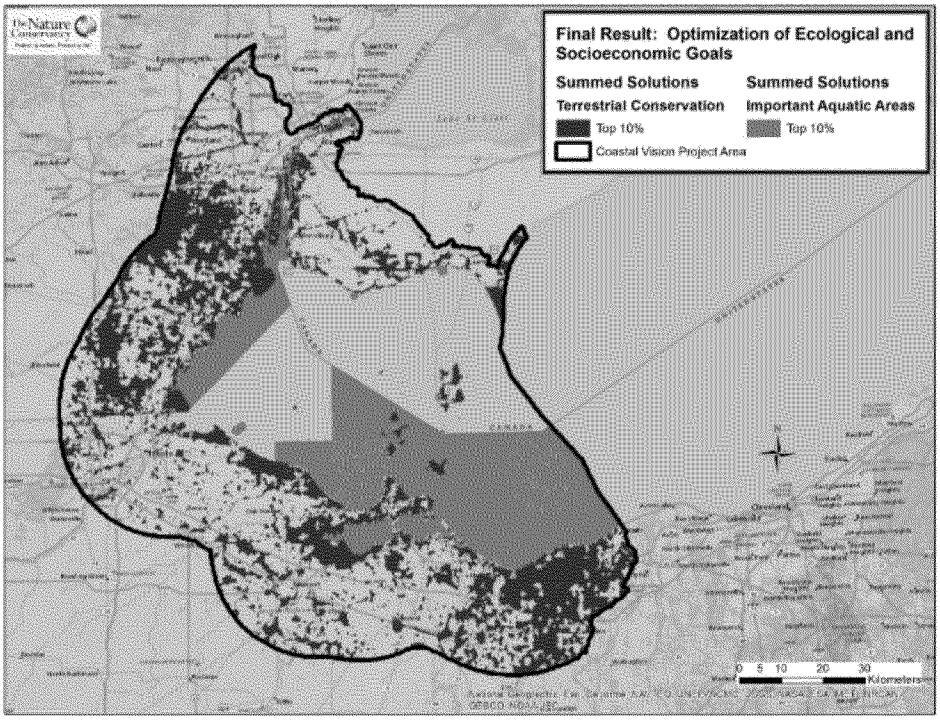
Begin implementation of priority actions identified in the Biodiversity Conservation Strategies through existing programs and agreements.

The table below [reference table] illustrates several examples of how the Strategies are being used in each lake basin to inform and implement priority conservation actions.

Lake Huron: Healthy Lake Huron Healthy Lake Huron is a team of dedicated environmental professionals who coordinate actions aimed at improving overall water quality along the southeast shores of Lake Huron. They are taking actions to address the issue of non-point source pollution, which has been identified as a critical threat in their Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.	

	 Membership of the Healthy Lake Huron group (www.healthylakehuron.ca)
Lake Superior: Superior Streams The Lake Superior Biodiversity Conservation Strategy classified dams and barriers as a high threat to meeting biodiversity targets. As a preliminary step in addressing this threat a geomatics team from Lakehead University in Ontario is leading an effort to compile the relevant data and develop a decision support tool to aid in decision making on the matter.	 The Black Sturgeon Dam on the Black Sturgeon River, Ontario (Photo Credit: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources)

Lake Ontario: Bloater Fish Stocking In Lake Ontario, the Lake Partnership identified the restoration of native preyfish species as a priority for implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and the Canadian and United States agencies initiated a program to reintroduce bloater to the lake in 2012. The program is ongoing with nearly 62,000 bloaters released in November 2015.	 Dale Hanson from the Green Bay Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office assists with bloat egg collection (Photo Credit: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
Lake Michigan: Lake Herring Restoration Restoration of the native Lake Herring is a priority identified in the Lake Michigan Biodiversity Conservation Strategy. To help restore the species to its historical status as a primary prey fish in Lake Michigan, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians released nearly 50,000 summer fingerling and 8,000 fall fingerling into Little Traverse Bay, Michigan, in 2014. The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians is currently evaluating the success of the fingerling releases.	 Lake Herring (Photo Credit: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

Lake Erie: Western Basin Conservation Vision Targets and goals from the Lake Erie Biodiversity Conservation Strategy were used in the development of a regional implementation plan called the Western Basin Conservation Vision. This plan identifies and maps where one can focus conservation investments locally to optimally meet regional conservation goals.	 Final Results of the Optimization of Ecological and Socioeconomic Goals (http://nature.ly/WLEcoastalvision)

Increase understanding of habitats and species to develop a baseline against which to assess targets and work toward net habitat gain.

- An approach to measure baseline conditions of habitat and monitor change over time was developed with support from engaging experts and partners around the lakes through a series of binational workshops, meetings and webinars. This approach is built upon existing Great Lakes monitoring programs and emphasizes the use of remotely sensed information for maximum data coverage. The physical characteristics of the lakes will be used to map habitat types and the condition of the habitat will then be assessed. The baseline survey will be conducted on a reoccurring basis to track changes in the ecosystem over time and monitor progress. The approach will undergo further refinement and implementation will follow.

- This effort also supports the other Habitats and Species Annex 2014-2016 binaitonal priorities for science to investigate tools and techniques that can assist with priority identification, and explore ways to incorporate the concepts of resilience, adaptive management and climate change adaptation strategies into efforts to conserve and protect native species and their habitat.

DOMESTIC ACTIONS TAKEN

CANADA

- Canada has multiple existing federal and provincial programs which contribute to the ongoing goals of the Habitats and Species Annex, including those by Parks Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada's Wildlife Service and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. In addition, there are many non-governmental partners making significant contributions to habitat and species conservation, including the Nature Conservancy of Canada, Conservation Ontario and the many individual Conservation Authorities in the province, the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, Ducks Unlimited, and Stewardship Councils.

UNITED STATES

- In the United States, multiple federal and state agencies, as well as local and regional conservation entities, non-governmental organizations, and myriad conservation partners conduct a wide range of activities related to fish and wildlife and habitat. Many of these activities support directly or indirectly goals and priorities of Habitats and Species Annex. In addition to base-funded activities conducted by federal agencies, the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) has boosted funding in recent years to supplement agency budgets to allow them to pursue high priority conservation and restoration needs throughout the Great Lakes Basin, including fish and wildlife and habitat. Federal agencies conduct GLRI-funded activities themselves and provide GLRI funds to other partners to conduct activities identified in the GLRI Action Plan II, which expressly references the broad goals and commitments in the 2012 GLWQA.

GROUNDWATER ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

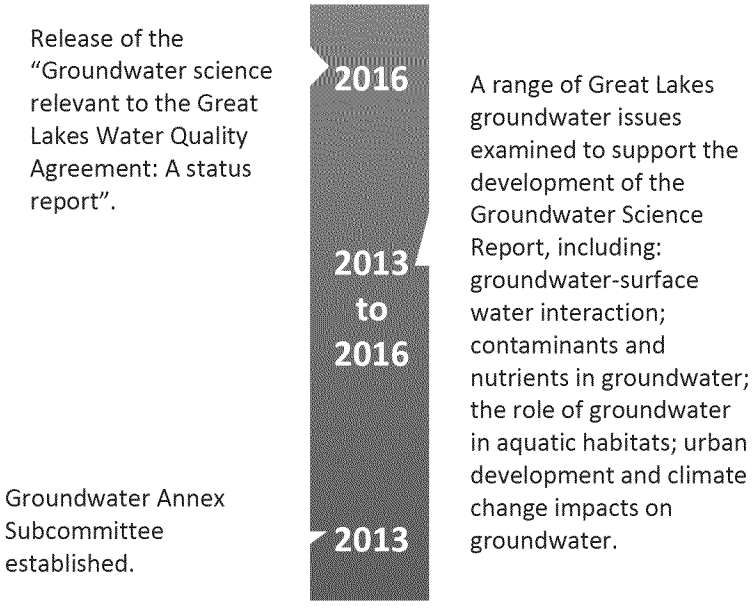
OVERVIEW

The Groundwater Annex of the 2012 GLWQA recognizes the interconnection between groundwater and the Waters of the Great lakes. Understanding the extent of the impact that groundwater has on the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes is necessary to manage and protect groundwater to help protect the Great Lakes.

It is for this reason that the Groundwater Annex commits Canada and the United States to coordinate scientific assessments of groundwater to better understand how groundwater affects surface water quality and quantity; and also commits Canada and the United States to coordinate groundwater management actions to protect and manage groundwater-related stresses affecting the Waters of the Great Lakes.

As a first step, Canada and the United States released an initial report on the relevant and available groundwater science in 2016.

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS



[Possibly include image of cover page of GW Science Report.]

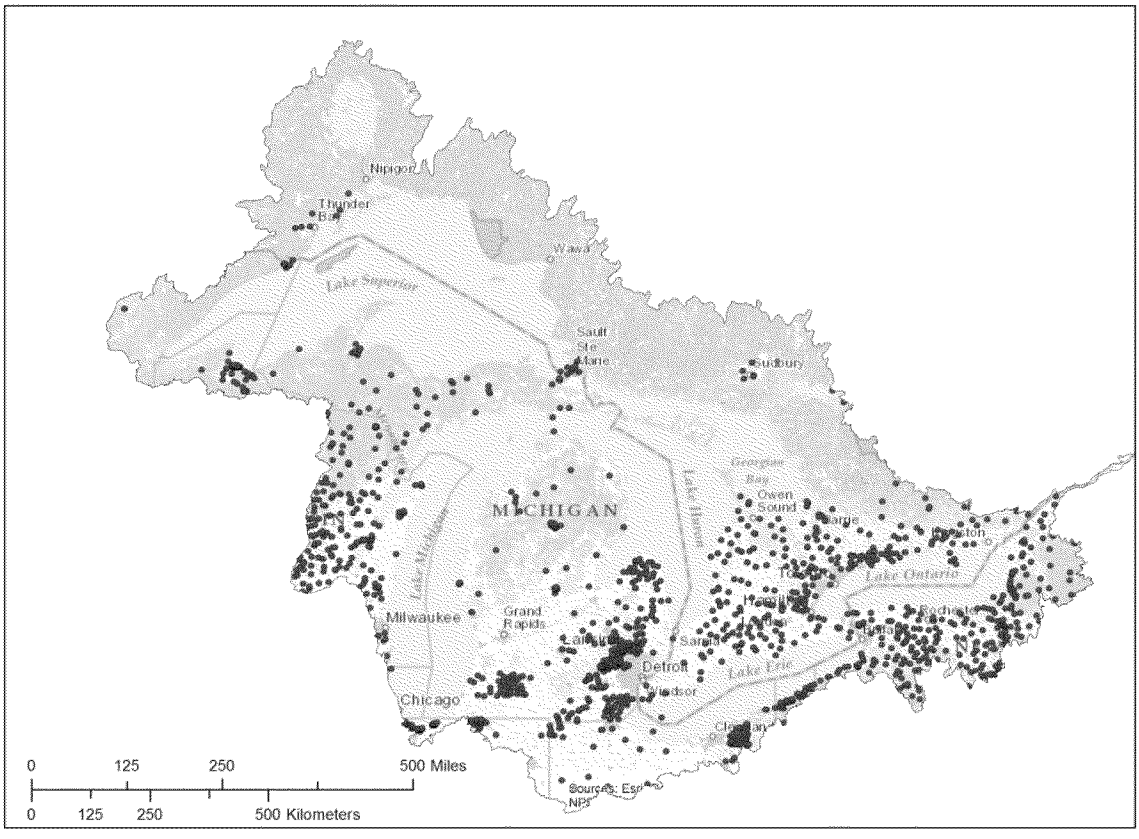


Figure x - Locations of monitoring wells in the Great Lakes Basin with publicly available water quality analyses

The implementation of this annex is supported by the Groundwater Annex Subcommittee, co-led by Environment Canada and the U.S. Geological Survey. Organizations on the subcommittee include:

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

Within two years of entry into force of this Agreement, publish an initial report on the relevant and available groundwater science.

Identify groundwater impacts on the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Waters of the Great Lakes; analyze contaminants, including nutrients in groundwater, derived from both point and non-point sources impacting the Waters of the Great Lakes; assess information gaps and science needs related to groundwater to protect the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes; and analyze other factors, such as climate change, that individually or cumulatively affect groundwater's impact on the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes.

- An initial report on the relevant and available Great Lakes groundwater science was

published and released for public comment on December 3, 2015. The report titled, "Groundwater science relevant to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement: A status report", available on http://binational.net/2015/12/03/groundwater-science/, provides the current state of science on groundwater and its relation to Great Lakes water quality by examining various issues such as the importance of groundwater-surface water interaction and interconnection; contaminants and excessive nutrients in groundwater; the influence of groundwater in providing aquatic habitats with a focus on Great Lakes nearshore areas, streams, and wetlands; the influence of urban development and climate change on groundwater quantity and quality; as well as, summarizes the major science gaps and needs. This report provides a better basis and understanding of the issue of groundwater in the Great Lakes and its influence on the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes; helps assess whether groundwater improves or adversely impacts Great Lakes water quality; and supports future groundwater science and management actions.

Identify priorities for science activities and actions for groundwater management, protection, and remediation, to achieve the General and Specific Objectives of this Agreement; and

Coordinate binational groundwater activities under the GLWQA with domestic groundwater programs to assess, protect and manage groundwater impacting the waters of the Great Lakes.

- Information from the Groundwater Science Report, including the science gaps and needs, will be used to draft the 2017-2019 Binational Groundwater Priorities for Science and Action, which will be presented for public input at the Great Lakes Public Forum in October 2016.

- Discussions with other Annex Subcommittees will soon be undertaken to inform these 2017-2019 Binational Priorities; to determine if there needs to be a focus on coordinating specific binational groundwater activities; and to determine the need for surveillance of groundwater quality for priority areas.

DOMESTIC ACTIONS TAKEN

CANADA

Assess information gaps and science needs related to groundwater to protect the quality of Waters of the Great Lakes.

- In March 2015, the Ontario Geological Survey and Geological Survey of Canada hosted a Groundwater Geoscience Knowledge GAP Analysis session for southern Ontario clients. Session participants identified 30 individual groundwater geoscience knowledge gaps which include i) communications, ii) standards and protocols, iii) water quality and geochemistry, iv) surface and groundwater interaction, v) geology and hydrogeology, vi) climate change and vii) data management and dissemination.

Identify groundwater impacts on the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Waters of the Great Lakes.

- The Ontario Geological Survey continues to develop an improved understanding of provincial groundwater resources that establishes the data and information needed to assess the impacts of groundwater on the Waters of the Great Lakes. In particular, the ambient groundwater geochemistry project has created a water quality database that is being evaluated for potential use in the development of a groundwater indicator under the guidance of the Science Annex Subcommittee.

- Environment and Climate Change Canada is currently assessing the role of groundwater as a source of nutrients (phosphorus and reactive nitrogen) to surface waters of Southeastern Georgian Bay and the Nottawasaga River. This work is being supported by the Lake Simcoe / Southeastern Georgian Bay Clean-up Fund.

UNITED STATES

Identify groundwater impacts on the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Waters of the Great Lakes.

- The U.S. Geological Survey is continuing studies of selected areas of the Great Lakes Basin to evaluate the effects of land use and flow path on groundwater quality which, in turn, impact the Waters of the Great Lakes as groundwater interacts with surface water. The studies determine the age of sampled groundwater which shows that nitrate concentrations are generally higher in younger water from shallow wells.

- The State of Michigan has developed a water withdrawal assessment tool that evaluates the effect of large water withdrawals, including groundwater, on fish habitat in streams. The assessment tool has been used in Michigan for several years and is being evaluated by a few other Great Lakes States for possible implementation. Understanding the effects of groundwater withdrawal on stream habitat is an important consideration for the 2012 GLWQA.

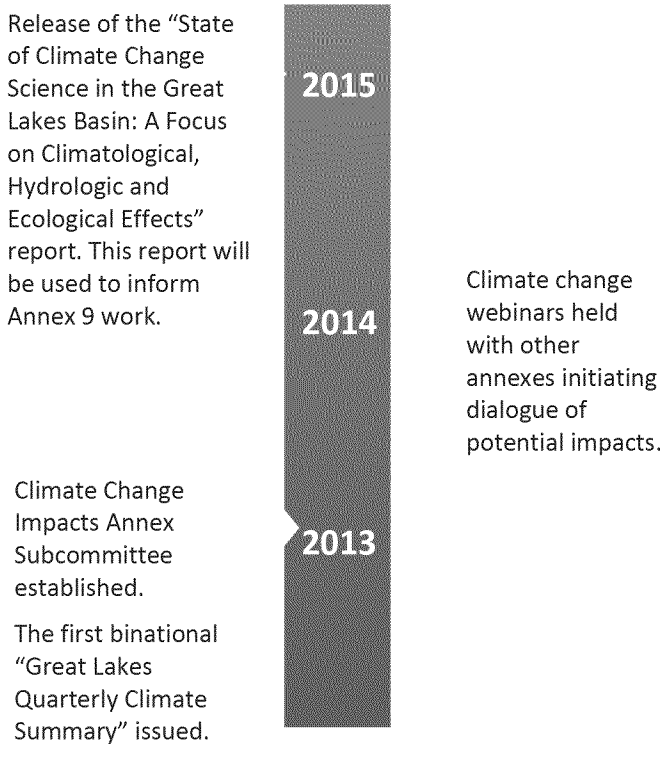
- [Placeholder: the "new" project by The Ohio State University (Audrey Sawyer) funded by the Ohio Sea Grant on "Quantifying the effects of surface water-groundwater interaction on dissolved phosphorus loads to Lake Erie."]

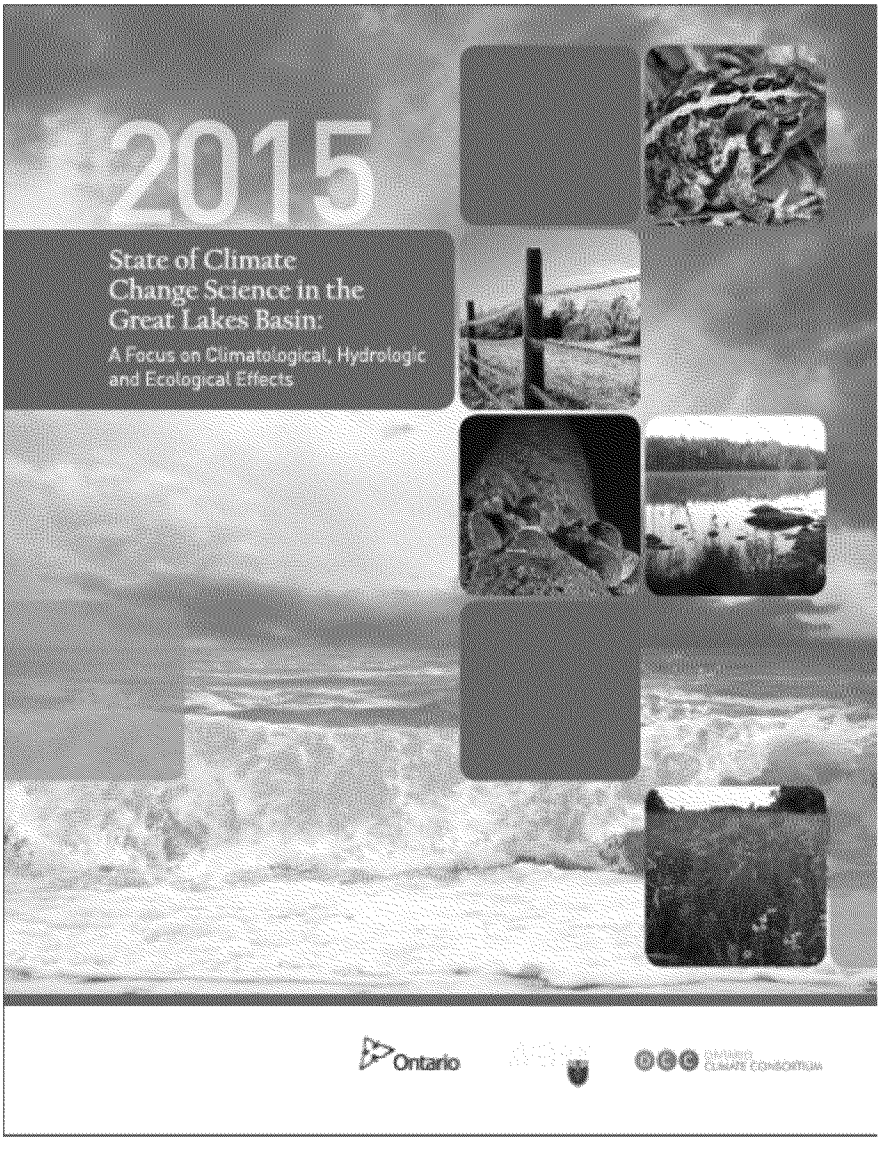
CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

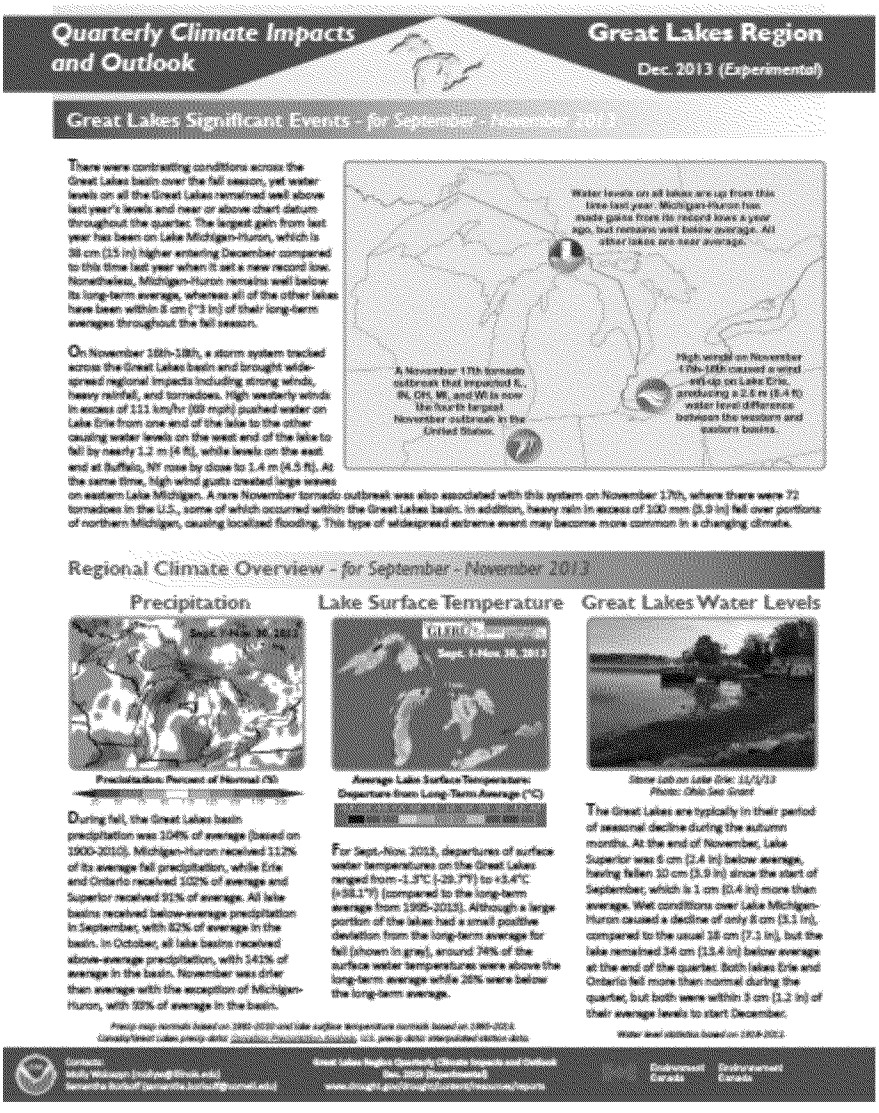
OVERVIEW

Climate change is an exacerbating stressor, which challenges the health of our Great Lakes ecosystems and the communities they support. Recognizing that climate change has an impact on the quality of Waters of the Great Lakes, Canada and the United States incorporated a new annex in the 2012 GLWQA to address this issue, through which both governments commit to coordinate efforts to identify, quantify, understand, and predict the climate change impacts on the water quality of the Great Lakes and to share information broadly with Great Lakes resource managers to proactively address those impacts. A key activity of this annex in the first three years was a synthesis of available science on the observed and projected impacts of climate change in the Great Lakes Basin.

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS




2015
State of Climate Change Science in the Great Lakes Basin:
A Focus on Climatological, Hydrologic and Ecological Effects
Ontario



This annexes' implementation is supported by the Climate Change Impacts Annex Subcommittee, co-led by Environment and Climate Change Canada and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Organizations on the subcommittee include: [insert logos]

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

Coordinate binational climate change science activities (including monitoring, modeling and analysis) to quantify, understand, and share information that Great Lakes resource managers need to address climate change impacts on the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes and to achieve the objectives of this Agreement.

- In June 2013, Canada and the United States initiated the development of the first

binational quarterly newsletter focusing on climate impacts and outlooks for the Great Lakes region. The Great Lakes Climate Quarterly issues (www.binational.net/category/a9/qcio-btsc) provide a quick and easy to understand binational overview of the latest season's weather and water level conditions, weather and water level-related impacts and an outlook for the upcoming quarter. These Great Lakes Climate Quarterlies are produced by Canadian and United States experts for use by managers and practitioners at federal, state, provincial, regional, and local scales as well as stakeholders and the general public.

- A series of webinars were conducted in 2014 to present information on best available peer reviewed climate change science in the Great Lakes to Annex Co-Leads and their Subcommittees, as well as other interested parties such as the Council for Great Lakes Industries. Webinars were provided specifically to enhance broad understanding of climate information and to discuss the type of climate change information required to assist other annexes' implementation, and to help focus the work being undertaken in support of the Climate Change Impacts Annex commitments and to provide more tailored climate change information.

- In December 2015, a "State of Climate Change Science in the Great Lakes Basin: A Focus on Climatological, Hydrologic and Ecological Effects" report was released, which synthesizes the state of climate change impacts in the Great Lakes Basin and identifies key knowledge gaps. The Executive Summary and further information about this work is available at [insert binational.net link]. The 2015 State of Climate Change Science in the Great Lakes Basin report, and the companion database of all the literature reviewed for the report, were developed by the Ontario Climate Consortium, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and McMaster University, with support from Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada, and in consultation with Climate Change Impacts Annex Subcommittee. The report supports various commitments under the Climate Change Impacts Annex and will be used for further discussions with Annex Co-Leads and their Subcommittees and inform future work of the Climate Change Impacts Annex Subcommittee.

Enhance monitoring of relevant climate and Great Lakes variables to validate model predictions and to understand current climate change impacts.

- A growing ensemble of in situ measurements – including offshore eddy flux towers, buoy-based sensors, and vessel-based platforms – are being deployed through an ongoing binational collaboration to reduce uncertainties in the Great Lakes water balance, provide a more robust basis for short- and long-term projections, and fill a significant gap in over-lake flux measurements, including evaporation and water temperatures, and related meteorological data. This initiative, known as the Great Lakes Evaporation Network (GLEN) is supported through a consortium of researchers from Environment and Climate Change Canada and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the University of Michigan, Northern Michigan University, the University of Colorado, Limno-Tech and the Great Lakes Observing System.

DOMESTIC ACTIONS TAKEN

CANADA

Develop and improve regional scale climate models to predict climate change in the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem at appropriate temporal and spatial scales.

Link the projected climate change outputs from the regional models to chemical, physical, biological models that are specific to the Great Lakes to better understand and predict the climate change impacts on the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes.

- Canada continues to support the development of coupled atmospheric-land-ocean models for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River system that can be integrated with Regional Climate models to evaluate the hydrometeorological impacts of climate change.
- A coordinated evaluation of the impacts of climate change on the levels and flows of the St. Lawrence River from 1961-2100 is being undertaken through a collaborative of agencies including Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Hydro-Quebec, Centre of Water Expertise of Quebec, OURANOS and Environment and Climate Change Canada. Climate change will modify the flow of water into the St. Lawrence River (from Lake Ontario, the Ottawa River, and tributaries) and the level of the Great Lakes. These two factors will lead to changes in both the average and extreme levels in the St. Lawrence River. The anticipated impacts include erosion or deposition along the river banks, navigation impacts, and impacts to drinking water intakes. A major focus of this project is improving the analyses of the routing of Ottawa River flows so that Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River models can be linked.

Enhance monitoring of relevant climate and Great Lakes variables to validate model predictions and to understand current climate change impacts.

- Environment and Climate Change Canada collects data from a network of approximately 1300 surface weather and climate observing sites across the country. These sites include weather stations owned by Environment and Climate Change Canada, NAV CANADA, National Defence, along with volunteer climate stations. The majority of these sites are automated observing platforms which report year round, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. The Water Survey of Canada is the national authority responsible for the collection, interpretation and dissemination of standardized water resource data and information in Canada. In partnership with the Province of Ontario, the Water Survey of Canada operates approximately 440 active hydrometric gauges in the Canadian portion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin. The Science and Technology Branch of Environment and Climate Change Canada supports the operation of three evaporation stations at Stannard Rock on Lake Superior, Long Point on Lake Erie and Simcoe Island on Lake Ontario as part of the Great Lakes Evaporation Network.
- Multiple methods and estimates of Great Lakes runoff are now available from various federal agencies in Canada and the United States and a comprehensive evaluation and coordination of runoff estimates is necessary. The Great Lakes Runoff Inter-comparison Project was initiated as a binational collaboration aimed at assessing a variety of models currently used (or that could readily

be adapted) to simulate basin-scale runoff to the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Runoff Inter-comparison Project for Lake Ontario was initiated by Environment and Climate Change Canadain fall 2013. The project compared different hydrologic models in their ability to estimate Lake Ontario's direct incoming runoff. The results highlight the different models' weaknesses and strengths, in order to assess which model to use as a function of the targeted application and experiment settings, with the more general goal to improve Lake Ontario's runoff simulation by identifying and fixing some of the model weaknesses.

Develop and improve analytical tools to understand and predict the impacts, and risks to, and the vulnerabilities of, the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes from anticipated climate change impacts.

- The Canadian Precipitation Analysis is an operational near real-time gridded precipitation product from Environment and Climate Change Canada available since April 2011 for North America. The Canadian Precipitation Analysis has generated a lot of enthusiasm in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River area due to its unique capability of capturing some of the precipitation features that are specific to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River region, in particular the effects that the lakes have on the precipitation patterns, something that is very difficult to catch with the existing precipitation gauging network. A project was initiated in 2015 to provide the foundation for extending the Canadian Precipitation Analysis back to 1983.

UNITED STATES

Develop and improve regional scale climate models to predict climate change in the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem at appropriate temporal and spatial scales.

Link the projected climate change outputs from the regional models to chemical, physical, biological models that are specific to the Great Lakes to better understand and predict the climate change impacts on the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes.

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab (GLERL) brought together several different modeling and observational approaches to study climate change in the Great Lakes basin. The modeling activity consisted of further development and application, specifically for our lake-dominated region, of three coupled atmosphere-lake-land regional climate models: the Coupled Hydrosphere-Atmosphere Research Model (CHARM, based on the Regional Atmospheric Modeling System, RAMS) at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, the Regional Climate Model version 4 (RegCM4) at the University of Wisconsin, and the Weather Research and Forecasting Model (WRF) at the University of Maryland; along with development and testing of a version of the Finite Volume Coastal Ocean Model (FVCOM) with enhancements for simulation of ice (FVCOM-Ice) and lower trophic level ecology in the form of a nutrient-

phytoplankton-zooplankton-detritus (NPZD) model component.

Enhance monitoring of relevant climate and Great Lakes variables to validate model predictions and to understand current climate change impacts.

- In 2013, the Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve established a new Sentinel Site located in Pokegama Bay, Lake Superior. With funding support from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, this Sentinel Site included weather/meteorological station, water quality sonde, surface elevation tables, permanent vegetation transects, geodetic vertical referencing benchmarks, and an acoustic doppler current profiler installation. This site is now recording monthly water quality sampling for nutrients and chlorophyll. The primary goal is to understand sediment movement and the consequence of sediment movement to marsh sustainably under the expectation of the increased frequency and intensity of storm events.
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab has been exploring the relationships between ice cover, lake thermal structure, and regional climate for over 30 years through development, maintenance, and analysis of historical model simulations and observations of ice cover, surface water temperature, and other variables. Weekly ice cover imaging products produced by the Canadian Ice Service started in 1973. Beginning in 1989, the United States National Ice Center produced Great Lakes ice cover charts that combined both Canadian and United States agency satellite imagery. These products are available at the Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab through the Coastwatch program (www.coastwatch.glerl.noaa.gov), a nationwide National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration program within which the Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab functions as the Great Lakes regional node.
- Currently, there is year-round monitoring infrastructure dedicated to understanding off-shore processes that impact Great Lakes ecosystem health. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2015, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab (with funding support from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Coastal Storms Program) is seeking to fill these data gaps through a two-phased approach. First, the team will deploy and manage data from vessel- and buoy-based sensors to improve understanding of over-water meteorology, evaporation, and water temperature in the Great Lakes. Second, the project will also focus on data analysis, system validation, and model assimilation to improve access to and understanding of the acquired data.

Develop and improve analytical tools to understand and predict the impacts, and risks to, and the vulnerabilities of, the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes from anticipated climate change impacts.

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office for Coastal Management developed and released the Lake Level Viewer (www.coast.noaa.gov/llv) for the Untied States portion of the Great Lakes basin in 2014. This tool helps users visualize lake level changes that range from six feet above to six feet below historical long-term average water levels in the Great Lakes, along with potential shoreline and coastal impacts. Communities can use this information to determine what preparations make the most sense in planning for water level change scenarios. Preparations might include zoning restrictions, infrastructure improvements, and habitat

conservation. As a result of this work and product delivery, Digital Elevation Models are now available for each Lake Basin and the associated topographic and bathymetric data are being served on The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Digital Coast (https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/).

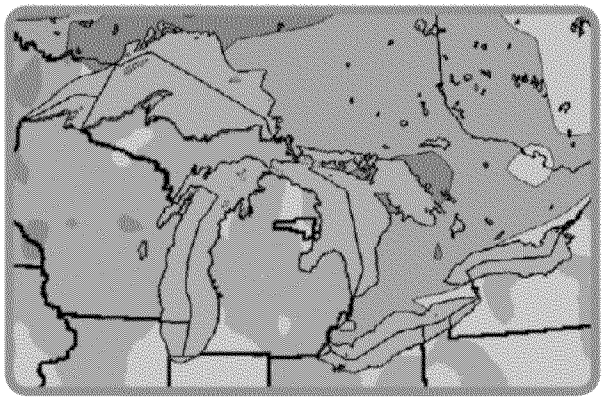
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab developed and released a basin wide Water Level Dashboard in 2014 (www.glerl.noaa.gov/data/dashboard/GLHCD.html). The Dashboard is a dynamic graphical interface for visualizing projected, measured, and reconstructed surface water elevations on the earth's largest lakes. This interface also reflects relationships between hydrology, climate, and water level fluctuations in the Great Lakes.

Coordinate binational climate change science activities (including monitoring, modeling and analysis) to quantify, understand, and share information that Great Lakes resource managers need to address climate change impacts on the quality of the Waters of the Great Lakes and to achieve the objectives of this Agreement.

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Center for Environmental Information produces an annual "State of the Climate" report (www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc). This report provides a collection of monthly summaries recapping climate-related occurrences on both a global and national scale.
- The National Park Service released a Climate Change Scenario Planning Workshop Summary. This report summarizes outcomes from a two - day scenario workshop for Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin. The primary objective of the session was to help senior leadership make management and planning decisions based on up - to - date climate science and assessments of future uncertainty. The session was also designed to assess the effectiveness of using regional - level climate science to craft local scenarios; and provided an opportunity to introduce scenarios to participants and further their capabilities in scenario practice.

Possible graphics:

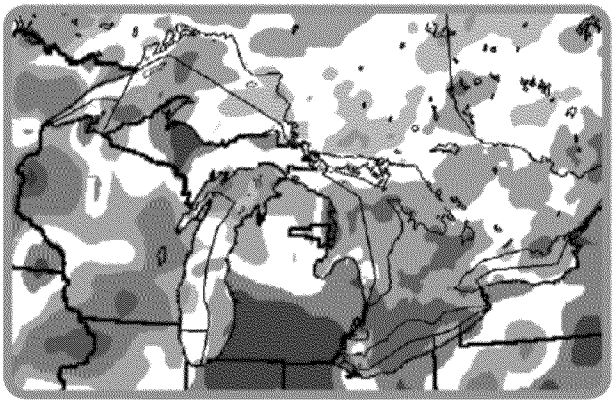
Sources: GL Climate Outlook – Fall 2015



Sept-Nov 2015 Air Temp: Departure from Normal

°C -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 -0.5 0.5 1 2 3 4 5

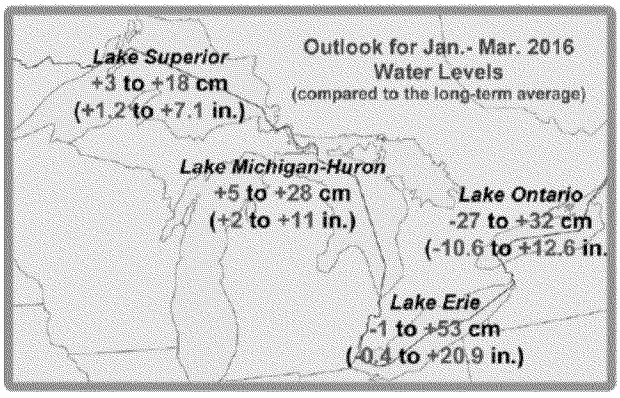
°F -9 -7.2 -5.4 -3.6 -1.8 -0.9 0.9 1.8 3.6 5.4 7.2 9



Sept-Nov 2015 Precip: Percent of Normal (%)

25 50 75 90 110 125 150 175 200

Lake Level Outlook



Potential range for water levels for Jan-Mar 2016 compared to the long-term average (1918-2014).

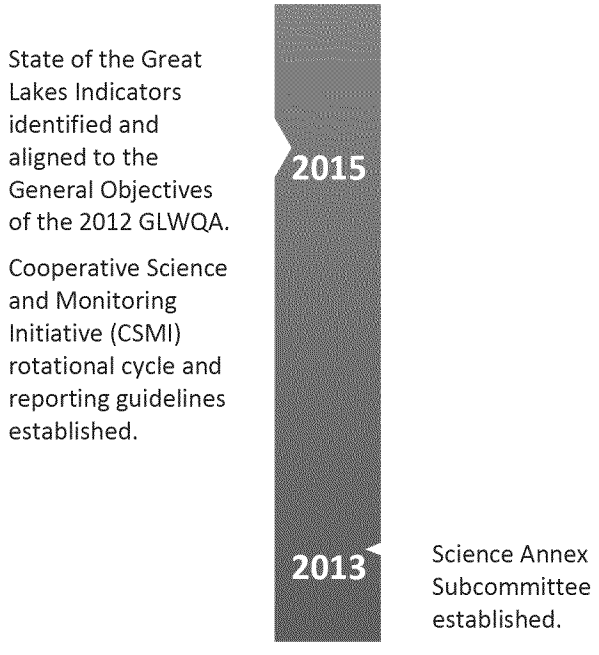
SCIENCE ANNEX
PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PARTIES CHAPTER

OVERVIEW

The 2012 GLWQA recognizes that implementing management decisions, policies and programs need to be based on the best available science, research and knowledge. Throughout the 2012 GLWQA, various annexes contain specific science-based commitments relevant to those other annexes; and the Science Annex of the 2012 GLWQA commits Canada and the United States to enhancing the coordination, integration, synthesis, and assessment of science activities across all annexes of the Agreement.

Key activities of the Science Annex in the first three years of the implementation of the 2012 GLWQA included establishing a suite of indicators to assess the ecosystem conditions of the Great Lakes; and strengthening the Cooperative Science and Monitoring Initiative to ensure binational coordination of Great Lakes priority science and research activities.

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING GLWQA COMMITMENTS



This annexes' implementation is supported by the Science Annex Subcommittee, co-led by Environment Canada and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Organizations on the subcommittee include: [insert logos]

BINATIONAL ACTIONS TAKEN FOR KEY COMMITMENTS

The Parties shall establish and maintain comprehensive, science-based ecosystem indicators to assess

the state of the Great Lakes, to anticipate emerging threats and to measure progress in relation to achievement of the General and Specific Objectives of this Agreement. The indicators shall be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary.

The Parties shall also issue, every three years, a State of the Great Lakes Report to the Commission and the Public, describing basin-wide environmental trends and lake-specific conditions using ecosystem indicators established by the Parties.

- In January 2015 Canada and the United States confirmed the suite of indicators for use in assessing the ecosystem conditions of the Great Lakes. This suite was established using the Great Lakes indicator work (previously known as SOLEC) that began in 1994.
- The indicator suite includes nine indicators, one for each of the General Objectives of the 2012 GLWQA. The nine indicators are supported by 43 sub-indicators [reference Figure].
- Over 100 Great Lakes experts have been engaged in reporting against these indicators, representing federal, provincial, state and local governments, as well as academia and non-governmental organizations.
- Draft indicator information will be presented at the Great Lakes Public Forum in October 2016 for public comment. Following the Forum, the State of the Great Lakes reports, describing basin-wide and lake-specific environmental trends and conditions using the ecosystem indicators, will be released in spring 2017 [reference Figure].

Indicators & Sub-Indicators for Assessing the State of the Great Lakes

1. Drinking Water
2. Beaches
3. Fish Consumption
4. Toxic Chemicals
   - Toxic Chemical Concentrations (open water)
   - Toxic Chemicals In Great Lakes Whole Fish
   - Toxic Chemicals In Great Lakes Herring Gull Eggs
   - Toxic Chemicals in Sediment
   - Atmospheric Deposition of Toxic Chemicals
   - Water Quality in Tributaries
5. Habitat & Species
   - Coastal Wetland Invertebrates
   - Coastal Wetland Fish
   - Coastal Wetland Plants
   - Coastal Wetland Amphibians
   - Coastal Wetland Birds
   - Coastal Wetlands: Extent and Composition
   - Aquatic Habitat Connectivity
   - Fish Eating and Colonial Nesting Waterbirds
   - Phytoplankton (open water)
   - Zooplankton (open water)
   - Benthos (open water)
   - Diporeia (open water)
   - Preyfish (open water)
   - Lake Trout
   - Walleye
   - Lake Sturgeon
6. Nutrients & Algae
   - Nutrients in Lakes (open water)
   - Harmful Algal Blooms
   - Cladophora
7. Invasive Species
   - Aquatic Invasive Species
   - Sea Lamprey
   - Dreissenid Mussels
   - Terrestrial Invasive Species
8. Groundwater
9. Watershed & Climate Impacts
   - Water Levels
   - Surface Water Temperature
   - Ice Cover
   - Precipitation Events
   - Baseflow due to Groundwater
   - Watershed Stressors
   - Forest Cover
   - Land Cover
   - Tributary Flashiness
   - Hardened Shorelines
   - Human Populations

2017 State of the Great Lakes Report timeline

Parties confirm indicator suite (January 2015)

Draft overall assessments for objectives (March 2016)

Great Lakes Public Forum including draft State of the Great Lakes info (October 2016)

Legend: Activity completed | Activity underway | Activity pending

In addition to ongoing science and monitoring activities that are routinely carried out by the Parties and other government and non-government entities, the Parties shall implement a cooperative science and monitoring initiative for each of the Great Lakes on a five-year rotational basis. The Parties shall focus monitoring activities on the science priorities identified through the Lakewide Management Process. The Parties will coordinate these activities across government and non-government organizations.

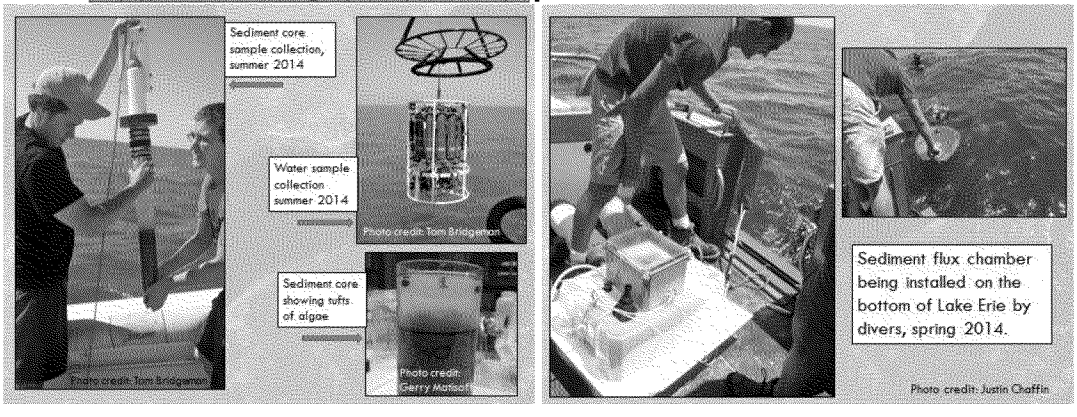
[Insert Paul's text]

- The Cooperative Science and Monitoring Initiative (CSMI) was originally created under the 1987 GLWQA as the result of a need to binationally coordinate science efforts in support of management decisions for the Great Lakes. Through the CSMI binational priority science and research activities in the Great Lakes basin are coordinated with an emphasis on enhanced monitoring and research field activities of one of the Great Lakes per year, on a five year rotating cycle [reference figure]. For the 2012 GLWQA, Canada and the United States renewed the CSMI by updating/establishing(?) the CSMI multi-tier guidelines [reference figure]. The Annex leads identify research, monitoring and other science priorities to assess threats to water quality and support management actions. To address these priorities, the Annex 10 CSMI Task Team works with governmental and academic scientists to develop, coordinate, and allocate resources for specific research activities for each lake on a five year rotating basis. The CSMI-focussed science and monitoring field work has been undertaken in 2013 in Lake Ontario, 2014 in Lake Erie, 2015 in Lake Michigan. Field monitoring is currently underway in Lake Superior (2016) and will be undertaken in Lake Huron in 2017.

[Possible images to use. This image looks lot better than the EC one but would need rights to use.]
Source: https://rvlakeguardian.wordpress.com/2014/07/29/whats-living-along-the-bottom-of-lake-erie/]

Source: https://www.ec.gc.ca/grandslacs-greatlakes/default.asp?lang=En&n=F9A91157-1&printfullpage=true

[Can something like this be put together for CSMI that is recent?]
Source: http://lakeerie.ohio.gov/GLRI/CSMI.aspx]



Facilitate information management and sharing to improve knowledge, accessibility and exchange of relevant Great Lakes information.

- The Science Annex Subcommittee are also examining data and information management and sharing efforts that will best support implementation of the commitments throughout the 2012 GLWQA. An initial examination was undertaken to understand the needs of all annex subcommittees as to their needs for data and information management and sharing. Based on this information and discussions at the Great Lakes Executive Committee meetings, the Science Annex Subcommittee will be examining existing Great Lakes-related distributed data and

information access systems and platforms and their application to a specific pilot project on a priority area such as the Lake Erie phosphorus and/or nearshore issue.

Identify science priorities, taking into account recommendations of the Commission.

Undertake a review of available scientific information to inform management actions and policy development.

- The Science Annex Subcommittee coordinated and assisted in the development of the 2014-2016 binational priorities for science amongst the other annexes. As called for in Article 5 of the 2012 GLWQA, these priorities, along with the priorities for action, were posted onto binational.net (www.binational.net/2014/03/20/psa-pasa-2014) in March 2014.

- In support of the development of nutrient objectives for Cladophora issue in the Great Lakes, the Science Annex Subcommittee organized a binational workshop to determine the state of knowledge of Cladophora from the perspectives of the entire Great Lakes basin, from that of individual lakes, and with respect to areas within each lake where Cladophora is perceived to be a significant local problem. The findings of the workshop will help guide a strategy for proposing nutrient reduction targets that will control Cladophora.

DOMESTIC ACTIONS TAKEN

CANADA

Identify science priorities, taking into account recommendations of the Commission.

- In March 2013, a Canadian workshop was organized to support identifying possible science priorities that Canada could put forward for first three years under the 2012 GLWQA, pursuant to the development of the binational priorities for science called for in Article 5 of the 2012 GLWQA.

- [Placeholder: GLNI science story]

- [Placeholder: GL Science Day (Mar 2014 and Oct 2015) ...]

- [Placeholder: Include some Provincial activities? i.e. science work under GL Protection Act or GL Strategy]

[Link a key commitment from annex if relevant / delete this box]

[Insert any relevant US domestic actions you want to highlight related to achieving this annex – can be very brief or deleted if not needed or may want to consider adding a nice domestic Science story as a "boxed" item.]