

BINATIONAL COMMISSIONS OF THE GREAT LAKES REGION

	Purpose / Mandate	Members and Governance	Authority	Duties
Great Lakes Commission www.glc.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established by state and federal law “to promote the orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, use and conservation of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin.” Works in collaboration with the states and provinces to develop policies and programs that benefit the environmental and economic health of our region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each state and province represented by a delegation consisting of 3-5 members who are appointees of the respective governor or premier, legislators or senior agency officials Board of Directors, consisting of the chair of each delegation, is the GLC’s executive body Observer program includes U.S. and Canadian federal agencies, binational institutions, tribal/First Nation governments and other regional interests Supported by 20-25 professional/technical staff in Ann Arbor, Mich. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Lakes Basin Compact (1955) Declaration of Partnership, signed in 1999, provides associate member status for the provinces of Ontario and Québec 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides advice and recommendations to governments at all levels on development, use, management and protection of the lakes Services focus on communication and education, information integration and reporting, facilitation and consensus building, and policy coordination and advocacy Priority program areas for 2013-2015 include: clean energy and climate; water dependent economy and infrastructure; invasive species; water resources management; water quality and ecosystem health; and habitat and coastal management
Great Lakes Fishery Commission www.glfcc.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent, binational organization to address fish stocks of common concern to Canada and the United States. To facilitate dialogue between the provincial, state, U.S. tribal, and federal fishery agencies of the basin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four commissioners appointed by Privy Council Four commissioners (plus one alternate) appointed by the President. The commission is supported by a single secretariat, located in Ann Arbor, Michigan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries (treaty) Great Lakes Fisheries Act of 1956 (US) Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act of 1956 (Canada) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make recommendations to government about measures needed to sustain and improve shared Great Lakes fish stocks Conducts a basinwide sea lamprey control program Coordinates research and science between the two nations Facilitates multi-state, provincial, and tribal fishery management through A Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries
International Joint Commission www.ijc.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent, binational organization that prevents and resolves disputes over the boundary waters between the United States and Canada Help restore and maintain Great Lakes water quality through our responsibilities under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 U.S. Commissioners appointed by President of the U.S. 3 Commissioners appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada Approx. 50 professional/technical staff in 3 offices (Washington, DC, Ottawa, Windsor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary Waters Treaty (1909) Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (1972) 	<p>Great Lakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advice to governments Assess progress by governments towards the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement Provide public outreach and education on Great Lakes water quality <p>Transboundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> approve and manage structures that affect levels and flows in boundary waters