Honorary cosponsors of this briefing are House Great Lakes Task Force Co-Chairs Congresswoman Miller, Congressman Dingell, Congressman Duffy, & Congresswoman Slaughter

Friday, September 13, 2013
Longworth House Office Building
1310
2:00 p.m.

Speakers:
Steve Fisher, American Great Lakes Ports Association
Jim Weakley, Lake Carriers Association
Matt Doss, Great Lakes Commission

Speakers will help staff understand:
• How a Water Resources Development Act can impact the Great Lakes economy and ecosystem;
• Potential impacts include dredging and other operations and maintenance, as well as invasive species and ecosystem restoration;
• The House Water Resources Reform and Development Act, as it pertains to the Great Lakes; and
• A comparison to the Senate version’s impacts on the Great Lakes.
LAKE CARRIERS’ ASSOCIATION

The Greatest Ships on the Great Lakes

&

GREAT LAKES MARITIME TASK FORCE
Our Message

• The Great Lakes is an important national resource

• The Great Lakes Navigation System (GLNS) is a great investment

• The GLNS is an endangered SYSTEM

• The Soo Locks and the St. Marys River are a SINGLE POINT OF FAILURE for the GLNS
National Economic Impact

• The Great Lakes Region is responsible for:
  – 70% of All U.S. Auto Manufacturing
  – 55% of All U.S Manufacturing Output
  – 50% of All U.S. Steelmaking Capacity
  – 34% of All U.S. Manufacturing jobs
  – 26% of the nation’s top 100 harbors by tonnage
  – 10% of All U.S. domestic waterborne cargo
  – 3.2% of GDP depends on Soo Lock
Miles 1 Ton of Cargo Carried Per Gallon of Fuel

Tons of CO₂ Produced to Transport 1,000 Tons of Cargo 1,000 Miles

1. Source: USDOT Maritime Administration and Minnesota Department of Transportation
2. Assumes US DOE Fuel and Energy Emission Coefficient of 22.38 lbs of CO₂ per gallon (No.1,2,4 Fuel Oils and Diesel) for GL Carrier
3. Based on Aug 12, 2013 price for on-highway diesel of $3.896
Great Lakes Navigation System

- A non-linear navigation system with 60 large and smaller federal commercial harbors interdependent on each other for the efficiency and the health of the Great Lakes Navigation System (GLNS)

- 26 of the Nation’s top 100 harbors (by tonnage) linked in trade with each other, the system’s smaller harbors, Canada, and the rest of the world

- Unlike other coastal ports, Great Lakes ports do not compete against each other for tonnage. Rather they “compete” against other modes of transportation or against lost economic activity
GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION CHALLENGES

- Soo Locks
- Single Point of Failure!
- Deteriorating Breakwaters!
- A Unique Interdependent System!
Great Lakes Navigation System

Integral to the U.S. and Canadian Economies

- $3.6 Billion per year – Rate Savings
- 181 Million net tons per year
- 227,000 jobs per year
- Supports 440,000 export jobs per year
- $33.5 Billion business revenue per year
- $14.1 Billion in annual personal income per year
- $6.4 Billion in local purchases per year
- $4.6 Billion in tax revenue per year
1,000 foot class lakers
Current Condition
Below Datum w/Dredging Backlog

- Authorized Project Depth: 27'
- Available for Navigation: < 27'
- Current Lake Level: ~ 2'
- Dredging Backlog

Diagram:
- '85 Datum
- Long Term Average Lake Level
- Current Lake Level
- Dredging Backlog
Inadequate Dredging System-Wide

2006 Marad Study

Lost Inches, Lost Efficiencies

2006 – 2013 = -7"

2006 – 2013 = -15"

Duluth -18"

Green Bay -24"

Waukegan -84"

Calumet -48"

Saginaw -60"

Muskegon -24"

Grand Haven -54"

Holland -54"

St. Joseph -54"

Indiana Harbor -48"

Huron -24"

Soo Locks

St. Marys River -18"

Caledon -12"

Stoneport -12"

Alpena -24"

Towanda -12"

Buffalo -40"

Dunkirk: Erie -12"

Ashtabula -24"

Fairport Harbor -54"

Cleveland -54"
Current Backlog

- $200 Million Dredging Backlog
- $250 Million Breakwall repairs
- $70 Million Soo Locks
- $520 Million total backlog
# Great Lakes Navigation O&M Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Type</th>
<th>FY13 Corps Work Plan</th>
<th>Hold Current Condition</th>
<th>Eliminate Backlog (1/10 Total)</th>
<th>Annual Need for Next 10 Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dredging</td>
<td>$33.2M</td>
<td>$40M/year</td>
<td>$200M ($20M)</td>
<td>$60M/year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structural</td>
<td>$5.4M</td>
<td>$100M/year</td>
<td>$320M ($32M)</td>
<td>$132M/year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$38.6M</td>
<td>$140M/year</td>
<td>$520M ($52M)</td>
<td>$192M/year</td>
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Navigation CG Plus O&M Funding in the President's Budget 1995 - 2013 (Not Including Supplemental or Earmarks)

Great Lakes Navigation CG + O&M Funding (left axis - millions)

Ohio River Navigation CG + O&M Funding (left axis - millions)

Nationwide CG + O&M Funding (right axis - billions)

National
99 – 2013 = + 61%

Ohio River
99 – 2013 = + 79%

Great Lakes
99 – 2013 = + 12%
Senate WRDA

**The Good**

- Great Lakes funding prioritization - 20% of all new money above FY12 levels.

**The Bad**

- No Full Use of HMTF Provision (RAMP)
- Expanded Use without Full Use
**House WRDA**

**The Good**

- Great Lakes System Provision (H.R. 2273)
- 10% Set Aside for small ports (< 1 M) for FY15 & FY16
- Harbor Assessments = good info & data
- USACE to downplay tonnage in budgeting

**The Bad**

- No Full Use of HMTF Provision (RAMP)
- Expanded Use without Full Use
Summary

• The Great Lakes Navigation SYSTEM is endangered

• We need funding for Great Lakes Navigation SYSTEM projects ($200 mill/year of which $60 mill/year dredging)

• We need to designate the Great Lakes Navigation SYSTEM as a SYSTEM!
QUESTIONS
Great Lakes Priorities in the Water Resources Development Act

Presentation to the Great Lakes Task Force
September 13, 2013
Matt Doss, Policy Director
Great Lakes Commission

A public agency established by the Great Lakes Basin Compact in 1955 to “promote the orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, use and conservation of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin.”

Mission: To help our Member states and provinces speak with a unified voice and collectively fulfill their vision for a healthy, vibrant Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River region
GREAT LAKES COMMISSION

• Policy & Advocacy
  - Publishes annual legislative priorities
  - Hosts Great Lakes Day in Washington
  - Publishes one-page list of shared priorities with regional partners
  - Tracks Great Lakes federal appropriations; advocates for Member interests

• Great Lakes Information Network (www.glin.net)

• Priority focus on:
  - Aquatic Invasive Species
  - Areas of Concern
  - Economic development, maritime commerce
  - Nonpoint source pollution
  - Habitat
**Asian Carp and Aquatic Invasive Species**

- **Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS)**
  - Army Corps to release report at end of year
  - Need the Corps to continue evaluating separation alternatives under existing authority to support agreement on a preferred alternative
  - Evaluate interim measures to increase protections while a long-term solution is developed

- **U.S. F&WS Authority for Asian Carp Control in Mississippi and Ohio Rivers** (in Senate WRDA bill)
Fish and Wildlife Restoration

- **Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration Program (GLFER, Sec. 506)**
  - Supports projects to restore fishery habitat in the Great Lakes (wetlands, dam removal, fish passage, coastal habitat, etc.)
  - Cost share – 65% federal/35% non-federal
  - Implemented in partnership with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission
  - $43 million spent to date for 45 restoration projects (completed, under construction, ready for construction, or being planned)
  - $35 million provided via GLRI and $8 million from Energy & Water appropriations.
  - 28 projects ready for construction in FY 2014 & 2015
  - May exceed authorized funding level ($100 million) in FY 2015
  - Allow recreational improvements as part of restoration projects
Other Restoration Authorities (continuing authority programs - CAPs)

- **Great Lakes Remedial Action Plans (Sec. 401)** Support for Area of Concern cleanup
- **Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Sec. 206)** Aquatic ecosystem restoration projects
- **Project Modifications for Environmental Improvement (Sec. 1135)** Restoration projects linked to Corps project
- **Beneficial Use of Dredged Material (Sec. 204)** Restoration or storm protection through use of dredged material from a federal navigation channel
- **Great Lakes Tributary Model Program (Sec. 516e)** Reduce sediment loadings to rivers to improve water quality and reduce need for dredging
The Great Lakes states and coastal communities across the region are leveraging the competitive advantage the lakes provide as both a natural treasure and a vital economic asset. In particular, our region is implementing the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, a bipartisan, multi-year program that is addressing the most serious problems facing the Great Lakes. This action-oriented initiative is generating meaningful, site-specific improvements. Fully implementing our regional restoration strategy is projected to generate at least $50 billion in long-term economic benefits for our region. We must keep taking action and get the job done.

Our organizations urge Congress to support these top regional priorities for the Great Lakes.

- Maintain funding for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
  The GLRI is cleaning up Areas of Concern, halting Asian carp and other invasive species, and preventing polluted runoff that closes beaches and causes harmful algal blooms. Nearly 1,200 projects are completed or underway, but much work remains. **Maintain support for the GLRI to sustain our progress and build on investments from the states and local communities by providing at least $300 million in FY 2014.**

- Enact comprehensive legislation to support Great Lakes conservation efforts
  Legislation entitled the Great Lakes Ecosystem Protection Act was introduced last year to authorize the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, reauthorize the Great Lakes Legacy Act, and strengthen regional coordination, accountability and binational cooperation with Canada. **Cosponsor and support similar legislation if introduced this year.**

- Sustain the economic and ecological vitality of Great Lakes ports and harbors
  Historically low water levels create challenging economic and ecological conditions for commercial and recreational ports and harbors. Cargo vessels cannot operate at full capacity and some recreational harbors may close. Meanwhile, we are not fully using resources available from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, which has a surplus of over $6 billion. **Help Great Lakes coastal communities by providing funding to maintain access to existing commercial ports and recreational harbors, using ecologically protective measures.**

- Invest in clean water infrastructure
  Continued support is needed to help local communities repair and upgrade aging infrastructure to end sewer overflows, keep Great Lakes beaches open and safeguard drinking water. **Reauthorize and provide funding for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.**

- Halt Asian carp, sea lamprey, and other aquatic invasive species
  Invasive species seriously threaten the future of the Great Lakes ecosystem and economy. **Provide funding for programs that prevent and control Asian carp, sea lamprey and other harmful species and pass legislation to prevent the importation of harmful species.**

- Incorporate strong Great Lakes conservation provisions and funding in the Farm Bill
  Farm Bill conservation programs protect the Great Lakes from soil erosion and polluted runoff from agricultural operations. **Reauthorize the Farm Bill and support the Regional Conservation Partnership Program to target areas that contribute to water quality problems in the Great Lakes.**

The Great Lakes region is united in asking Congress to support these priorities.
Great Lakes Restoration at Work is an interactive map developed by the Great Lakes Commission showcasing more than 950 site-specific restoration projects funded by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) in its first three years, FY 2010-2012. The map allows users to see projects by state, county or congressional district. Projects are fully searchable and can be sorted by title, lead agency, state and other parameters. The site emphasizes on-the-ground actions and does not include some projects involving research, monitoring, public education and other broad-scale activities not focused on a specific site. For additional background on the GLRI and specific projects, go to http://www.glri.us.

Selecting a project from the table will orient the map to the project site. The project locations may represent a specific site or the watershed in which restoration work is being conducted. In some cases the site is the location of the lead agency.

The map allows users to see the U.S. congressional districts in which projects are located. Selecting a congressional district on the map will show the member of Congress for that district, their website and the percentage of the district within the Great Lakes basin.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Location</th>
<th>Non-Federal Partner</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Construction Award Date (MM/YY)</th>
<th>GLRI Funding to date ($000)</th>
<th>Estimated GLRI funds to complete ($000)</th>
<th>Leveraged Funds ($000)</th>
<th>Total Funding ($000)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLFER - 63rd St. Beach and Dune, IL</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Chicago Park District</td>
<td>This project site is located on 63rd Street and the lakefront in Chicago, Illinois. This completed project used FY10 and FY11 GLRI funds to successfully restore about 14-acres of dune and about 7-acres of submerged fish habitat. Dune plants are flourishing and providing structural habitat for migratory birds and insects.</td>
<td>Completed and Monitoring</td>
<td>Sep-10</td>
<td>$404</td>
<td>$141</td>
<td>$545</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Burnham Prairie, IL</td>
<td>Burnham, IL</td>
<td>Forest Preserve District of Cook Co.</td>
<td>This project is located in Burnham, Illinois. This project is currently under construction and is restoring 93 acres of wet prairie, mesic prairie, sedge meadow, marsh, and savanna, including 80 acres of State of Illinois Nature Preserve.FY10, FY11, and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study and construction of the project.</td>
<td>Under Construction</td>
<td>Jun-11</td>
<td>$1,137</td>
<td>$388</td>
<td>$1,535</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Orland Tract Perimeter, IL</td>
<td>Orland Park, IL</td>
<td>Forest Preserve of Cook County</td>
<td>This project is located in Orland, Illinois and is currently under construction and restoring about 275 acres of shrub land savanna for migratory and grassland birds. This project adds to the 650 acres currently under restoration as well. This site has had its hydrology restored via drain tile disalignment, which benefits three headwater streams as well. FY10, FY11, and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study and construction of the project.</td>
<td>Under Construction</td>
<td>Sep-11</td>
<td>$1,847</td>
<td>$646</td>
<td>$2,493</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Calumet &amp; Ivanhoe South Ridge and Swale, IN</td>
<td>Gary, IN</td>
<td>Indiana DNR</td>
<td>This project is located in Lake Station and Gary, Indiana. This project is currently under construction and is restoring 194 acres of globally rare ridge and swale complex, globally rare sand prairie and marsh in Grand Calumet AOC. The restoration of hydrology via the removal of invasive trees, such as cotton woods and peach leafed willows has provided conditions for the state listed adder's tongue fern to return to the site. FY10, FY11, and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study and construction of the project.</td>
<td>Under Construction</td>
<td>Sep-11</td>
<td>$1,230</td>
<td>$431</td>
<td>$1,661</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Northerly Island, IL</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Chicago Park District</td>
<td>This project consists of the southern 40-acres of the 90-acre Northerly Island located in Lake Michigan immediately adjacent to downtown Chicago. The project will restore/create a lacustrine macrophyte bed in Lake Michigan, a coastal pond with fringe marsh and submerged macrophytes, and a high native plant diversity of wet and mesic prairie, and oak savanna for migratory birds. FY11 GLRI funds were used to initiate feasibility and FY12 funds were used to complete feasibility and start construction of the project. USACE base funding (FY12) was also used to start construction.</td>
<td>Under Construction</td>
<td>Sep-12</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$875</td>
<td>$3,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Little Calumet Riparian, IN</td>
<td>Chesterton, IN</td>
<td>Shirley Heinze Land Trust</td>
<td>This project is located in Chesterton, Indiana and is currently under construction, restoring about 43 acres of functional bottomland hardwoods and floodplain wetlands riparian to the Little Calumet River East Branch. FY10, FY11, and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study and construction of the project.</td>
<td>Under Construction</td>
<td>Sep-12</td>
<td>$306</td>
<td>$107</td>
<td>$413</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Rosewood Park, IL</td>
<td>Highland Park, IL</td>
<td>Park District of Highland Park</td>
<td>This project is located in Highland Park, Illinois along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The project would remove a parking and &quot;daylight&quot; the stream that drains to Lake Michigan. Coastal features would be replaced to naturalize them for fish habitat and to expand the foredunes for migratory bird habitat. About 9 acres of beach, dune, ravine and bluff habitats along Lake Michigan would be restored. FY10, FY11, and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study of the project which is scheduled to start construction in FY13.</td>
<td>Under Construction</td>
<td>Sep-13</td>
<td>$3,770</td>
<td>$1,320</td>
<td>$5,090</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>City or County</td>
<td>State(s)</td>
<td>Congressional District(s)</td>
<td>Non-Federal Partner</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Port Clinton Coastal Restoration</td>
<td>Port Clinton</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>OH-9</td>
<td>City of Port Clinton, OH</td>
<td>Port Clinton is located on the southwestern shore of Lake Erie. This project could plan, design, and if feasible, may restore up to 20 acres of coastal wetland habitat and expand an existing coastal wetland in the City of Port Clinton, Ohio, removing invasive species as well as improving connectivity for coastal wetlands on the Lake Erie shoreline. FY 11 and 12 funds were used for feasibility analysis of this project, which may be ready for construction in FY14.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-14</td>
<td>$224</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER-Underwood Creek, Wauwatosa, WI (113590)</td>
<td>Wauwatosa</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>WI-05</td>
<td>Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District</td>
<td>Underwood Creek is a tributary to the Menomonee River in Wauwatosa Wisconsin and the project is located near the City of Wauwatosa and is a tributary to the Milwaukee Estuary AOC. This project involves the planning, design, and construction of measures to remove 400' of concrete lining in the river channel with restoration of habitat and fish passage and help eliminate one or more beneficial use impairments in the Milwaukee Estuary AOC. GLRI funding (FY10, 11, and 12) has been used for a feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY14.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Aug-14</td>
<td>$790</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER-Frankenmuth Dam Fish Passage, MI (129963)</td>
<td>Frankenmuth</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>MI-04</td>
<td>City of Frankenmuth, MI</td>
<td>This project is located on the Cass River in the City of Frankenmuth, Michigan; the Cass River is a tributary to Saginaw Bay and subsequently Lake Huron. This project could involve design and construction of a rock ramp to reconnect the upper reaches of the Cass River with the aquatic populations of the Saginaw River, Saginaw Bay, and the rest of the Great Lakes, reconnecting approximately 73 miles of previously accessible spawning and juvenile rearing habitat for walleye and Lake Sturgeon. The feasibility phase for the project is complete. FY12 and FY13 GLRI funds may be used to prepare detailed design drawings and to construct the project.</td>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Aug-14</td>
<td>$175</td>
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<td>GLFER - Harpersfield Dam/Grand River Sea Lamprey Barrier, OH</td>
<td>Ashtabula County</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>OH-14</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Grand River in Geneva, Ashtabula County, OH drains into Lake Erie near the Ashtabula AOC. The proposed project would create a barrier to prevent sea lamprey passage and reproduction upstream and eliminate the need for costly lampricide treatments. FY10, 11, and 12 funds were used to continue feasibility analysis of this project, which may be ready for construction in FY14.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Sep-14</td>
<td>$896</td>
<td>$3,200</td>
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<td>GLFER - Lake County Ravine #8</td>
<td>Highland Park</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>IL-10</td>
<td>City of Highland Park</td>
<td>This project is located in Highland Park, Illinois. The current study is investigating the restoration of 4 acres of ravine and defragmenting the stream so Lake Michigan fishes can use it for spring spawning and juvenile nursery habitat. FY11 and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY14.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Sep-14</td>
<td>$149</td>
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<td>GLFER-Elkhart River Dams, Elkhart, IN (331745)</td>
<td>Elkhart Co.</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>IN-02</td>
<td>City of Elkhart, IN</td>
<td>The Elkhart River is a tributary to Lake Michigan located in Elkhart County, Indiana. The project could involve planning, design and construction to remove 2 dams to improve fish access to approximately 20-30 river miles, and to improve riverine habitat through a more natural hydrology, while improving temperature, flow pattern and sediment load. Restoration of the Elkhart River would reestablish historic migration routes for the state endangered Greater Redhorse and other native fish species. FY10, FY11 and FY12 GLRI funds have been used to conduct a detailed feasibility study. FY12, FY13 and FY14 funds would be used to prepare detailed design drawings, with construction potentially following in FY 15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Sep-14</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
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<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Project Location</td>
<td>Non-Federal Partner</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - AuSable River Sea Lamprey Trap, MI (365264)</td>
<td>Iosco Co. MI MI-05</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Au Sable River is a tributary to Lake Huron, with the project area located on the Au Sable River near the Foote Dam in Iosco County, Michigan. The project could involve planning, design and construction to integrate a permanent sea lamprey trap at the dam, enhancing sea lamprey control in the basin via capture and removal of spawning-stage sea lamprey, providing specimens for research, and reducing use of lampricides. FY12 GLRI funding is being used to conduct a feasibility planning.</td>
<td>Planning Nov-14</td>
<td>$26</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$476</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Muskegon River Sea Lamprey Trap, MI (370207)</td>
<td>Newaygo Co. MI MI-02</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Muskegon River is a tributary to Lake Michigan and the Muskegon Lake AOC located on the western side of Michigan, with the project on the Muskegon River in Newaygo County. The project would integrate a permanent attractant water trap at the Croton Dam on the Muskegon River to enhance sea lamprey control in the basin via capture and removal of spawning-stage sea lamprey, provide specimens for research, reduce use of lampricides, and help to eliminate beneficial use impairments to contribute to delisting of the Muskegon Lake AOC. FY12 GLRI funding is being used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY14.</td>
<td>Planning Nov-14</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Lye Creek, OH</td>
<td>Findlay OH OH-4</td>
<td>Hancock County OH</td>
<td>Lye Creek is a tributary to the Upper Blanchard River within the Maumee River Watershed. The project will plan, design, and if feasible, may restore up to 5 miles of heavily modified agricultural channel, by widening the benches and planting native vegetation to slow the flow in high runoff events leading to improvement of water quality by removal of sedimentation and phosphorus. The project will be a model demonstrating the benefits of stream improvement to the agricultural community. FY 11 and 12 funds are being used for feasibility analysis of this project, which may be ready for construction in FY14.</td>
<td>Planning Dec-14</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$2,200</td>
<td>$856</td>
<td>$3,308</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER-Menominee and Park Mill Dams Fish Pass, MI (330894)</td>
<td>Menominee MI MI-01</td>
<td>Michigan DNR</td>
<td>The project is located in the lower part of the Menominee River that forms the border between northeastern Wisconsin and the southwestern end of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and is in the Menominee River AOC. This project could involve the planning, design, and construction of measures that would open up 23 miles of restored river access for sturgeon. GLRI funding (FY 10, 11, and 12) has been used for a feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning Jan-15</td>
<td>$736</td>
<td>$1,900</td>
<td>$2,636</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - E. AuGres Rvr Sea Lampry Trap, Arenac Co.,MI (370099)</td>
<td>Arenac Co. MI MI-05</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The East Au Gres River is a tributary to Lake Huron, with the project area located on the Au Gres River in Arenac County, Michigan. The project could involve planning, design and construction to integrate a permanent attractant water trap, enhancing sea lamprey control in the basin via capture and removal of spawning-stage sea lamprey, providing specimens for research, and reducing lampricides use. FY 12 GLRI funding is being used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY16.</td>
<td>Planning Feb-15</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$520</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Jeorse Park Beach, IN</td>
<td>East Chicago IN IN-1</td>
<td>City of East Chicago, IN</td>
<td>Jeorse Park Beach, owned and operated by the City of East Chicago, is located along the Lake Michigan shoreline just southeast of Indiana Harbor. This project may restore over 14 acres of beach and foredune, 28 acres of remnant dune and swale and 1.3 km of lacustrine habitat to a more natural state while enhancing foraging and spawning opportunities for migratory birds and near shore fishes. FY 12 GLRI funds are being used for feasibility-level study of the project. Which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning Apr-15</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td>$34</td>
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<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Project Location</td>
<td>City or County</td>
<td>State(s)</td>
<td>Congressional District(s)</td>
<td>Non-Federal Partner</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Construction Award Date (MM/YY)</td>
<td>GLRI Funding to date ($000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - St. Marys River Sea Lamprey Trap, MI</td>
<td>Chippewa Co. MI MI-01</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>MI-01</td>
<td>The St. Mary’s River is located in Michigan’s upper peninsula and is a tributary to Lake Huron. It forms the border between Michigan and Canada and is part of the St. Mary’s River AOC. The project area would be on the St. Mary’s River in Chippewa County, Michigan. The project could involve planning, design and construction to integrate a permanent attractant water trap, enhancing sea lamprey control in the basin via capture and removal of spawning-stage sea lamprey, providing specimens for research, reducing lampreicide use, and help to eliminate beneficial use impairments to contribute to delineating of the St. Mary’s River AOC. FY12 GLRI funding is being used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jun-15</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLFER - Hegewisch Marsh, IL</td>
<td>Chicago IL IL-2</td>
<td>Chicago Park District</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>IL-2</td>
<td>This potential project is located in Chicago, Illinois Hegewisch neighborhood would investigate the restoration of marsh and riparian plant communities to the Calumet River. Hydrology could be resurfaced within the marsh and wet prairie portions, which would also provide spawning habitat for native fishes that require marsh habitat. FY12 GLRI funds are being used for a feasibility-level study of the project which will be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jun-15</td>
<td>$64</td>
<td>$1,235</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Boardman River Dams, Traverse City, MI (127507)</td>
<td>Traverse City MI MI-01</td>
<td>Traverse City &amp; Grand Traverse Co.</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>MI-01</td>
<td>The Boardman River is a tributary to Lake Michigan in Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, Michigan. The project could involve planning, design and construction to remove and/or modify 3 dams to restore habitat on the Boardman River by increasing upstream migration of aquatic organisms and reducing thermal impacts of dams on approximately 20 river miles. FY10, FY11 and FY12 GLRI funding was used to prepare a detailed feasibility study. FY13 and FY14 GLRI funding could be used to prepare detailed design drawings, with construction potentially following in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jun-15</td>
<td>$1,340</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
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<td>GLFER - Springville Dam, NY</td>
<td>Springville NY NY-27</td>
<td>New York State DEC</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>NY-27</td>
<td>The Springville Dam is 40 feet high, 388 feet wide and blocks fishery access to the upper 34 miles of Cattaraugus Creek. Cattaraugus Creek is a tributary to Lake Erie and is approximately 30 miles south of the City of Buffalo. This project will plan, design, and if feasible, may construct measures to restore fishery passage around Springville Dam on Cattaraugus Creek in order to restore access to approximately 30 miles of water.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-15</td>
<td>$550</td>
<td>$2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLFER - Ft. Sheridan Coastal, IL</td>
<td>Highland Park IL IL-10</td>
<td>Lake County Forest Preserve; Ft Sheridan Town; Lake Forest</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>IL-10</td>
<td>Ft. Sheridan is located along the shoreline of Lake Michigan in Illinois, north of Chicago. The project area includes about 2 miles of coast and about 250 acres of beach, dune, ravine and bluff habitat. This project has the potential to restore 7 ravines and provide significant littoral zone habitat for fishes. FY12 GLRI funds are being used for feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-15</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$7,969</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Chesterton Wetlands, IN</td>
<td>Porter County IN IN-1</td>
<td>Shirley Heinze Land Trust</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>IN-1</td>
<td>This potential project area is located on the East Branch of the Little Calumet River in Westchester Township of Chesterton, Indiana in Porter County. The goal of this project is to restore riverine and riparian ecosystem by reestablishing instream hydraulics and riparian wetland plant communities.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-15</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLFER - Wolf Lake, IL</td>
<td>Cook County IL IL-2</td>
<td>IDNR</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>IL-2</td>
<td>This project is located in southeastern Cook County Illinois. This study will provide an initial insight to the potential restoration of submergent vegetation, fringe wetlands, beach, and buffering plant communities of the Illinois portion of Wolf Lake. These habitats have been severely degraded by expanding industrial and commercial development of the lake’s watershed. Opportunity exists for restoring littoral hydraulics and structure and holistically increasing native floristic quality to provide essential habitat for fishes, migratory and resident birds, reptiles and amphibians.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-15</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Project Location</td>
<td>City or County</td>
<td>State(s)</td>
<td>Congressional District(s)</td>
<td>Non-Federal Partner</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Construction Award Date (MM/YY)</td>
<td>GLRI Funding to date ($000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Zion Beach &amp; Ridge, IL/WI</td>
<td>Lake Co, IL; Kenosha Co, WI</td>
<td>IL/WI</td>
<td>IL-10</td>
<td>Illinois DNR, Lake Co Forest Preserve, Nature Conservancy</td>
<td>The Zion Beach-Ridge Plain extends from around Waukegan, Illinois north to Milwaukee, Wisconsin and includes important ecological areas within the Lake Michigan shoreline, Spring Bluff, Illinois Beach State Park, Chippewa Prairie and Glen Flora Ravine. Although restoration features may be small and pin pointed, the project will benefit over 5,000-acres of natural area. FY10, FY11 and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-15</td>
<td>$773</td>
<td>$6,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLFER-Salt River Marsh Coastal Habitat Rest, MI (355261)</td>
<td>Macomb Co.</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>MI-10</td>
<td>Michigan DNR &amp; Macomb Co.</td>
<td>The Salt River is located in Chesterfield Township, Macomb County, Michigan. The project could restore and protect the Salt River Marsh near Anchor Bay in Lake St. Clair and the St. Clair River AOC. The project could identify sites along the shoreline and shallow water environments of the river that could benefit from habitat restoration and soft shoreline engineering to correct damage from erosion, and contribute to a fuller restoration of the Salt River ecosystem. The State of Michigan has identified 7 parcels comprising 78 acres of land suitable for restoration. FY12 funds are being used to continue feasibility and the project may be ready for construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-15</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLFER - Saganashkee Slough, IL</td>
<td>Palos Park</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>IL-3</td>
<td>Forest Preserve District of Cook Co.</td>
<td>This project is located near Palos, Illinois. The project would restore the hydrology and hydraulics of the 92-acre McMahon Fen area which is habitat to the Federally listed Hine’s emerald dragonfly. The project would also restore the hydrology and geomorphology of the natural slough that formerly existed, which includes about 505 acres of slough, marsh and riparian woodland habitats. FY11 and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Aug-15</td>
<td>$338</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Powderhorn Lake, IL</td>
<td>Cook County</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>IL-2</td>
<td>Forest Preserve District of Cook Co.</td>
<td>This project is located in Burnham and Chicago, Illinois and is investigating the restoration of surface hydrology and eradication of invasive plant species. About 192 acres of lacustrine, marsh, and globally rare ridge and swale habitats could be restored. A portion of the site is a dedicated 130-acre Illinois State Nature Preserve. This project has the potential to expand and connect other fragmented habitat parcels. FY11 and FY12 GLRI funds have been used for feasibility-level study of the project which will be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Aug-15</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$1,635</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Ottawa River, OH</td>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>OH-9</td>
<td>Toledo and Lucas County Port Authority</td>
<td>The project is located along the Ottawa River within Toledo, Ohio at the site of the former Jeep Assembly Plant. The project would restore aquatic habitat along the Ottawa River, which is within the Maumee River AOC. FY12 funds would be used to develop a determination of federal interest.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Sep-15</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Sauk Lake Dam, IL</td>
<td>Sauk Village, IL</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>IL-2</td>
<td>Forest Preserve District of Cook Co.</td>
<td>This project is located in Sauk Village, Illinois. Removal of the earthen dam would aid in restoring about 50 acres of former wetland, and would also provide fish passage to an additional 6-miles of stream that run through high quality areas of Governor State University and Thorn Creek Woods Forest Preserve. The project also affords the opportunity to restore an additional 1.5-miles of stream and about 1,500-acres of riparian zone to Thorn Creek. FY12 GLRI funds are being used for feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Sep-15</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Project Location</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Construction GLRI</td>
<td>Estimated GLRI</td>
<td>Leverage</td>
<td>Total Funding</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Ambler Flats, IN</td>
<td>La Porte County, IN IN IN-1</td>
<td>Planning Sep-15</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$3,250</td>
<td>$1,144</td>
<td>$4,412</td>
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<td>Indiana DNR and Shirley Heinze</td>
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<td>Land Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Jackson Park, IL</td>
<td>Chicago IL IL-2 City of Chicago</td>
<td>Planning Sep-15</td>
<td>$65</td>
<td>$1,625</td>
<td>$592</td>
<td>$2,282</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jackson Park is located along the</td>
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<td>Lake Michigan shoreline in Chicago, Illinois. The proposed project would restore 162 acre mosaic of pond and marsh that are connected to Lake Michigan, with savanna and grassland riparian habitats. FY12 GLRI funds are being used for feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Deep River, IN</td>
<td>Gary IN IN-1 City of Gary</td>
<td>Planning Sep-15</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$1,950</td>
<td>$695</td>
<td>$2,680</td>
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<td>Deep River is a tributary to Lake Michigan located primarily in Gary, Indiana with a small portion in Lake Station, Indiana. The project is immediately south of the Grand Calumet River AOC. This project would remove or modify a dam for fish passage and riverine restoration and restore hydrology within the 85 acre riparian parcel that consists of wet and mesic woodland doted wetland pockets. FY12 GLRI funds are being used for feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Euclid Creek Spillway, OH</td>
<td>Cleveland OH OH-11 NE Ohio Regional Sewer District</td>
<td>Planning Oct-15</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$135</td>
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<td>The Euclid Creek Spillway project is located in Euclid Creek Watershed in Cleveland, OH within the Cuyahoga River AOC and will restore three miles of fishery access and 1,000 linear feet of riparian habitat. The project is included in the Stage 2 RAP and will support elimination of the three BUIs, loss of fish and wildlife habitat, degradation of fish and wildlife population, and degradation of Benthos. The spillway is the last remaining structure in the Lower Euclid Creek causing the loss of fish and wildlife habitat BUI in the Cuyahoga River AOC. FY12 funds will be used to continue feasibility on this project, which may be ready for construction in FY15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Ford Estate Dam Fish Passage, MI (129964)</td>
<td>Wayne Co. MI MI-12 Wayne County, MI</td>
<td>Planning Oct-15</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$1,575</td>
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<td>The Ford Estate Dam is a tributary to the Detroit River in Detroit Michigan and the project is located near the City of Dearborn and is within the Rouge River AOC. This project involves the planning, design, and construction of measures to provide fish passage at an existing dam using a naturalized channel to circumvent the historic Dam. The project would reconnect the upper reaches of the Rouge River with the aquatic populations of the Lower Rouge River, and the Detroit River. Project would restore 18 miles of reproductive territory to fish habitat and help eliminate one or more beneficial use impairments in the Rouge River AOC. GLRI funding (FY12) has been used for a feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY14.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Grand Rapids Dam Fishway, MI (338823)</td>
<td>Menominee, MI and Marinette, WI MI &amp; WI MI-10 and WI-08 Michigan DNR</td>
<td>Planning Jan-16</td>
<td>$689</td>
<td>$2,400</td>
<td>$3,089</td>
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<td>The project is located in the lower part of the Menominee River near Menominee, MI and Marinette, WI that forms the border between northeastern Wisconsin and the southwestern end of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and is in the Menominee River AOC. This project could involve the planning, design, and construction of measures that would open up 50 miles of restored river access for sturgeon. GLRI funding (FY 10, 11, and 12) has been used for a feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
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<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Project Location</td>
<td>Non-Federal Partner</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Construction Award Date (MM/YY)</td>
<td>GLRI Funding to date ($000)</td>
<td>Estimated GLRI funds to complete ($000)</td>
<td>Leveraged Funds ($000)</td>
<td>Total Funding ($000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Bad River SLB and Trap, Ashland Co, WI (370175)</td>
<td>Ashland Co. WI WI-07</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Bad River is a tributary in northern Wisconsin to Lake Superior, with the project area located on the Bad River in Ashland County. The project could involve planning, design and construction of a sea lamprey barrier to reduce the length of stream (up to 60 river miles depending on barrier location) requiring lamprocide treatment, and trap(s) to capture and remove spawning-stage sea lamprey from the ecosystem and provide specimens for research. FY12 GLRI funding is being used to conduct a feasibility study. Construction could be initiated as soon as FY14.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Mar-16</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,020</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Cheboygan Rvr SLB and Trap, Cheboygan Co, MI (370447)</td>
<td>Cheboygan Co MI MI-01</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Cheboygan River is a tributary in northern Michigan to Lake Huron, with the project area located on the Cheboygan River in Cheboygan County. The project could involve planning, design and construction of a sea lamprey barrier to reduce the length of stream requiring lamprocide treatment over 1,400 square miles of watershed, and trap(s) to help capture and remove spawning-stage sea lamprey from the ecosystem and provide specimens for research. FY12 GLRI funding is being used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY14.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Mar-16</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$315</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Shiawassee River SLB and Trap, MI (370212)</td>
<td>Shiawassee Co MI MI-05</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Shiawassee River is a tributary in eastern Michigan to Saginaw Bay, the Saginaw River, the Saginaw Bay AOC, and to Lake Huron. The project is located on the Shiawassee River in Shiawassee County and could involve planning, design and construction to rebuild a barrier or construct of a new sea lamprey barrier to reduce the length of stream requiring lamprocide treatment (up to 450 river miles depending on barrier location), and integrate permanent attractant water trap(s) to capture and remove spawning-stage sea lamprey from the ecosystem and provide specimens for research. The project would also help eliminate beneficial use impairments and contribute to delisting of the Saginaw River and Saginaw Bay AOC. FY13 GLRI funding may be used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY16.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Apr-16</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Tittabawasee River Sea Lamprey Trap, MI (355263)</td>
<td>Midland Co. MI MI-05</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Tittabawasee River is a tributary in eastern Michigan to Saginaw Bay, the Saginaw River, the Saginaw Bay AOC, and to Lake Huron. The project is located on the Tittabawasee River in Midland County and could involve planning, design and construction to rebuild a barrier or construct of a new sea lamprey barrier to reduce the length of stream requiring lamprocide treatment (amount of river miles will vary depending on barrier location), and integrate permanent attractant water trap(s) to capture and remove spawning-stage sea lamprey from the ecosystem and provide specimens for research. The project would also help eliminate beneficial use impairments and contribute to delisting of the Saginaw River and Saginaw Bay AOC. FY13 GLRI funding may be used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY16.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Apr-16</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - White River SLB and Trap, Newago Co, MI (370205)</td>
<td>Newagco Co MI MI-02</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The White River is a tributary in western Michigan to Lake Michigan and the White Lake AOC; it runs through Muskegon, Oceana and Newago Counties, with the project located on the White River in Muskegon or Newago County. The project could involve planning, design and construction of a sea lamprey barrier to reduce the length of stream (up to 245 river miles depending on barrier location) requiring lamprocide treatment, and trap(s) to capture and remove spawning-stage sea lamprey from the ecosystem and provide specimens for research. The project would also help eliminate beneficial use impairments and contribute to delisting of the White Lake AOC. FY12 GLRI funding is being used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY16.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jun-16</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
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## Portfolio of GLFER Projects Implemented through GLRI or in Planning

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<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Location</th>
<th>Non-Federal Partner</th>
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<th>Construction Award Date (MM/YY)</th>
<th>GLRI Funding to date ($000)</th>
<th>Estimated GLRI funds to complete ($000)</th>
<th>Leveraged Funds ($000)</th>
<th>Total Funding ($000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLFER - Little Manistee River SLB and Trap, MI (370206)</td>
<td>Manistee Co. MI MI-02</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Little Manistee River is a tributary in western Michigan to Lake Michigan, with the project located on the Little Manistee River in Manistee County. The project could involve planning, design and construction of a sea lamprey barrier to reduce the length of stream requiring lampricide treatment, and trap(s) to capture and remove spawning-stage sea lamprey from the ecosystem and provide specimens for research. FY12 GLRI funding is being used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY16.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jun-16</td>
<td>$10</td>
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<td>$10</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER - Millard Park, IL</td>
<td>Highland Park IL IL-10</td>
<td>Park District of Highland Park</td>
<td>This project is located along the Lake Michigan shoreline in Highland Park, Illinois. The project would daylight a stream and restore 14 acres of ravine, bluff, dune and beach. FY11 and FY12 funds have been used for feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY16. Project is currently on hold per local sponsor request.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-16</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td>$1,625</td>
<td>$574</td>
<td>$2,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLFER - Days River SLB and Trap, Delta County, MI (370196)</td>
<td>Delta Co. MI MI-01</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Days River is a tributary to Green Bay and Lake Michigan, located in the upper peninsula of Michigan with the project area is located on the Days River in Delta County. The project could involve planning, design and construction of a sea lamprey barrier to reduce sea lamprey access and lampricides treatment to approximately 25 river miles, and provision of a permanent attractant water trap(s) to capture and remove spawning-stage sea lamprey from the ecosystem and provide specimens for research. FY12 GLRI funding is being used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY16.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Jul-16</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLFER - Keweenaw Stamp Sands, MI (330893)</td>
<td>Houghton Co. MI MI-01</td>
<td>Michigan DEQ</td>
<td>The study area is along the shore of Lake Superior in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula on the eastern side of the Keweenaw Peninsula in the Village of Gay. A copper mine dumped waste stamp sands into Lake Superior. As a result of weathering and erosion induced by wave action, material from the deposit has moved along the shore migrating down the southeastern shore of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The deposit's movement along the southeast shoreline of the Keweenaw Peninsula to Grand Traverse Bay Harbor is threatening the nearby 640 acre rock and cobble Buffalo Reef, a productive lake trout and whitefish spawning area, and the shoreline south of the Traverse River. Stabilization of the deposit is critical to preventing further damage. FY10, 11 and 12 funding have been used for feasibility analysis.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Aug-16</td>
<td>$535</td>
<td></td>
<td>$535</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLFER-White Rapids / Chalk Hill Dam, MI (336824)</td>
<td>Menominee, MI and Marinette, WI MI &amp; WI MI-10 and WI-08</td>
<td>Michigan DNR</td>
<td>The project is located in the lower part of the Menominee River near Menominee, MI and Marinette, WI that forms the border between northeastern Wisconsin and the southwestern end of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and is in the Menominee River ADC. This project could involve the planning, design, and construction of measures that would open up 80 miles of restored river access for sturgeon. GLRI funding (FY 12) has been used for a feasibility-level study of the project which may be ready to start construction in FY15.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Oct-16</td>
<td>$692</td>
<td>$2,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Project Location</td>
<td>Non-Federal Partner</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Construction Award Date (MM/YY)</td>
<td>GLRI Funding to date ($000)</td>
<td>Estimated GLRI funds to complete ($000)</td>
<td>Leveraged Funds ($000)</td>
<td>Total Funding ($000)</td>
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<td>GLFER - Union Street Dam Sea Lamprey Trap, MI (370201)</td>
<td>Grand Traverse, MI, MI-04</td>
<td>Great Lakes Fishery Commission</td>
<td>The Union Street Dam is located on the Boardman River, a tributary to Lake Michigan in Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, Michigan. The project could involve planning, design and construction to integrate a permanent attractant water trap at the dam and to ensure upstream escapement of sea lamprey is eliminated. This would enhance sea lamprey control in the basin via capture and removal of spawning-stage sea lamprey from approximately 130 river miles, provide specimens for research, and reduce the use of lampricides. FY13 GLRI funding may be used to continue feasibility. The project may be ready for construction in FY17.</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Oct-17</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
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Priorities for the Great Lakes navigation system in the federal Water Resources Development Act

Whereas, there are 140 federally authorized ports and harbors in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River navigation system, 60 classified as deep draft commercial and 80 as shallow draft recreational; and

Whereas, some 3.3 million cubic yards of sediment accumulate in U.S. Great Lakes ports, harbors and navigation channels annually that, if not dredged, can impede commercial and recreational navigation, cause economic hardship, and increase risks to human health and safety; and

Whereas, current criteria required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for inclusion in its Great Lakes Navigation Operations and Maintenance (O&M) budget includes, for commercial deep draft ports, a minimum annual cargo tonnage throughput of 1 million tons; and

Whereas, all shallow draft, exclusively recreational harbors are considered not consistent with O&M funding under current Administration policy and therefore are not included in the President’s O&M budget; and

Whereas, the above criteria effectively make some 97 of the 140 U.S. federally authorized ports and harbors on the Great Lakes a low priority for USACE O&M funding; and

Whereas, an accumulated backlog of some 18 million cubic yards of sediment resulting from over a decade of Great Lakes O&M underfunding has negatively affected operations at nearly all Great Lakes ports and harbors, and now threatens closure of some ports and harbors that depend on safe, reliable navigation access but are unable to meet current criteria for federal maintenance dredging; and

Whereas, the dredging backlog is projected to grow to 21 million cubic yards by 2017; and

Whereas, the Army Corps of Engineers estimates that $200 million is needed to address the dredging backlog and restore Great Lakes harbors and navigation channels to their authorized width and depth; and

Whereas, the past practice of seeking congressional adds, or “earmarks,” for individual harbor maintenance projects is increasingly difficult; and

Whereas, Congress is developing Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) legislation that will significantly impact federal policies, programs and funding for commercial navigation and water infrastructure for years to come; and

Whereas, the Great Lakes governors and premiers recently called on both federal governments to authorize, manage and fund the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Navigation System as a single transportation system for the benefit of the entire region and the national economies of Canada and the United States.
Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Great Lakes Commission calls on the Great Lakes Congressional Delegation to ensure new WRDA legislation includes provisions that restore, maintain and strengthen the economic vitality of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Navigation System for commercial and recreational transportation and their contributions to our regional economy.

Be it Further Resolved, that the Great Lakes Commission supports provisions in WRDA that accomplish the following:

- Reform the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) to ensure that all revenues collected are appropriated and directed to their intended purpose – maintaining our nation’s ports and associated infrastructure;
- Provide a dedicated funding authorization for maintaining and operating navigation infrastructure in the Great Lakes;
- Formally authorize the Great Lakes Navigation System as a single, integrated system and direct the Army Corps of Engineers to aggregate the system’s collective benefits when allocating resources for dredging and other needs; and
- Create a cost-share program for dredging recreational harbors.

Be it Finally Resolved, that the Great Lakes Commission opposes provisions that put the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River region at a disadvantage, including expanding the authorized uses of HMTF revenues or establishing a prioritization scheme.

Adopted at the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Great Lakes Commission, Sept. 9 in Milwaukee, Wis.