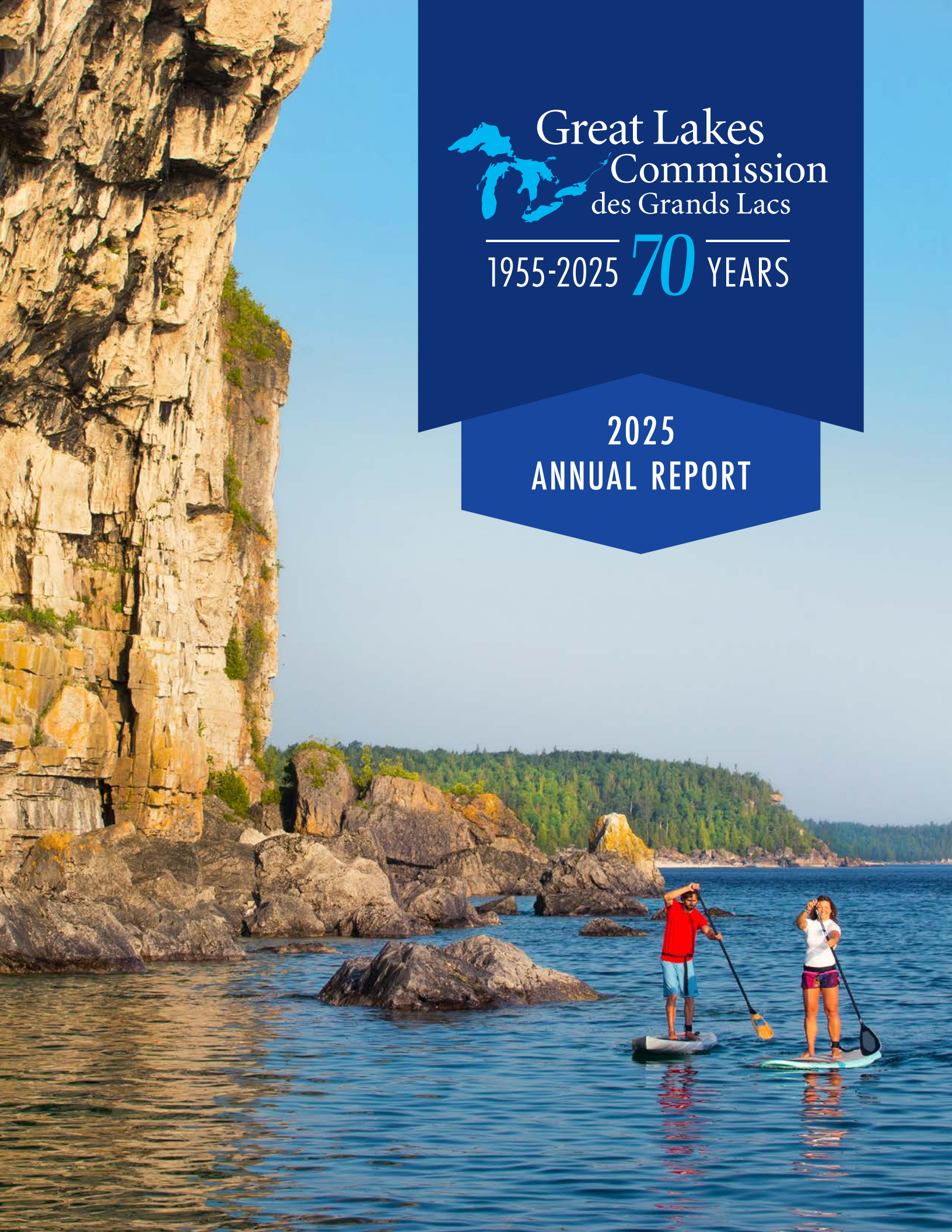




1955-2025 **70** YEARS

2025
ANNUAL REPORT



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Department of Environmental Protection

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Wade Strickland

Director of the Office of Great Waters,
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Board of Directors as of December 2025.

Cover photo: Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore on Lake
Superior in Munising, Michigan. This page: Indiana Dunes
National Park on Lake Michigan in Porter, Indiana.

A Message from the Executive Director

The Great Lakes Commission (GLC) was formally established on December 12, 1955, following ratification of the Great Lakes Basin Compact by Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and soon thereafter, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Remarkably forward-looking, the Compact called for the “orderly, integrated, and comprehensive development, use, and conservation of the water resources” of one of our greatest natural resources—the Great Lakes. It created the GLC as a nonpartisan forum to convene governments and stakeholders and make recommendations regarding important regional concerns—both then and in the decades to come.

Over the 70 years since the Compact was ratified, the GLC has fulfilled that vision by bringing together representatives from local, state, provincial, federal and Indigenous governments, alongside leaders from the private sector, academia, and nonprofit organizations. Through the GLC, they share information, establish relationships, coordi-

nate activities, and enable joint action. This broad collaboration enables the GLC to tackle complex issues that no single entity can address alone.

Since its establishment, the GLC has examined, deliberated, and advised on issues including navigation and port and harbor maintenance, pollution and threats to Great Lakes fisheries, water use across various sectors, and shoreline erosion and damage due to fluctuating lake levels and flooding. While the complexities of managing these issues have evolved over time, they remain as relevant today as they were in 1955.

In 2025, the Commission honored the history of the GLC while also looking ahead at the future of Great Lakes management. Commissioners met to address emerging pollution concerns such as microplastics and PFAS and the potential for increasing demand for water resources, subsequently adopting resolutions promoting non-potable water reuse and committing the GLC to developing a regional action plan to address plastic pollution. They also heard about organizations that are driving innovation in the water sector and new state and provincial strategies for advancing maritime transportation.



Indiana Governor Otis Bowen at the 1975 GLC Semiannual Meeting in Indianapolis.



Creation of the Great Lakes Commission for the first time provides the states and Federal Government with an agency to undertake a unified and long-range approach to the problems relating to all of the water resources and their uses in the Basin.

In creating the Commission, the Governors and Legislatures of the Great Lakes States have demonstrated their belief in the wisdom and benefits of cooperation among the states, between the Federal Government and the states, and between the United States and Canada, in further improving the use and management of a vital national and international resource.

Harry Brockel, former Director of the Port of Milwaukee and Vice Chairman of the Great Lakes Commission, 1956



Left to right: GLC Chair Mary Mertz, Vice Chair Tim Bruno, Immediate Past Chair Todd Ambs, and Executive Director Erika Jensen at the 2025 GLC 70th Anniversary Annual Meeting in Duluth, Minnesota.



Left: At the 2025 GLC 70th Anniversary Annual Meeting in Duluth, Minnesota, the Commission welcomed local students to share their experiences and perspectives on sustainable resource management. Right: Outgoing GLC Chair Mary Mertz delivering remarks at the meeting.

At the GLC's Annual Meeting in Duluth, Commissioners elected new leadership in Chair Timothy Bruno, Great Lakes Program Coordinator at the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, and Vice Chair James Jennings, Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Chair Bruno succeeds outgoing chair, Mary Mertz, Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and we extend our sincere appreciation to Chair Mertz for her leadership.

One of the many things Chair Mertz brought to the GLC was her enthusiasm for engaging with the next generation of Great Lakes leadership. With her encouragement, the GLC has increasingly incorporated youth voices into Commission events, including in Duluth, where the Commission

welcomed several local students to share their experiences and perspectives on sustainable resource management. Director Mertz will continue to contribute her passion and expertise to the GLC as immediate past chair and chair of the Ohio delegation.

Looking ahead, the Commission will next convene in October 2026 in Toronto, Ontario, honoring the strong partnership that exists between the states and Ontario and Québec, which have been associate members of the Commission since 1999. The Great Lakes Basin Compact specifically provides for this coordination and early Commission leadership called out cooperation with the provinces as both "essential and desirable." I look forward to this meeting and continuing to advance shared solutions to protect and sustain the Great Lakes.

I am pleased to share this report on GLC's 2025 accomplishments and work to address so many important and timely water resource issues. This work would not be possible without the leadership and engagement of our Commissioners, and the dedicated and talented individuals that make up the GLC staff.

While our world becomes ever more complex, the need for intergovernmental cooperation for the balanced and responsible management of the Great Lakes becomes ever more important. I look forward to the GLC building on 70 years of history for many more decades to come. ■

Erika Jensen

Erika S. Jensen, Executive Director



Many attendees of the 2025 GLC 70th Anniversary Annual Meeting participated in a field tour of the St. Louis River Estuary in Duluth, Minnesota.

Highlights and Accomplishments

Resilient Great Lakes Basin

In 2025, the GLC continues to play a valuable role in coordinating and amplifying resiliency work across the Great Lakes basin, including by highlighting over 25 partnered resilience efforts, through webinars, conference workshops, and panel discussions. The GLC Standing Committee on Climate Resilience hosted its first webinar series “Realizing Resilience,” through which speakers shared examples of resilience implementation projects that connected to the GLC’s Action Plan for a Resilient Great Lakes Basin. The webinar series reached over 250 unique registrants and was offered in advance of the fall Midwest Climate Resilience Conference, at which the GLC coordinated a Great Lakes sub-track for all attendees, including a panel session of Great Lakes funders, and hosted a working session for Great Lakes practitioners.

In January, the GLC and our partners at the International Joint Commission convened the 29th annual Great Lakes Science Vessel Coordination Workshop. Since 1997, the Great Lakes Association of Science Ships (GLASS) has helped facilitate the exchange of ideas, identify needs, and improve operations of Great Lakes science vessels, which

are an important part of U.S. and Canadian research and monitoring efforts. Held annually, GLASS workshops provide an opportunity for government agencies and non-governmental partners to coordinate their activities on the Great Lakes. Topics covered at the 2025 workshop included progress toward a Great Lakes binational science plan, a conversation about the University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System, deployment of autonomous vehicles from vessels, and more. An April webinar also covered an update on Cooperative Science and Monitoring Initiative plans, observing systems gaps and Lakebed 2030, and other topics related to challenges for science vessel operations.



The 2025 GLC 70th Anniversary Annual Meeting in Duluth, Minnesota, included time aboard the Research Vessel (R/V) *Lake Guardian*, the largest research vessel operating on the Great Lakes.

Clean and Safe Water

At the 2025 Annual Meeting, Commissioners passed a resolution affirming the importance of advancing innovative solutions for managing stormwater in the Great Lakes region, and their commitment to coordinating efforts on this front through the Great Lakes Stormwater Collaborative. The relaunched collaborative is designed to support communities interested in green infrastructure and improving stormwater management practices. The GLSC connects stormwater program managers from Great Lakes states and provinces and coordinates with coastal resilience programs, Indigenous Nations, academic research institutions, local utilities, and regional organizations. Throughout the year, the GLSC hosted a webinar series on stormwater management approaches and resources. Webinars highlighted important topics, including how to: quantify and communicate the multiple benefits of green stormwater infrastructure; plan projects to achieve the greatest impact; undertake green schoolyard transformations; and use green infrastructure to protect urban soil health. The GLSC also co-hosted a webinar with one of the GLC’s longest-running initiatives—the Great Lakes Sediment and Nutrient Reduction Program (GLSNRP)—to share how managing stormwater can also reduce sediment and nutrient runoff to the Great Lakes.



The Great Lakes Stormwater Collaborative hosted a webinar series on stormwater management approaches, such as green schoolyard transformations. Above is Gaenslen School, one of Milwaukee’s transformed Green and Healthy Schoolyards in Wisconsin.

In 2025, the Great Lakes Sediment and Nutrient Reduction Program (GLSNRP) enjoyed another successful year, awarding more than \$1.76 million to local groups to reduce the runoff of sediment and nutrients into the Great Lakes and their tributaries. Since 2016, projects funded by GLSNRP have prevented 200,000 pounds of phosphorus, 400,000 tons of sediment and millions of gallons of stormwater from leaving the landscape. Funded projects often include innovative and unique practices not typically funded by other federal cost-share programs. These include the development and implementation of Agricultural Runoff Treatment Systems to address runoff using a combination of sediment basins, constructed wetland, and urban stormwater detention methodology—combining the benefits of each practice to reduce sediment while also promoting phosphorus removal in the constructed wetland portion of the system.

The GLC continued to support knowledge transfer and coordinated action through forums like the Great Lakes Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) Collaborative, which partnered with the Cleveland Water Alliance to



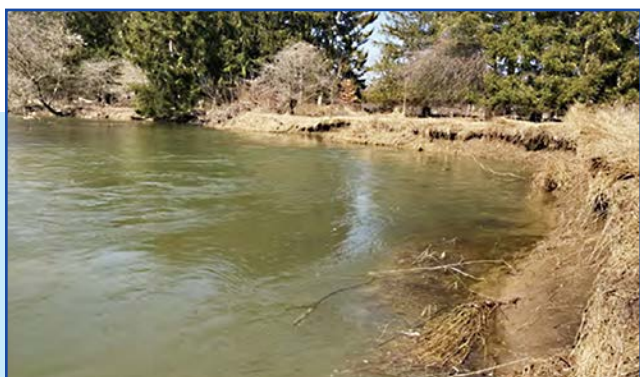
The Great Lakes Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) Collaborative's "HABs Grab" basinwide water sampling effort.

host a series of interactive panel discussions that engaged industry experts and research leaders to explore novel solutions for mitigating HABs and reducing nutrient runoff. The panels discussed opportunities including UV reactors on aquatic drones that can detect and treat harmful algal blooms in real time, redirecting excessive nutrients utilizing carbon cycle conversion, and ultrasonic treatment of waterbodies.

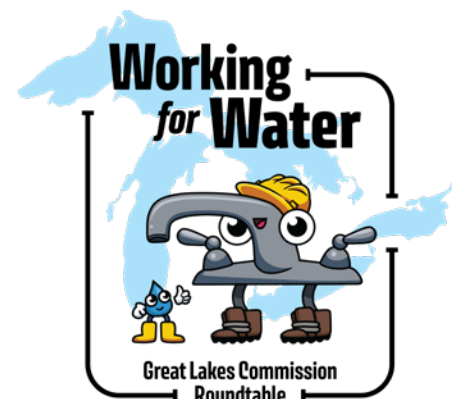
The HABs Collaborative also worked together to carry out a basinwide sampling effort modeled after a 2019 event focused on the western basin of Lake Erie. The initial 2019 "HABs Grab" led to the creation of a data set still in use today. In 2025, the GLC designed a GIS-based survey and tapped into the HABs Collaborative network to generate a pool of partners, who volunteered to collect and process water samples from known HABs-prone areas across the basin. In total, 17 partner organizations across various sectors participated in the effort, collecting samples from all five Great Lakes during a single week using the same methodology and protocols. The collected samples are being analyzed to create a unified dataset which researchers across the basin can utilize to improve management of HABs across the basin.

For the first time, the GLC hosted a Water Workforce Roundtable, bringing together more than 80 professionals from various sectors to discuss strategies for recruiting and training the next generation of the Great Lakes water workforce. The water workforce consists of a wide array of critical roles—such as treating drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater; constructing and maintaining water infrastructure; managing water rates and utility revenues; educating the public on water quality; and more—but estimates indicate that about one-third of the U.S. workforce is nearing retirement age, with limited staff currently available to replace them. This event was the first step toward the creation of a Great Lakes community of practice focused on strengthening existing programs and building new ones to train the next generation of drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater professionals.

Roundtable participants and additional contributors are working with the GLC to develop a suite of recommendations to address water workforce challenges and strengthen the water sector for generations to come, with a particular focus on small and rural communities. These recommendations are expected to be released in 2026.



Before and after a Great Lakes Sediment and Nutrient Reduction Program project to prevent erosion.



Sustainable and Equitable Water Use

At the 2025 Annual Meeting, the GLC passed a pair of resolutions encouraging state and industry leaders to study the relationship between energy use and water use and develop strategies for reusing non-potable water. The meeting also featured a keynote presentation on water recycling efforts across the U.S., and an expert panel focused on water sustainability and reuse in the face of potentially rising water demand across the region. The 2025 Semiannual Meeting featured panel discussions on artificial intelligence and how it can be applied to support water resource management.

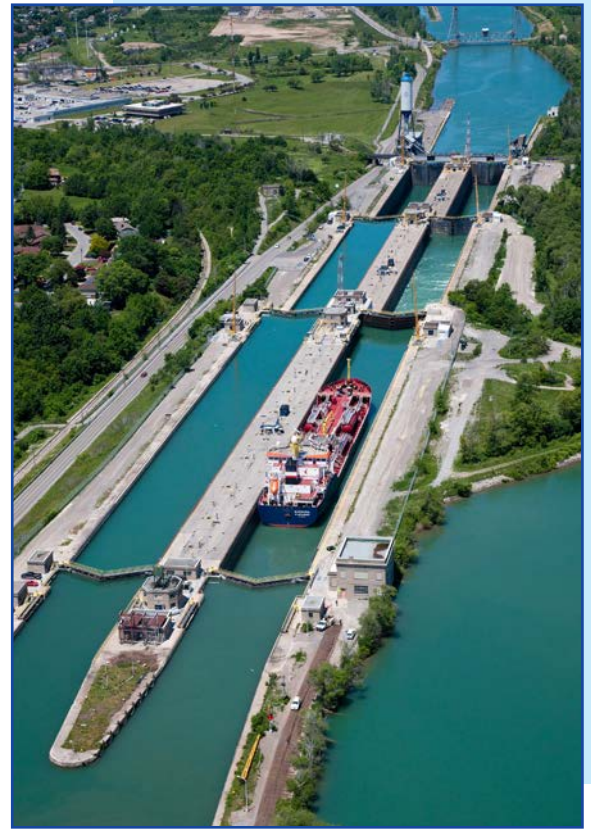
Throughout the year, the GLC continued its longstanding work to report on water withdrawal and usage in the Great Lakes basin, culminating in the annual release of an report on water use in the Great Lakes basin. Since 1988, the GLC has gathered data from the eight states and two provinces in the basin to report on trends in water use. Always important, this data grows increasingly critical due to impacts of the changing climate and extreme weather events in the region. This work also addresses key provisions of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact and the Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence River Basin Sustainable Water Resources Agreement.

Also related to changing climate conditions and water use, the GLC released products from a first phase of work responding to questions raised in a resolution passed at

the 2024 Semiannual Meeting entitled “Understanding Impacts to Great Lakes Agriculture and Water Use Under Changing Climate Conditions.” A new data dashboard and companion materials explore the array of agricultural products grown in our region and current patterns of water use. A second phase of work will add detail on specific crop water needs resulting in a listing of the “thirstiest crops” in the Great Lakes basin.

Safe and Reliable Waterways

In 2025, Commissioners voted to welcome new official GLC Observers from longtime partner organizations: the American Great Lakes Ports Association, which represents U.S. Great Lakes public ports and the communities they serve, and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation, a nonprofit established by the government of Canada, in partnership with Seaway users and other stakeholders, to ensure safe and efficient marine traffic. As Observers, organizations enjoy a closer relationship with the GLC, joining discussions, deliberations and other GLC activities to help inform our work.



The Welland Canal in Ontario, Canada. The GLC welcomed the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation and the American Great Lakes Ports Association as official GLC Observers in 2025.

Commissioners also adopted resolutions calling for actions that support navigation activities on the Great Lakes. One resolution recommends more resources be allocated to address the 3.3 million cubic yards of sediment required to be dredged annually in U.S. Great Lakes ports, harbors, and navigation channels, and to better align dredging practices with state policies and incorporate increased beneficial uses such as habitat restoration and shoreline protection. Another resolution calls for an update to the vertical elevation datum for the Great Lakes, known as the International Great Lakes Datum (IGLD), to ensure the safety and economic viability of the Great Lakes commercial navigation industry, the recreational boating community, and ports and harbors across the region, which all rely heavily on accurate water levels. The IGLD, last updated in 1985, is long overdue for an update and should complement existing Canadian efforts.



Restoration work is progressing on the transformation of Ralph Wilson Park in the Niagara River Area of Concern (AOC) in Buffalo, New York. This restoration will expand accessible recreation just steps from downtown Buffalo while supporting a more sustainable, resilient Lake Erie shoreline.

Healthy Aquatic Ecosystems

Throughout 2025, the GLC continued its work with the states and provinces to restore and protect Great Lakes habitat for fish and wildlife, support the remediation of degraded areas, and ensure resiliency to changing lake levels and impacts from a changing climate.

In September, we celebrated completing construction on the Jermain Park Ottawa River Restoration project in Ohio's Maumee Area of Concern (AOC). This project stabilized 1,000 linear feet of eroding streambank, enhanced 550 feet of riparian buffer, and improved in-stream habitat. As in all our habitat restoration work, the GLC collaborated with partners

across all sectors on this work. Project partners included the city of Toledo, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Geological

Survey, and Partners for Clean Streams. The completed project is providing new fish and wildlife habitat, improving water quality, reducing erosion, and is expected to lead to increased tourism, birding, and fishing opportunities in the community.

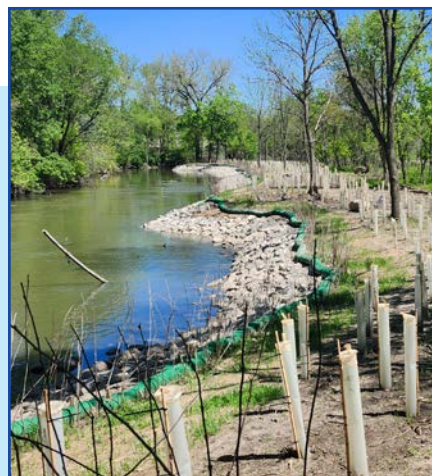
In October, the GLC joined our federal, state and local partners to celebrate the official delisting of Michigan's Muskegon Lake AOC. The GLC has led 12 habitat restoration projects at nine sites in the Muskegon AOC, leading to increased recreation and tourism, better water quality and ecosystem health, and more benefits for the community and the Great Lakes.

Work is also progressing on the transformation of Buffalo's Ralph Wilson Park in the Niagara River AOC. This restoration will expand accessible recreation just steps from downtown Buffalo while supporting a more sustainable, resilient Lake Erie shoreline. The restored urban waterfront will also help guard against high water levels, reduce flooding, and improve critical habitat for fish and wildlife.

The GLC continued its support for collaborative efforts central to preventing the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species, including managing the work of the Great Lakes Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species, Invasive Mussel Collaborative, European Frog-bit Collaborative, and Great Lakes *Phragmites* Collaborative. Each forum hosts periodic events and facilitates transfer of information among stakeholders across the region.



In 2025, the GLC awarded grants to organizations to conduct outreach to boaters, both in-person and online, as part of the Great Lakes Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Landing Blitz.



Construction work on the Jermain Park Ottawa River Restoration project in Ohio's Maumee Area of Concern (AOC), which was completed in September 2025.

During the 2025 Great Lakes AIS Landing Blitz, organized with support from GLC, over 130,000 people were educated about AIS by more than 1,000 agency staff, watercraft inspectors and volunteers who helped with the event. Over 1,300 public and private boat landings in eight Great Lakes states and provinces participated in the event, and many of the participating boat landings also hosted inspections, resulting in over 125,000 boat inspections. More than 386,000 people saw information about the Landing Blitz on social media. For the fourth year, the GLC also awarded more than \$105,000 in grants to thirteen organizations to conduct local outreach to boaters, expanding the overall reach of the event.

In 2025, 122 units managing over 516 acres received data-driven guidance on how to most effectively control nonnative *Phragmites australis*, one of the most aggressive plant species invading the Great Lakes basin and North America, through GLC's *Phragmites* Adaptive Management Framework (PAMF). The GLC also awarded \$315,000 to grantees to implement certain combinations of management actions for *Phragmites* on which data is lacking. PAMF will use the data gathered by these grantees to further improve its guidance on management practices that are most likely to be effective against *Phragmites*.



The Great Lakes *Phragmites* Collaborative is coordinated by the GLC and works to control nonnative *Phragmites australis*, as shown by GLC Program Manager Sam Tank (far left).

In 2025, the GLC, coordinating with state revolving fund (SRF) managers, also assembled fact sheets for each of the eight Great Lakes states that highlighted how changes to federal funding for water infrastructure projects have impacted states' SRF programs. These fact sheets can be found on an interactive map on our website that also contains more information on SRFs in each Great Lakes state.

Finally, the GLC was thrilled to receive support from the Fred A. and Barbara M. Erb Family Foundation, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, the Wege Foundation, the Fund for Lake Michigan, and the Frey Foundation, to assess the ongoing economic impact of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative in the region.

Our seminal 2018 study of the GLRI's economic impact showed that every federal dollar spent on GLRI projects from the program's launch in 2010 through 2016 will produce an additional \$3.35 of additional economic activity in the Great Lakes region through 2036. The study—which estimated only some of the GLRI benefits—showed that in certain communities, the longer-term impact will be even greater: every dollar spent in Buffalo and Detroit, for example, will produce more than \$4 of additional economic activity. In 2026, the GLC will lead a team that will update this study to reflect the incredible work accomplished in the years since it was published and document the many benefits of restoration funding in the Great Lakes region. ■

Policy and Communications

In March 2025, the GLC once again led a binational coalition of regional agencies, Indigenous Nations, legislators, local communities, and business, maritime and environmental groups in releasing shared priorities for restoring the Great Lakes and supporting the region's economy. The priorities were released in advance of Great Lakes Day, an annual event that brings together regional leaders and members of Congress who play a critical role in shaping Great Lakes policies. More than a dozen members of Congress spoke in support of the lakes at the 2025 Great Lakes Day Congressional Breakfast reception, which the GLC is proud to co-host with the Northeast-Midwest Institute.



GLC Executive Director Erika Jensen speaks at Great Lakes Day in Washington, D.C.

Financials

Overall, the GLC continues to effectively manage its general, restricted and cash reserve funds to achieve the agency's goals and objectives.

These figures were confirmed by an independent audit, which is conducted each year to examine the GLC's financial operations.

Fiscal Year 2025

The Great Lakes Commission concluded FY2025 in sound financial condition, with total revenues of \$13.606 million. Total revenues exceeded expenses by 0.88%. The 2025 fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Revenues

Grants and contracts	\$ 12,708,251	93.40%
State contributions	776,000	5.70%
Meetings, other	58,900	0.43%
Interest income	14,248	0.10%
Change in fair value of investments	49,012	0.36%

TOTAL \$ 13,606,411

Expenses

Grants and contracts	\$ 10,092,619	74.83%
Personnel	2,647,579	19.63%
Office operations	463,339	3.44%
Program activities	151,638	1.12%
Travel	95,935	0.71%
Communication	35,642	0.26%

TOTAL \$ 13,486,752

Change in net position \$ 119,659 **0.88%**

Commissioners and Alternates

Illinois

James Jennings, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Precious Brady-Davis, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

Stephanie Comer, Comer Family Foundation

Yu-Feng Forrest Lin, Illinois Water Resources Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Indiana

Kay L. Nelson, Northwest Indiana Forum

Jody W. Peacock, Ports of Indiana

Mike Simpson, M.E. Simpson Co., Inc.

Chris Smith, Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources

Clint Woods, Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management

Indiana Alternates

Ryan Mueller, Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources

Michigan

Emily Finnell, Michigan Dept. of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

Christopher B. McClain, The McClain Corporation

Hon. Dana Nessel, Michigan Attorney General

Marc E. Smith, National Wildlife Federation

Michigan Alternates

Margaret Bettenhausen, Michigan Dept. of the Attorney General

Kara Cook, Michigan Dept. of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

S. Peter Manning, Michigan Dept. of the Attorney General

Polly Synk, Michigan Dept. of the Attorney General

Jennifer K. McKay

Commissioners as of December 2025.
Delegation chairs are in bold.

Georgian Bay on Lake Huron
in Tobermory, Ontario.

GLC Staff Front: Mary Sabuda, NiQuita Larkin, Taaja Tucker-Silva, Samantha Tank, Erika Jensen, Beth Wanamaker, Theresa Gruninger, Nichole Angell. Middle: James Polidori, Jill Estrada, Autumn McGowan, Nicole Zacharda, Amanda Grimm, Hannah Reynolds, Kate Truitt, Joe Bertram. Back: Connor Roessler, Don Leflouria Jr., Jack Guirey, Tom Crane, Josh Miller, Eric Brown, Lydia Crane, Laura Andrews. Not pictured: Nate Kroeze, Samantha Miller. Staff as of December 2025.



Minnesota

Katrina Kessler, Minnesota

Pollution Control Agency

Hon. Athena Hollins, State Representative

Hon. Karin Housley, State Senator

Hon. Ann Rest, State Senator

Hon. Paul Torkelson, State Representative

Minnesota Alternates

Peter Tester, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

New York

Amanda Lefton, New York State

Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Kisha Santiago-Martinez, New York State Dept. of State

New York Alternates

Shannon Dougherty, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Michelle Marchello, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Katie Petronis, New York State Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Michael Snyder, New York State Dept. of State

Ohio

Mary Mertz, Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources

Hon. Jamie Callender, State Representative

Hon. Theresa Gavarone, State Senator

John Logue, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

James H. I. Weakley, Lake Carriers' Association

Ohio Alternates

John D. Baker, International Longshoremen's Association

Mindy Bankey, Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources

Debra DiCianna, Lake Carriers' Association

Ontario

Earl Provost, Ministry of Economic Development, Job Creation and Trade

Craig Brown, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

Christina Critelli, Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs, Cabinet Office

Chloe Stuart, Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Jeffrey Walters, Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs

Ontario Alternates

Tamara Gilbert, Ministry of Transportation

Jennifer Keyes, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

Leo Luong, Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Cale Selby, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Gurpreet Sidhu, Ministry of Transportation

Pennsylvania

Timothy J. Bruno, Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Protection

Hon. Patrick J. Harkins, State Representative

Julie Slomski, Erie-Western Pennsylvania Port Authority

Pennsylvania Alternates

Timothy Schaeffer, Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission

Jill Whitcomb, Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Protection

Québec

Jean-François Hould, Québec Government Office in Chicago

Sophie Beauchemin, Ministère des Transports

Pierre-Luc Gravel, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

Jacob Martin-Malus, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

Guillaume Dubreuil, Groupe CSL

Québec Alternates

Kerith Brand, Québec Government Office in Chicago

Geneviève Désy, Ministère des Transports

Edo Jakupovic, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

Frédéric Lecomte, Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs

Nicole Trépanier, Fednav Limited

Wisconsin

Wade Strickland, Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources

Todd Ambs, Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources (retired)

Dean Haen, Port of Green Bay

Wisconsin Alternates

Adam Tindall-Schlicht, Ramboll



Little Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario
in Fair Haven, New York.

About the Great Lakes Commission

The Great Lakes Commission
is a binational government agency
established in 1955 to protect the
Great Lakes and the economies and
ecosystems they support.

Its membership includes leaders from
the eight U.S. states and two Canadian
provinces in the Great Lakes basin. The
GLC recommends policies and practices
to balance the use, development, and
conservation of the water resources of
the Great Lakes and brings the region
together to work on issues that no single
community, state, province, or nation
can tackle alone.