

***RECOMMENDED ACTION***  
***Based on Top Priority Alternative Approach***

**Category**

**Dry Weather Impacts (e.g. wildlife, sands, bather shedding, algae, onboard boat waste)**

**Goal (s) Letter for Reference:**

e, h, j, r, t

**Summary of recommended action:**

Identify environmental sources capable of adversely impacting Great Lakes coastal health during dry weather including, but not limited to, foreshore beach sands, avian/animal deposition, algal blooms, and submerged sediments. Educate communities regarding their impact on the environment and the anthropogenic factors capable of adversely impacting Great Lakes coastal health through public education and/or incentives to reduce the impacts of nutrient-loading household and industrial products, improper discharge of onboard boater waste, and bather shedding.

**Recommended timeframe:**

By 2010 a 90 – 95% reduction in bacterial and/or chemical contamination will occur at all local Great Lakes beaches by identifying sources, estimating of relative contribution of sources (based on historical data and sanitary inspection) and remediating all potential dry weather sources.

**Projected benefits and costs:**

***Cost:*** Depends on the sources of pollution identified at individual beaches based on annual sanitary surveys

***Benefit:*** Remediating contamination sources responsible for dry weather water quality failures will reduce the health risk, increase the availability/access to Great Lakes recreation, improve the health of the ecosystem, promote sustainable practices, decrease economic loss and increase commercial benefits.

**Best-suited entity(s) to accomplish recommended action:**

***Agencies are most suited to carry out recommended action at all levels of implementation: federal, tribal, state, local municipalities and, NGO's.*** Partnering of federal, state, tribal, local municipalities and NGOs to conduct public information campaigns will improve sustainable practices and identify potential contamination sources by reaching a wider audience.

**Measurable objectives:**

By 2010, the number of non-rainfall associated incidents of poor water quality will have decreased by 90 – 95% (as determined at the local level based on historic data and sanitary inspections at the local level). Nutrient loading will have decreased as evidenced by a decrease in algal blooms and the use of non-phosphorous containing fertilizers in coastal areas. Enforceable city ordinances will be in place which call for the placement of signs regarding the health risk associated with bather shedding, availability and importance of proper boater waste disposal, and prohibiting practices which attract nuisance wildlife to which fines are attached for violations.