

	Action (those in yellow are represented in the text Strategy)	Result	General Category	General Result	Strategy Category	Priority Level	Substance Group	Lead Implementer(s)	Time Frame	Change Required	Resource Needs
1	Create and maintain a central body or clearinghouse for chemical screening information from various screening programs in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) or another appropriate database.	A centralized location, where the most recent and authoritative information can be found, for EPA and other partners to consult in making decisions regarding management of PTS.	Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	1	Emerging	Federal	Mid	Modify existing program	
2	Use wildlife health criteria for PBTs in chemical screening programs, including the PBT Profiler.	New chemicals in commerce will not cause adverse effects in wildlife.	Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	1	Emerging	Federal	Mid	Modify existing program	
3	Develop incentives for industry to share Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) for PBTs, particularly to develop screens for compounds with specific mechanisms of action, e.g., endocrine disrupters, neurotoxins etc. and for new approaches to assess mixture effects.	Federal agencies and industries will work together to leverage industry knowledge to prevent introduction of chemicals with adverse effects.	Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	3	Emerging	Federal	Mid	Modify existing program	
4	Developed improved Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) to determine fate, transport and effects of contaminants.		Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	2		Federal, Researchers	Long		
5	Implement the National Pollution Prevention and Toxics Advisory Committee's (NPPTAC) P2 chemical management tool box in a pilot project for the Great Lakes region.		Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	GL Basin Reduction	1		NPPTAC, Federal	Short	Modify existing program	
6	Expand existing national burn barrel outreach scale-up effort via the PBT Program or other program.	Prevent burning, burying, and dumping of solid waste. Trash burning is the principle source of dioxin emissions in the Great Lakes Basin.	Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduce emissions from the major remaining source of dioxins in the Great Lakes Basin.	Personal Responsibility	1	Dioxins	Federal	Short	Modify existing program	
7	Develop and provide fish consumption advice that is consistent across the Basin and issue advice to citizens and health care workers in multiple languages. Communicate fish advice effectively to the most sensitive populations.	Widespread awareness of the risks attributed to consumption of contaminated fish and reduced body burdens of PTS and consequent health risks to Great Lakes residents.	Educating Citizens about PTS	Widespread awareness of the risks posed by PTS and reduced PTS inputs and body burdens.	GL Basin Reduction	1		Federal, States, Tribes	Mid	Modify existing program	
8	Identify gaps in education and outreach information in order to determine where the message is unsuccessful and why by creating benchmarks to determine behavior change.		Educating Citizens about PTS	Widespread awareness of the risks posed by PTS and reduced PTS inputs and body burdens.	Personal Responsibility	2		Federal, States, Tribes	Long	FTEs?	
9	Scale up successful PBT outreach programs.		Educating Citizens about PTS	Widespread awareness of the risks posed by PTS and reduced PTS inputs and body burdens.	Personal Responsibility	1		Federal, States, Tribes	Short-Mid		

	Action (those in yellow are represented in the text Strategy)	Result	General Category	General Result	Strategy Category	Priority Level	Substance Group	Lead Implementer(s)	Time Frame	Change Required	Resource Needs
10	Develop a consistent and easily accessible basin-wide message regarding the presence and possible health effects of PBT and ways to reduce their output. Topics would include fish consumption advisories, mercury thermometers, energy conservation, household hazardous waste, and burn barrels.	Reduced inputs of mercury, dioxins, and other PTS from households.	Educating Citizens about PTS	Widespread awareness of the risks posed by PTS and reduced PTS inputs and body burdens.	Personal Responsibility	2		Federal, States, Tribes	Short	Modify existing program	
11	Ensure through outreach and education efforts that Great Lakes residents are aware of disposal options for waste pesticides and that local collection programs are aware of proper handling methods.		Educating Citizens about PTS	Widespread awareness of the risks posed by PTS and reduced PTS inputs and body burdens.	Personal Responsibility	2		Federal, States, Tribes	Short	Modify existing program	
12	Ensure that permanent pesticide Clean Sweep Programs are present in each Great Lakes State.	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste releases to the Great Lakes Basin.	Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Proper disposal of, and therefore reduced inputs of, banned and current-use pesticides to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Pesticides	Congress, States	Short	Funding	
13	Continue and expand usage of the SOLEC process as a regional forum for developing any additional PBT indicators that are needed and assessing and reporting on indicators.		Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Better understanding of trends in levels of PTS in the environment.	Accountability	1		Federal	Ongoing	Modify existing program	
14	Provide resources for adequate monitoring, including geographic coverage and continuity over time, for chemicals of concern for each of the State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC) PTS indicators including contaminants in air, water, fish, and other biota.	Better understanding of trends in levels of PTS in the environment.	Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Better understanding of trends in levels of PTS in the environment.	Accountability	1		Congress, Federal	Short	Funding	
15	Track information from State and national programs that monitor PBTs in food.		Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Better understanding of trends in levels of PTS in the environment and potential exposure.	Accountability	3		Federal	Short	Modify existing program	
16	Provide federal support to efforts to reduce international sources of mercury, including funding and technical support for the United Nations Environment Program's mercury efforts. Government, industry, and NGOs can contribute by sharing mercury reduction expertise internationally, for instance providing easily accessible information about reduction practices in sectors that release mercury (chlor-alkali facilities, small-scale mining, coal combustion, etc.).		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	International Reduction	3	Mercury	Federal	Mid-Long	Funding	
17	Develop risk assessments for emerging contaminants of concern and grandfathered contaminants.		Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	3	Emerging	Federal, Researchers	Ongoing	Funding	
18	Develop a Great Lakes basin-wide, multi-media exposure model (transport, fate, and bioaccumulation) framework and apply to chemicals of emerging concern as identified with screening tools and/or monitoring programs.	Permit further prioritization of chemicals of emerging concern and gain insights on important sources (including in-basin vs. out-of-basin) and exposure pathways.	Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	1	Emerging	Federal, Researchers	Mid-Long	Funding	

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19	Apply existing mass balance models on a lake-wide basis (and collect data that those models require) to assess progress and program effectiveness in reduction of BTS and LaMP priority chemicals, particularly for PBTs that drive fish consumption advisories.	Ability to compare predicted decreases in levels of PTS, based on program implementation predictions as well as a no-action scenario, with actual decreases following reduction efforts. This will help prioritize ongoing reduction efforts and remediation efforts aimed at remaining contaminated sites.	Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Improved predictions of PTS levels in the environment that will help plan and prioritize reduction actions.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	2		Federal, Researchers	Mid	Funding	
20	Study the effect of food web changes on contaminant transfer (are old food web models still accurate?).		Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Improved predictions of PTS levels in the environment that will help plan and prioritize reduction actions.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	2		Federal, Researchers	Mid	Funding	
21	Utilize predictive chemical screening programs such as the PBT Profiler and Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs) to inform Great Lakes pollution prevention and monitoring programs regarding potential chemicals of concern.	A systematic way to identify potential chemicals of concern so that monitoring efforts and pollution prevention actions can be prioritized and implemented in a timely manner.	Screening for New Chemical Threats	Better understanding of levels of emerging chemicals of concern in the environment.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	1	Emerging	Federal, States, Tribes	Short-Mid	Modify existing program	
22	Develop standardized analytical methods for selected chemicals of emerging concern.		Screening for New Chemical Threats	Better understanding of levels of emerging chemicals of concern in the environment.	Accountability	1	Emerging	Federal, States, Resear	Ongoing	Funding	
23	Analyze fish contaminant monitoring program archives for chemicals of emerging concern.		Screening for New Chemical Threats	Better understanding of levels of emerging chemicals of concern in the environment and potential exposure.	Accountability	1	Emerging	Federal, States, Tribes	Ongoing	Funding	
24	Provide additional funding for monitoring of emerging contaminants and dioxins in Great Lakes State and Tribal fish monitoring programs.		Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Better understanding of trends in levels of PTS in the environment and potential exposure.	Accountability	2	Emerging	Congress, States	Short	Funding	
25	Develop an integrated multimedia monitoring program for at least 2 representative waterbodies with different mercury methylation capacities (ex. Upstate NY and Upper Peninsula of MI) to assess their response to mercury emission reductions.		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Improved understand of mercury sources and movement so that reduction actions can be determined.	Accountability	2	Mercury	Federal, States, Tribes	Short-Mid	Funding	
26	Fund research to determine which sources contribute mercury deposition to the Great Lakes and to concentrations of mercury in fish in the Great Lakes region.		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Improved understand of mercury sources and movement so that reduction actions can be determined.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	3	Mercury	Federal, States, Tribes	Short-Mid	Funding	

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27	Identify and eliminate other sources of PCBs to the Great Lakes, particularly diffuse urban sources.		Eliminating Remaining Sources of PCBs	Reduce PCB inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	2	PCBs	Federal, Congress	Ongoing	Funding	
28	Collaborate with wastewater treatment plants in the Great Lakes basin to develop a surveillance program to assess the presence and significance of pharmaceuticals/EDCs/PCPs in final effluent, sewage sludge, and affected tributaries. Determine the human health and environmental threats associated with these chemicals.	Systematically assess unknown risks from unregulated chemicals wastewater treatment discharge so that inputs can be reduced.	Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduced PTS inputs from wastewater discharge.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	1	Pharm/PCPs	Federal, Local Govts,	Short	Modify existing program (for initial action)	
29	Institute a Great Lakes human biomonitoring program including analysis of chemicals of emerging concern in human tissue and enhanced monitoring of sensitive populations.	A database that can be used to inform and set priorities in PTS reduction programs to protect human health.	Understanding the Effects of PTS on Populations	Increased understanding of the effects of PTS on humans so that reduction actions can be determined.	Accountability	1		Federal, States, Congr	Short-Mid	Funding	
30	Improve AOC-specific monitoring and better utilize existing AOC monitoring data		Characterizing and Cleaning Up AOCs	Decreasing levels of PTS in AOCs and reducing inputs of PTS from AOCs to the Great Lakes basin.	Accountability	2		Federal, States, Local	Ongoing	Funding, Modify existing program	
31	Assess current monitoring programs to identify opportunities to save costs by 1) decreasing monitoring frequency; 2) decreasing monitoring locations; and/or 3) switch to cheaper monitoring methods (e.g., passive air samplers) for chemicals for which sources declined substantially, concentrations are below identified risk levels and currently show little unpredictable spatial or temporal variation.		Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	More efficient use of monitoring funding.	Accountability	2		Federal, States, Tribes	Ongoing	Modify existing program	
32	Assess and ensure in-use analytical guidelines for PBTs are current and accurate.		Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Better understanding of trends in levels of PTS in the environment through consistent analytical methods.	Accountability	2		Federal, Researchers	Short-Mid	Modify existing program	
33	Establish a baseline inventory of State and Tribal PBT Monitoring Efforts (Refer to those who maintain existing monitoring inventories, e.g., Great Lakes Binational Monitoring Inventory.)		Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Improved access to monitoring information and better understand of PTS trends in the environment.	Accountability	3		Federal, States, Tribes	Short	Modify existing program	
34	If a human or environmental threat is presented by discharges of pharmaceuticals/EDCs/PCPs in wastewater effluent, sewage sludge, or affected tributaries, develop appropriate tools (e.g. treatment requirements/effluent limit regulations, pre-discharge reduction programs) to reduce the discharges of these chemicals in effluent and sewage sludge.	Systematically assess unknown risks and reduce PTS releases from wastewater treatment discharge.	Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduced PTS inputs from wastewater discharge.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Pharm/PCPs	Federal, Local Govts,	Long	Modify existing program	
35	Ensure collection and proper disposal of household garbage in all Great Lakes communities.	Prevent burning, burying, and dumping of solid waste. Trash burning is the principle source of dioxin emissions in the Great Lakes Basin.	Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduce emissions from the major remaining source of dioxins in the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Dioxins	Congress, Local Govts	Short-Mid	Funding	
36	Implement pay-as-you-throw trash disposal fees throughout the Great Lakes basin. (Would this pay for improved disposal or recycling programs?)		Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduce emissions from the major remaining source of dioxins in the Great Lakes Basin. Reduced overall raw resource use and landfill disposal costs.	GL Basin Reduction	2	Dioxins	States	Mid	Legislative	

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37	Pass legislation requiring product stewardship by manufacturers for the full lifecycle of their products.		Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste releases to the Great Lakes Basin. Reduced overall raw resource use and landfill disposal costs.	National Reduction	2		Congress	Mid	Legislative	
38	Promote, improve, and expand national non-regulatory pollution prevention programs such as Green Chemistry and Engineering, Design for the Environment, the Green Suppliers Network, and Environmentally Preferable Purchasing.	Limit the introduction of new PTS into commerce by targeting PTS in manufacturing and the supply chain.	Screening for New Chemical Threats		National Reduction	1		Congress	Short	Legislative	
39	Promote collaborative efforts to reduce toxics through re-design of industrial processes and along the supply chain, particularly through the efforts of sectors/industry associations.		Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	National Reduction	3		Federal, Industry	Ongoing	Modify existing program	
40	Provide federal support to the Great Lakes States to implement programs to remove mercury devices from equipment that is typically melted in iron and steel production facilities at the end of its life, including automobiles, appliances, and industrial machinery.		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Mercury	Congress, Federal, Sta	Short	Funding	
41	Strengthen infrastructure for general recycling programs in Great Lakes communities.	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste releases to the Great Lakes Basin.	Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduce emissions from the major remaining source of dioxins in the Great Lakes Basin. Reduced overall raw resource use and landfill disposal costs.	GL Basin Reduction	1		Congress	Short	Funding	
42	Ensure that permanent Household Hazardous Waste collection sites are established in each Great Lakes State.	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste releases to the Great Lakes Basin.	Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste releases to the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1		Congress	Short	Funding	
43	Establish electronic waste recycling programs in Great Lakes communities.	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste releases to the Great Lakes Basin.	Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste releases to the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1		Congress	Short	Funding	
44	Support research into cost-effective mercury emissions control technology that could be used by the taconite industry.		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	National Reduction	1	Mercury	Federal, Industry, NGOs	Short	Funding	
45	(Alternative to mandatory phase-out.) Provide assistance and incentives to accelerate phase-out of PCB-containing equipment. For example, provide guidance on identifying PCB-containing equipment in utilities' inventories, secure lower insurance rates for PCB free facilities or provide grants for testing, replacement and disposal of PCB-containing equipment.		Eliminating Remaining Sources of PCBs	Reduce PCB inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	National Reduction	2	PCBs	Federal, NGOs	Short-Mid	Modify existing program	
46	Continue and maintain support for GLBTS activities, including PBT product phase-outs, pollution prevention activities, tracking trends in the environment, improving emissions inventories, and determining contributions from local, regional, and global sources of PBTs.		Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1		Federal	Ongoing	Modify existing program	

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47	Promote the use and purchase of energy from alternative sources (sources other than fossil fuels) such as bio-mass and wind to reduce airborne combustion sources of lead and mercury. Promote use of hybrid vehicles. (TED TO PROVIDE REVISION)		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	National Reduction	3		Federal, NGOs	Ongoing	Modify existing program	
48	Convene a group of representatives of Great Lakes States and other interested States to discuss implementation of the Clear Air Mercury Rule, including the potential for deeper regional emission reductions than required under this federal legislation.	Reduce a key source of mercury deposition in the Great Lakes Basin.	Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Mercury	Congress, Federal, Sta	Short-Mid	Legislative	
49	Collaborate with wastewater treatment plants in the Great Lakes basin to implement a basin-wide program to reduce discharges of dental amalgam, including, at a minimum, best practices for managing mercury waste, and considering promotion of amalgam separators.		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Mercury	Federal, Local Govts,	Short	Modify existing program	
50	Discontinue use of PCB electrical equipment, consistent with the Stockholm Convention.	Reduce PCB inputs to the Great Lakes Basin. EPA Region 5 (Great Lakes region) has more remaining in-service PCB transformers than any other Region.	Eliminating Remaining Sources of PCBs	Reduce PCB inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	National Reduction	1	PCBs	Federal	Short-Mid	Regulatory	
51	Create a new lower-threshold disposal land disposal restriction (LDR) for PCBs under RCRA (revoke 50 ppm level found to be not protective).		Eliminating Remaining Sources of PCBs	Reduce PCB inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	National Reduction	1	PCBs	Federal	Short	Regulatory	
52	Fully fund and implement existing statutory programs to address nation-wide emissions of PTS through permitting, compliance and enforcement.	Use existing authorities to further reduce levels of PTS in the environment.	Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	National Reduction	1		Congress, Federal, Sta	Ongoing	Funding	
53	Placeholder for breaking down existing PBT regulatory programs (name specific programs that need resources).		Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases		National Reduction	1				Funding	
54	Assure adequate funding for remediation of Superfund Sites and other legacy (i.e., historically contaminated) sources both within and outside the Great Lakes Basin.	Reduce releases from key sources of PTS to the Great Lakes Basin.	Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	National Reduction	1		Congress	Short	Legislative	
55	Implement basinwide prohibition of waste burning.		Improving Waste Disposal and Recycling	Reduce emissions from the major remaining source of dioxins in the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Dioxins	States	Mid	Legislative	
56	For selected priority chemicals of emerging concern, develop water quality standards (including water quality criteria) and fish tissue criteria for protection of human health, aquatic life, and wildlife.	Limit the discharge of chemicals of emerging concern to the Great Lakes basin.	Screening for New Chemical Threats	Limit the discharge of chemicals of emerging concern to the Great Lakes basin.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	2	Emerging	Federal, States	Mid	Modify existing program	
57	Complete toxicological database for emerging contaminants of concern and grandfathered contaminants.		Screening for New Chemical Threats	Humans and wildlife will not suffer adverse impacts from chemicals in commerce.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	3	Emerging	Federal, Researchers	Long	Funding	
58	Assess human and wildlife toxicity of mixtures of chemicals through multiple routes.		Understanding the Effects of PTS on Populations	Increased understanding of the effects of PTS on humans so that reduction actions can be determined.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	2		Federal, Researchers	Long	Funding	

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59	Conduct epidemiological studies that take a broad-based, community or population level approach at determining more reliable assessments of risk associated with low-level exposure to Great Lakes contaminants (ex. Health Canada report about morbidity and mortality in AOCs vs. other areas).		Understanding the Effects of PTS on Populations	Increased understanding of the effects of PTS on humans so that reduction actions can be determined.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	3		Federal, Researchers	Mid-Long	Funding	
60	Determine effects of multiple stressors on humans (i.e., are effects of contaminant exposure greater on children who already have a disease?) and other organisms (i.e., are observed contaminant exposure effects greater in organisms experiencing habitat loss?)		Understanding the Effects of PTS on Populations	Increased understanding of the effects of PTS on humans so that reduction actions can be determined.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	3		Federal, Researchers	Long	Funding	
61	Develop alternative contaminated sediments disposal technology (in-situ vs. dredging).		Characterizing and Cleaning Up AOCs	Decreasing levels of PTS in AOCs and reducing inputs of PTS from AOCs to the Great Lakes basin.	National Reduction	1		Researchers, Federal,	Mid	Funding	
62	Fund clean-ups of contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes, which are a significant source of PBTs to the Lakes, particularly PCBs.		Characterizing and Cleaning Up AOCs	Decreasing levels of PTS in AOCs and reducing inputs of PTS from AOCs to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1		Congress	Short	Funding	
64	Continue to provide EPA funding and other support to the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) program.		Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	National Reduction	1		Federal, Hospitals	Ongoing	Funding/Modify existing	
65	Great Lakes agencies will pursue bans on non-essential uses of selected persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic substances targeted for virtual elimination (e.g. auto switches, toys, novelties).		Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases		GL Basin Reduction	1		Federal, States, Indust	Mid	Regulatory	
66	States and US EPA will include pollution prevention components in enforcement settlements (i.e., Supplemental Environmental Projects) as appropriate.		Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	National Reduction	1		Federal, States, Indust	Ongoing	Regulatory	
67	Distribute the "Blueprint for Mercury Elimination", a mercury-reduction guidance for wastewater treatment plants, to wastewater treatment plants basinwide.		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Mercury	Federal, Local Govts,	Short	Modify existing program	
68	The U.S government should develop a plan to permanently retire its mercury stockpile and other federally-owned sources of elemental mercury.		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	National Reduction	1	Mercury	Federal	Long	Modify existing program	
69	Identify and quantify the emissions of PTS from poorly understood sources (including diffuse urban sources, open burning, in-use PCB transformers, sewage sludge treatment processes, and natural sources) and incorporate this information into emissions inventories.		Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Ability to better target sources of PTS for reduction actions and track reductions.	Accountability/ Knowledge for DM?	1		Federal, States, Indust	Ongoing	Modify existing program	
70	Improve the speciation of Hg emissions from sources.		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Improved understand of mercury sources and movement so that reduction actions can be determined.	Knowledge for Decision-Making	1	Mercury	Federal, States, Indust	Mid	Modify existing program	

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72	Provide capacity funding to agencies and organizations that carry out Great Lakes PTS reduction activities.	Assure consistent and effective PTS reductions in the Great Lakes Basin.	Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1					
73	Proposed MN legislation: Reduce mercury contamination by reducing the release of mercury into the air and water. Require electricity generating coal-fired units 25MW or larger, by 2009, to reduce mercury emissions by 90% from 1990 levels for most units, or by 70% for those units with wet scrubbers. By 2015, all electricity generating coal-fired units 25MW or larger must reduce mercury emissions by 90% from 1990 levels.)		Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	2	Mercury				
74	Implement a mercury utility emissions trading demonstration project within the Great Lakes basin that encourages new or expanding clean power facilities to replace existing dirtier utility emissions.	Reduce a key source of mercury deposition in the Great Lakes Basin.	Understanding Mercury	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	2	Mercury	Federal, States	Short	?	
75	Develop more stringent emissions controls on power plants in the Great Lakes States.	Reduce a key source of mercury deposition in the Great Lakes Basin.	Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Mercury	Congress, Federal, Sta	Short-Mid	Legislative	
76	Encourage mercury product reduction pilot projects and adoption of successful pilots throughout the basin.	Continued removal of mercury-containing products, whose disposal can release mercury into the environment.	Understanding Mercury and Reducing Mercury Sources	Reduced inputs of mercury to the Great Lakes basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1	Mercury				
77	Develop a Great Lakes Pollution Prevention and Education Outreach Fund, to support critical State PTS programs, including: Pollution Prevention/Energy Efficiency (P2/E2) Technical Assistance Providers; Education and Outreach To Schools; Fish Consumption Advisories; Household Hazardous Waste, Electronic Collection and Recycling; and pesticide clean sweeps.	Critical in-basin State PTS programs will help small and medium size businesses reduce PTS, provide education and outreach to protect public health, and collect PTS-containing waste materials, thereby reducing PTS releases and exposure in the Great Lakes Basin.	Educating Citizens about PTS	Widespread awareness of the risks posed by PTS and reduced PTS inputs and body burdens.	Personal Responsibility	1					
78	Provide "bundled" State technical assistance services to small and medium size businesses for compliance assistance, pollution prevention audits, and energy efficiency audits in a "one stop shop" program.	State technical assistance to small and medium businesses will be more accessible, and therefore PTS releases from these businesses will be decreased.	Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1					
79	Develop a P2/E2 Revolving low interest loan fund to help finance pollution prevention and energy efficiency projects (how about tax credits for energy efficiency and P2 project investments?).	Improved ability of companies to make "green investments" in manufacturing facilities that will reduce the formation and release of PTS.	Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1					
80	Establish a Great Lakes Toxics Reduction Exchange, patterned after the Climate Exchange, for companies to trade and purchase "environmental credits".	Provide an incentive to reduce PTS emissions in the basin.	Strengthening Existing Programs that Reduce PTS Releases	Reduce PTS/hazardous waste inputs to the Great Lakes Basin.	GL Basin Reduction	1					
81	Expand and improve federal, state, and local emissions inventory programs to: provide greater information accuracy and consistency; improve and expand the speciation of emissions; increase standardization and transparency of collection methods; and evaluate and address additional source categories and chemicals.	Ability to better target sources of PTS for reduction actions and track reductions.	Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Ability to better target sources of PTS for reduction actions and track reductions.	Accountability/ Knowledge for DM?	1					
82	In partnership with other countries and international agencies, help develop and provide adequate funding for international and national PTS monitoring programs, including those developed in coordination with the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).	Monitoring on a broad geographic scale and improved emissions inventories of PTS outside the Great Lakes Basin will help to accurately identify relative contributions of atmospheric PTS from local, regional, and global sources and target significant sources for reduction.	Monitoring and Modeling PTS in the Great Lakes Environment	Better understanding of trends in levels of PTS in the environment and source regions for PTS.	Accountability	1					

