

**§ 939. Transmission of recommendations**

The Secretary of State shall upon the receipt from the Commission of any recommendation of a conservation measure made in accordance with article IV of the Convention transmit a copy of the recommendation with his comments thereon to the Governor of each Great Lakes State for consideration and such action as may be found to be appropriate. The Secretary of State shall also inform such other public agencies as he may deem appropriate.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 10, 70 Stat. 244.)

**§ 939a. Cooperation with other agencies**

Any agency of the United States Government is authorized to cooperate with the United States Section in the conduct of research programs and related activities and, on a reimbursable or other basis, to enter into agreements with the United States Section for the purpose of assisting it in carrying out the program for the control of lamprey populations.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 11, 70 Stat. 244.)

**§ 939b. State laws and regulations**

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as preventing any of the Great Lakes States from making or enforcing laws or regulations within their respective jurisdictions so far as such laws or regulations do not conflict with the Convention or this chapter.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 12, 70 Stat. 244.)

**§ 939c. Authorization of appropriations**

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes and provisions of the Convention and this chapter.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 13, 70 Stat. 244.)

**CHAPTER 15B—GREAT LAKES FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION**

Sec.	
941.	Findings.
941a.	Purpose.
941b.	Definitions.
941c.	Identification, review, and implementation of proposals and regional projects.
941d.	Goals of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs related to Great Lakes fish and wildlife resources.
941e.	Establishment of offices.
941f.	Reports.
941g.	Authorization of appropriations.

**§ 941. Findings**

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) As the human population of the Great Lakes Basin has expanded to over 35,000,000 people, great demands have been placed on the lakes for use for boating and other recreation, navigation, municipal and industrial water supply, waste disposal, power production, and other purposes. These growing and often conflicting demands exert pressure on the fish and wildlife resources of the Great Lakes Basin, including in the form of contaminants, invasion by nonindigenous species, habitat deg-

radation and destruction, legal and illegal fishery resource harvest levels, and sea lamprey predation.

(2) The fishery resources of the Great Lakes support recreational fisheries enjoyed by more than 5,000,000 people annually and commercial fisheries providing approximately 9,000 jobs. Together, these fisheries generate economic activity worth more than \$4,400,000,000 annually to the United States.

(3) The availability of a suitable forage base is essential to lake trout, walleye, yellow perch, and other recreational and commercially valuable fishery resources of the Great Lakes Basin. Protecting and restoring productive fish habitat, including by protecting water quality, is essential to the successful recovery of Great Lakes Basin fishery resources.

(4) The Great Lakes Basin contains important breeding and migration habitat for all types of migratory birds. Many migratory bird species dependent on deteriorating Great Lakes Basin habitat have suffered serious population declines in recent years.

(5) Over 80 percent of the original wetlands in the Great Lakes Basin have been destroyed and such losses continue at a rate of 20,000 acres annually.

(6) Contaminant burdens in the fish and wildlife resources of the Great Lakes Basin are substantial and the impacts of those contaminants on the life functions of important fish and wildlife resources are poorly understood. Concern over the effects of those contaminants on human health have resulted in numerous public health advisories recommending restricted or no consumption of Great Lakes fish.

(7) The lower Great Lakes are uniquely different from the upper Great Lakes biologically, physically, and in the degree of human use and shoreline development, and special fishery resource assessments and management activities are necessary to respond effectively to these special circumstances.

(Pub. L. 101-537, title I, § 1002, Nov. 8, 1990, 104 Stat. 2370; Pub. L. 101-646, title II, § 2002, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4773; Pub. L. 104-332, § 2(h)(1), Oct. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 4091; Pub. L. 105-265, § 3(b), Oct. 19, 1998, 112 Stat. 2358.)

CODIFICATION

Title I of Pub. L. 101-537 and title II of Pub. L. 101-646 enacted identical sections. Title II of Pub. L. 101-646 was repealed by Pub. L. 105-265.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-332 made technical amendment to Pub. L. 101-646, § 2002, which enacted this section.

SHORT TITLE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109-326, § 1, Oct. 11, 2006, 120 Stat. 1761, provided that: "This Act [amending sections 941b to 941g of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section] may be cited as the 'Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 2006'."

SHORT TITLE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 105-265, § 1, Oct. 19, 1998, 112 Stat. 2358, provided that: "This Act [amending this section and sections 941 to 941g of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note under this section] may be cited as