

3. Affect on public health by contamination problems and lack of dilution capability of water.
4. The long term impact of the project on the regional economy and tourism.
5. The nature of the precedent set by the diversion.
6. The impact on the changing flow patterns of the lakes.

Summarizing and classifying these written specific criteria, the non federal governmental non governmental interests of both Canada and Michigan indicates the following criteria considerations in addition to the conditions and scenarios previously described:

1. A skepticism of the need for a project (legitimate health reasons and proof of an emergency)
2. A concern that the diversion not be economically harmful to the region, that environmental and economic impacts be considered, and that compensation be considered
3. The quality of returned water and cumulative, long range environmental impacts be considered
4. Diversion decisions be U.S. and Canada decisions
5. Concern for precedents undermining the ability to stop future diversion projects

To incorporate these previously described conditions and scenarios into a formula for identifying politically acceptable criteria for evaluating Great Lakes water diversion projects, the following test was used:

The four combined Great Lakes interests are defined as:

- 1 Michigan non governmental interest (Mng)
2. Michigan governmental interests (mgov)<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>50</sup>While it is true that Michigan governmental interests are subordinate to the political wishes of the governor and the legislature, these interests are nonetheless important in terms