Coastal Zone
Information
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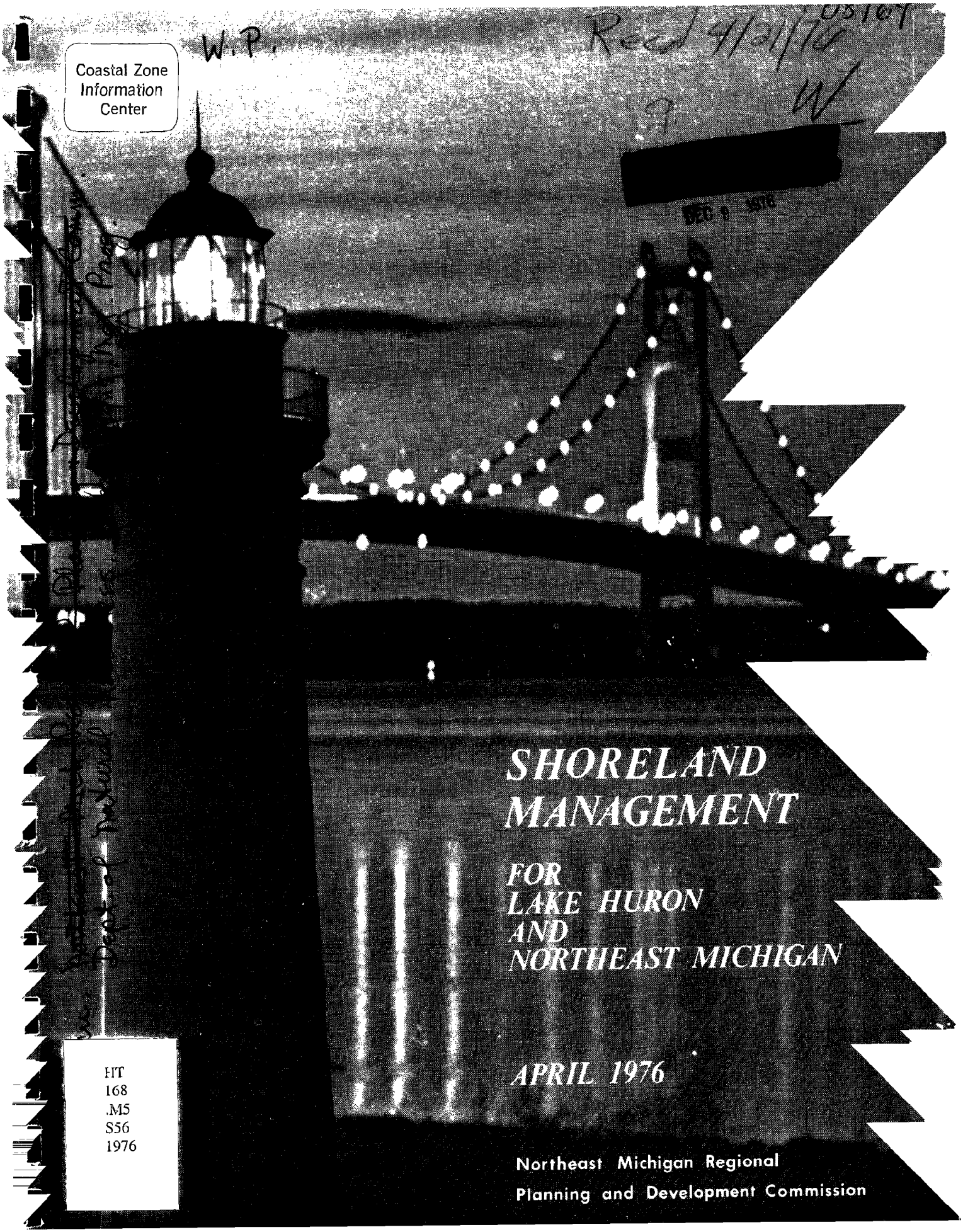

SHORELAND MANAGEMENT

FOR LAKE HURON AND NORTHEAST MICHIGAN

APRIL 1976

Northeast Michigan Regional
Planning and Development Commission

HT
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S56
1976

SHORELAND MANAGEMENT FOR
LAKE HURON AND NORTHEAST MICHIGAN

April, 1976

HT168.M5 S56 1976

Prepared by:

NORTHEAST MICHIGAN REGIONAL
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
P.O. Box 457 –
131 Shipp Street
Gaylord, Michigan
49735

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The cover was created by Dave Seaman, drawn from existing photographs but does not represent an actual shore area on the Great Lakes.

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INTRODUCTION

Few land forms possess the unique strength and quality where water and land meet. The shore is an amalgam of both, yet has a distinct character of its' own. The shore is also dynamic, always changing, always in motion. There are few places where people can stop and truly enjoy being with themselves. It is because of this reason, why our shoreline should be protected so future generations may enjoy its simplicity in an ever increasing complex world.

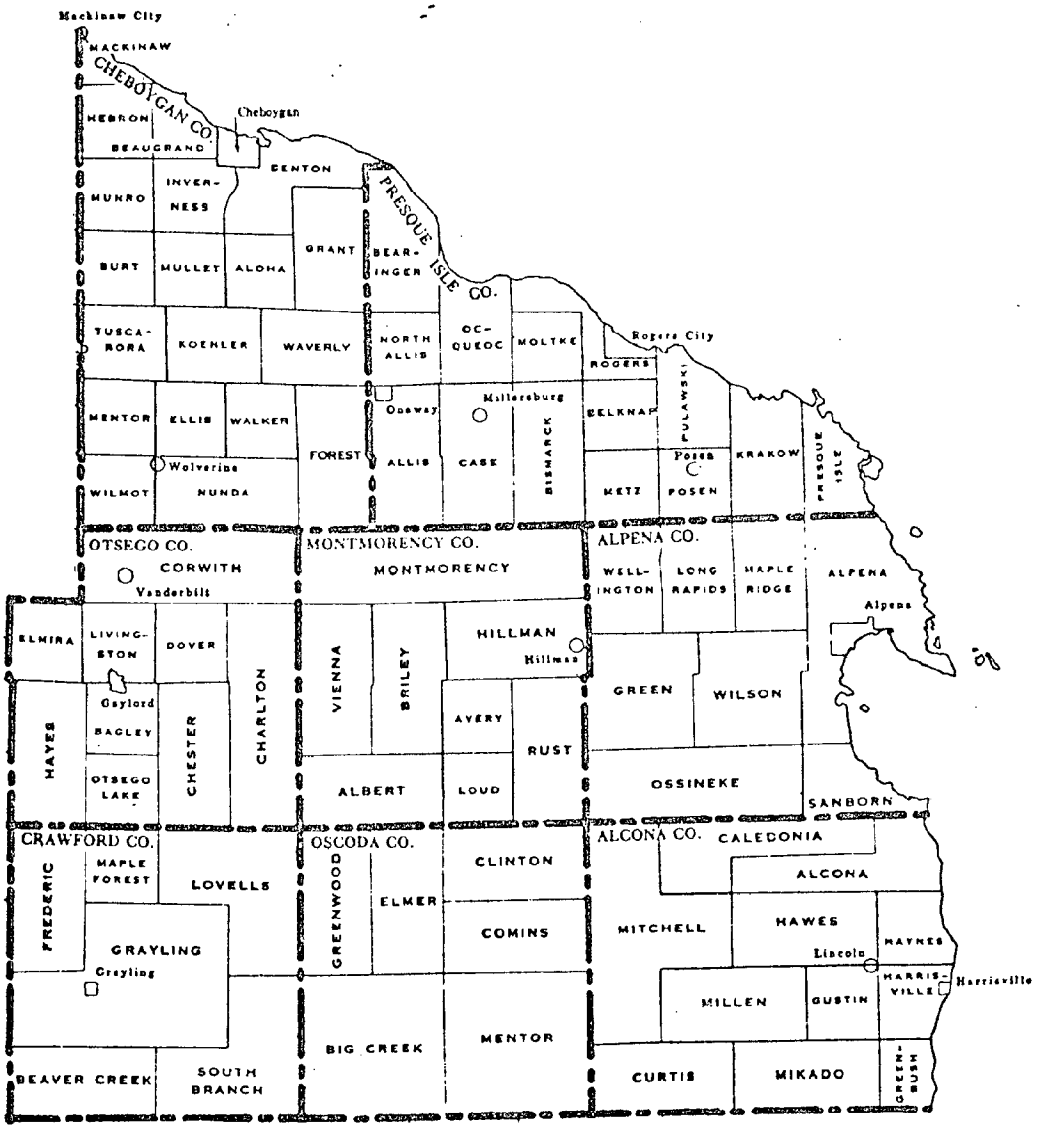
This report is a final, second year document for the purpose of review by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, local governments, and private citizens and organizations with special interest in the Lake Huron Shoreline of northeast Michigan.

Management recommendations have been suggested in this report, but primarily serves as a collection of various information about the coastal zone. The State of Michigan has identified a one thousand foot boundary for the coastal zone but a one half mile inland boundary has been established for the purposes of the regional input because of its more general nature.

REGIONAL SHORELAND DESCRIPTION

MAP 1

NORTHEAST MICHIGAN PLANNING and DEVELOPMENT REGION



5 0 5 10 15 20 MILES

SCALE

HISTORY OF THE REGION'S SHORELAND

The shores were once occupied by the Indians, for many years until the French initiated a lucrative fur trading business. Because of the nature of the fur business, few communities and settlements were established. Fort Michilimackinac was built in 1715 by the French as a focal point for fur trading and to command the upper straits for military purposes. The British began competing for the fur trade and after the French and Indian War, the entire shoreline area fell under British control.

The Lake Huron shores remained primarily a wilderness area with few settlers during and well after the winning of our independence because of Indian disputes and unstable governments. After 1820, however, inland areas began to be cleared for agriculture, but in the process the wood and forest resources greatly influenced the establishment of towns. Lake Huron made an excellent natural water transportation system and many coastal communities flurished.

Unfortunately, the lumbering boom peaked by the year 1910 and then rapidly declined. For the next twenty years, population declined and many once prosperous communities became ghost towns. Evidence of this can be found at Alcona Ghost Town, Bell Landing, and Grace, to name a few. Some towns such as Cheboygan and Alpena did have other established industries to rely on during this period to remain.

During this same period, however, high quality limestone was discovered along the shores in Presque Isle County and in 1912, quarry operations began at Calcite. This quarry is still active today and is the world's largest limestone operation with plentiful reserves.

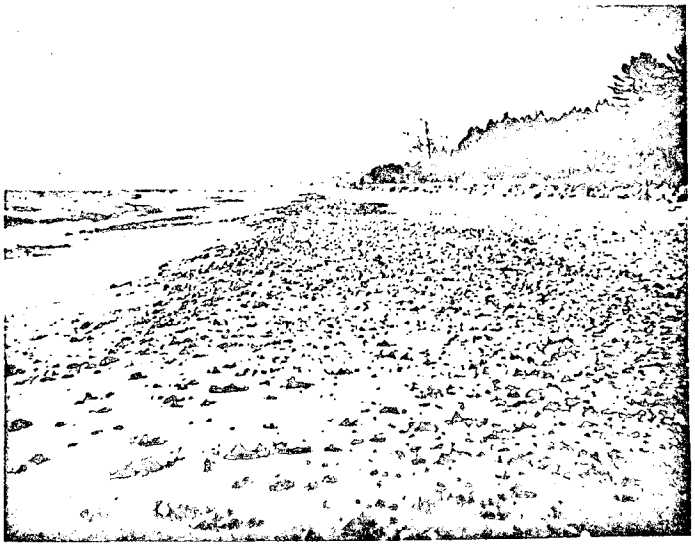
Today, the shorelands economy is based on the limestone industry and its related Great Lakes Shipping Ports. Tourism and recreation greatly aids this economy but is more seasonal in nature.

SHORETYPE AND WATERSHEDS

The Northeast Michigan Region has many miles of Lake Huron shoreline which are low ridge, sandy beaches. This type of shore makes an ideal swimming beach and allows easy access to and from the water. The regional shoretype map on the following page shows that low lying wetlands are common along the coast as well. Note that most of Thunder Bay is classified as a marsh or swamp area.

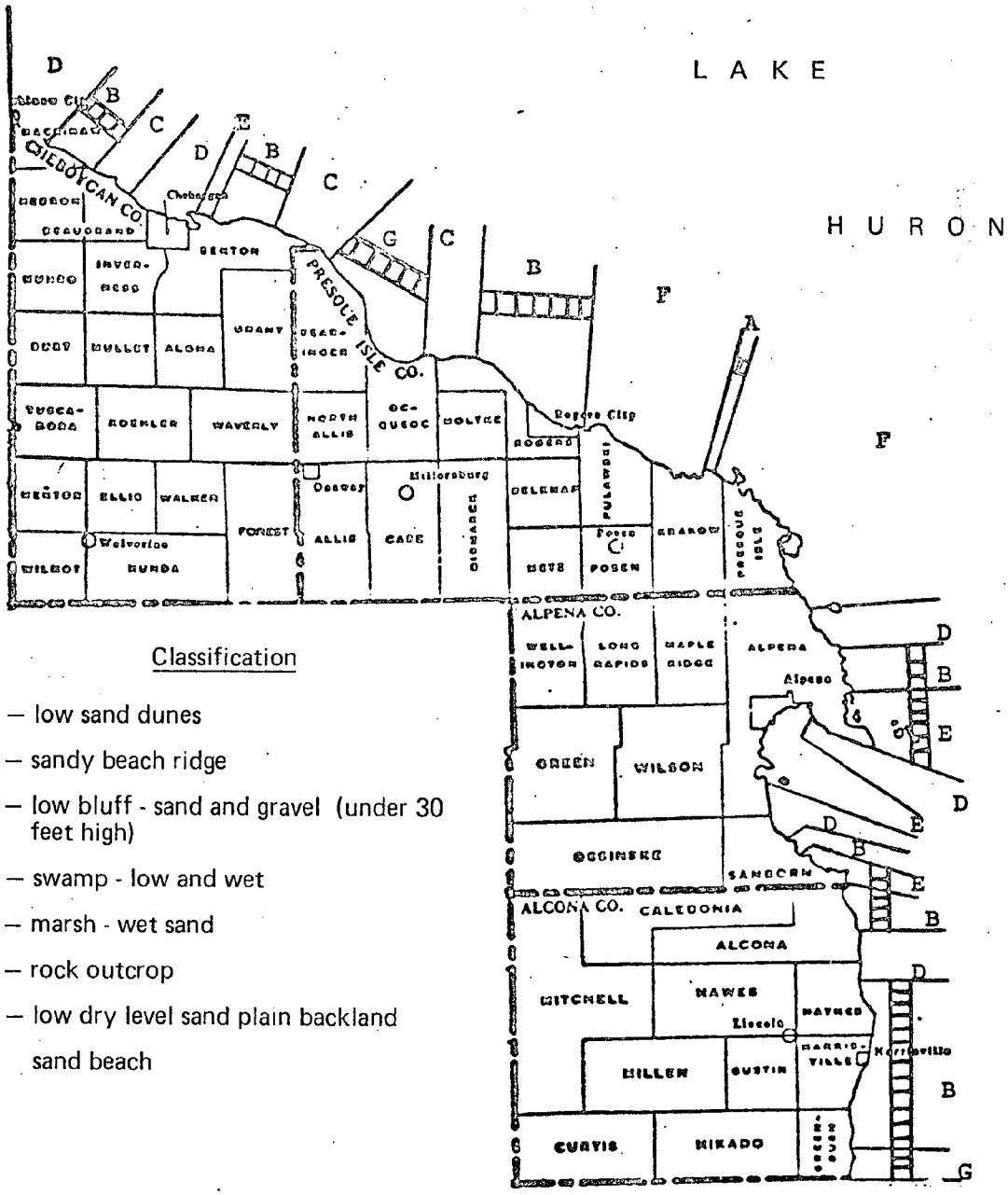
Most of the shore in eastern Presque Isle County is rock outcrop composed of limestone bedrock. Some high bluffs do occur along the shores in Harrisville and Greenbush Townships of Alcona County, however, the sandy beach ridge dominates much of the landscape.

Two large river basins drain much of the Region. These include the Cheboygan River Watershed which empties into Lake Huron at Cheboygan and the Thunder Bay River basin with its mouth at Alpena. Smaller, coastal watersheds consist of the Ocqueoc, Swan, Trout, and Black Rivers. Map 3 depicts the exact location of these rivers. It should be noted that although the AuSable River mouth is located outside the region, much of the basin is in Northeast Michigan.



MAP 2

REGIONAL SHORETYPE



Classification

A — low sand dunes

B — sandy beach ridge

C — low bluff - sand and gravel (under 30 feet high)

D — swamp - low and wet

E — marsh - wet sand

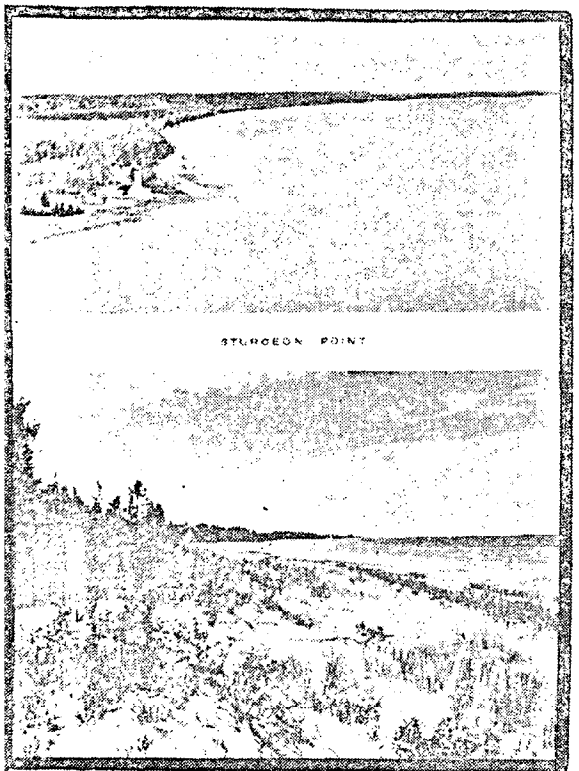
F — rock outcrop

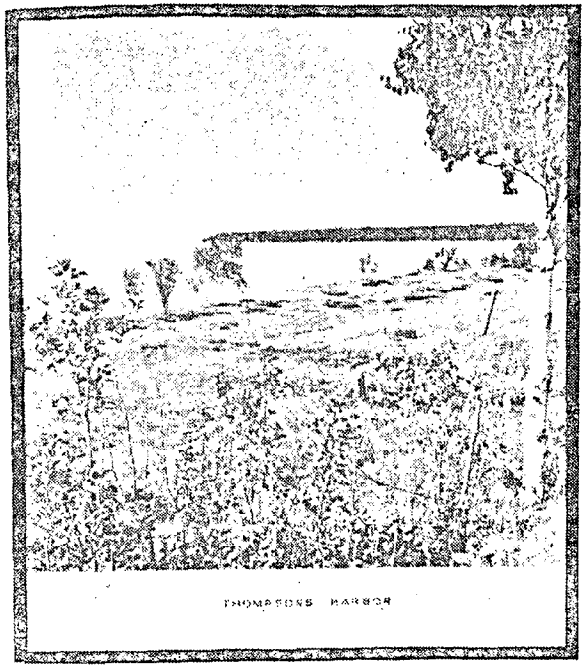
G — low dry level sand plain backland sand beach

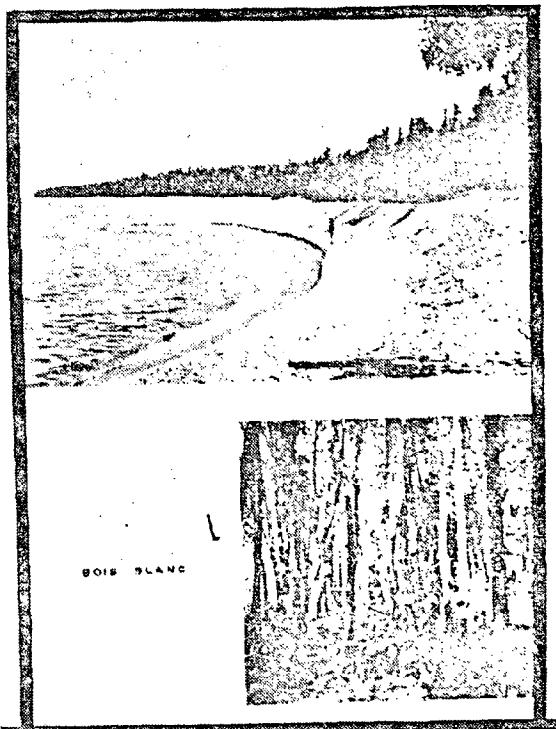
Data from "Lake Shore Classification of Southern Peninsula of Michigan"
Department of Resource Development, Michigan State University
Andrew Gifford and C.R. Humphrys, 1966

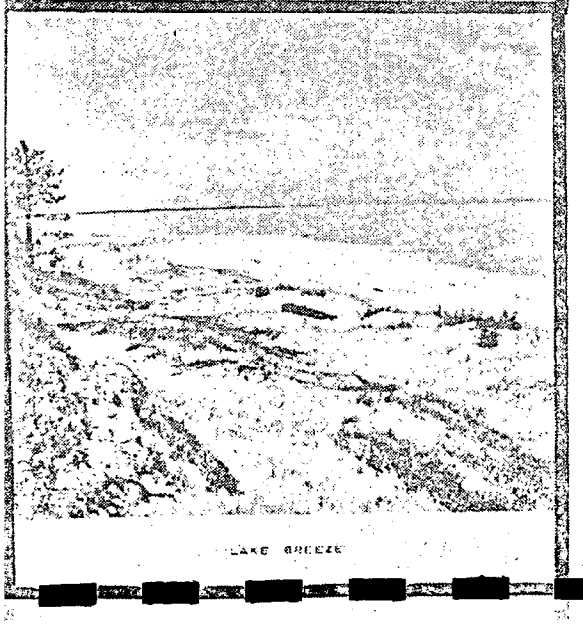
Shoretype Examples In Several Areas Along The

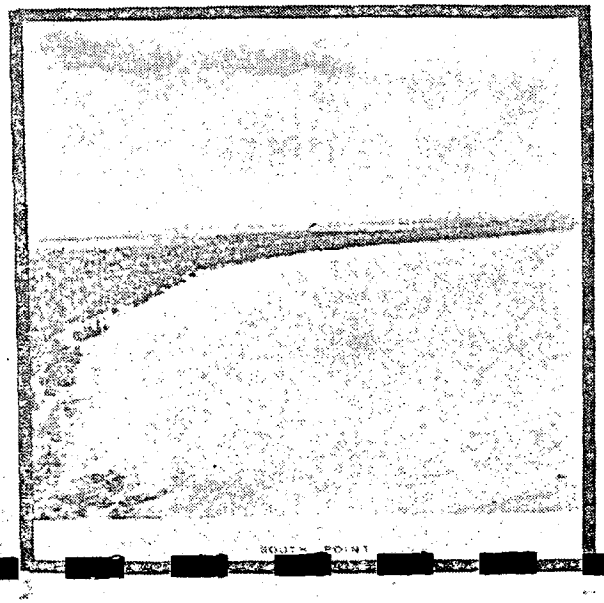
LAKE HURON SHORELINE IN NORTHEAST MICHIGAN

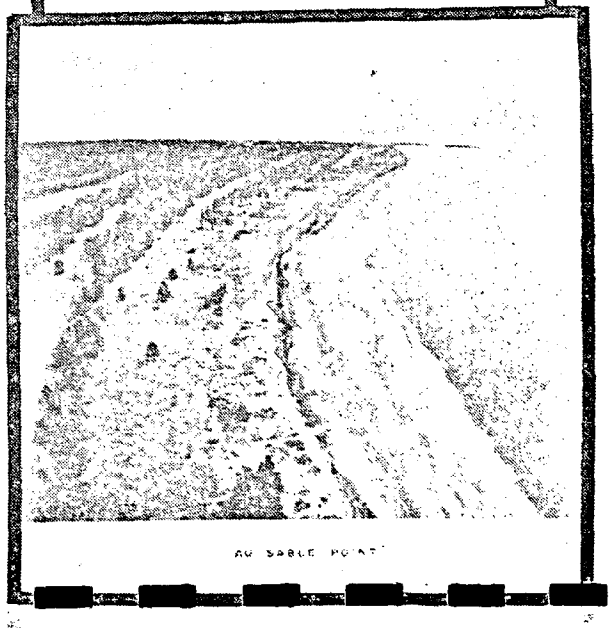




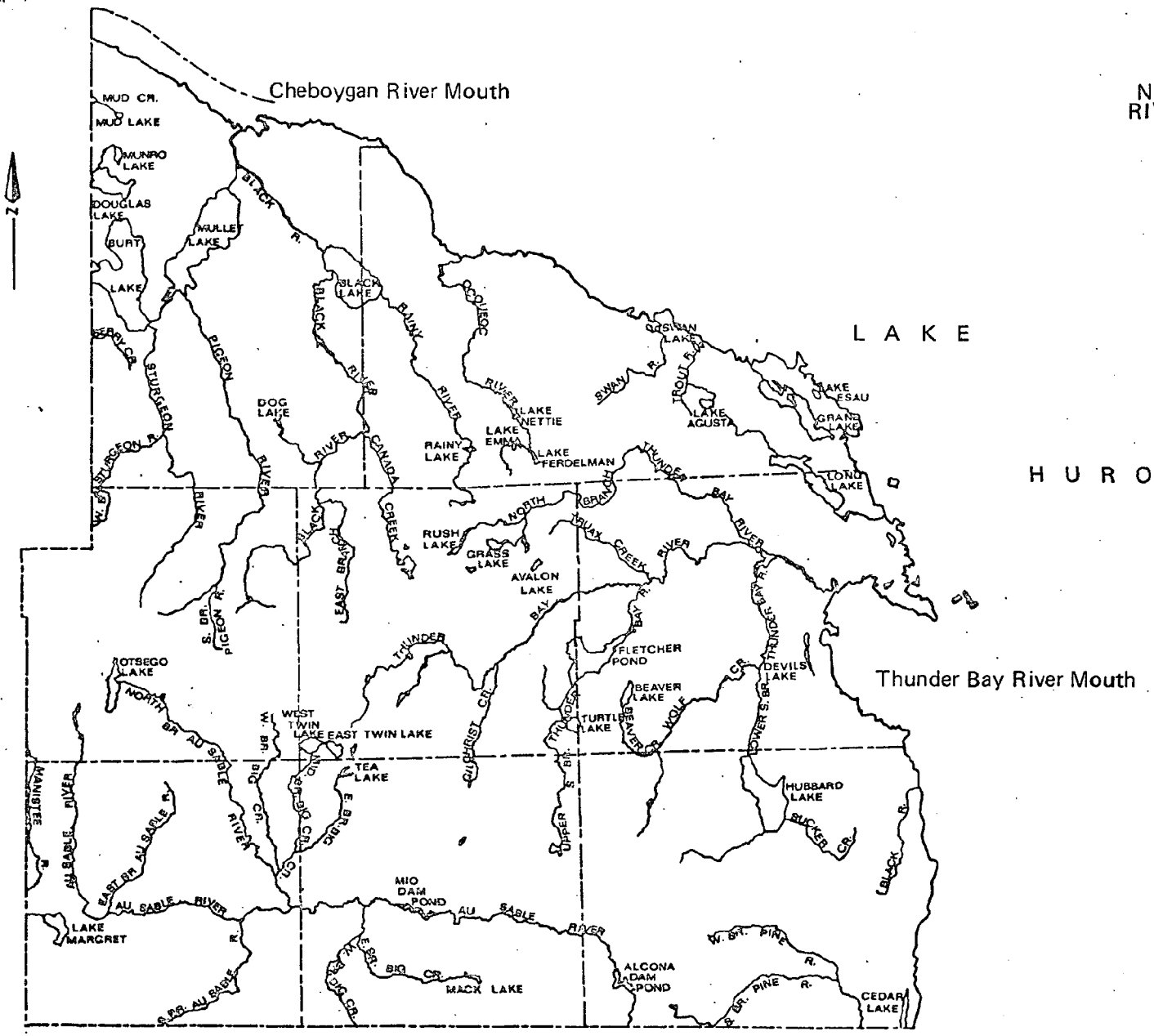








MAP 3



Coastal Zone Management Program — Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission

SOILS AND VEGETATION

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Kalkaska - East Lake - Mancelona Association:

Nearly level to undulating, well drained sandy soils. This association occurs only in the eastern shoreland area of Cheboygan County and is very suited for residential development. Agriculture and forest management practices are also suitable for this soil association. Conifers are naturally found growing in these soils.

Ontonagon - Rudyard - Bergland Association:

Nearly level to undulating, well drained to poorly drained clayey soils having high natural fertility. They are calcareous soils and the clay gives a slow permeability characteristic. This association has severe limitations for residential development because of restricted percolation and high water tables. Common trees found include poplar, spruce, and cedar.

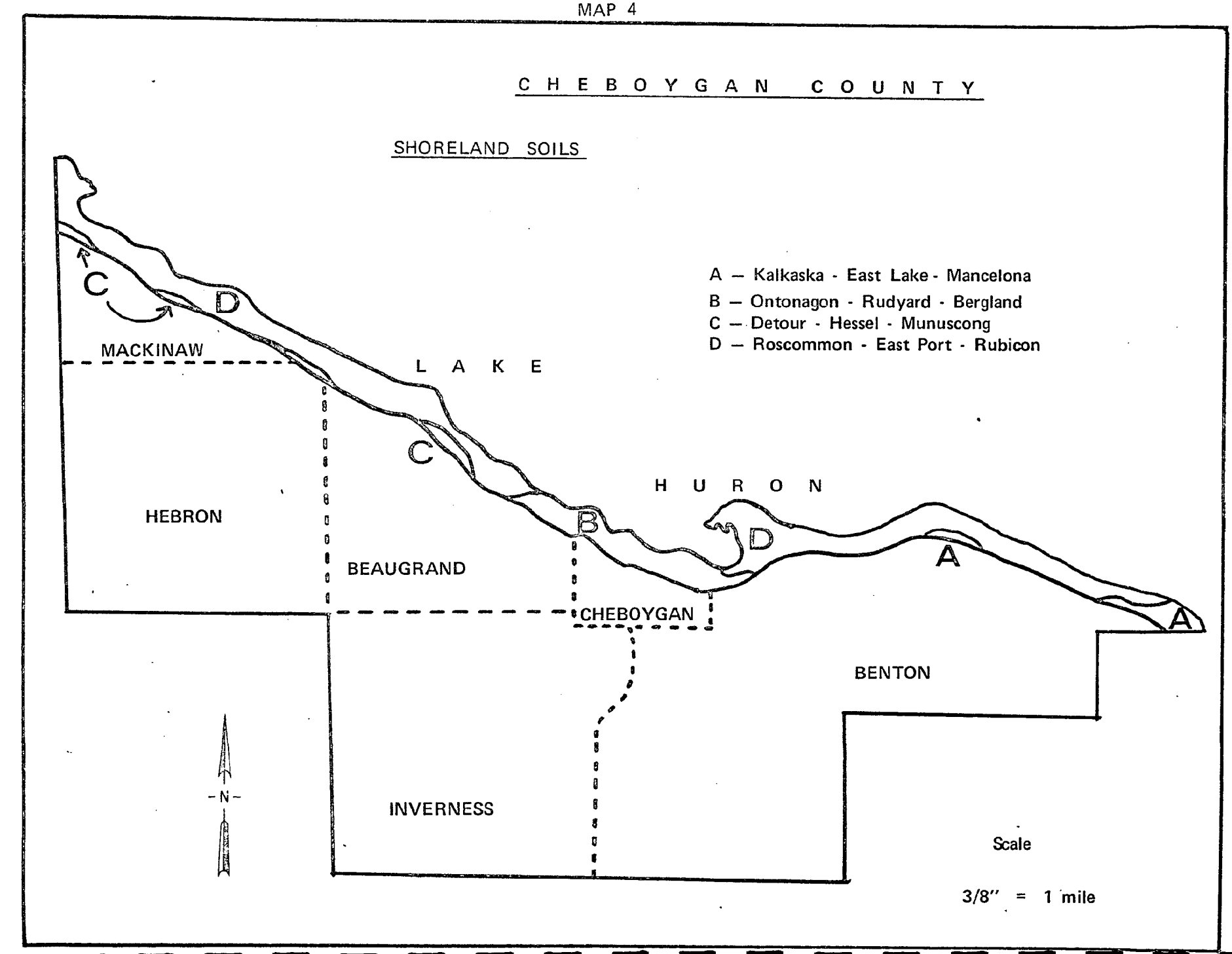
Detour - Hessel - Munuscong Association:

Nearly level to undulating, poorly drained loamy soils with stony lake beach. These soils are not suited for residential development, forest management, agriculture, or recreational use. The present vegetation is dominated by aspen, spruce and cedar.

Roscommon - East Port - Rubicon Association:

This is level, poorly drained, sandy soils along the lake with ridges of well drained sand common at intervals. Stony beaches are also common with low natural fertility. There are severe limitations for farming and home construction because of high water tables and possible pollution of ground water through sand. Dense, natural vegetation consists of cedar, aspen, paper birch, red maple and spruce.

MAP 4


CHEBOYGAN COUNTY
SHORELAND SOILS
A — Kalkaska - East Lake - Mancelona
B — Ontonagon - Rudyard - Bergland
C — Detour - Hessel - Munuscong
D — Roscommon - East Port - Rubicon
MACKINAW
LAKE
HURON
HEBRON
BEAUGRAND
CHEBOYGAN
BENTON
INVERNESS
N
Scale
3/8" = 1 mile

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

Rubicon - Grayling - Croswell Association:

Nearly level to undulating, well drained sandy soils with low natural fertility. There are slight limitations for home construction and recreation on these soils and conifers grow well (mainly jack pine).

Rubicon - Eastport - Roscommon Association:

Nearly level, well drained sandy soil which border the lake. Usually found in a network of old lake beaches as low ridges with poorly drained, organic and sandy soils in the intervening valley between the ridges. This soil has low natural fertility with white birch, fir, hard maple, poplar, jack pine, white pine and norway pine as their natural vegetation. These trees are very common to the Rubicon- Grayling- Croswell Association (above), as well.

Carbondale - Lupton - Tawas Association:

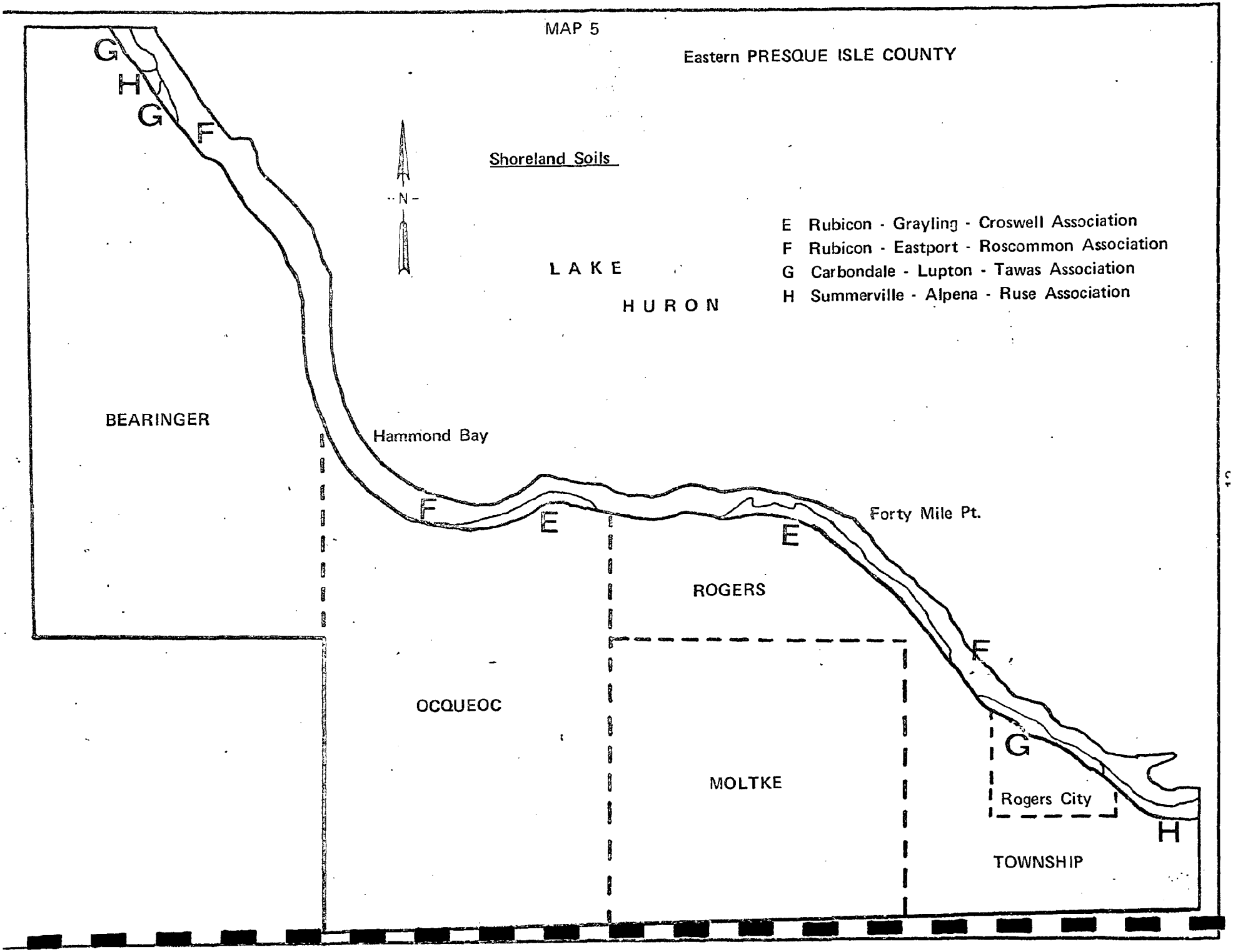
These soils are level, poorly drained and organic in nature, composed of plants in a decomposed stage. They are wet most of the year and found in the form of marshes and swamps. Dense, unusable vegetation occurs with cedar being very common. These soils have very severe limitations for most developed land uses.

Summerville - Alpena - Ruse Association:

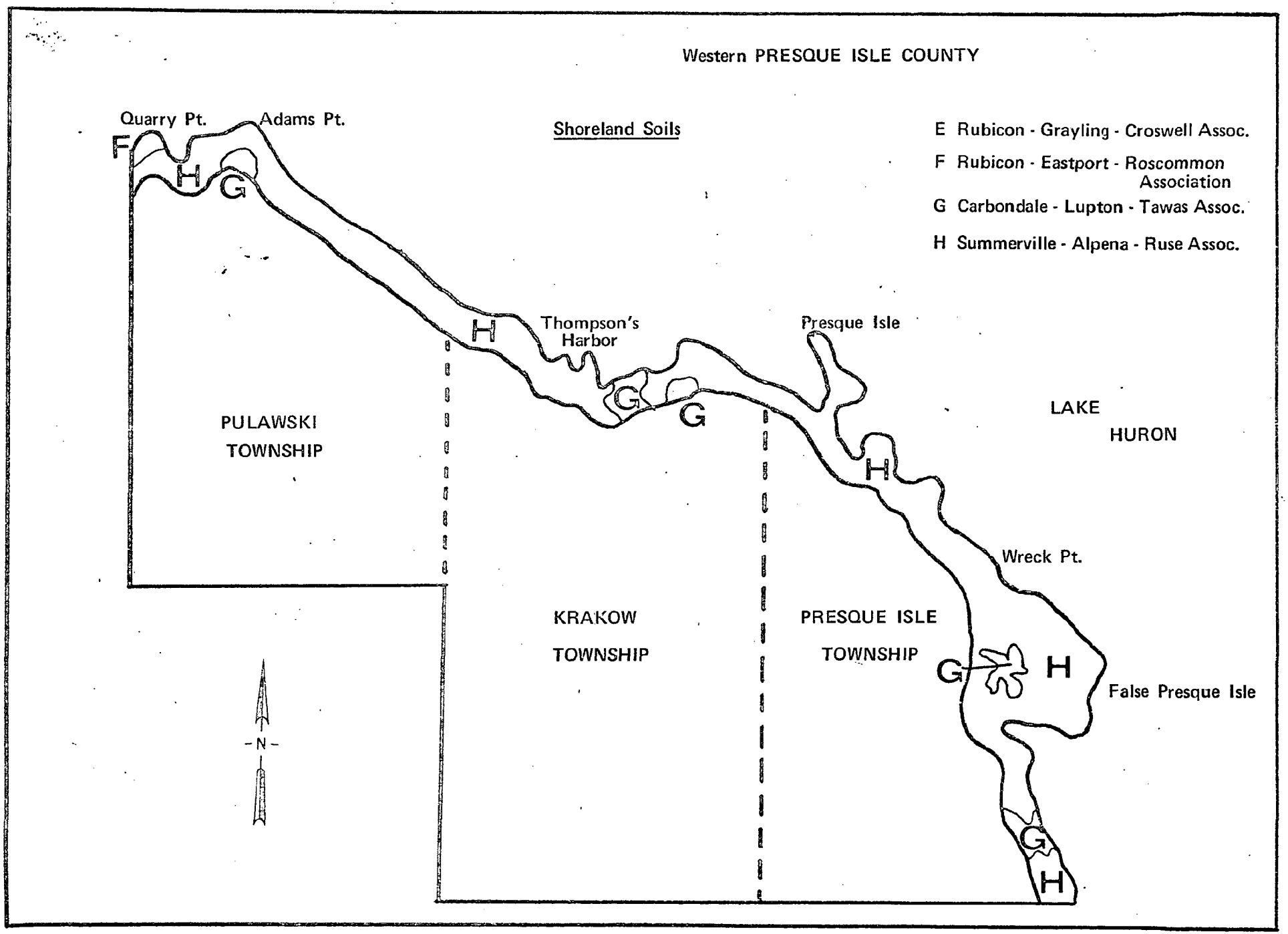
Nearly level to undulating loamy soils overlying fractured limestone, bedrock or coarse gravel at very shallow depths. These limestone fragments are scattered on the surface as well and plant growth is restricted because of a limited root zone. There are severe limitations for residential development and farm or forest management.

MAP 5

Eastern PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY



MAP 6


Western PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
Shoreland Soils
E Rubicon - Grayling - Croswell Assoc.
F Rubicon - Eastport - Roscommon Association
G Carbondale - Lupton - Tawas Assoc.
H Summerville - Alpena - Ruse Assoc.
Quarry Pt.
Adams Pt.
Thompson's Harbor
Presque Isle
LAKE HURON
PULAWSKI TOWNSHIP
KRAKOW TOWNSHIP
PRESQUE ISLE TOWNSHIP
Wreck Pt.
False Presque Isle
N
F
H
G

ALPENA COUNTY

Rubicon - Grayling - Croswell Association:

Nearly level to undulating, well drained sandy soils with low natural fertility. There are slight limitations for home construction and recreation on these soils and white birch, fir, hard maple, poplar, jack pine, white pine and norway pine grow well.

Roscommon - Tawas - Rubicon Association:

Level, poorly drained, sandy and slightly organic soils with low natural fertility. There are severe limitations for farming, forestry, recreation and residential development. The natural vegetation is dominated by wetland conifers and thick shrubs.

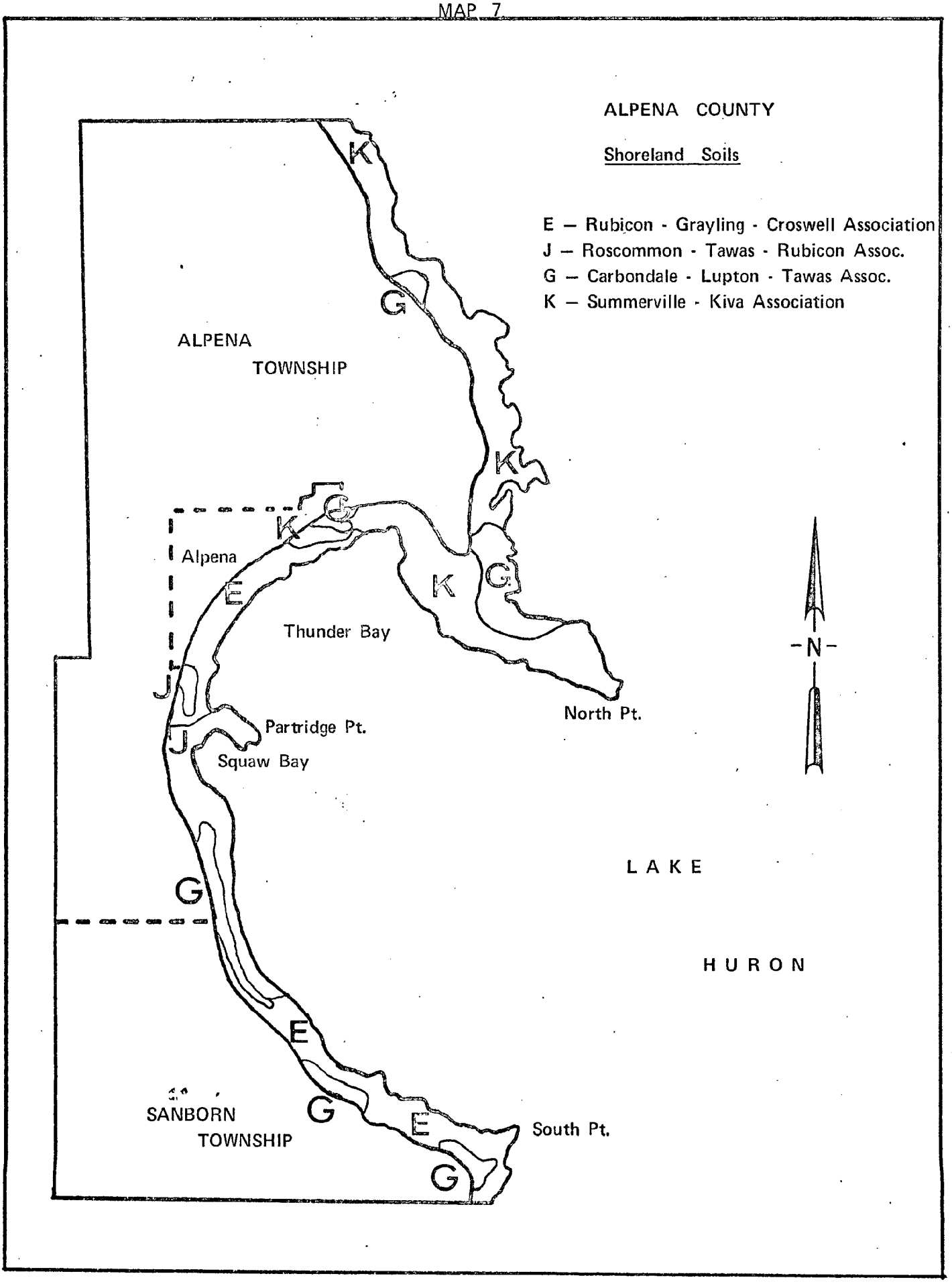
Carbondale - Lupton - Tawas Association:

These soils are level, poorly drained and organic in nature; composed of plants in a decomposed stage. They are wet most of the year and found in the form of marshes and swamps. Dense unusable vegetation occurs with cedar and thick shrubs being very common. These soils have very severe limitations for most developed land uses.

Summerville - Kiva Association:

Nearly level to undulating, sandy or loamy well drained soils. Usually only twelve inches of this material overlie fractured limestone bedrock with slabs scattered on the surface. A restricted root zone and low moisture holding capacity severely limits vegetation growth. There are severe limitations for most land uses associated to man's activities.

MAP 7


ALPENA COUNTY
Shoreland Soils
E — Rubicon - Grayling - Croswell Association
J — Roscommon - Tawas - Rubicon Assoc.
G — Carbondale - Lupton - Tawas Assoc.
K — Summerville - Kiva Association
ALPENA
TOWNSHIP
Alpena
Thunder Bay
Partridge Pt.
Squaw Bay
North Pt.
South Pt.
SANBORN
TOWNSHIP
LAKE
HURON
N
K
G
E
J

ALCONA COUNTY

Grayling - Rubicon - Croswell Association:

Nearly level to undulating, well drained sandy soils with low natural fertility. There are slight limitations to residential development although ground water pollution is possible because of rapid permeability. Conifers, most common of which is jack pine, dominates the vegetation on these soils. Mixed hardwoods such as white birch, aspen and poplar also comprise the forest cover.

Rubicon - Eastport - Roscommon Association:

Nearly level, well drained sandy soil which border the lake. Usually found in a network of old lake beaches as low ridges with poorly drained, organic and sandy soils in the intervening valley between the ridges. These soils have low natural fertility with natural vegetation very similar to that described in the above association.

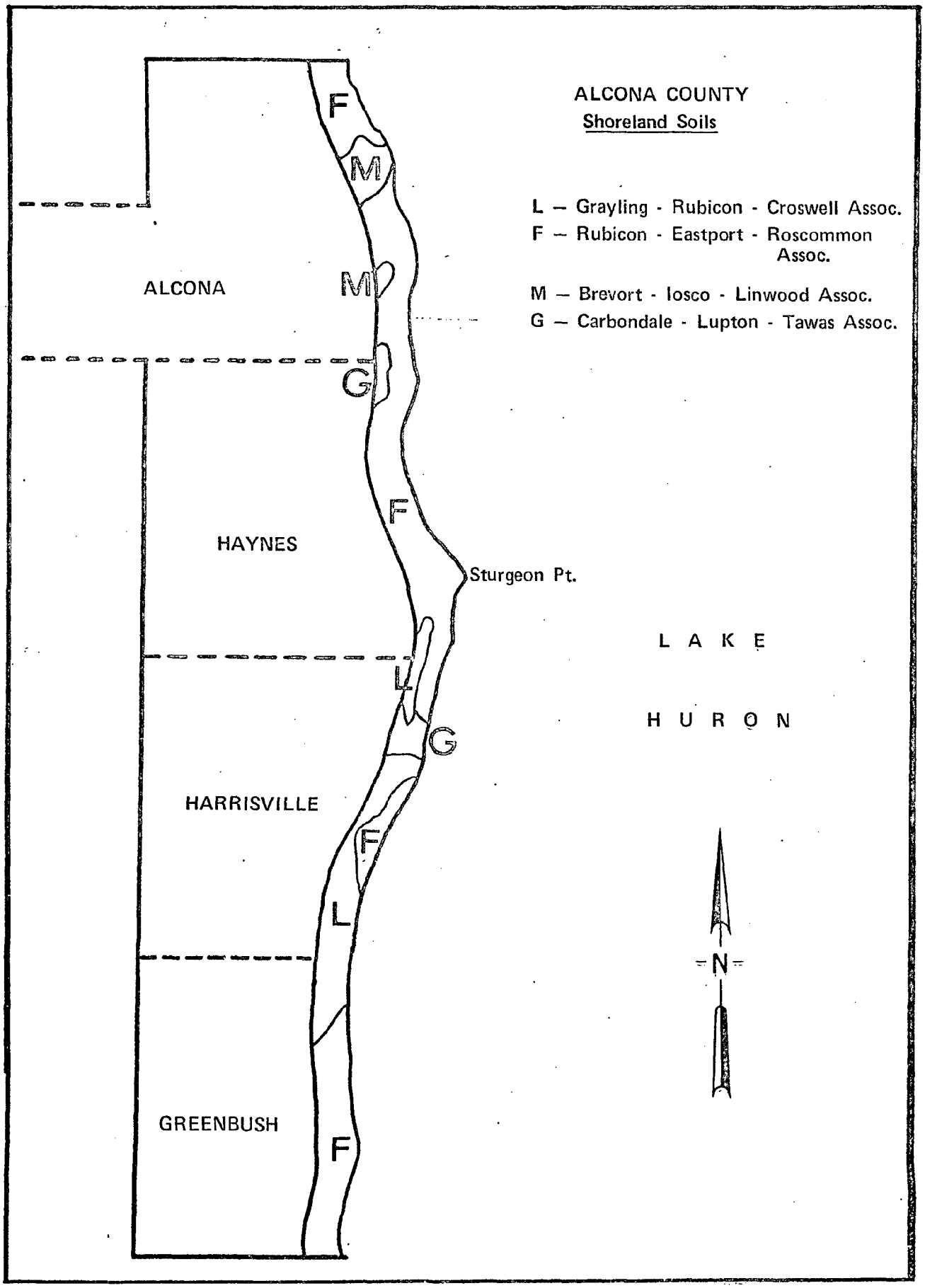
Brevort - Iosco - Linwood Association:

Nearly level to undulating, poorly drained sandy soils. They are dark colored and high in organic matter underlain by clayey material. There are severe limitations for residential development and recreational activities because of high water tables. Natural vegetation consists of cedar and wetland shrubs.

Carbondale - Lupton - Tawas Association:

These soils are poorly drained and organic in nature, composed of plants in a decomposed stage. They are wet most of the year and found in the form of marshes and swamps. Dense, unusable vegetation consists of cedar and wetland shrubs. These soils have very severe limitations for most developed land uses.

MAP 8


ALCONA COUNTY
Shoreland Soils
L — Grayling - Rubicon - Croswell Assoc.
F — Rubicon - Eastport - Roscommon Assoc.
M — Brevort - Iosco - Linwood Assoc.
G — Carbondale - Lupton - Tawas Assoc.
ALCONA
HAYNES
HARRISVILLE
GREENBUSH
Sturgeon Pt.
LAKE HURON
N
F
M
M
G
F
L
G
F
L
F

WILDLIFE

A great variety of wildlife, including several unique species, can be found along the Lake Huron shoreline. Wetlands of Thunder Bay are heavily used for resting by migrating Canadian, Blue and Snow Geese. The following is a list of wildlife species often seen along the shore and those rarely seen or unique to the area.

Common Species	*Unique Species*
White-tailed Deer	Wild Turkey
Ducks	Black Bear
Geese	Cottontail Rabbit
Ruffed Grouse	Ring-necked Pheasant
Squirrel	Otter
Snowshoe Hare	Opossum
Woodcock	Badger
Muskrat	Bobcat
Mink	Bald Eagle
Beaver	American Osprey
Weasel	Sandhill Crane
Raccoon	Spruce Grouse
Skunk	Sharp-tailed Grouse
Woodchuck	Elk
Porcupine	
Red Fox	
Crow	
Raven	
Coyote	
Hawk	
Owl	

EXISTING LAND USE

EXISTING LAND USE

The following maps depict the existing land use along the Lake Huron Shoreline in the Northeast Michigan Region. These maps are accurate to the property lines except in subdivided areas.

Land use mapping is a useful tool in making an inventory analysis of not only the shoreline area, but for all land forms. These maps give an overall view of land uses and their relationship to each other. Residential, Commercial, and Industrial development can be seen and problems associated with their location and extent of development.

The limitation of a land use map lies in the fact that it is general and cannot be absolutely accurate nor completely detailed. However, land use mapping has many advantages, especially for planning purposes.

Please note that the following land use maps of the shoreline are in widths of one mile. The advantage of these maps are that they look at the land use further inland and show changes between shore use and inland use.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

The Village of Mackinaw City is a summer resort with many commercial establishments. Well over fifty percent of these businesses are closed during the winter months then reopen in the spring as the population grows almost ten times. There are many campgrounds in and around Mackinaw City and other recreational activities to accommodate the summer vacationers. Recreational boating is very popular as two commercial boat lines serve Mackinaw Island.

Continuing southeasterly to Cheboygan, motels and cottages fill the beach areas between Lake Huron and U.S. Highway-23. On the inland side of the road, the land remains forested with some agricultural activity.

Some recreation uses can be found in the City of Cheboygan, however, the economy of this community relies more on year-round industries and commercial establishments. It should be noted that the shore on both sides of the Cheboygan River mouth has remained, for the most part, undeveloped. This area is known as the Cheboygan Marsh and is believed to be one of the largest cattail marshes on the Great Lakes. The city has developed a park there and cleaned up an old landfill which at one time threatened the marsh.

The land at Cheboygan Point is in forest-recreational use with the existence of the Cheboygan State Park. The county's remaining shoreline has residential and commercial (mainly motels) dwellings with forested areas inland.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

The Northwestern part of Presque Isle County (Bearinger, Ocqueoc and West Rogers Townships), has a similar land use pattern. The lake shore has residential and some commercial use with the land behind this development used by Abitibi Corporation as a raw material supply for its hardboard mill in Alpena. Downtown Rogers City is commercial and this is surrounded with residential development. East of Rogers City one of two metallurgical and chemical grade limestone quarries produces and ships by lake vessels, limestone for industrial consumers. This quarry occupies land which was forested at one time, including two inland lakes. [1] Considerable acreage of proven limestone reserves of similar quality contiguous to the shoreline and north of Rogers City is being held for future development. This land is presently forested beyond Black Point where residential development occurs. This development continues until reaching Wreck Point, [illegible] of the second metallurgical and chemical grade limestone quarrying and vessel loading facility in Northeast Michigan. These two limestone quarry operations are owned by U.S. Steel and Presque Isle Corporation, respectfully. Much of the shoreland south of and including False Presque Isle, extending into Alpena County, remains forested.

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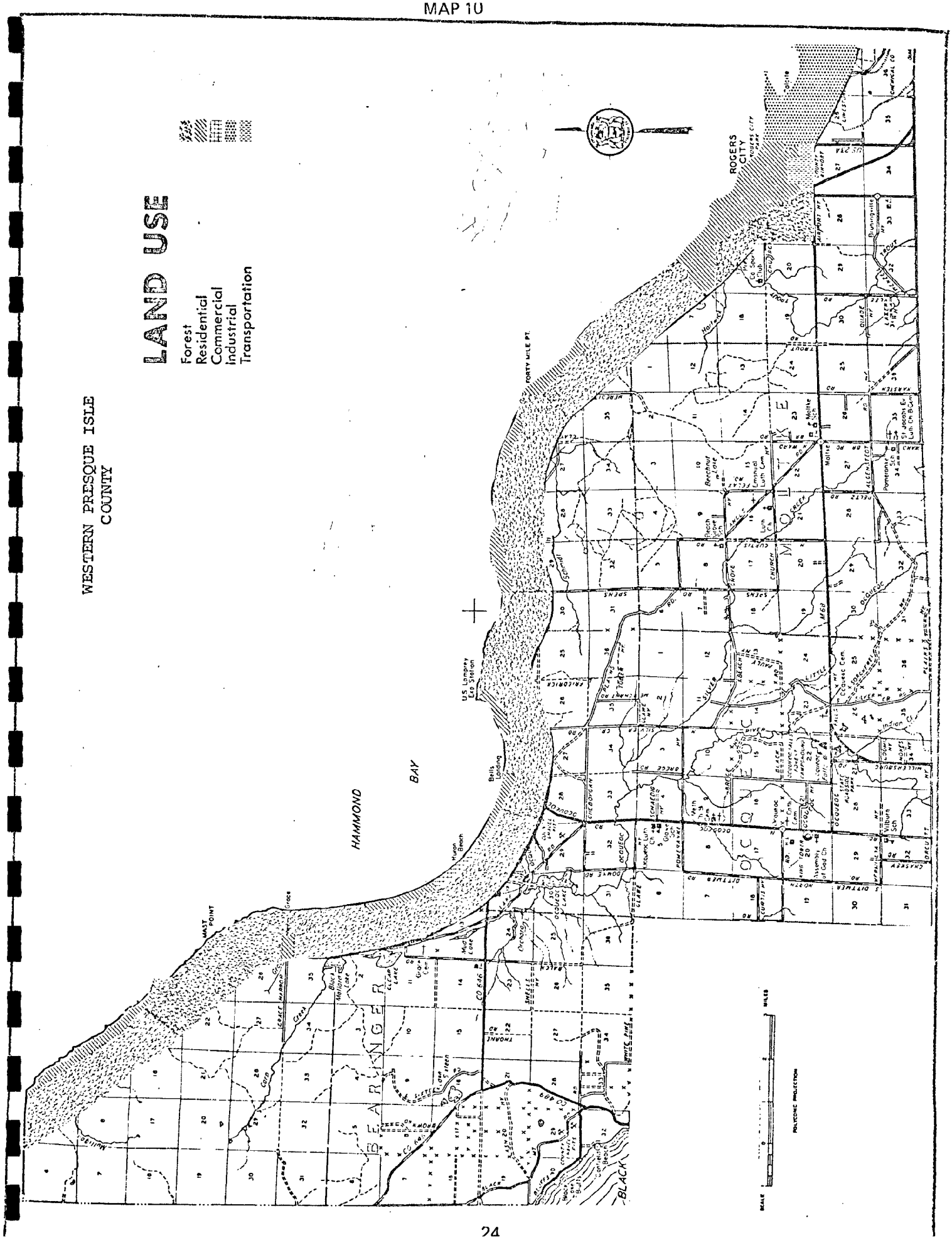
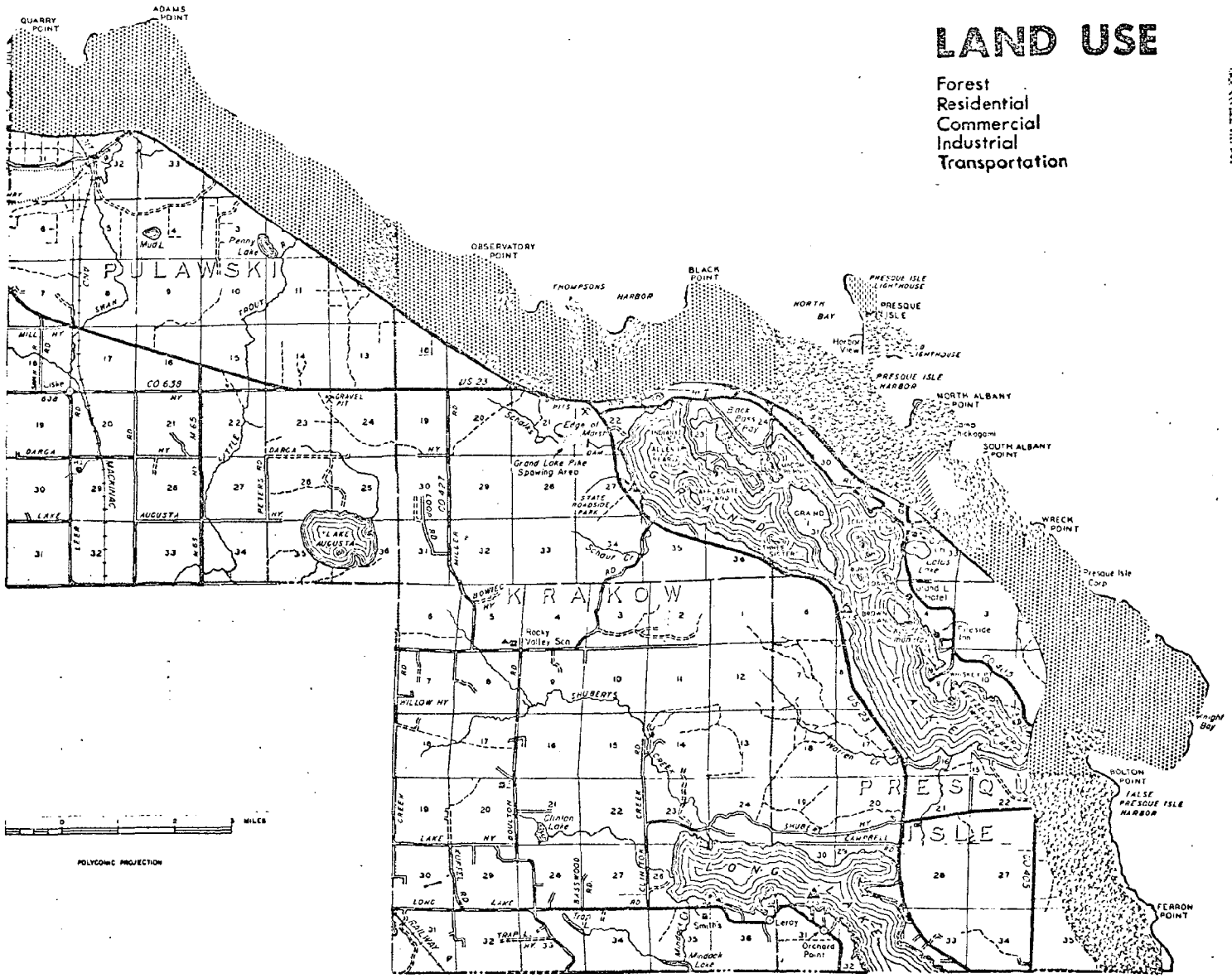
[1] LEWIS, WILLIAM - "Quarry Suspected In Lowering Lake" — The Northwoods Call, January 14, 1976 - pg.5

MAP 10


WESTERN PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
LAND USE
Forest
Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Transportation
HAMMOND BAY
ROGERS CITY
FORTY MILE PT.
MAST POINT
Bells Landing
Huron Beach
U.S. Lamprey Exp. Station
BEARINGER
BLACK
MOLTKE
OCQUEOC
SCALE
MILES
POLYCONIC PROJECTION

EASTERN PRESQUE ISLE
COUNTY

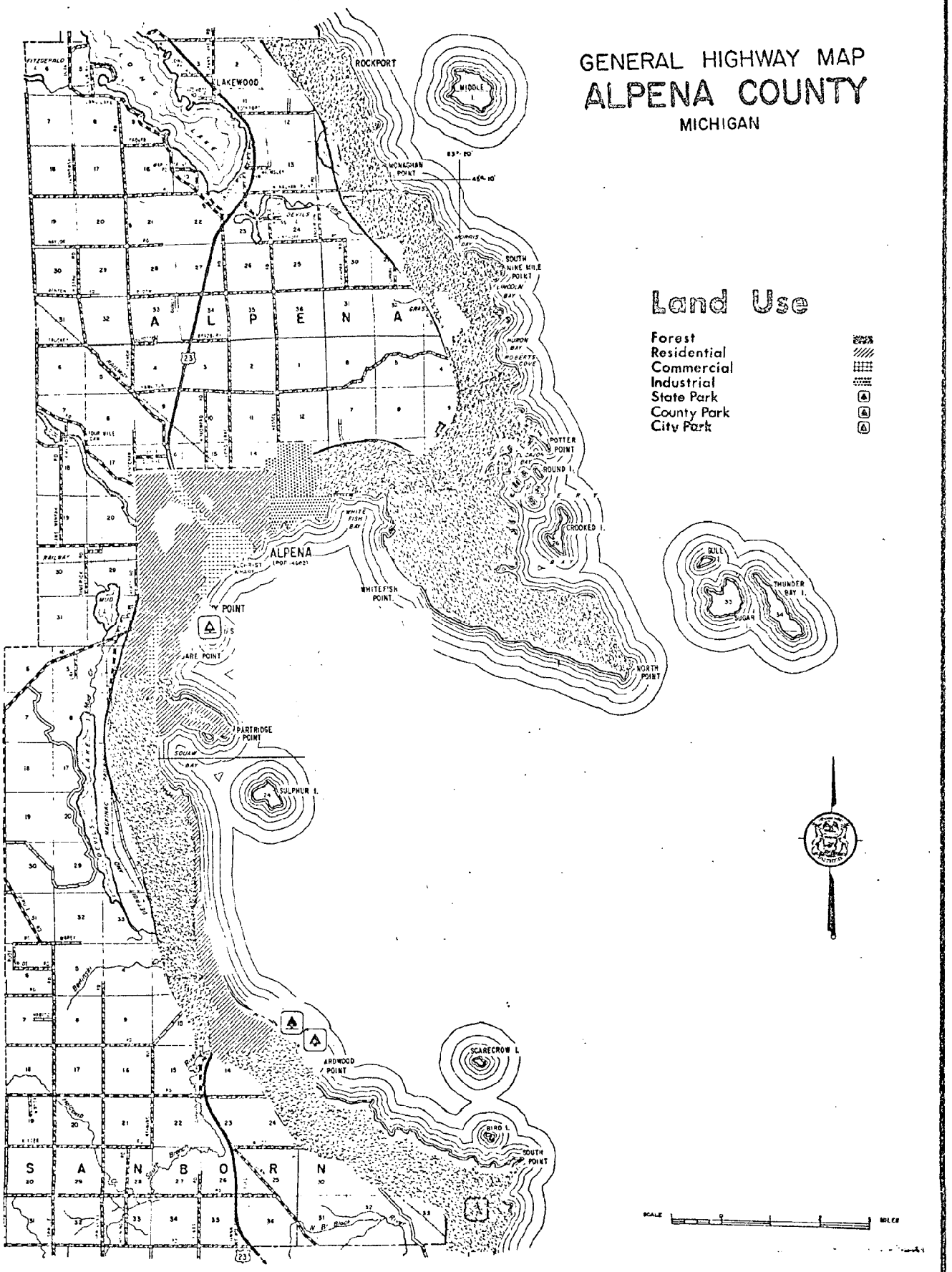


ALPENA COUNTY

The land in R8E, T32N, Section 1 and R9E, T32N, Section 6 is regaining vegetation which was once a productive limestone quarry. The coastal zone from the City of Alpena north to the deserted Port of Rockport, is predominantly forested with scattered, small, residential developments. There is some concentration of homes at Huron Bay and Roberts Cove.

The City of Alpena has heavy industry along the lake, north of the Thunder Bay River mouth. Huron-Portland Cement and Abitibi Corporation utilizes their shore for vessel loading of cement and cement clinker. They also receive and store lake-borne coal, gypsum and iron ore supplies as well as winter berthing their fleet. Resigential development surrounds both of these districts except north of the Huron-Portland Cement Quarry, where the land is forested. Residential development continues along the shore south of Alpena to Ossineke and includes Bare Point, Partridge Point, and the Squaw Bay Area. Behind this lakefront and US-23 development, the land is dominated by forest cover. South of Ossineke to the county's southern boundary, the land is forested with scattered homes along Lake Huron. City, County and State Parks are found at both Alpena and Ossineke.

MAP 12


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
ALPENA COUNTY
MICHIGAN
Land Use
Forest
Residential
Commercial
Industrial
State Park
County Park
City Park
ROCKPORT
LAKEWOOD
MIDDLE I.
MONAGHAN POINT
SOUTH NINE MILE POINT
POTTER POINT
ROUND I.
CROOKED I.
ALPENA
WHITEFISH POINT
NORTH POINT
GULL
THUNDER BAY I.
SUGAR
PARTRIDGE POINT
SULPHUR I.
ARBOWOOD POINT
SCARECROW I.
BIRD I.
SOUTH POINT
A L P E N A
S A N B O R N
SCALE
MILES

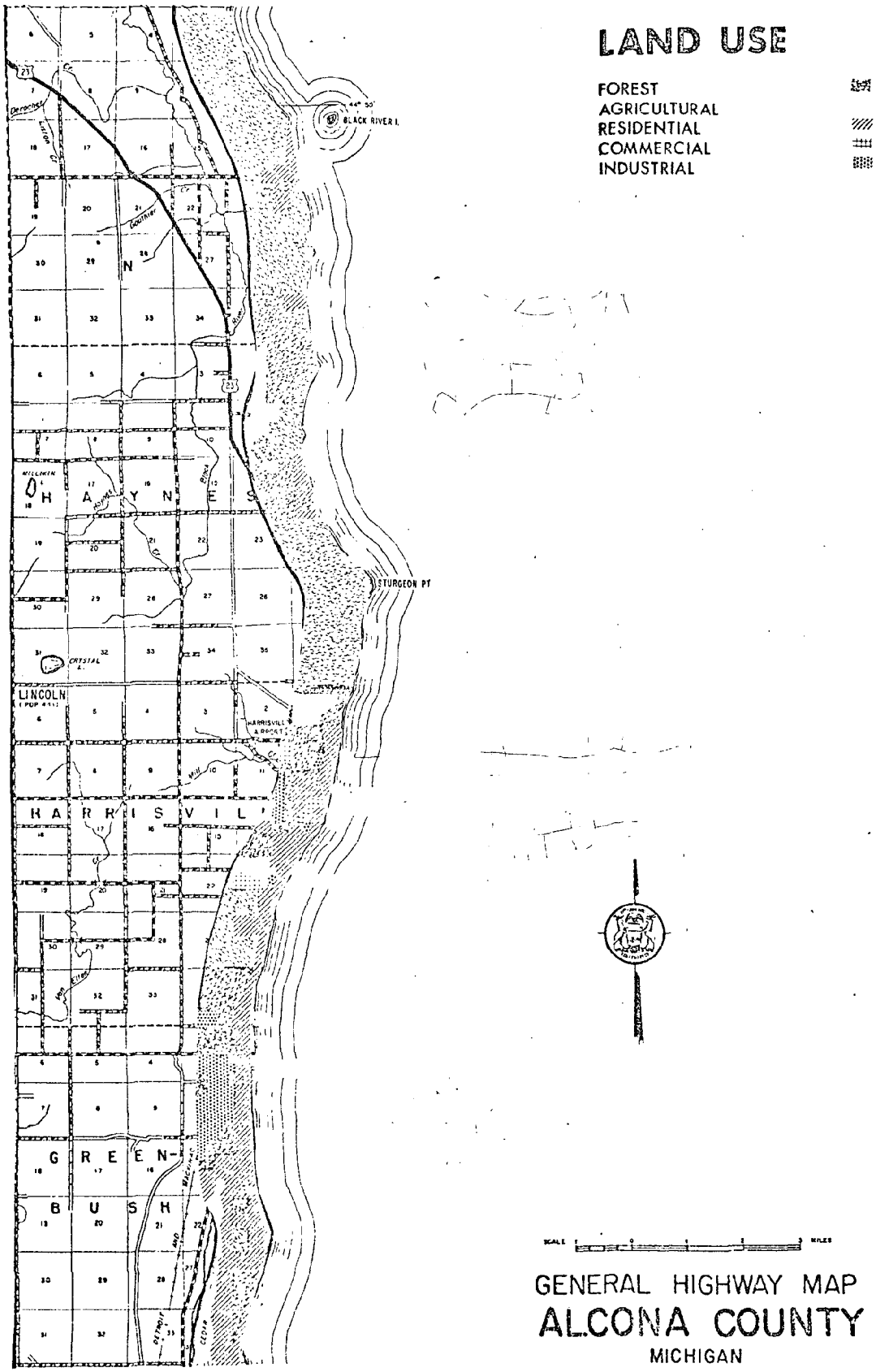
ALCONA COUNTY

It should be noted that transportation land use is found not only in Alcona County, but the other three counties as well. Highway US-23 is included in the coastal zone for many miles, 17 miles in Alcona County alone. The shoreland in the northern two townships, Alcona and Haynes, is mostly forested with scattered residential developments. Many of the homes occur at the two rural centers of Black River and Alcona and nearly all of them are situated on the shore of Lake Huron.

The shoreline in both Harrisville and Greenbush Townships is residentially developed. There is a small commercial district located in the City of Harrisville as well as a few industrial activities. One of the county's largest industrial installations is located on highway US-23 at the northern limits of the City of Harrisville. This is the site of several large storage tanks which are used by Wurtsmith Air Force Base (Iosco County) for storing jet fuel. Lake vessels unload this fuel at this point then it is transferred to the air force base by means of a pipeline.

Although some forested and agricultural lands can be found in these two southern townships, residential development occupies the majority of the coastal zone with commercial and industrial establishments located along the US-23 corridor.

MAP 13


LAND USE
FOREST
AGRICULTURAL
RESIDENTIAL
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
BLACK RIVER L.
STURGEON PT
CRYSTAL L.
LINCOLN
HARRISVILLE
GREEN-
BUSH
SCALE
MILES
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
ALCONA COUNTY
MICHIGAN

LAND OWNERSHIP

LAND OWNERSHIP

The following figures on land ownership along the 192 miles of shoreline are only approximations. However, they are accurate to within one mile.

Ownership	(in miles)
Public:	
Federal	5
State	51
County, Twp., City	2
Private:	
Large Tracts	33
Subdivided	101
	192 miles

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

By far, most of this county's coastal zone is subdivided or large acreage tracts owned by private individuals. Some corporate land, less than 10% is located throughout the shoreland with some concentration in the City of Cheboygan. State land totaling about 18% of the coastal zone is also spread along the lakefront with a large tract east of the City of Cheboygan. There is no Federally owned land and only some county land within Cheboygan's shoreland, serving as an airport for that community.

Mackinaw City

Much of Mackinaw City is subdivided and owned by small tourist-oriented businesses. State land is found in the form of a state park, Fort Michilimackinac, and it too is a tourist attraction. A railroad company owns a large parcel of land but it is mostly open field with an abandoned depot.

Mackinaw Township

About 55% of the land is privately owned subdivisions and some large parcels. Very little of the land is owned by corporations, amounting to only 8%. The remaining 37% of the shoreland is state owned with one mile of beach along Lake Huron at Cadott's Point and again just south of this area.

Beaugrand Township

Nearly all of the coastal zone is large acreage, private land. There is only one hundred twenty acres of state owned land within the coastal zone and it is located along the inland boundary, not bordering the shore of Lake Huron.

City of Cheboygan

Most of Cheboygan is subdivided and individually owned. Corporately owned land is found centralized in the middle of the city and along the banks of the Cheboygan River. The county and city of Cheboygan jointly own and operate an airport just northeast of the city along Harrison Avenue. The state owns land adjacent to the Cheboygan River and has built a DNR Field Office with plans of installing a small boat launch in the same area.

Benton Township

Cheboygan State Park land begins just outside the city's eastern limit and extends around eastern Duncan Bay out to Lighthouse Point and continues past Cheboygan Point. There is additional state land along Grass Bay Shore with a forty-acre tract belonging to the Cheboygan area Boy Scouts between Grass Bay area and the State Park. Most of the remaining coastal zone is in large tracts, privately owned, with some being subdivided. Approximately seven percent of Benton Township's shoreland is corporately owned but none of this land has Lake Huron water frontage.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

Several corporations own most of the shoreland while about 30% of it is subdivided or in large tracts belonging to individual citizens. Some state land is scattered along the county's coastal zone and even less federal land. There is a large tract of land in Ocqueoc Township belonging to a private hunting club.

Bearinger Township

With the exception of a small twenty acre tract of land along Lake Huron near the middle of the township's shoreline, the entire coastal zone is privately owned. This small parcel of land is owned by the Michigan Waterways Commission and used as a harbor of refuge. About 80% of this private land is owned by the Abitibi Corporation, a wood producing company. The remaining shoreland is subdivided and individually owned. Much of this subdivided land is located along Lake Huron in the northern portion of the township and also around the rural center of Grace, near the southern end.

Ocqueoc Township

All of the shoreline in this township is individually owned in large tracts. The Abitibi Corporation owns some shoreland southwest of Huron Beach. The Oc-Oc Club owns a large tract of land along the Ocqueoc River but its property ends before the stream empties into Lake Huron. Much of the land south of US-23 and east of the Oc-Oc Club belongs to the State of Michigan. None of this state land borders Lake Huron but does occupy the majority of the coastal zone.

Rogers Township

The northern half of the township is mainly subdivided while, the southern portion is nearly all corporately owned. P.H. Hoeft State Park is located near the middle of the township shoreline, just a few miles northwest of Rogers City. Additional state land is near the state park, but it does not reach the Lake Huron shores. Limestone

companies own most of the land around Rogers City, and extending through Pulawski into Krakow Townships the entire width of the coastal zone. Rogers City itself however, is subdivided with a small city park on Lake Huron at the northwest end of the town.

Pulawski and Krakow Townships

All of Pulawski and most of Krakow Township's shorelands are owned by the Michigan Limestone Operations Division of U.S. Steel Corporation. The only land area in either township not owned by U.S. Steel is in Thompson's Harbor. Along the shoreline is a large tract of individually owned land and about 234 acres of state land.

Presque Isle Township

Most of the shoreland north of and around Lake Esau is subdivided with some corporate land ownership. The United States owns the Presque Isle Lighthouse, but is presently allowing the township to use that land for a park. Southeast of Lake Esau, the entire width of the coastal zone down to the south end of Grand Lake, and including all of False Presque Isle, is owned by the Quile Corporation, a limestone company. The State of Michigan owns the Lake Huron shore along False Presque Isle Harbor with a large, privately owned parcel of land west of this. The remainder of the shoreland is corporately owned, extending down into Alpena County with the exception of a forty-two acre tract, individually owned at the county's southern line and along Lake Huron.

ALPENA COUNTY

The shoreland is predominantly privately owned being 40% corporately and 40% individually owned. The remaining 20% is state land and some county and city ownership.

Alpena Township (northern half)

The land at the extreme end of Alpena Township is corporately owned. However, most of the shoreland is individually owned north of and including the area of El Cajon Bay. Some of the land at South Nine Mile Point and Monaghan Point is owned by companies. State land is found around the El Cajon Bay shoreland area but none touches Lake Huron. Most of Thunder Bay north of the City of Alpena is owned by either Huron Portland Cement Company or Ford Motor Company. There is a large 700 acre tract of individually owned land at Thunder Bay's North Point. Some of the shore at Whitefish Point in Thunder Bay is subdivided.

City of Alpena

North of the Thunder Bay River the shoreline is owned by Huron Portland Cement Company and Abitibi Corporation, both using Lake Huron for some shipping operations. Most of Alpena is subdivided with commercial establishments along the River and in the downtown area. Alpena owns several small parks along the lake in the southern part of the City. The remaining shore is individually owned and developed.

Alpena Township (southern half)

South of the City the entire coastal zone south to the Village of Ossineke is subdivided with some large acreage tracts owned by individual citizens. Only a small parcel of land at Bare Point is commercially owned and is in the form of a marina.

Sanborn Township

The northern section of the coastal zone including the community of Ossineke is subdivided, mostly occurring between Highway US-23 and Lake Huron. South of Ossineke state land is located at Harwood Point and South Point and extends southernly into Alcona County. However, most of the shoreland in Sanborn Township south of Ossineke is privately owned and is divided into large acre tracts.

ALCONA COUNTY

About 90% of Alcona County's coastal zone is subdivided or large tracts of land, privately owned. State land occurs for several miles in northern Alcona County as does some township property. Large tracts and subdivided private properties travel the entire stretch of coastal zone with some state and federal land scattered along the way.

Alcona Township

Much of the northern half is state land with a 40 acre tract belonging to Alcona Township. The southern half is mostly large private tracts with some subdivided land in and around the rural center of Black River. The United States has three separate tracts totaling about 150 acres in the shorelands area, including 2½ miles of lake frontage.

Haynes Township

Most of the shoreland in Haynes Township is privately owned, having only two parcels which are in public ownership. The United States owns 103 acres near the northern township line and the state owns the lighthouse and 60 acres at Sturgeon Point. Approximately 30% of the private land is subdivided while the remaining shoreland is in large acreage ownership.

Harrisville Township

Most of the shoreland is privately owned, large tracts with 80% of the City of Harrisville being subdivided. The entire waterfront from one mile north of Harrisville to several miles south of Springport is subdivided. Harrisville State Park is located on the lake just south of the city. The remaining shoreland is in large acreage tracts with a subdivision at the southern township line.

Greenbush Township

The entire coastal zone of Greenbush Township is privately owned. All of the lakefront is concentrated with subdivisions and these small parcels occupy nearly half of the shoreland's area. The remaining land is in large acreage tracts, individually owned.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The following charts show past and projected population figures for the four shoreline counties in the Northeast Michigan Region. The growth rates have been relatively low, however, compared to state and national increases. But more recently, this area has experienced a larger increase (in terms of percentage), than downstate and out-of-state regions. The development of oil fields and migration of retirees from urban areas are the principal reasons for this increase.

By observing only those township population figures on Table 2, an interesting pattern occurs. According to these figures, approximately 59% of the total four county population live on about one-fourth of the land. Map 13 shows that this land is in close proximity to the Lake Huron shoreline. It should also be noted that the concentration of the population occurs along the shores of Lake Huron and inland lakes in this area.

TABLE 1

PAST AND PROJECTED POPULATION FIGURES FOR THE SHORELAND COUNTIES IN THE NORTHEAST MICHIGAN REGION

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
ALCONA	5,856	6,352	7,113	8,947	9,954
ALPENA	22,189	28,556	30,708	37,473	43,994
CHEBOYGAN	13,731	14,550	16,573	24,205	32,393
PRESQUE ISLE	11,996	13,117	12,836	15,638	19,438
Total	53,772	62,575	67,230	86,263	105,779

AS COMPARED TO

STATE OF MICHIGAN (total)	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,875,083	– – –	– – – –
UNITED STATES	151,325,798	179,323,175	203,211,926	– – –	– – – –

"Population Projections of the Counties of Michigan"
Planning and Policy Analysis Division
Michigan Department of Management and Budget
October, 1974

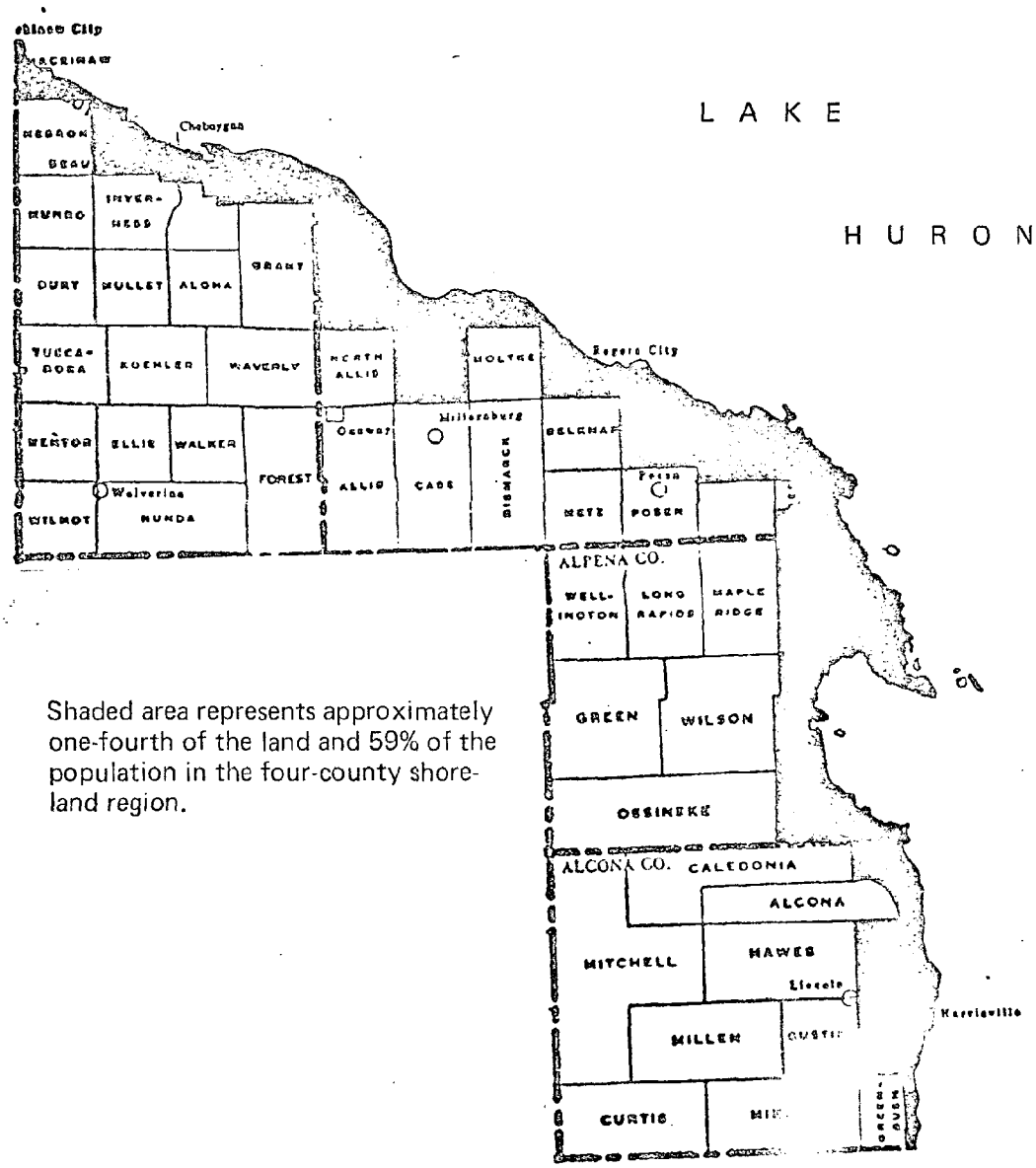
TABLE 2

TOWNSHIP POPULATION – 1970
Only Those Townships Which Have Lake Huron Shoreline

			Percentage of Population In Close Proximity to Lake Huron
ALCONA COUNTY (total)		7,113	
eastern Alcona Township	188		26%
Haynes Township	416		
Harrisville Township	902		
eastern Greenbush Township	355		
TOTAL:		1,861	
ALPENA COUNTY (total)		30,708	
Alpena City	13,805		79%
Alpena Township	9,001		
Sanborn Township	1,624		
TOTAL:		24,430	
CHEBOYGAN COUNTY (total)		[illegible]	
Mackinaw City & Township	553		43%
Beaugrand Township	850		
Cheboygan City	5,553		
northern Benton Township	326		
TOTAL:		7,282	
PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY (total)		12,836	
Bearinger Township	139		50%
Ocqueoc Township	414		
Rogers City	4,275		
Rogers Township	727		
Pulawski Township	396		
northern Krakow Township	221		
eastern Presque Isle Township	442		
TOTAL:		6,614	

MAP 14

TOWNSHIPS AND ENUMERATION DISTRICTS
ALONG THE LAKE HURON
COASTLINE IN
NORTHEAST MICHIGAN



Shaded area represents approximately one-fourth of the land and 59% of the population in the four-county shore-land region.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Historically, the shores have always been primary development sites and this holds true for the Northeast Michigan Region as well. Lumbering brought on much of this region's growth, but many of these old settlements are now ghost towns with very few remains. This out-migration has continued throughout the years until recently.

There has always been home construction along Lake Huron but most of this was in the form of summer cottages. Many of the small communities on Lake Huron and nearby inland lakes swell five to eight times during the warmer months. This pattern will continue, but there has been an increase in the year 'round residents. Many of these summer cottages are being winterized and used by retirees and unemployed families. New home construction is increasing but at a slower rate in the coastal zone. Most of the residential development is occurring on the region's inland lakes. The reason for this trend is that very little land is left along the shore to develop. The limestone companies own many miles of undeveloped shoreline which they will not sell nor will the state be selling any of its shoreland. Consequently, very little residential development will occur in the region's coastal zone.

Industrially, increased quarrying of area limestone is anticipated to meet the constantly growing consumer requirements. Present operations of this type have substantial reserves. U.S. Steel has begun a quarry at Adams Point with plans of leaving a protective limestone wall between the quarry and Lake Huron. This quarrying will continue until reaching the bottom of the formation, estimated to be seventy to eighty feet below the Lake Huron water level. This quarry could then be used as a deep water harbor for the large limestone ships of U.S. Steel. Bell shale, salt, gas and oil are additional natural resources that may be developed for lake markets. Forest products are likewise anticipated to increase as Michigan's construction industry requires greater volumes of hardboard and as research and development finds other uses for second growth timber.

Sequential use of existing and future shoreland lake-oriented industrial facilities is very much in the picture such as, but not limited to, power development sites, mid-continent ocean commerce ports, dry dock and shipyard installations, and marinas for pleasure craft. Present environmental laws should hopefully insure the ecological and aesthetic values of the shorelands.

Small industry is needed in the area but can occur only outside the coastal zone. Cheboygan and Rogers City each have one, while Alpena has two industrial parks which are located close to Lake Huron but not directly on the shores. Mackinaw City and Harrisville also desire a small factory to help support their economies.

Rogers City has a unique problem in the sense of expansion. That community has not grown in the past fifty years nor will it grow much in the future. The city is boxed in on three sides because limestone companies own the surrounding land. Rogers City is restricted in growth to the north because of the existance of Lake Huron. However, they are actively seeking companies for their industrial park to support the community's economic base.

Recreational use will increase significantly along the shoreline bringing with it needed income to the area during the restricted summer months. Tourism is increasing year after year and more facilities will be needed to support this volume of vacationers. Existing parks and campgrounds will be improved and presently held state shoreland may develop additional parks and campgrounds.

One example, is the proposed Negwagon State Park located in southern Alpena and northern Alcona Counties. The plans have been finalized but construction has been stalled because of the absence of an accessible road into this very natural and wilderness shoreland area. Additional shorelands may be acquired by the state to accommodate increased recreational needs. Recreational boating on the lake will also increase with a need for additional

shore facilities throughout the region. Motorcycle and dune buggy activities are very evident along the beaches and home owners on the shore are concerned over their continued operation.

CONCLUSION AND OBJECTIVES

Recreation is very much a part of this region's shoreland economy but there is a need to stabilize its fluctuation. Careful and orderly industrial development is essential for a stable and solid economic base along the region's coast. Residential development can also occur but at a controlled rate to prevent unsound management practices. Much of this development can occur along the coastal zone given the proper conditions.

OBJECTIVES

A. To identify shoreland areas of ecological and historical importance.

B. To limit residential development to only those areas which can support such use.

C. To restore or remove damaged and destroyed structures so as to enhance the beauty of the coastline.

D. To identify and receive approval of areas for National Flood Insurance Program.

E. To identify areas which are in need of additional recreational facilities and supported by local citizens and governmental units.

F. To promote a stable industrial base with sound environmental considerations.

G. To cooperate with interests developing shoreland for industrial and commercial uses which will strengthen the regional economic base as well as lake economy through good and services from the Northeast Region.

H. To promote governmental policy conducive to the orderly development of industrial facilities dependent on Great Lakes shipping.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The following is a list of all local governmental units which are found along the Lake Huron shoreline in Northeast Michigan.

Counties	Townships	Cities and Villages
Alcona	Alcona Greenbush Harrisville Haynes	Harrisville
Alpena	Alpena Sanborn	Alpena
Cheboygan	Beaugrand Benton Mackinaw	Cheboygan Mackinaw City
Presque Isle	Bearinger Krakow Ocqueoc Presque Isle Pulawski Rogers	Rogers City

Contact has been made with the planning commission or the actual governing body of all four counties, eleven of the fifteen townships, the four cities and the only village. The program has generally been well received by these governmental units. The four county planning commissions have all passed resolutions supporting the program and endorsing the goals and objectives.

LOCAL ZONING ORDINANCES

In Alcona County, the county planning commission has recently completed a county-wide comprehensive plan which has given consideration to shoreland environments both on Lake Huron and Inland Lakes.

Zoning regulations are the townships' responsibility and four of these townships in Alcona County have jurisdiction of the shoreland area under their individual zoning ordinances. However, according to those ordinances, and barring any recent amendments to them, only two (Alcona and Haynes Townships) have special provisions or setback requirements for waterfront property. The City of Harrisville also has its own zoning ordinance but with no special waterfront regulations.

The Alpena County Planning Commission completed a comprehensive plan in 1968 and is currently in the process of updating that document. The townships, as those in Alcona County, have adopted individual zoning ordinances and have generally related to the county-wide plan when amending their ordinances. The City of Alpena also has a comprehensive plan and a more detailed plan for the downtown area, but both are in need of updating. The City's zoning ordinance does have specific provisions for all waterfront property.

Presque Isle County also has a planning commission which has initiated a study to develop a county-wide comprehensive plan. The planning commission does intend to incorporate some of the shorelands program material into this plan which will aid the county-wide zoning in the shoreline area. Two townships and Rogers City have adopted their own zoning ordinance while the remaining land in Presque Isle County is zoned by the County. Presque Isle and Krakow Townships both have planning commissions and have special waterfront regulations in their zoning ordinances. Rogers City is presently updating their master plan while Presque Isle Township is beginning to develop one. Rogers City's ordinance has no specific waterfront regulations but it should also be noted that the city owns a majority of the lakefront with intentions of purchasing more land.

The following is a list of all governmental units within the region which do have zoning ordinances in effect along the Lake Huron shoreline. The asterisk (*) indicates those ordinances with specific setback regulations for waterfront development.

*Alcona Township
*Alpena, City of
Alpena Township
*Beaugrand Township
Cheboygan, City of
*Cheboygan County
Greenbush Township
Harrisville, City of
Harrisville Township
*Haynes Township
*Krakow Township
Mackinaw City, Village of
*Presque Isle County
*Presque Isle Township
Rogers City, City of
Sanborn Township

The Map on the following page shows those areas of the Lake Huron shores which have special waterfront setback regulations stated in the local zoning ordinances.

MAP 15

SPECIAL WATERFRONT REQUIREMENTS
INCLUDING LAKE HURON

PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS – POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS – POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Problem

Lack of identification and understanding by general public and local officials of prime shoreland areas for wildlife and fish habitat, recreation and forest.

Possible Solution: Continued work with local decision-makers to develop sound planning and zoning principles which recognize unique, fragile or prime areas.

Problem

Continued home construction along the shore with excessive clearing and side-by-side septic tanks in coarse-textured soils and, in some cases, high seasonal water tables can result in future pollution of Lake Huron and groundwater.

Possible Solution: Technical assistance to local officials to become aware of the ramifications of land use decisions on the resources of the area.

Problem

Lack of public access sites [illegible] ivate beaches.

Possible Solution: The state can install new state parks at Negwagon and Sturgeon Point on presently owned state land. Improvements can also be made in the form of small boat launches at various points including Black River in Alcona Township. The state should also evaluate the potential for a new state park in Thompson's Harbor in Presque Isle County. All of these additions would greatly relieve the people pressure being placed on present facilities.

Problem

Increased litter, crime, noise, motorcycle and dune buggy activity and other associated problems at existing public access sites due to the increased number of people using present facilities.

Possible Solution: Existing sites should be re-evaluated to determine the amount of use each individual site receives, then improve or expand each facility to meet its demand. Proper controls should also be imposed to reduce the above mentioned problems to a minimum.

Problem

Increased lakeshore erosion due to extreme high water levels have endangered homes built too close to the water's edge. Homes near the rural center of Greenbush have loss up to 40 feet of beach and the park manager at Harrisville State Park could possibly lose several campsites. The waste water treatment plant in Rogers City is also threatened by continued erosion but the city hopes to build a concrete erosion prevention structure in the near future.

Possible Solution: Educational programs should be instituted to inform local residents of careful site selection and construction in high risk erosion areas. Continued work with local governments to institute the "Greenbelt Concept" within present zoning ordinance would be a tremendous help to perspective home builders. Demonstration and direct erosion prevention projects should also be continued to help presently threatened homes from destruction.

Problem

Development in flood prone area has caused water-related damages to buildings. Periodic high water levels of Lake Huron create problems to many communities including Alpena, Cheboygan, Harrisville and others.

Possible Solution: Again, continued work with local governing bodies to zone these lands to their best use without placing undue restrictions on the land owners. All new buildings constructed in these areas should meet flood-proof standards. Detailed mapping of these flood prone areas by the Federal Insurance Administration (HUD), should be carried out in cooperation with the local governmental units.

Problem

Present location for disposal of dredging spoils and the inconsistency in which controls are enforced. Private citizens are required to dispose of this material on upland areas while the Army Corps of Engineers continue to dump dredging spoils into the open waters of the Great Lakes.

Possible Solution: Uniform controls for the disposal process should be enforced by an identified agency, regardless of what the effect is said to be on the eutrophication of the Great Lakes.

Conflict

Development vs. Preservation of natural and wetland areas. Citizens are concerned that the state designation of environmental or ecological areas will reduce the value of that land and restrict development of an individuals parcel.

Possible Solution: The responsibility clearly lies with the st[illegible] wetland property owners as to the actual effect this designation has on the development of this land. No one will be told they can't build, but they will be restricted to the best suited building area on his land. Also, these designated areas will be limited to only unplatted and undeveloped wetlands. Local zoning amendments can also be enacted for these areas but if not, building permits will have to be secured from the state. Royalties from oil and gas drilling on state land should be exclusively intended for the purchase of wetlands and other natural areas.

Problem

Perhaps the single most discussed issue is of increasingly high property taxes along the waterfront. Property owners with undeveloped land are having to sell parcels of that land to developers to pay their taxes. This is resulting in home construction along shore areas which were once undeveloped. The assessed values are presently high but, will have

to be raised to comply with state standards. It is becoming very difficult for these people to pay their taxes.

Possible Solution: This is a very complex problem and one which requires much more thought than can be given in this study. One possible solution, however, would be the Farmland and Open Space Preservation Act for those land owners who have undeveloped lands.

Problem

The increase of population during the summer months and the strain it puts on local area services, such as police patrol, fire departments, hospitals, garbage contractors, and sanitary landfills, road maintenence and others.

Possible Solution: Continue to work with local officials to develop plans and account for seasonal influx of people.

Problem

The need for an inventory of restaurants, gas stations and other service facilities located along the shorelands.

Possible Solution: Cooperation with area Chamber of Commerces to develop brochures about shore area services including tourist attractions.

Problem

Intense demands placed on fish populations by anglers have reduced the quality of fishing both along the shore and at river mouths.

Possible Solution: Develop and promote public educational program to inform fishermen of the problem and give examples of proper water and surrounding land uses compatible to the environment and fisheries resource.

Problem

Lack of funding for waterfowl and fish habitat improvement and acquisition.

Possible Solution: Support legislation to purchase wetlands with royalties from oil and gas drilling on state land.

AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1. *Fort Michilimackinac*

The French built this fort in 1715 and taken by the British in 1761. It was abandoned in 1780 where it fell into decay. The state began excavations in 1959 and continues today.

2. *Mackinaw Point Lighthouse*

Built in 1890, this brick tower overlooks the Straits of Mackinaw.

3. *Cambell Farm Site, also known as Mill Creek Site*

Once a gristmill and sawmill, this industrial complex was the first in northern Michigan.

4. *City-State Harbor*

Located in downtown Mackinaw City, fees are charged to launch boats. Commercial ferries to Mackinac Island also operate the docks.

5. *Mackinaw Campground (privately owned)*

Located 3 miles south of the Mackinaw Bridge on US-23 and Lake Huron, and it has 100 campsites.

7. *Green Acres Campground (privately owned)*

Located along I-75 in Mackinaw City.

8. *Mackinaw Island*

A very popular tourist and historic site and although not in the region, it does have a significant impact on Mackinaw City, environmentally, physically, and economically.

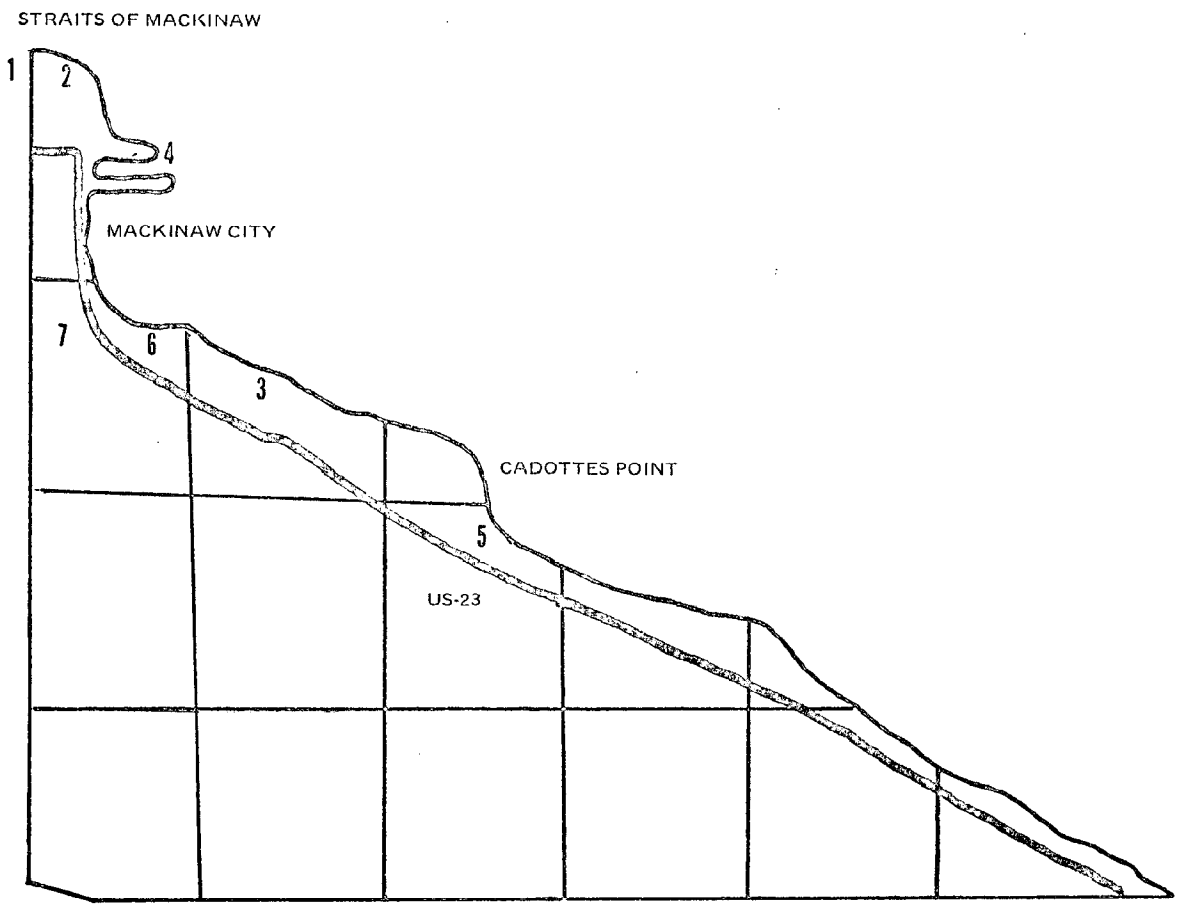
9. *Bois Blanc Island*

Although this island is not part of Cheboygan County, residents are closely associated to the mainland in many respects.

MAP 16

MACKINAW TOWNSHIP

Cheboygan County



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

10. *Cheboygan Opera House and City Hall*

The Old Opera House is on the second floor of the present City Hall. It is presently condemned, but plans call for its' restoration.

11. *Old Cheboygan County Courthouse*

One of the oldest courthouses still standing in Michigan. A second county courthouse was built but torn down a few years ago. A third courthouse has been constructed in recent years.

12. *Inland Waterway*

Begins at the mouth of the Cheboygan River. This chain of lakes and rivers extends inland to Crooked Lake, just north of Petoskey.

13. *Old Duncan City*

Site of first settlement in Duncan Bay, now part of the Cheboygan Marsh. The village was destroyed by fire and the people moved to present locations of Cheboygan.

14. *City Boat Launch*

No fee charged, located off US-23 on east side of the river.

15. *State Boat Launch*

No fee charged, located one mile south of US-23 on the east side of Cheboygan River.

16. *Tip–A-Canoe Campground*

Located west of Cheboygan on US-23 and Lake Huron and has fifty campsites.

17. *State Roadside Park*

Located on US-23 west of Cheboygan.

86. *U.S. Coast Guard Station*

Home port of U.S.C.G. Cutter Mackinac.

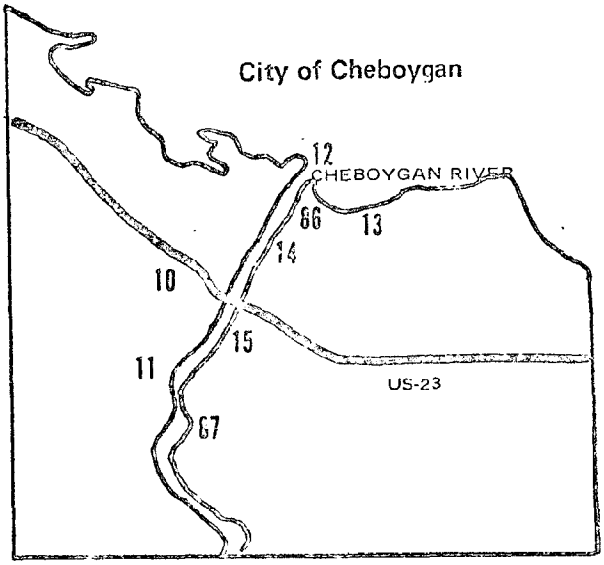
87. *Cheboygan Locks*

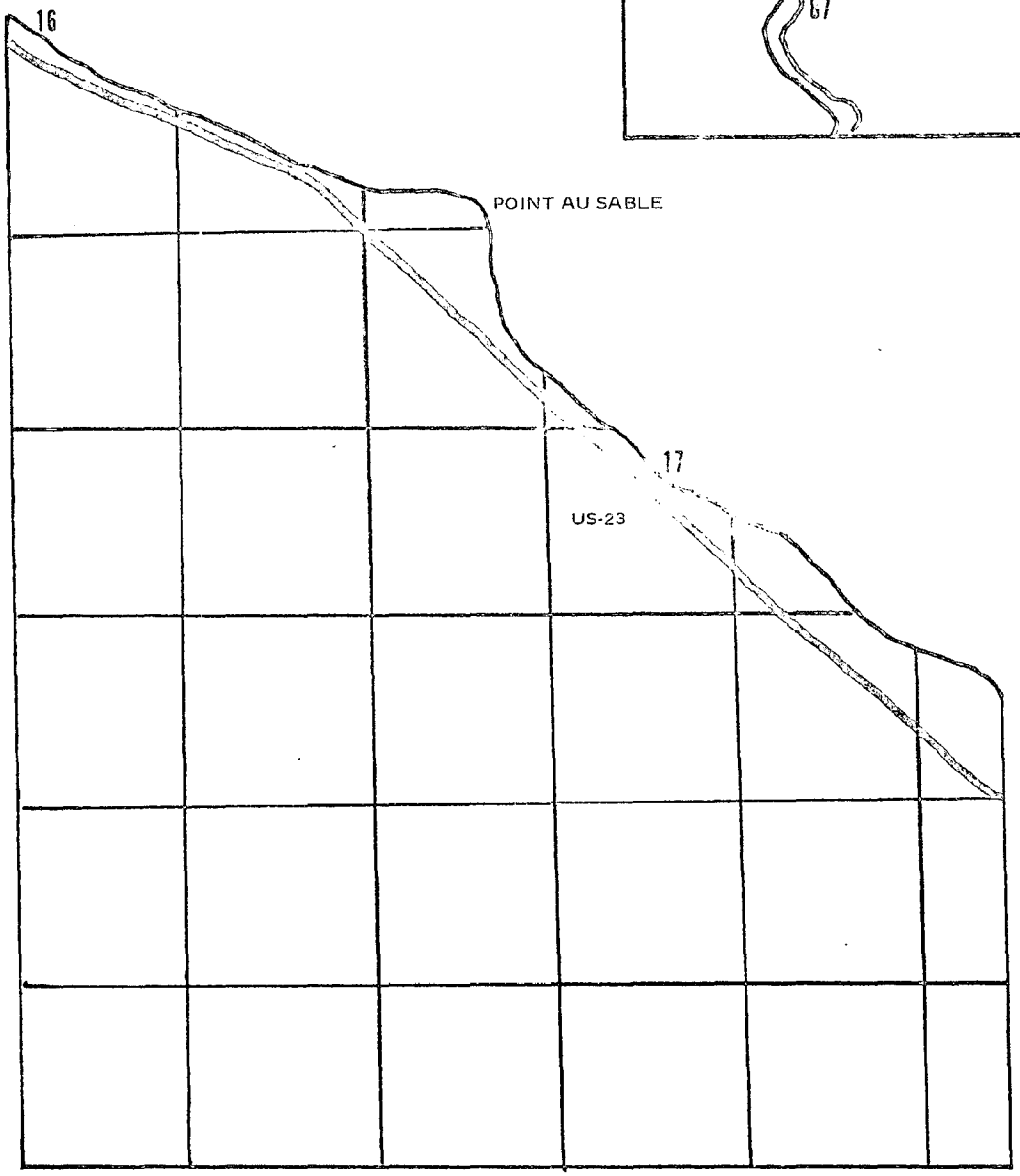
Allows passage around the dam and continuation of the Inland Waterway.

MAP 17

BEAUGRAND TOWNSHIP

Cheboygan County





scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

18. Skipper's Marina

Commercial operation with fee charged for boat launch.

19. Cheboygan State Park

932 acres with 78 campsites, this park has electricity and a fine swimming beach on Lake Huron.

20. State Roadside Park

Located along US-23 on Lake Huron, no camping allowed.

21. Duncan Bay (wetlands)

Mostly state owned shoreland with unique ecological features including a cattail marsh.

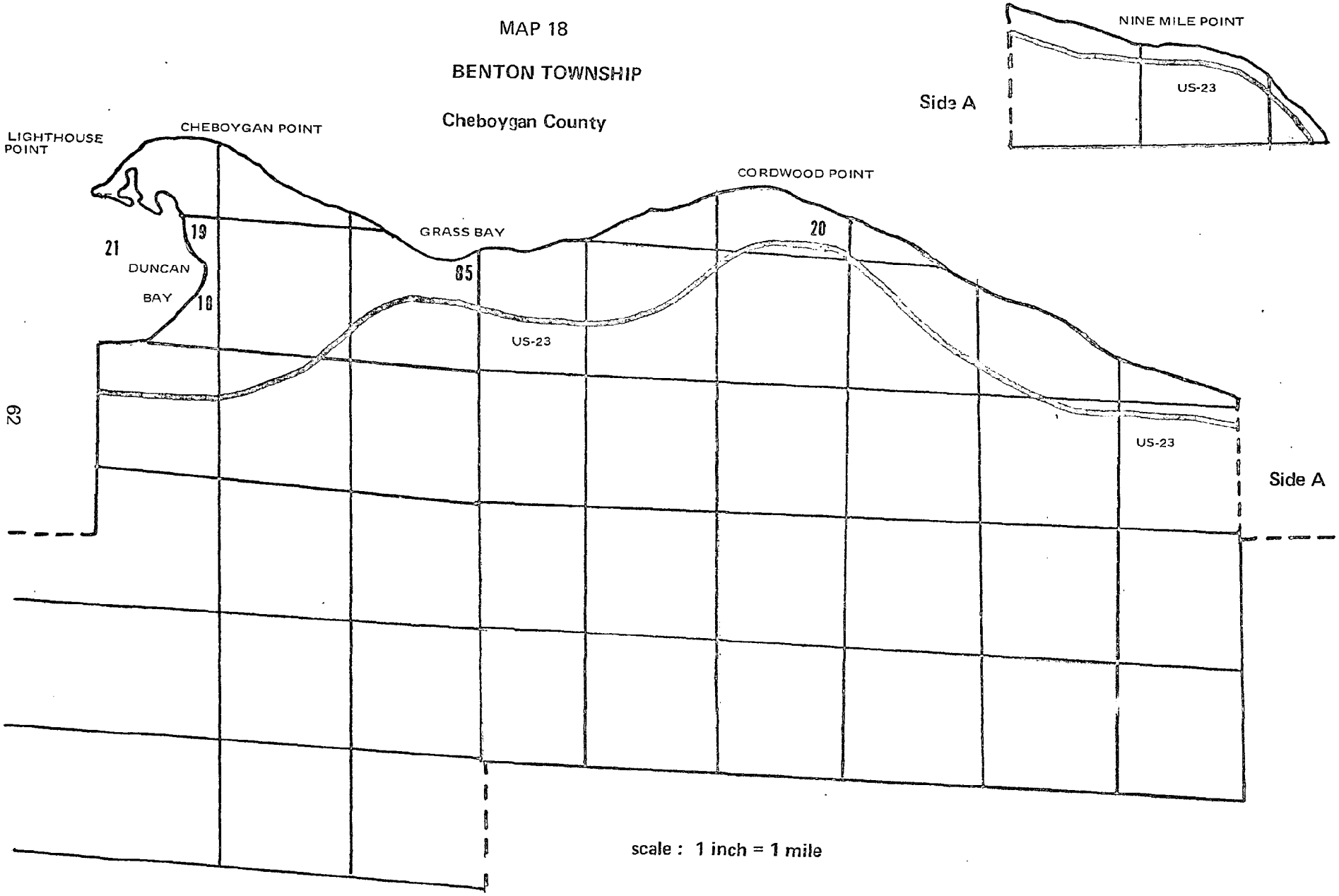
85. Grass Bay Area

Natural and sand dune area used by U.of M. for research purposes but threatened by ORV users.

MAP 18

BENTON TOWNSHIP

Cheboygan County



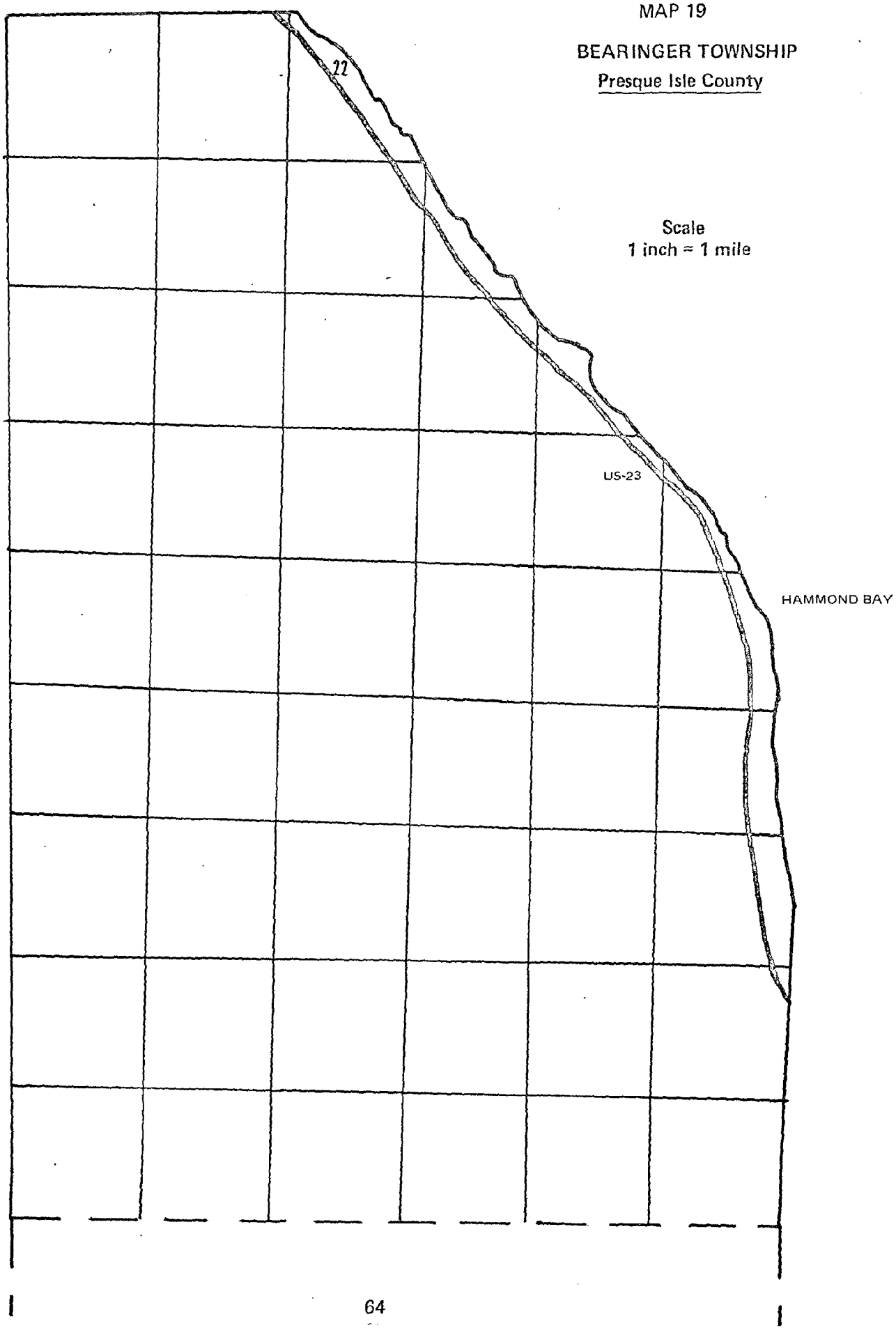
22. 40 Mile Point County Park

Located along US-23 on Lake Huron, this park is designed for small trailers only.

MAP 19

BEARINGER TOWNSHIP

Presque Isle County



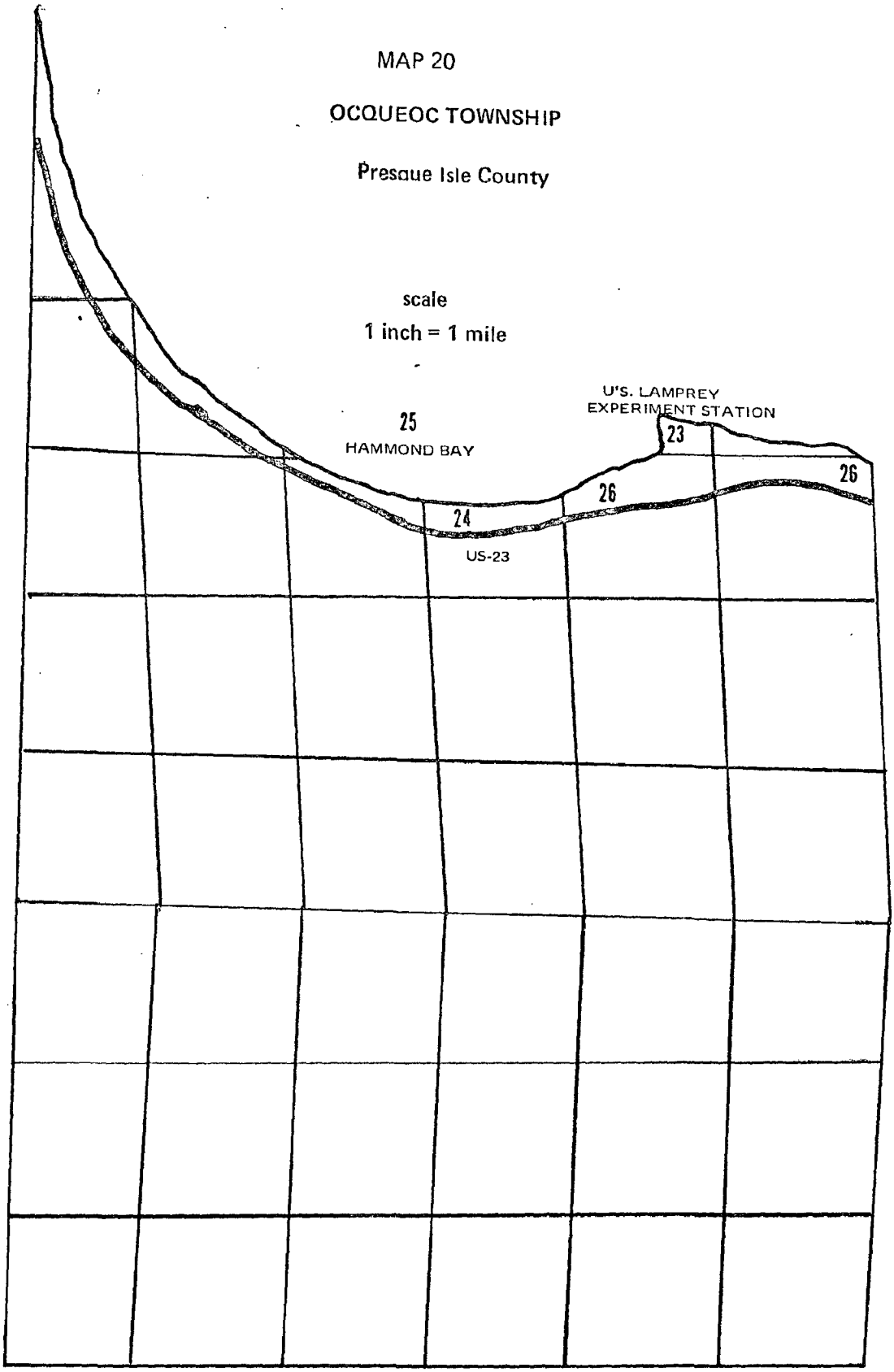
23. *Ocqueoc River — U.S. Lamprey Experiment Station*

Permanent research laboratory of the U.S. Department of Interior; Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Its primary work is to investigate means of controlling the sea lamprey in the Great Lakes.

24. *Hammond Bay Harbor of Refuge*

25. *Hammond Bay*

26. *Small Huron Dunes Area*


MAP 20
OCQUEOC TOWNSHIP
Presque Isle County
scale
1 inch = 1 mile
U'S. LAMPREY
EXPERIMENT STATION
25
HAMMOND BAY
23
26
26
24
US-23

26. *Small Huron Dunes Area*

27. *Sacred Rock*

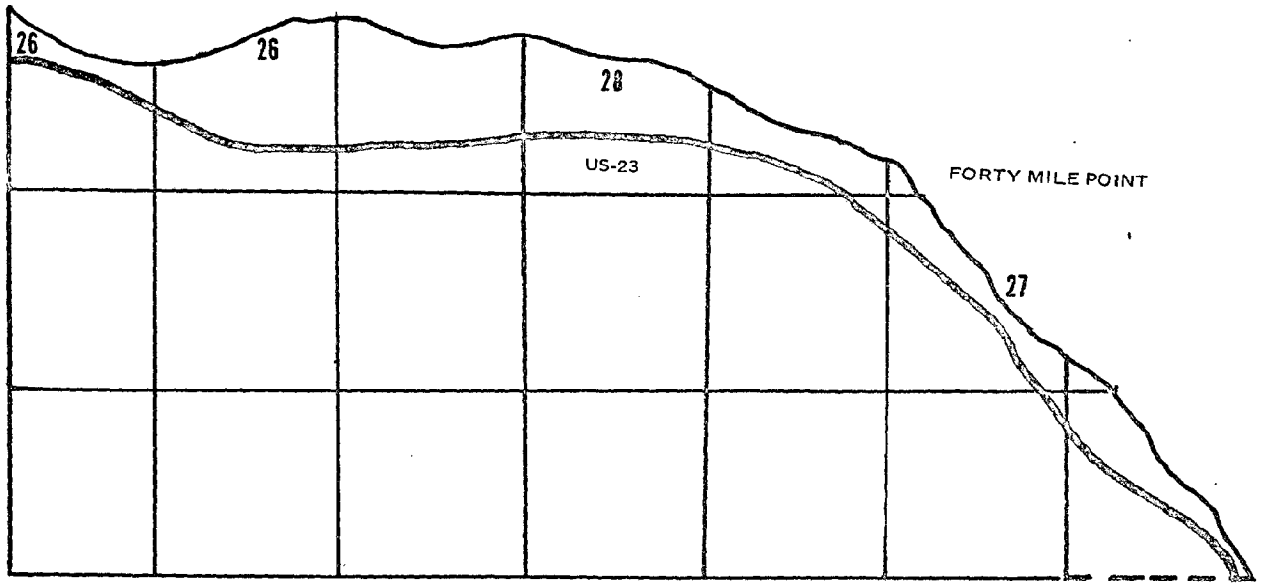
28. *P.H. Hoeft State Park*

Located in "Huron Dunes" country along US-23, this state park has 300 acres and 146 campsites. The Lake Huron beach is also excellent for swimming and bathing.

MAP 21

northwest ROGERS TOWNSHIP

Presque Isle County



scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

30. *U.S. Steel Limestone Quarry*

Started in 1912, this is the world's largest limestone quarry.

31. *Calcite Harbor – Great Lakes Shipping Port*

32. *Rogers City Park*

33. *Rogers City Boat Harbor*

One of the finest small boat harbors on the Great Lakes and provides for approximately fifty crafts.

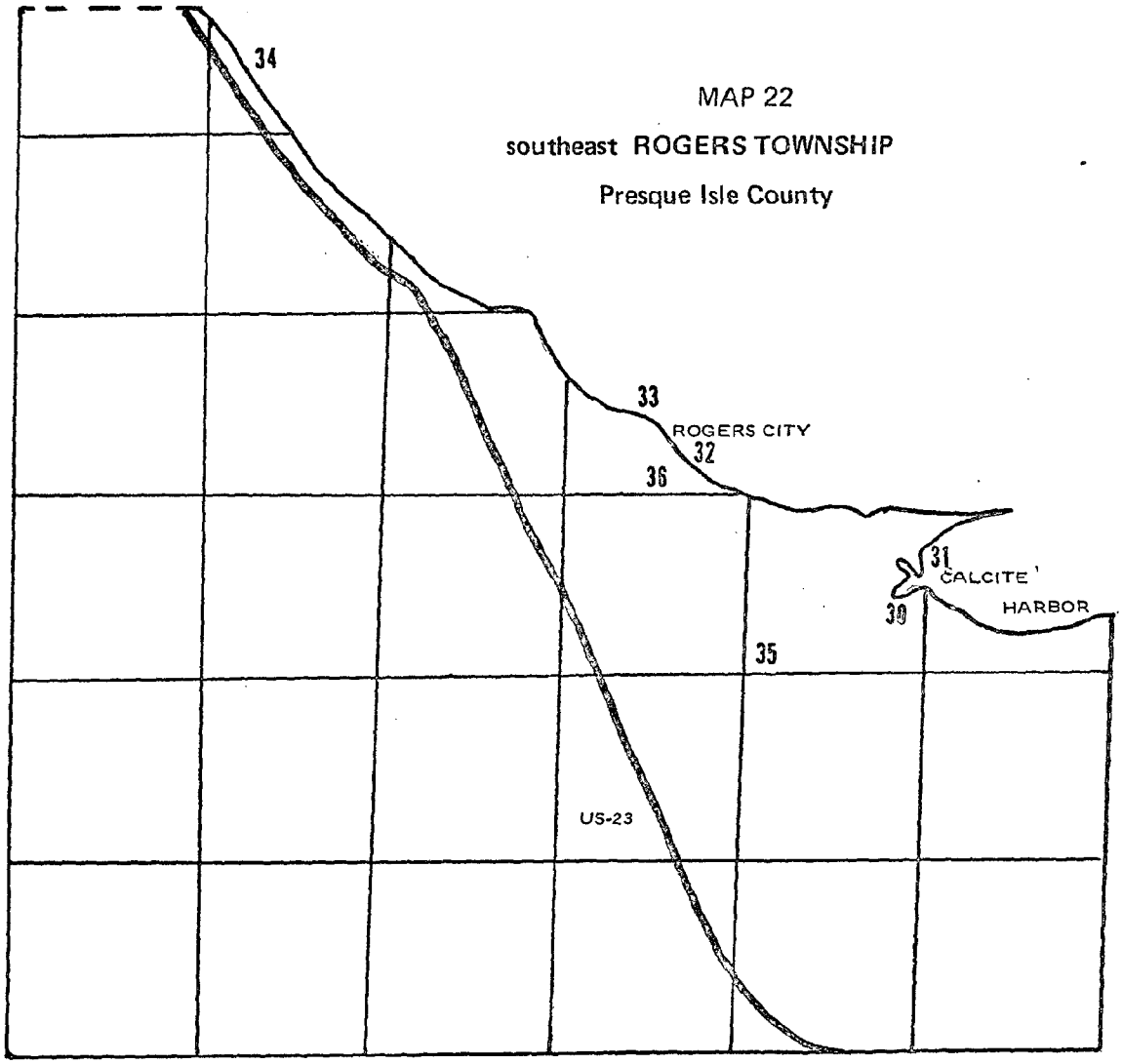
34. *State Owned Access Point*

35. *Limestone Quarry View and Harbor View*

Visitors can watch quarry operations and ships loading and unloading. Fossils can also be found in the area.

36. *Presque Isle County Historical Museum*

Located in downtown Rogers City, this museum is dedicated to preserving the history of Presque Isle County.



MAP 22

southeast ROGERS TOWNSHIP

Presque Isle County

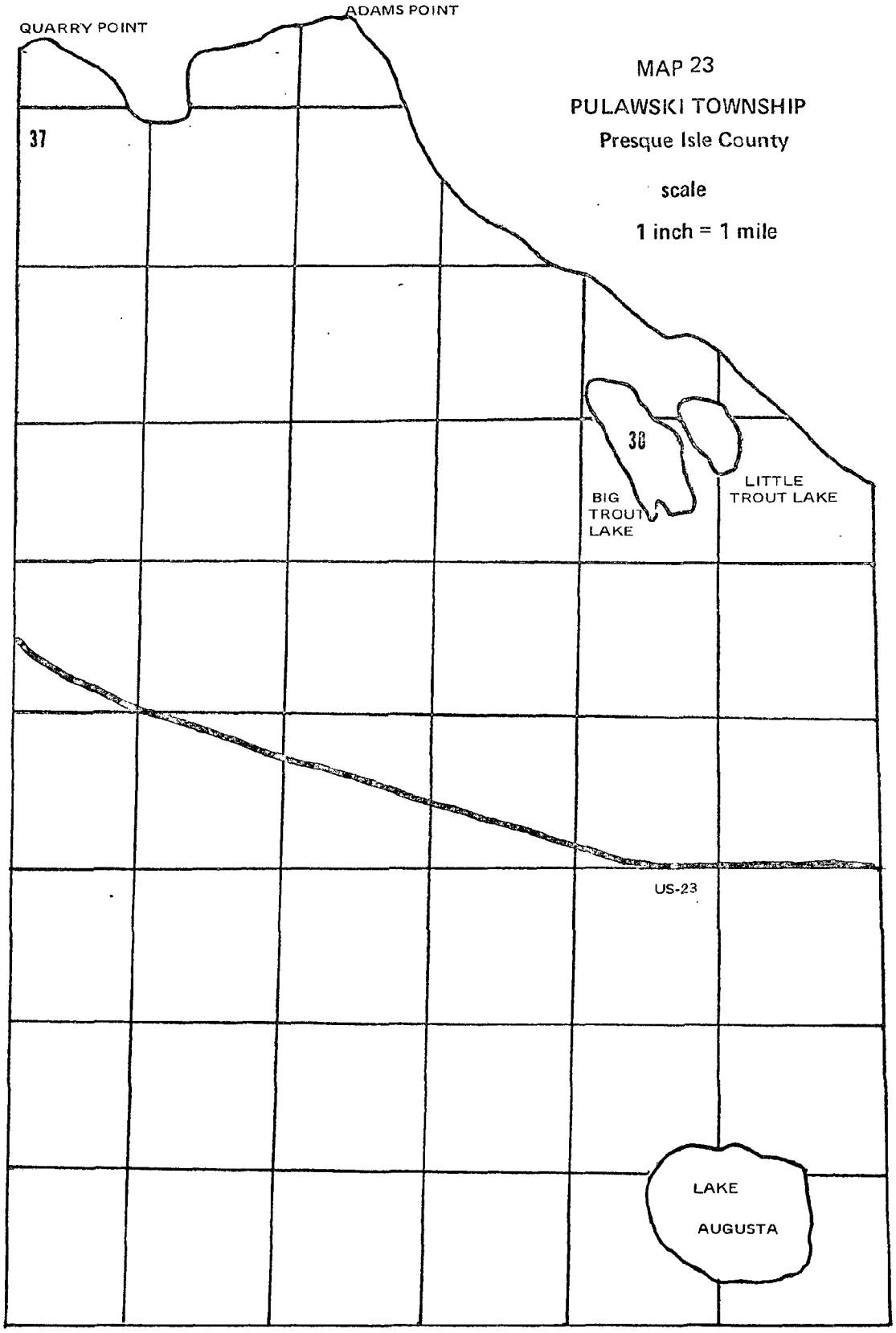
scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

37. Swan Lake

Located between two active quarry operations, this lake has been preserved by U.S. Steel.

38. Big Trout and Little Trout Lakes and Surrounding Area

Entire area owned by U.S. Steel and held in reserve for possible future development of high quality limestone which lies underneath. Presently, the area is in a very natural and completely undeveloped state.


QUARRY POINT
ADAMS POINT
MAP 23
PULAWSKI TOWNSHIP
Presque Isle County
scale
1 inch = 1 mile
37
38
BIG TROUT LAKE
LITTLE TROUT LAKE
US-23
LAKE AUGUSTA

39. Grand Lake

6,080 acre coastal lake heavily used by fishermen for Bass, Perch, Pike and Walleyes.

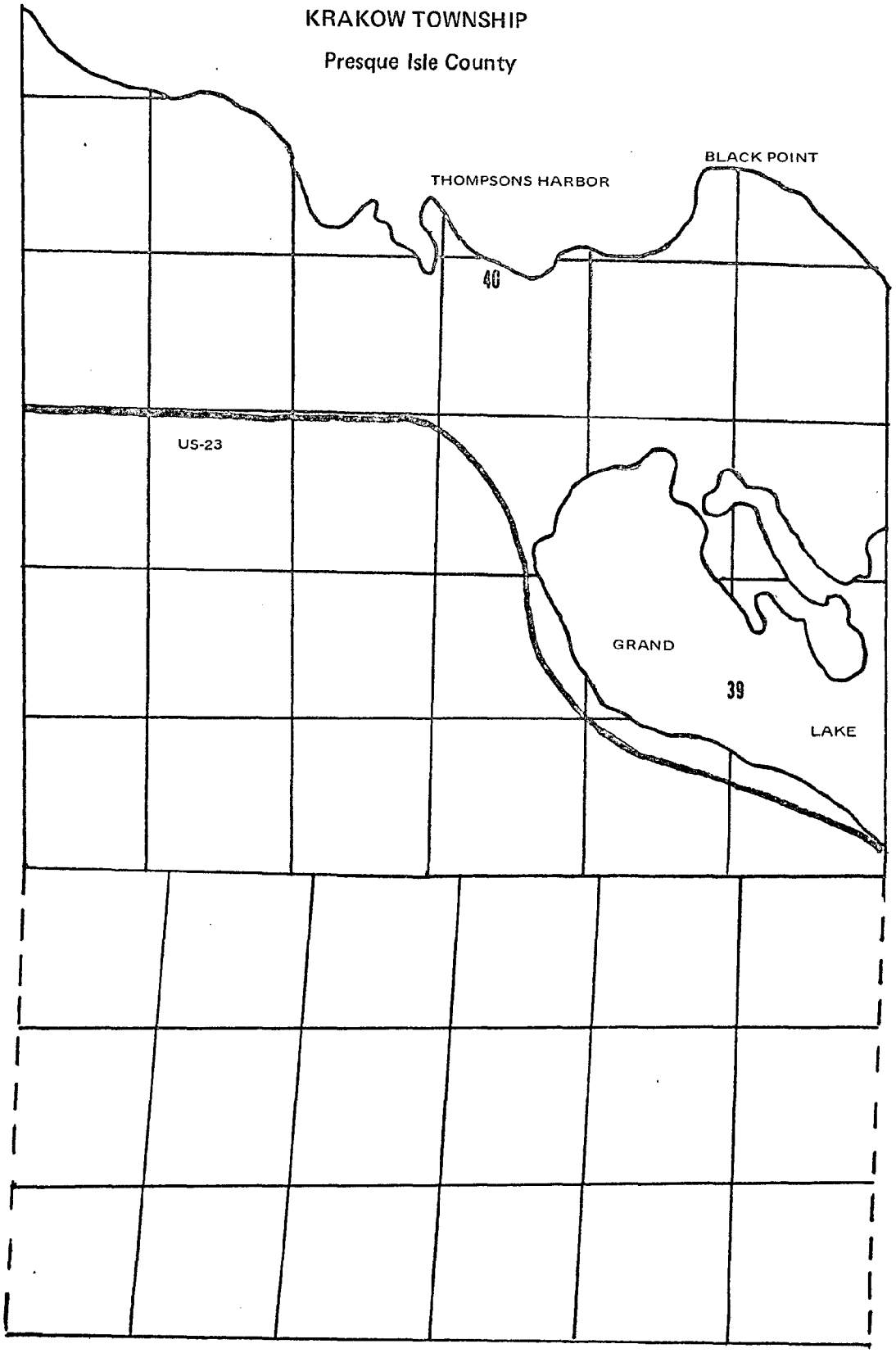
40. Thompson's Harbor

Most of the shoreline along this harbor was once owned by U.S. Steel but given to state in return for other land closer to Rogers City. This area remains undeveloped and has small dunes (Huron Dunes) which are in a natural state but is threatened by off-road vehicle activity.

MAP 24

KRAKOW TOWNSHIP

Presque Isle County



scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

39. *Grand Lake*

6,080 acre coastal lake heavily used by fishermen and recreational boaters.

41. *New Presque Isle Lighthouse*

Built in 1870 when there was an apparent need for a coast light instead of harbor light. This is one of about 40 still manned by the Coast Guard and provides an excellent view of the Lake Huron shoreline.

42. *Old Presque Isle Lighthouse*

This stone tower was built in 1840 by the U.S. Government, designed by Jefferson Davis but was abandoned in 1870 when the new lighthouse was built.

43. *Lake Esau*

This is a 275 acre coastal lake with excellent fishing for Trout, Perch and Walleyes.

44. *Besser Natural Area (Bell Pines)*

Once a prosperous lumbering village, Mr. Jesse H. Besser donated this 158 acre parcel of virgin pine forest to the State of Michigan in 1966. There is over 4,500 feet of waterfront with camping and hiking permitted.

45. *Bell Bay Boat Launch*

State owned boat launch in rustic state and only small trailers allowed.

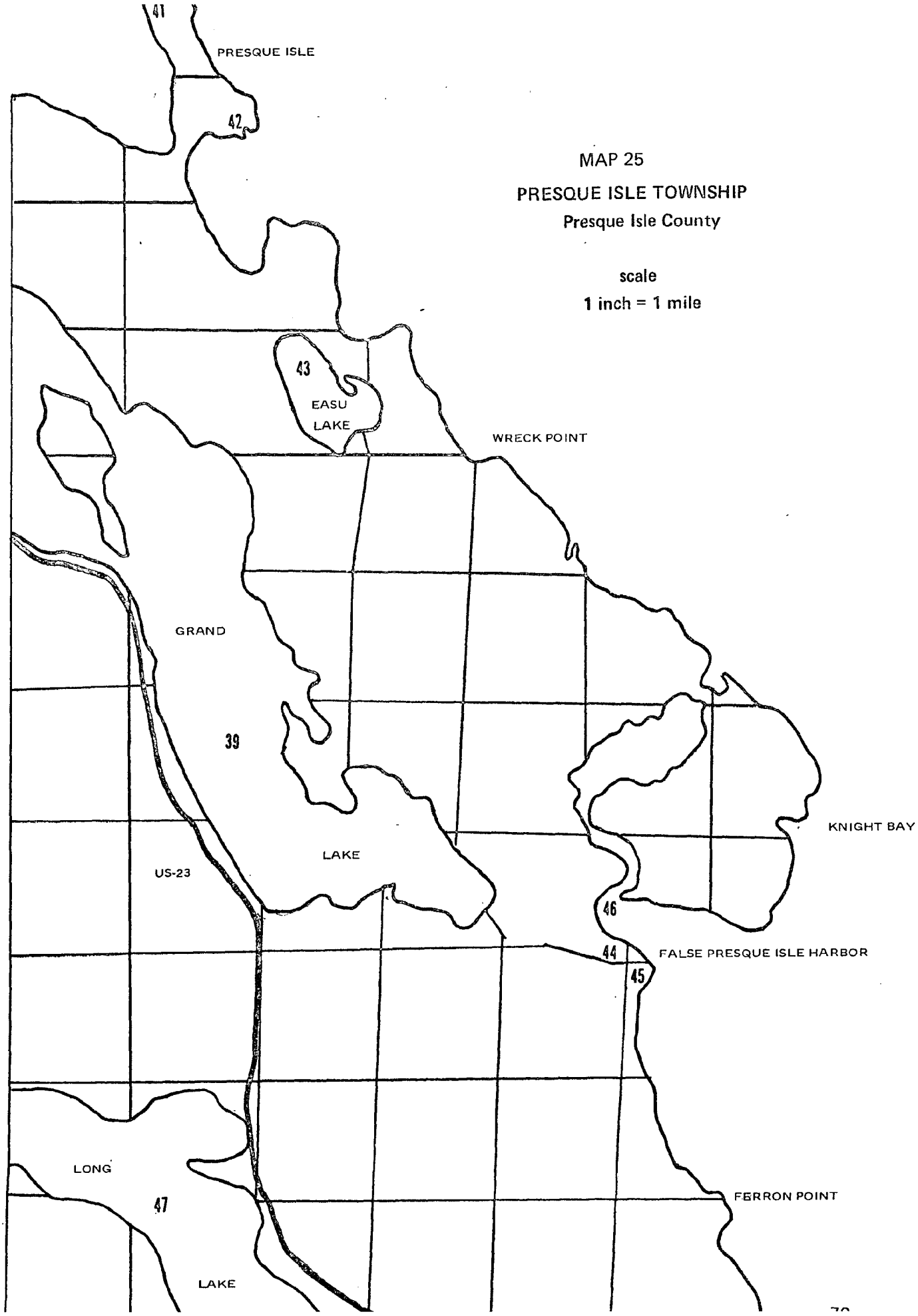
46. *Bell River Area*

47. *Long Lake*

5,652 acre lake inland of the coastal area boundary.

48. *Sink Holes*

A very unusual geological feature unique to the Northeast Michigan area.



MAP 25

PRESQUE ISLE TOWNSHIP

Presque Isle County

scale

1 inch = 1 mile

49. *Port of Rockport*

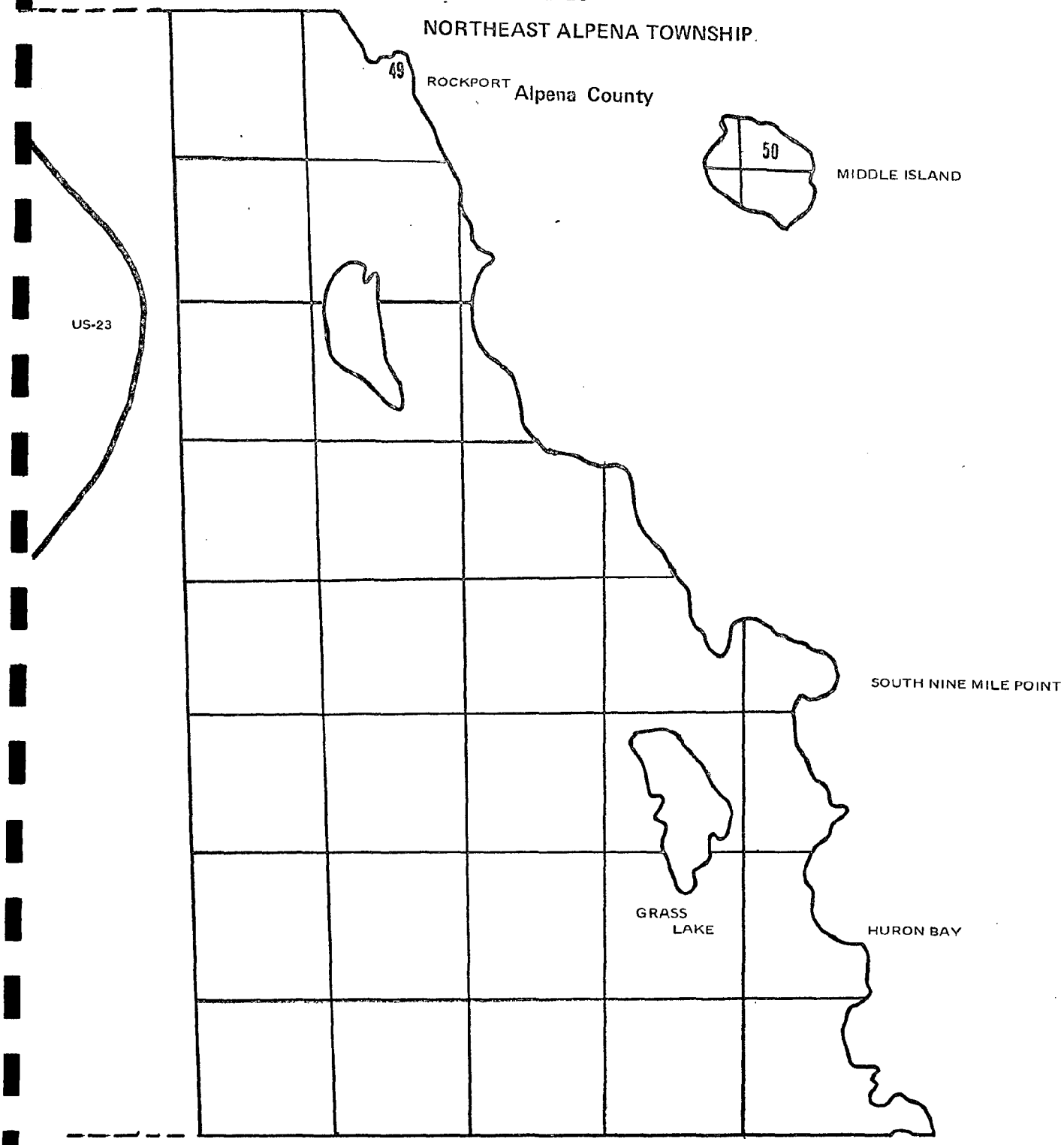
Abandoned limestone quarry and Great Lakes Shipping Port.

50. *Middle Island*

Environmentally, sensitive areas are found along the shoreline of this island.

MAP 26

NORTHEAST ALPENA TOWNSHIP



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

51. *Thunder Bay Area Bottomland (shipwrecks)*

Site of 83 shipwrecks from various time periods consisting of schooners, tug boats, great lakes steamers and freighters. This is one of the highest concentration of shipwrecks on (in) the Great Lakes.

52. *El Cajon Bay "Sink Holes"*

Unique geologic features found in very shallow water and surrounded by wetlands.

53. *Misery Bay Scenic View*

Many views of natural settings and Lake Huron waters.

54. *Crooked Island and Other Small Islands*

Several small islands serving as wetland habitats for many species of animals.

55. *Sugar Island - Thunder Bay Island - Gull Island*

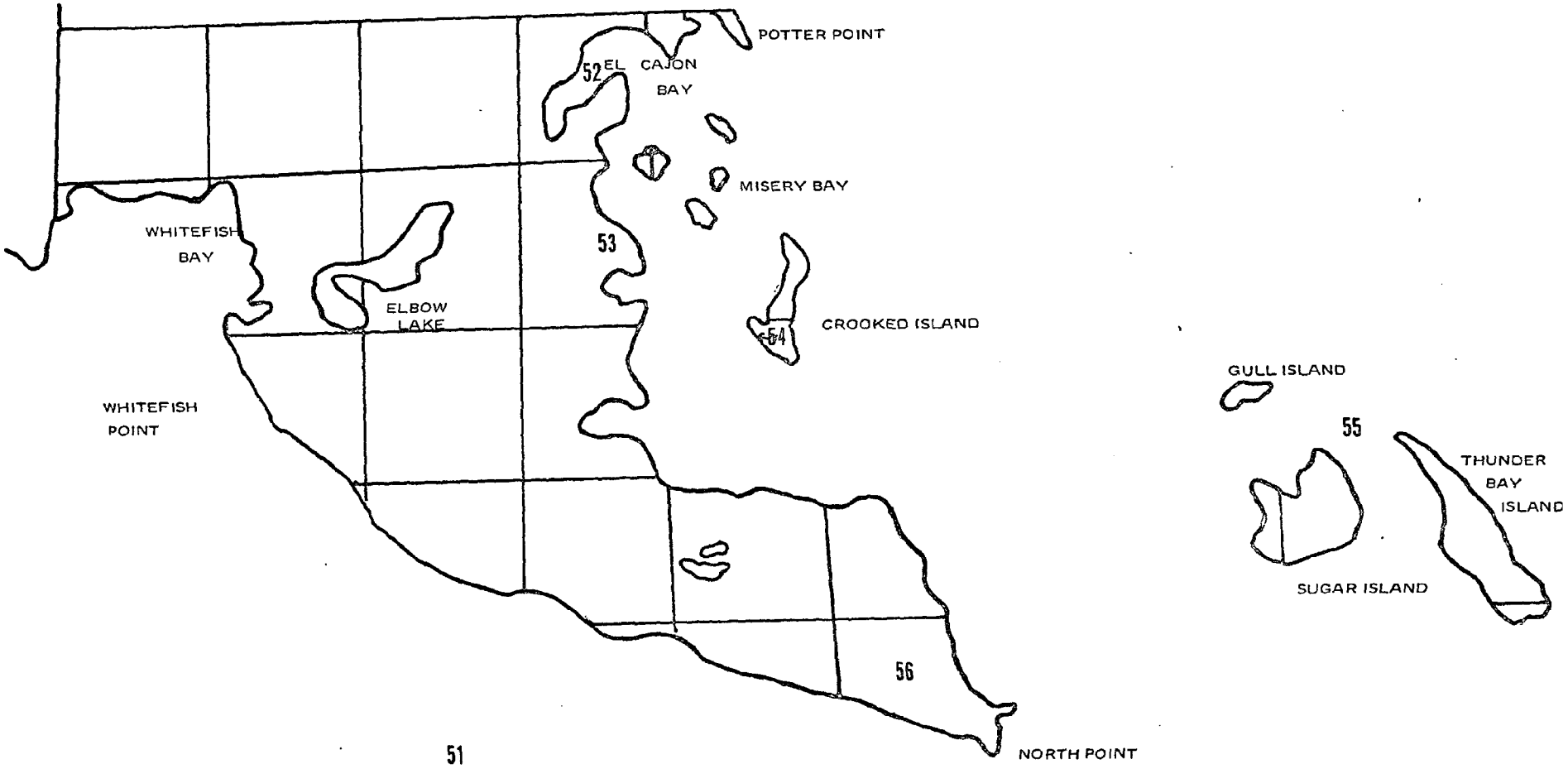
All three islands have important wetland areas and Thunder Bay Island has a U.S. Coast Guard Station.

56. *North Point Peninsula Area*

Many acres of natural and wetland areas with only development along the shore. Inland areas have very dense and natural vegetation.

MAP 27
EAST CENTRAL ALPENA TOWNSHIP

Alpena County



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

57. *Huron Portland Cement Plant, Quarry and Great Lakes Shipping Port*

World's largest cement plant located by high quality limestone deposits.

58. *Abitibi Corporation and Great Lakes Shipping Port*

Region's largest wood producing mill.

59. *Kruger's Marina Inc.*

A commercial marina operation.

60. *Partridge Point Marina*

A commercial marina with harbor facilities.

61. *Michekewis and Other City Parks*

Small city lots used as public beaches where once private homes stood.

62. *Alpena County*

63. *Yacht Club and Small Boat Harbor*

64. *Alpena Wildlife Refuge and City Park*

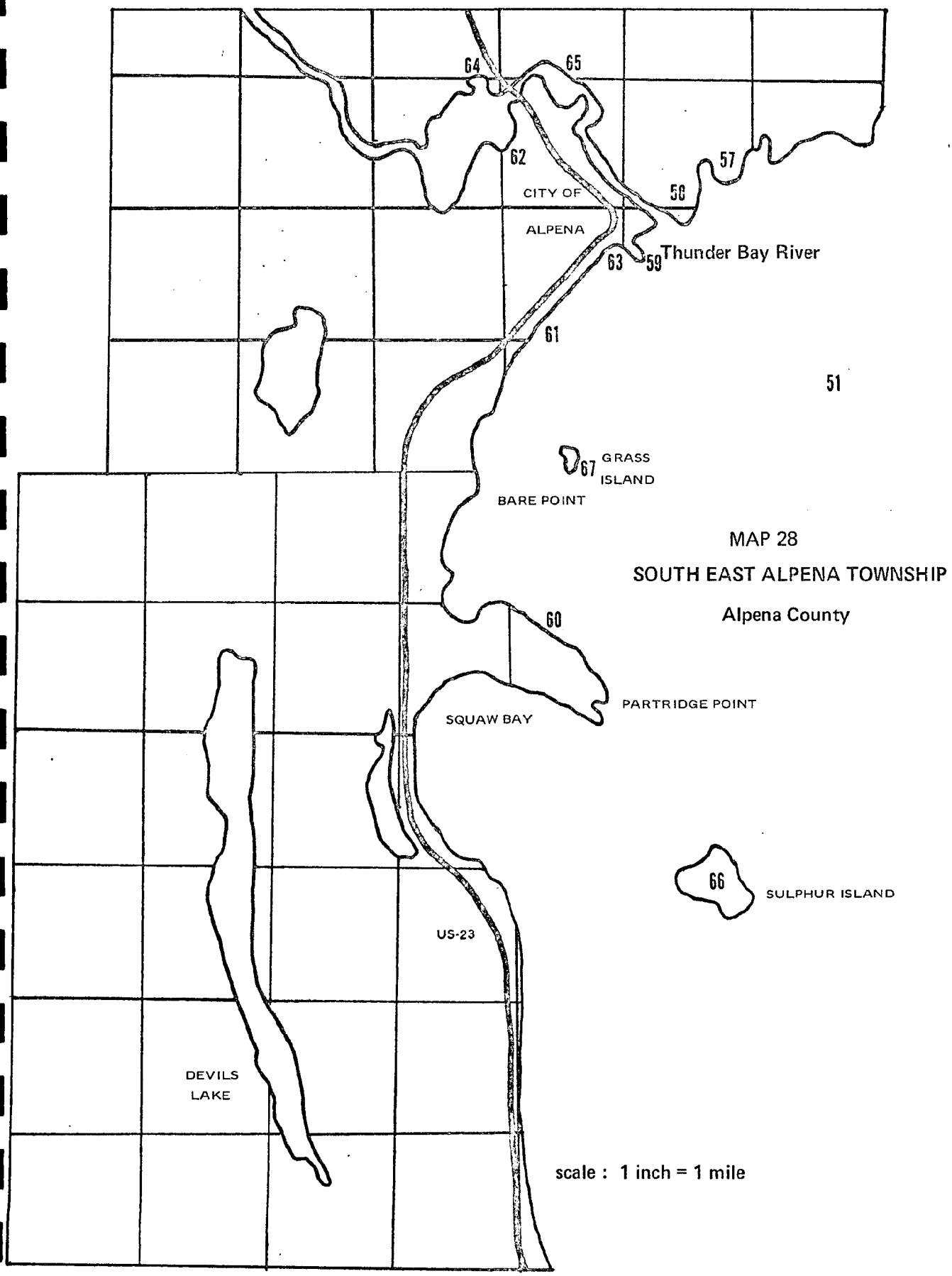
65. *Jesse Besser Museum*

66. *Sulfur Island*

Environmental areas located along this islands shoreline.

67. *Grass Island*

This island is isolated from development and used heavily by shorebirds.



MAP 28

SOUTH EAST ALPENA TOWNSHIP

Alpena County

68. *Alpena Marina*

Commercial.

69. *Ossineke State Access Site and J. L. Sanborn County Park*

Small boat launch with picnic area and camping allowed.

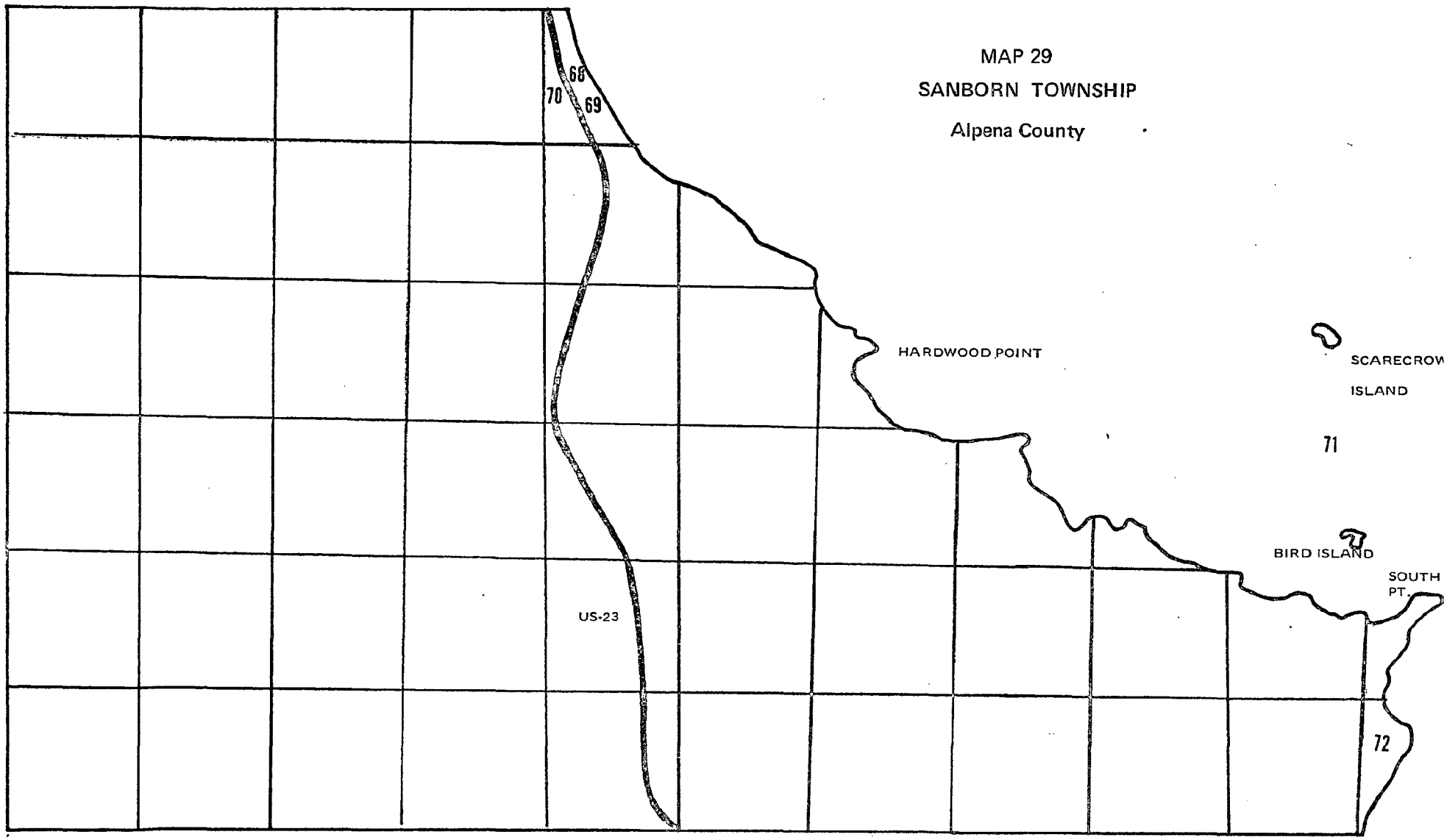
70. *Domke's Prehistoric Zoo Gardens*

71. *Scarecrow and Bird Islands*

Small islands used by shore birds with wetlands dominating most of the area.

72. *Proposed Negwagon State Park Area*

Large parcel of state land with a proposal for a small state park in the area. Plans call for nature and hiking trails.



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

72. *Proposed Negwagon State Park Area*

See previous page.

73. *Alcona Township State Public Access (Lake Huron and Black River)*

Public land on north bank of river with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer plans for construction of Harbor. Heavily used by fishermen.

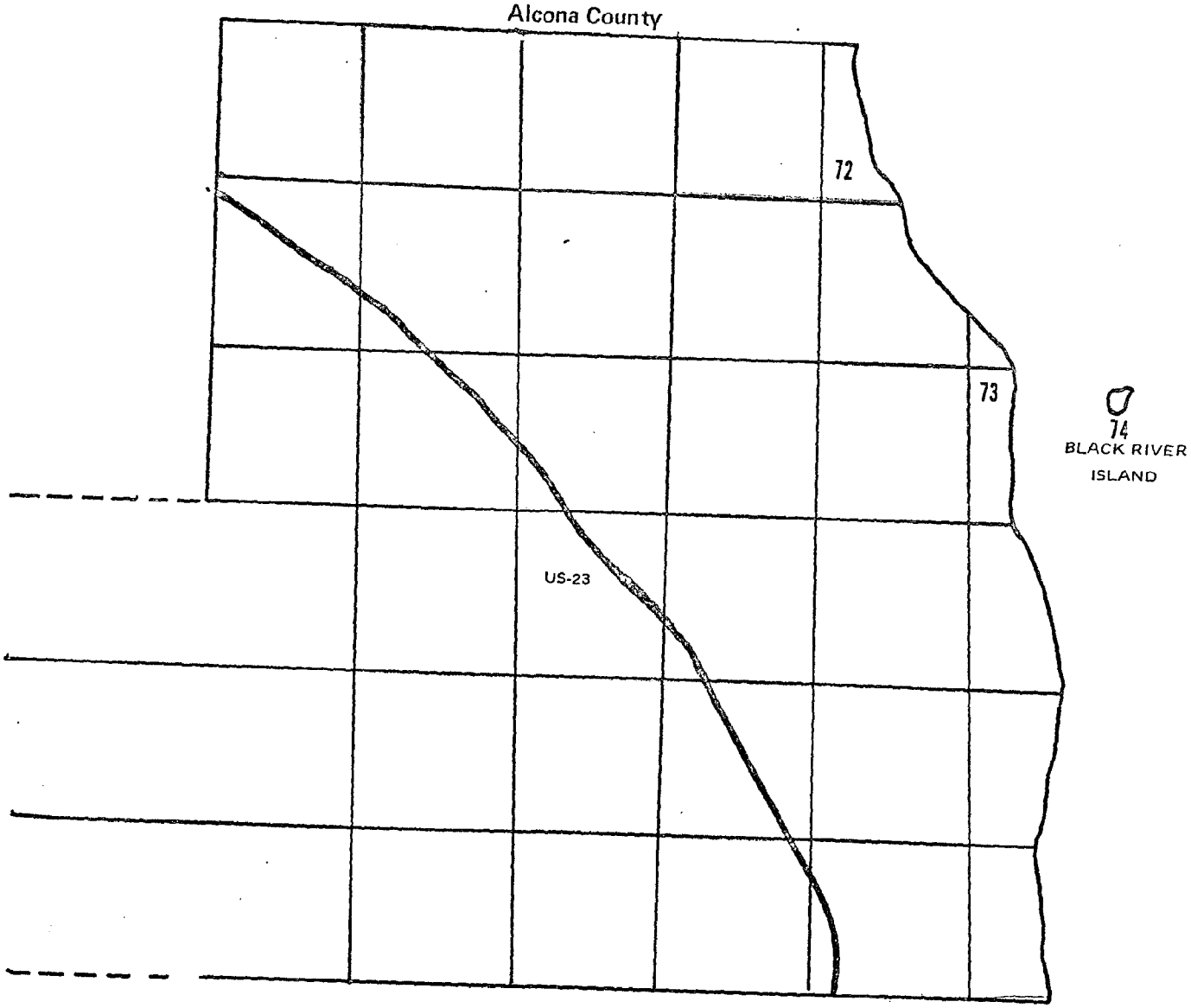
74. *Black River Island*

Less than one acre island presently up for sale and an environmental area.

MAP 30

ALCONA TOWNSHIP

Alcona County



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

75. Sturgeon Point Lighthouse

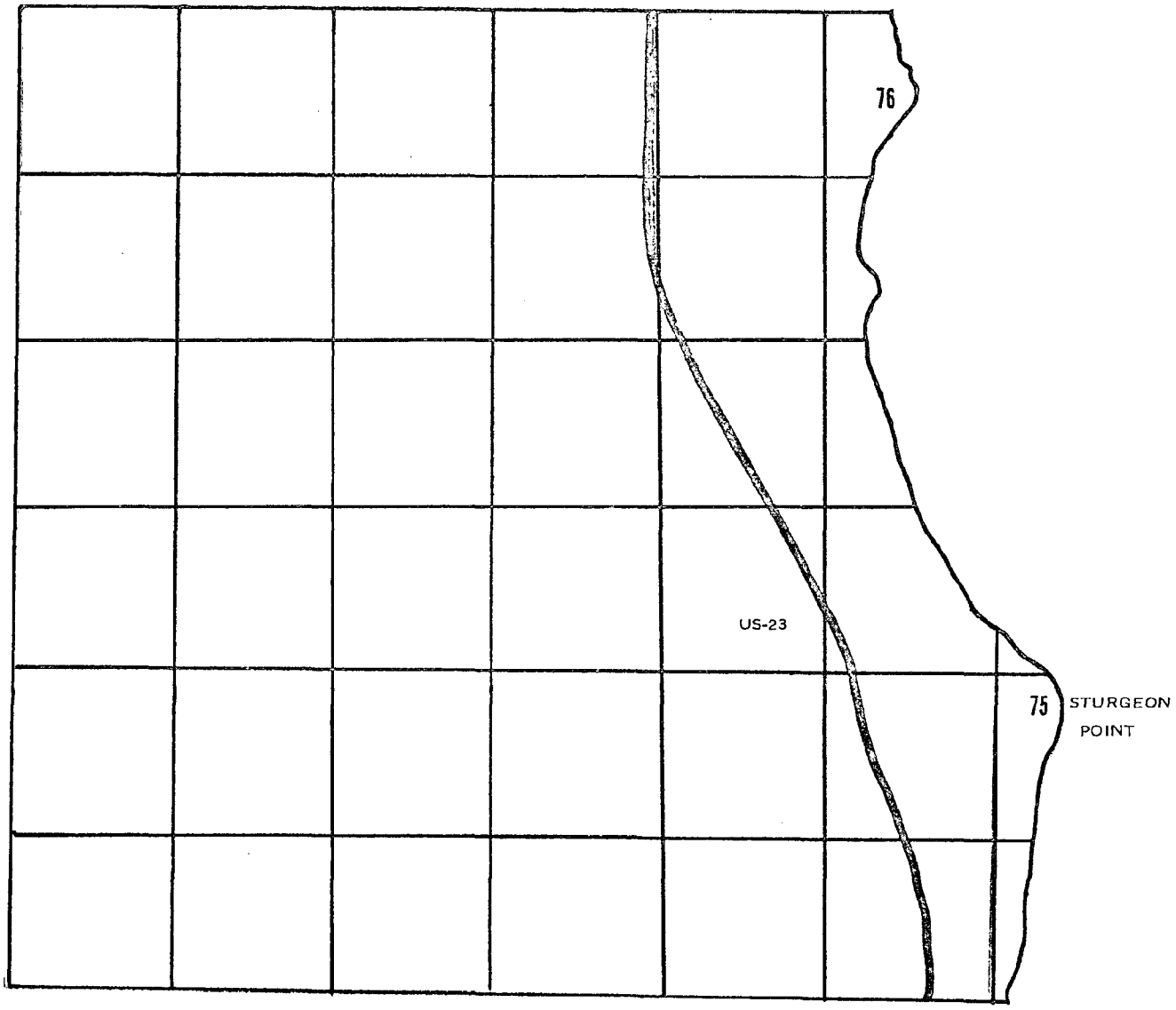
An early fishing headquarters built in 1869 as a navigational marker. An important historic site in need of restoration.

76. Alcona Ghost Town

Very few remains of this old lumbering settlement. One building remains standing but is beyond the stage of restoration. Many old newspapers can be found inside but caution is advised.

MAP 31
HAYNES TOWNSHIP

Alcona County



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

77. *Springport Inn*

A Swiss-Gothic building constructed in 1878 for Joseph Van Buskirk, a lumber baron of that time.

78. *Huron Hills Campground*

Privately owned facility but no water frontage.

79. *Greenbush Golf Course (public invited--)*

Located along US-23 and on high bluff overlooking Lake Huron.

80. *Harrisville Harbor and Boat Launch*

Heavily used facility by fishermen and boaters alike.

81. *Harrisville State Park*

94 acres with 229 campsites with an excellent swimming beach. Erosion has caused damage to vegetation and threatens some campsites.

82. *Mill Creek Public Access*

Small boat launch used for recreational purposes but also in a natural, undeveloped state.

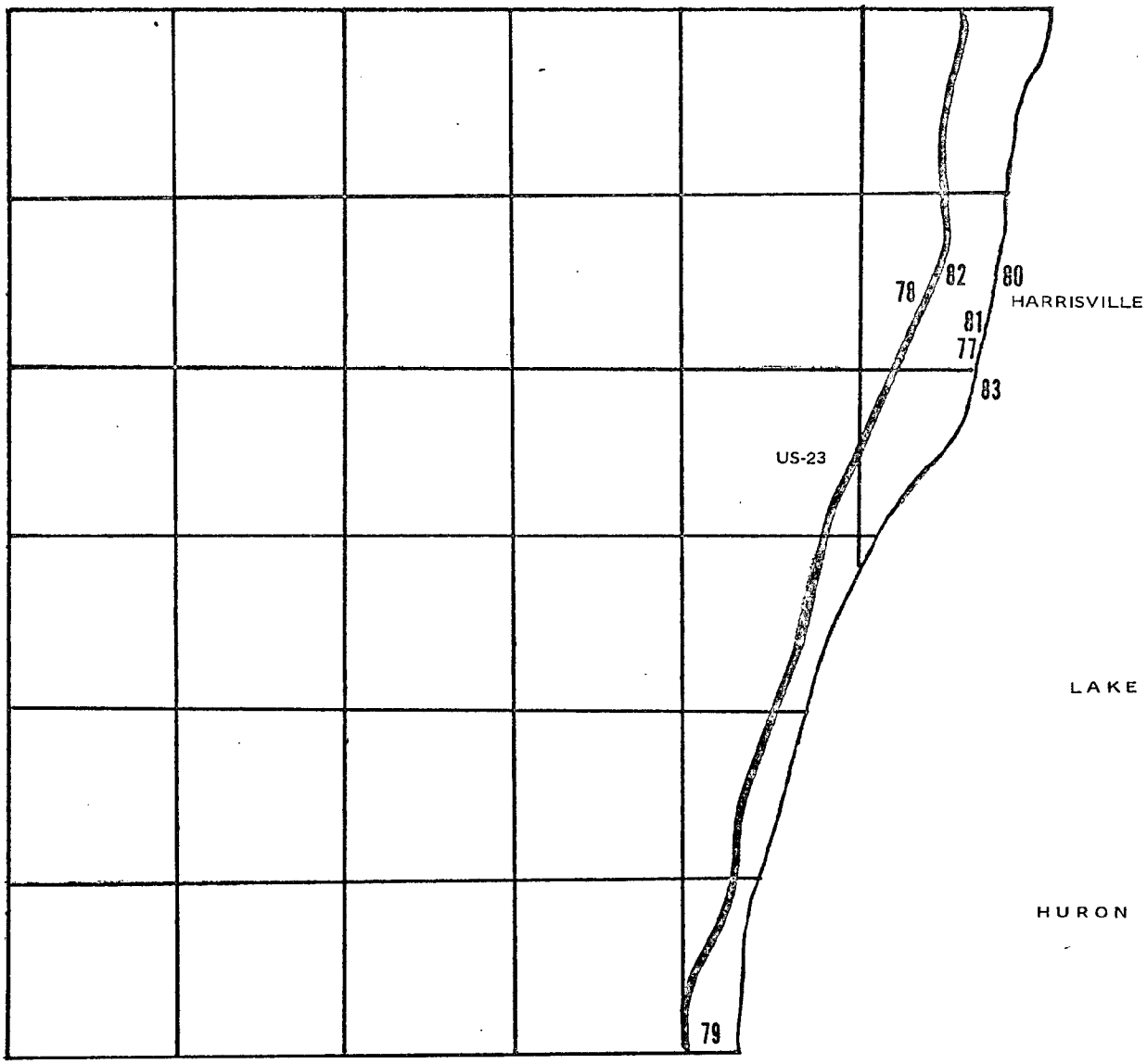
83. *Great Black Rock*

An old Indian worshiping rock about sixty feet in the lake.

MAP 32

HARRISVILLE TOWNSHIP

Alcona County



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

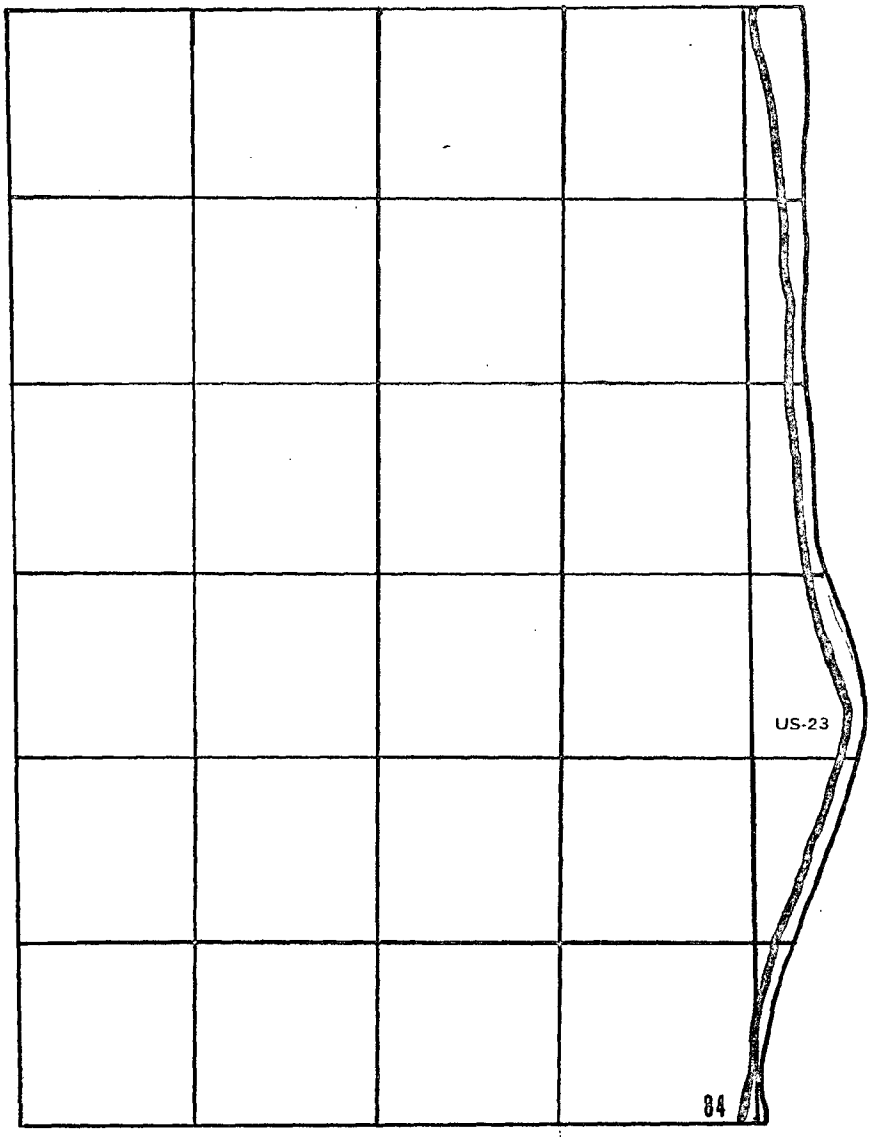
84. Cedar Lake

Coastal lake extending into northern Iosco County.

MAP 33

GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP

Alcona County



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

The following maps depict specific geographic sites which are of particular concern to local citizens, local governments, and state and regional agencies. Use this legend for the following five maps.

LEGEND

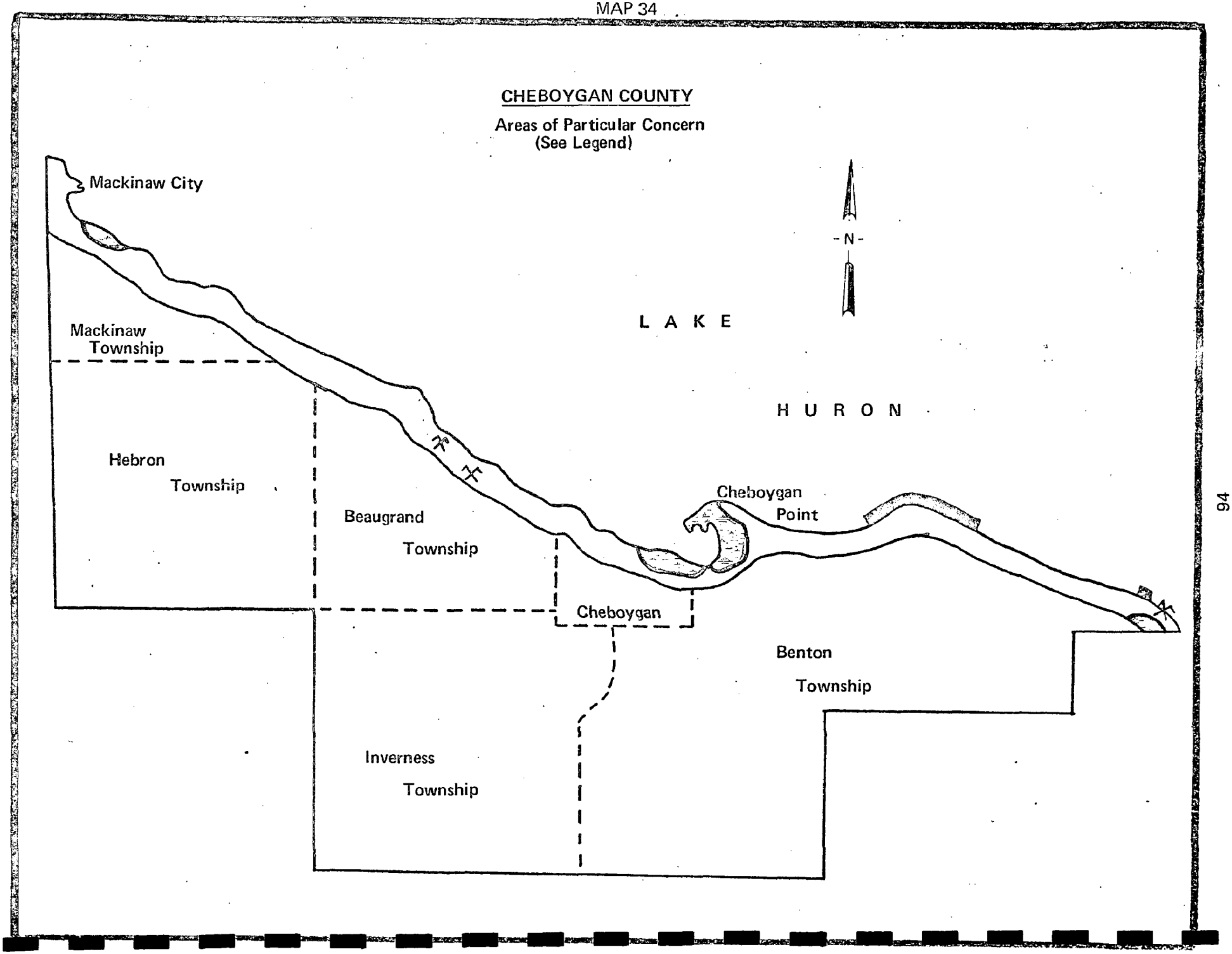
High Risk Erosion Areas

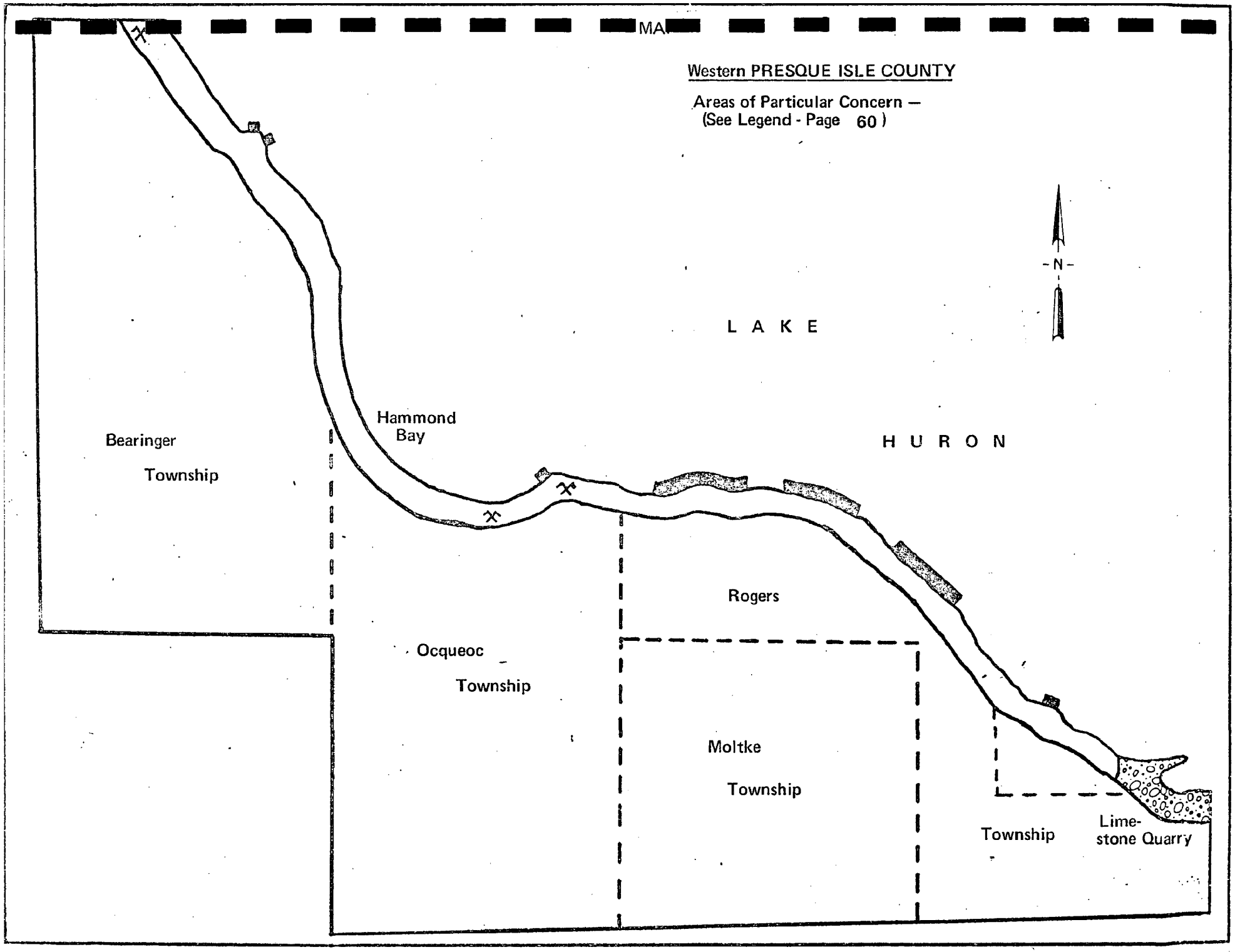
Areas of Ecological Importance

Mineral Resource Sites

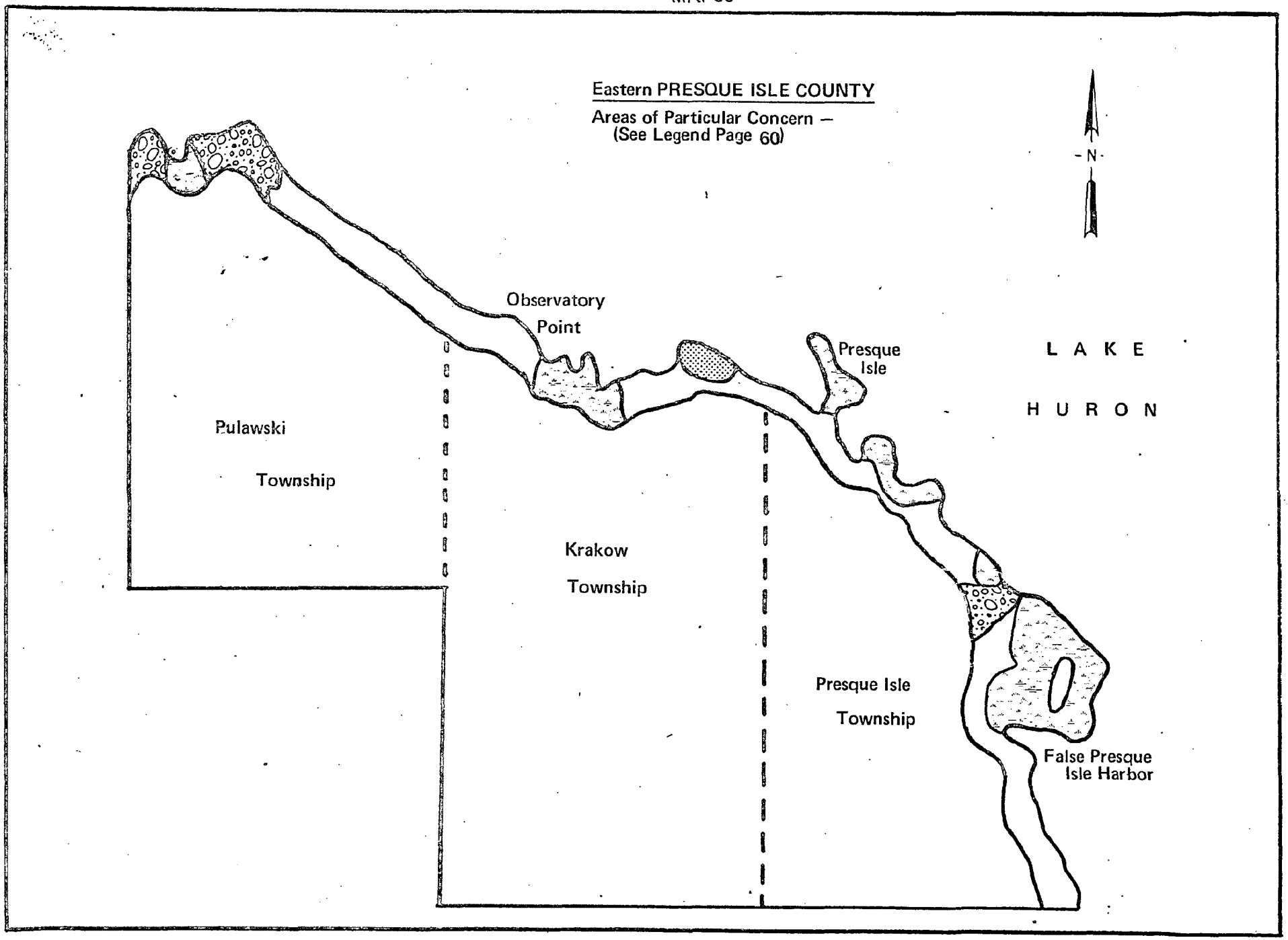
Sand Dunes

MAP 34

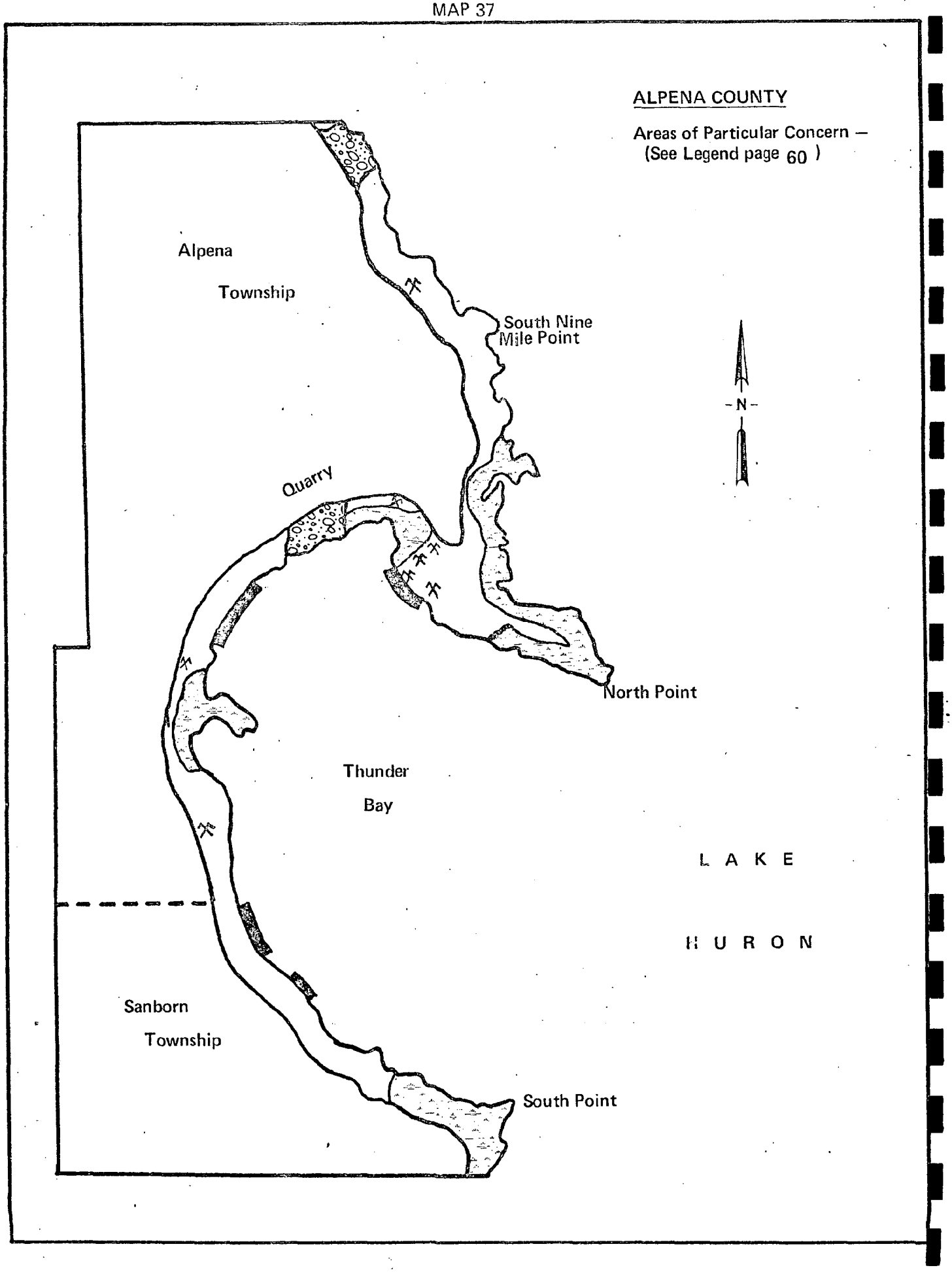

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY
Areas of Particular Concern
(See Legend)
N
LAKE
HURON
Mackinaw City
Mackinaw
Township
Hebron
Township
Beaugrand
Township
Cheboygan
Point
Cheboygan
Benton
Township
Inverness
Township


MA
Western PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
Areas of Particular Concern —
(See Legend - Page 60)
N
LAKE
HURON
Hammond
Bay
Bearinger
Township
Rogers
Ocqueoc
Township
Moltke
Township
Township
Lime-
stone Quarry

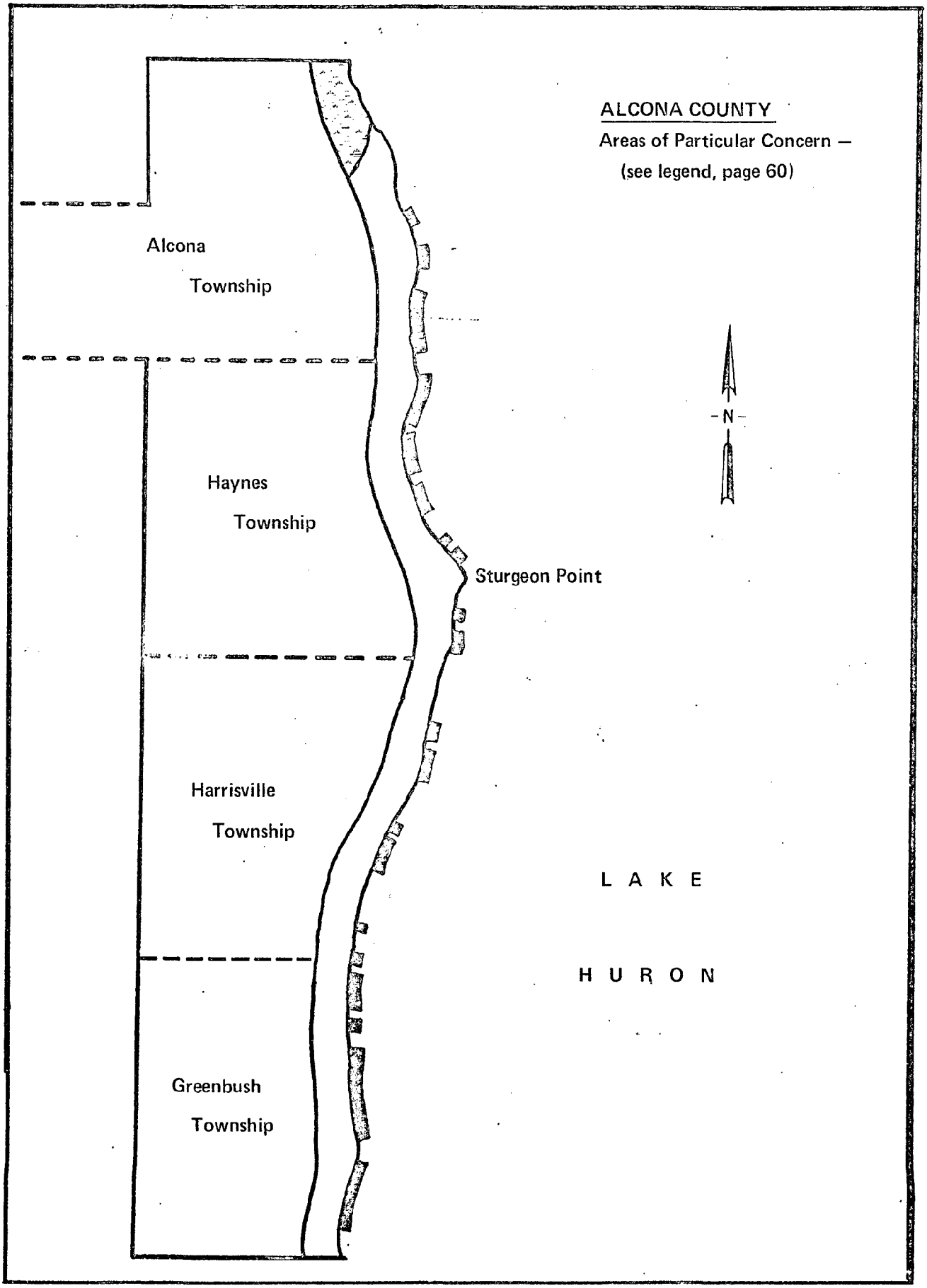
MAP 36


Eastern PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
Areas of Particular Concern —
(See Legend Page 60)
N
Observatory
Point
Presque
Isle
LAKE
HURON
Pulawski
Township
Krakow
Township
Presque Isle
Township
False Presque
Isle Harbor

MAP 37


ALPENA COUNTY
Areas of Particular Concern —
(See Legend page 60)
Alpena
Township
South Nine
Mile Point
N
Quarry
North Point
Thunder
Bay
L A K E
H U R O N
Sanborn
Township
South Point

MAP 38


ALCONA COUNTY
Areas of Particular Concern —
(see legend, page 60)
Alcona
Township
Haynes
Township
Sturgeon Point
Harrisville
Township
Greenbush
Township
N
L A K E
H U R O N

AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

**City of Alpena*

Alpena Township

Beaugrand Township

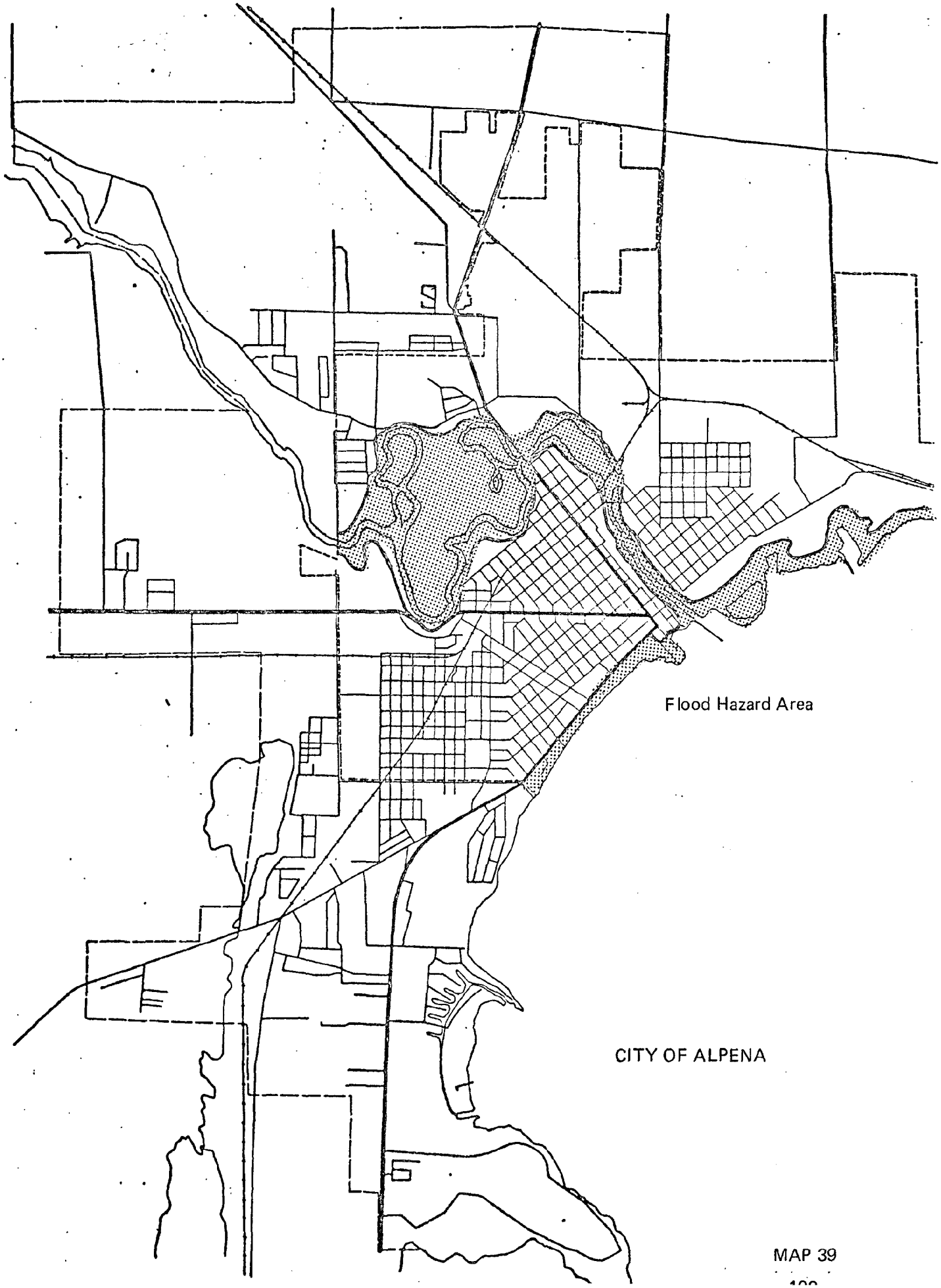
**City of Cheboygan*

**Greenbush Township*

**Haynes Township*

City of Harrisville

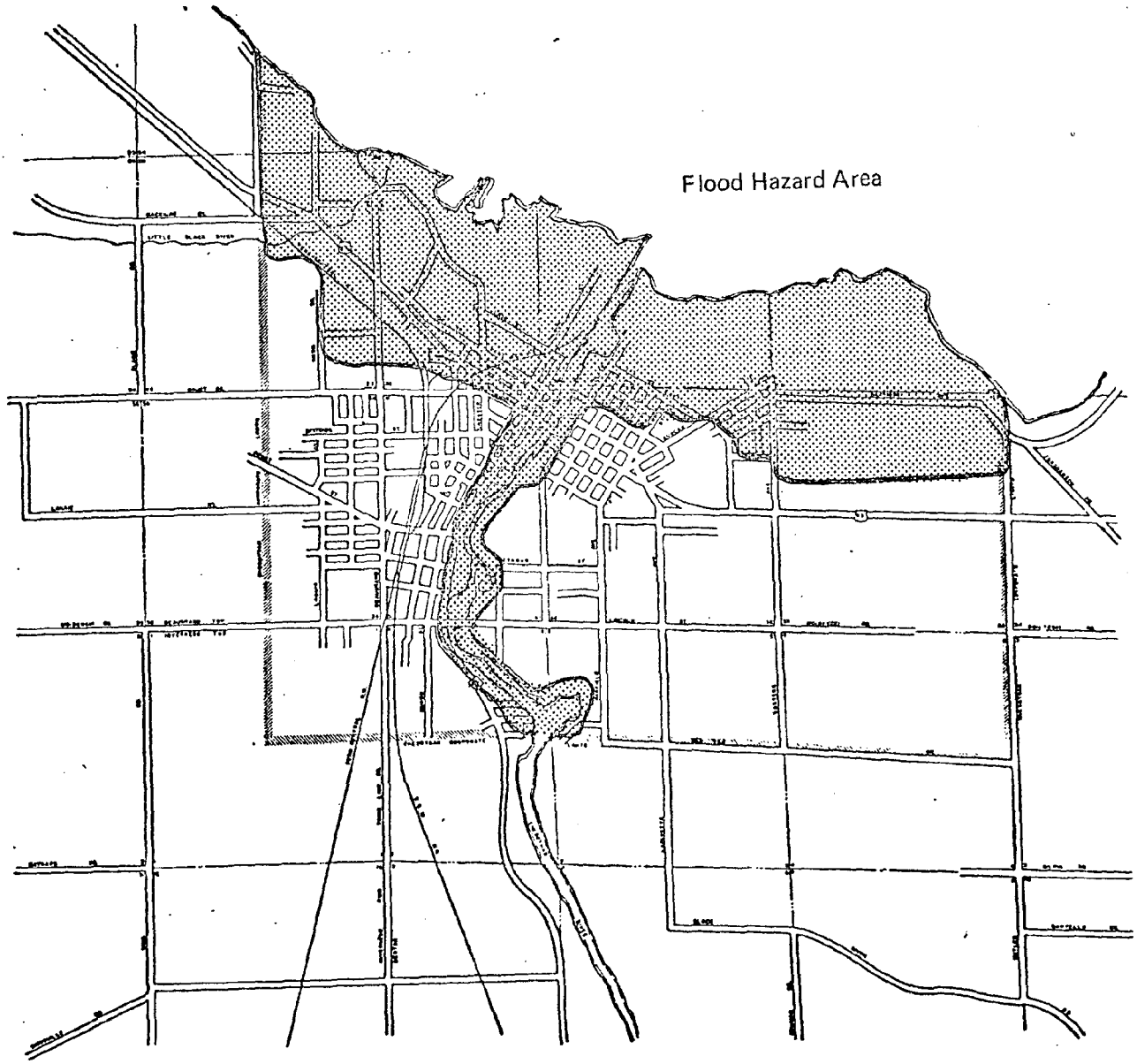
**Maps on Following Pages*



MAP 39

MAP 40

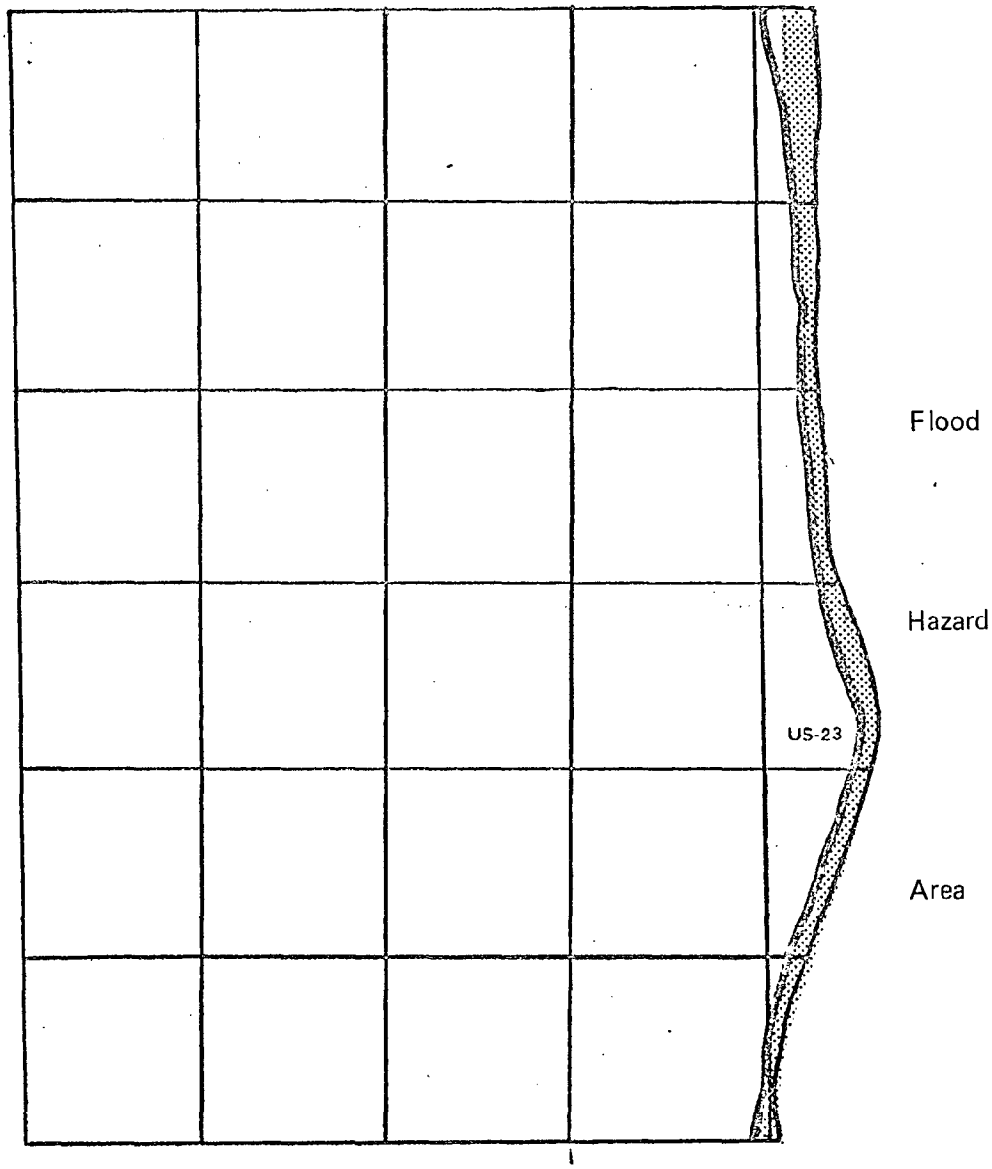
CITY OF CHEBOYGAN



MAP 41

GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP

Alcona County



scale : 1 inch = 1 mile

AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

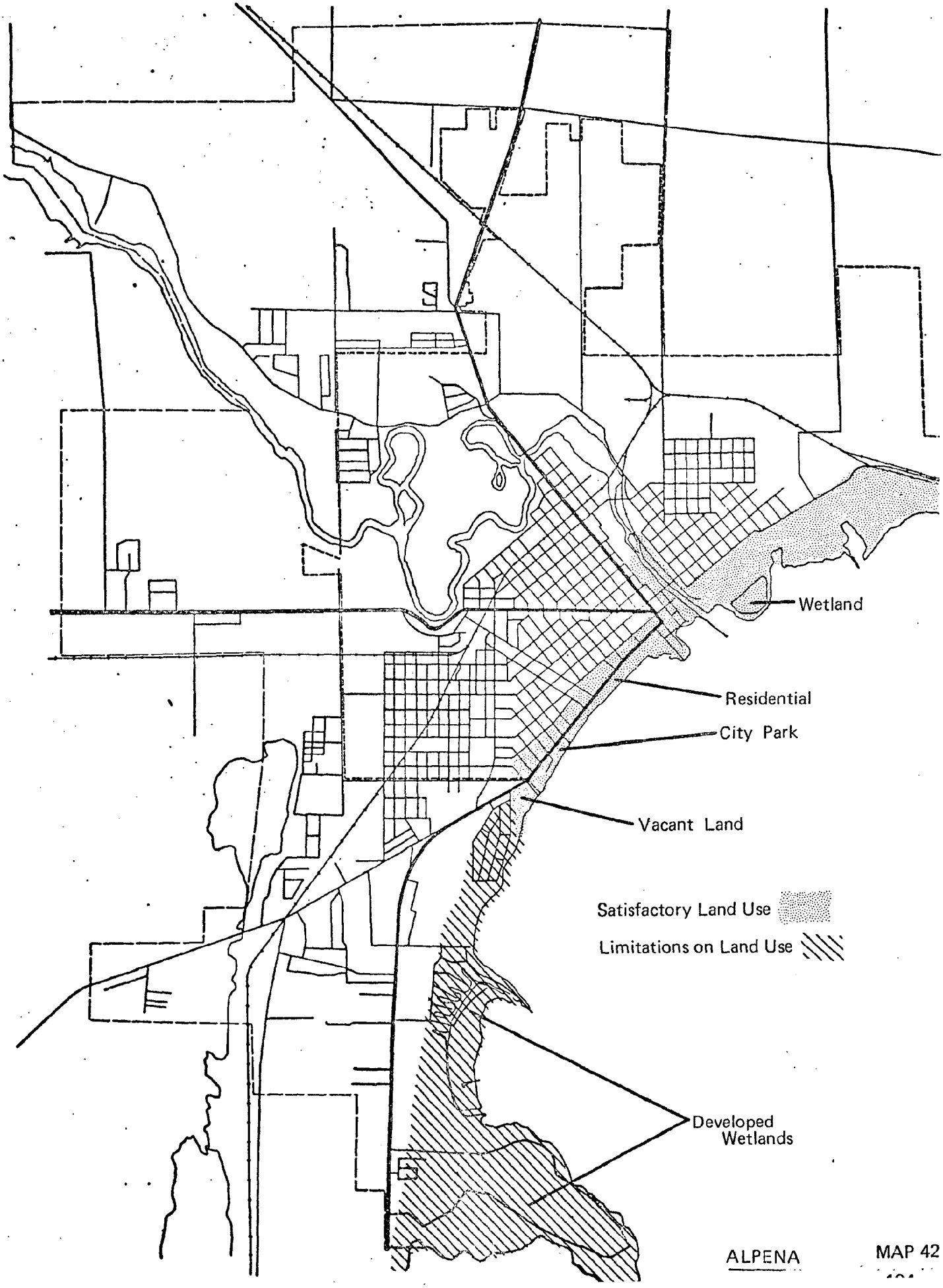
URBAN AREAS

Alpena

Cheboygan

Rogers City

Maps of all three on following pages

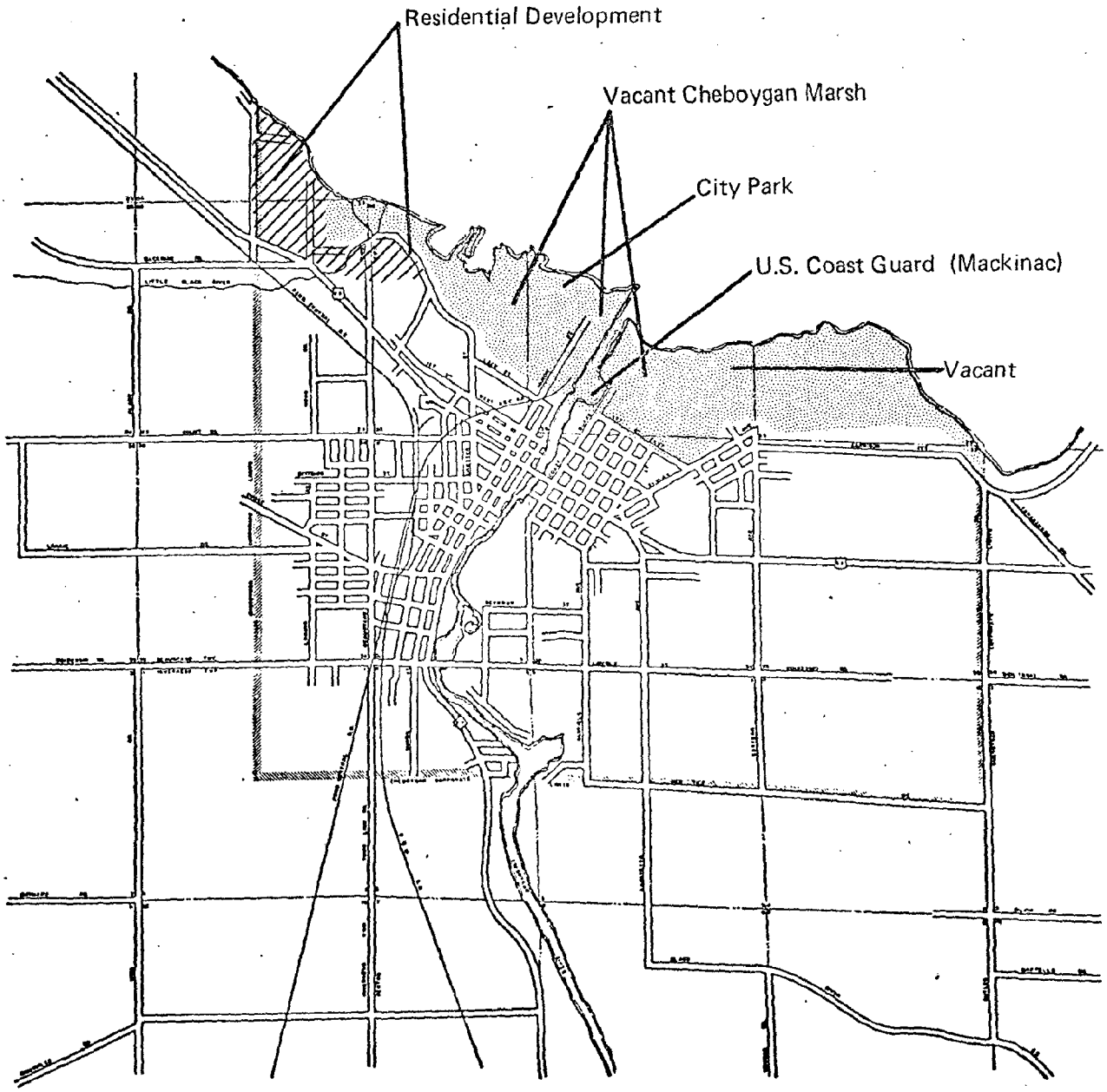


ALPENA

MAP 42

MAP 43

CHEBOYGAN

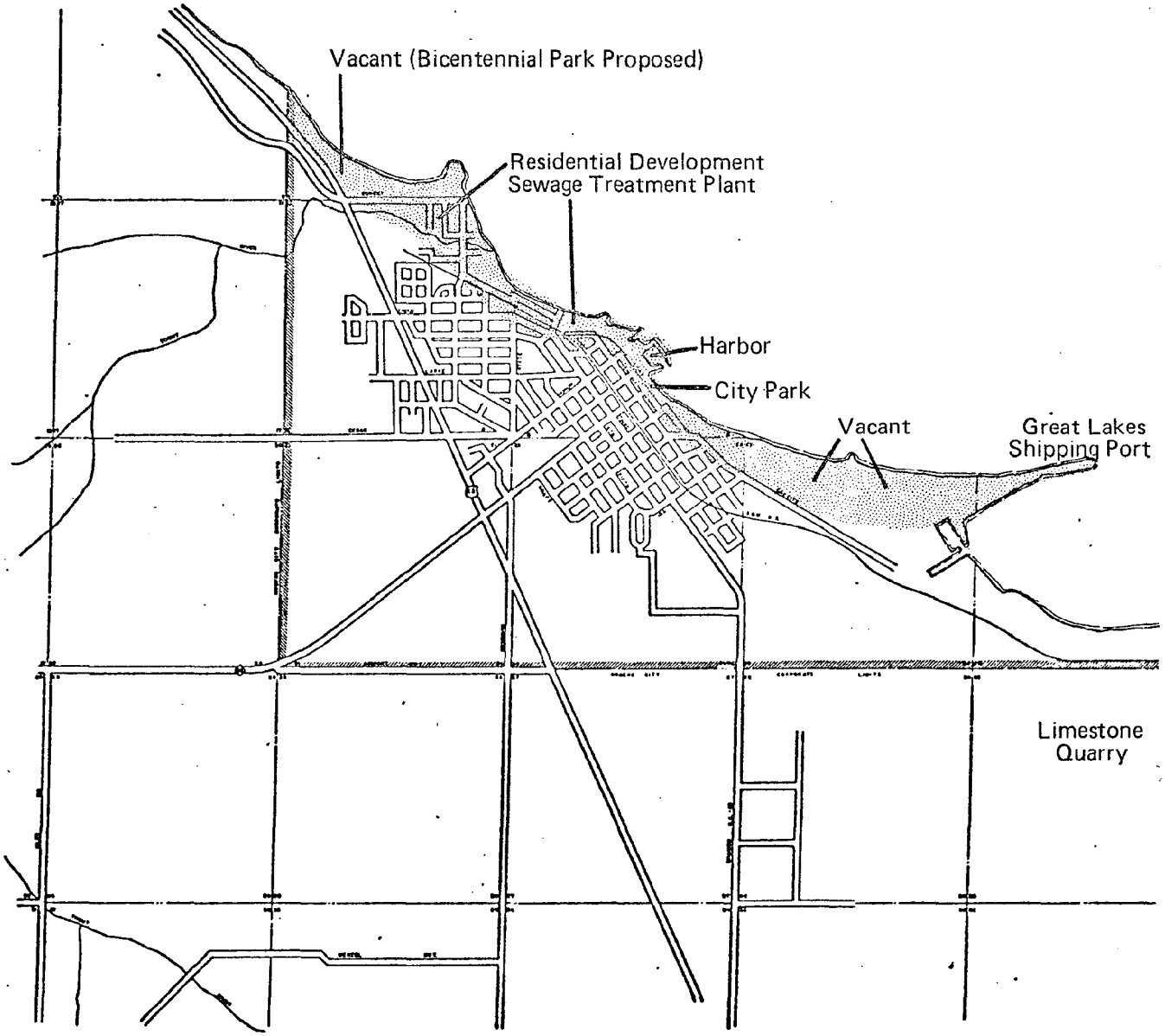


Satisfactory Land Use

Limitations on Land Use

MAP 44

ROGERS CITY



Satisfactory Land Use

Limitations on Land Use

AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Priority by Category

HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGIC SITES

Criteria

The following criteria has been used for classifying a site as high or low priority.

1. *Is it connected with an event resulting in significant contributions to the pattern of history or prehistory?*
2. *Is it associated with an important phase of growth or decline of a local society or movement?*
3. *Is it associated with the lives of historically significant persons?*
4. *Is it associated with important contributions to science, technology, politics, the arts, or humanitarian causes?*
5. *Does it embody distinctive characteristics of type, period or method of construction?*
6. *Does it represent the work of a master?*
7. *Does it yield or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory of our history?*
8. *Does it possess high artistic value of unusual and unique workmanship?*
9. *Is it one of a kind?*
10. *Is it part of a Great Lakes bottomland containing shipwrecks?*
11. *Is it at least 50 years old (this criteria could be overruled in cases of something of anticipated potential historic value)?*
12. *Is it a district or grouping of structures or other objects which individually are not unique but which taken together, represent a certain historic scene or way of life?*

High Priority

Fort Michilimackinac
Cambell Farm Site
Cheboygan Opera House
Old Cheboygan County Courthouse
Inland Waterway
Old Presque Isle Lighthouse
Springport Inn
Black Rock
Thunder Bay Area Bottomland

Low Priority

Mackinaw Point Lighthouse
Old Duncan City
Sacred Rock
U.S. Steel Limestone Quarry
Presque Isle Lighthouse
Huron Portland Cement Quarry
Alcona Ghost Town
Sturgeon Point Lighthouse
Port of Rockport

NATURAL AREAS

Criteria

The following criteria has been used for classifying a site as high or low priority.

1. *Have retained, have re-established or can readily re-establish natural character.*

2. *Possess one or more of the following characteristics:*

   a. *Unusual flora or fauna*

   b. *Biotic, geological, physiographic or palentological features of scientific or educational value or*

   c. *Outstanding opportunities for scenic pleasures, enjoyable contact with nature or wilderness type of experiences (solitude, exploration and challenge).*

High Priority	Low Priority
Negwagon State Park proposed area	*North Point Peninsula Area*
Big Trout - Little Trout Lakes Area	*Harrisville Mill Pond*
Thompson's Harbor Area	
Grass Bay Area	

SAND DUNE AREAS

Criteria

The following criteria has been used for classifying a site as high or low priority.

1. *Perched sand dunes or other dunes of dramatic relief.*
2. *Exhibiting unusual flora or geologic qualities.*
3. *Experiencing intensive recreational use.*
4. *In a natural state and deserving of protection from consumptive uses including residential development and mining activity.*
5. *In need of reclamation due to past removal of sand and/or vegetation.*

High Priority	Low Priority
Grass Bay Area	*Hammond Bay - 40 Mile Point small drive area*
	Thompson's Harbor Small Dunes

MINERAL RESOURCE AREAS

Criteria

The following criteria has been used for classifying a site as high or low priority.

1. *Demand for the mineral on a local, state or international level.*
2. *Quality of the deposit.*
3. *Quantity of the deposit.*
4. *Minability.*
5. *Amenability to concentration and processing.*
6. *Availability of water, energy supplies, economical transport and other mineral commodities necessary in processing.*

High Priority	Low Priority
U.S. Steel Limestone Quarry	*Local Gravel Pits*
Presque Isle Corporation Limestone Quarry	*Rockport Quarry (abandoned)*
Huron-Portland Cement Plant Limestone Quarry	

WATER TRANSPORTATION

Criteria

1. *Ports and related facilities for shipping of a Great Lakes nature.*
2. *Ports used commercially with significant impact on local economy.*
3. *Docking and mooring areas which are heavily used.*

High Priority

Port of Calcite
Stoneport
Mackinaw City Docks
Cheboygan Locks
U.S.C.G. Station (Cheboygan)
Rogers City Harbor
Huron-Portland Cement Plant
Abitibi Corporation Docks
Harrisville Harbor
Hammond Bay Harbor of Refuge

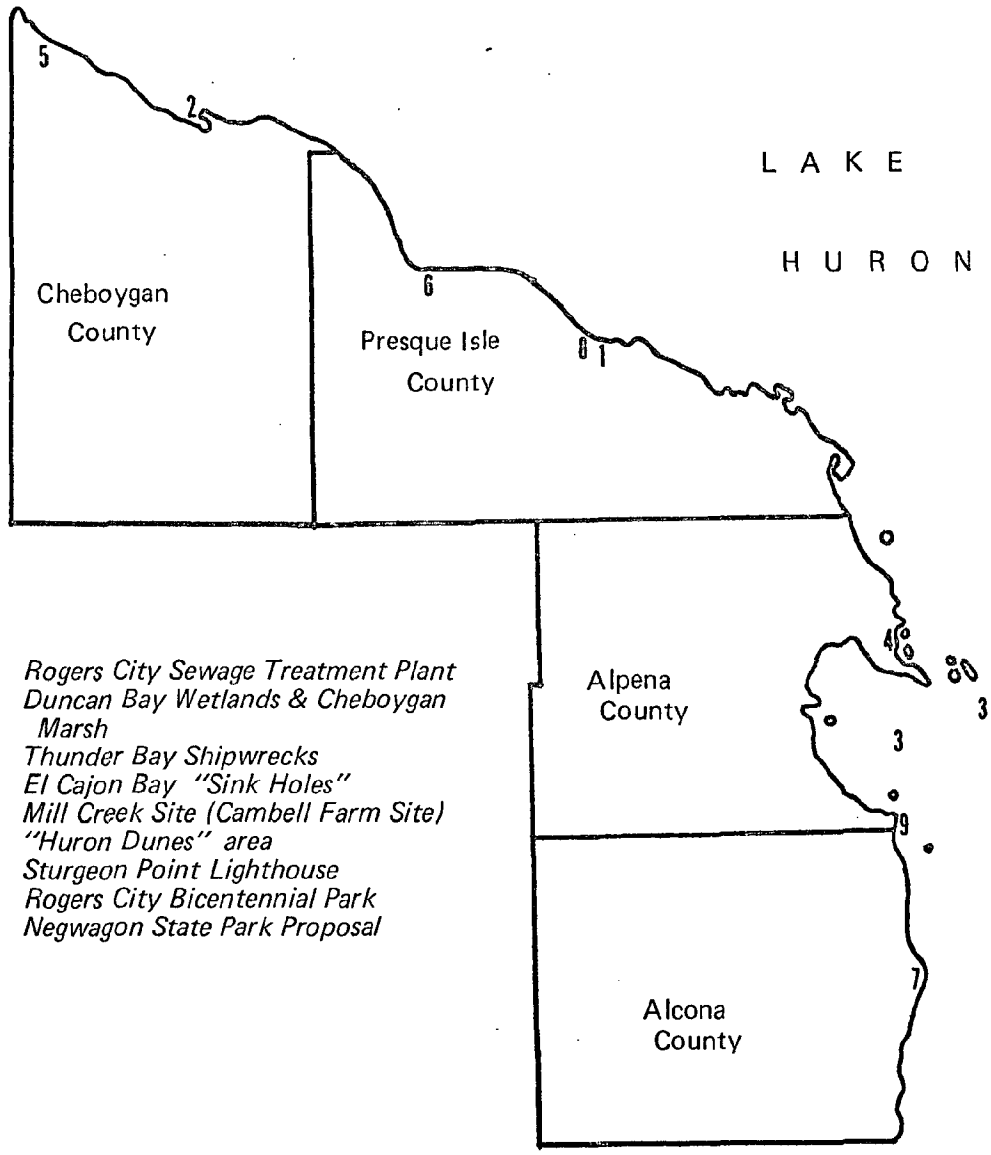
Low Priority

Rockport
Black River (Alcona)
Ossineke Public Access
State Owned Access Points
Thunder Bay Island (U.S. C.G. Station)

AREAS FOR PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

MAP 45

REGIONAL LOCATION OF AREAS FOR
PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION



1. *Rogers City Sewage Treatment Plant*
2. *Duncan Bay Wetlands & Cheboygan Marsh*
3. *Thunder Bay Shipwrecks*
4. *El Cajon Bay "Sink Holes"*
5. *Mill Creek Site (Cambell Farm Site)*
6. *"Huron Dunes" area*
7. *Sturgeon Point Lighthouse*
8. *Rogers City Bicentennial Park*
9. *Negwagon State Park Proposal*

AREAS FOR PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

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6. *"Huron Dunes" Area*
7. *Sturgeon Point Lighthouse*
8. *Rogers City Bicentennial Park*
9. *Negwagon State Park Proposal*

The following criteria was used in prioritizing the above list of sites.

A. *State significant historic site*

B. *Unique physical feature*

C. *Eminent use change*

D. *Threatened by human activities*

E. *Threatened by natural process*

F. *Overused or abused*

G. *Inadequate state or local program*

H. *People directly affected.*

**Old Cheboygan County Courthouse was reconsidered and dropped because it lies outside of the coastal study area.*

ROGERS CITY SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Rogers City has located their sewage treatment plant on the shore of Lake Huron. With the present high water levels and increased local erosion, the beach is quickly retreating to the site of the filtering tanks. The city has applied for financial aid to construct a concrete seawall to prevent this accelerated erosion. The picture below shows just how close the water is getting to the plant.

It is recommended that financial assistance be provided to Rogers City to construct an erosion prevention structure at their sewage treatment plant.

DUNCAN BAY WETLANDS AND CHEBOYGAN MARSH

Lake Huron shoreland of Cheboygan County, with many acres of wetlands.

These areas are very productive in terms of plant and wildlife activity but are threatened by continued filling and draining. The city has one of the largest cattail marshes along the Great Lakes outside of the Saginaw Bay. This area is also very active with plant and wildlife communities. Unfortunately, there are no present regulations to prevent unwise development practices in these wetlands.

In an effort to preserve these unique and essential lands, the state must give technical assistance to the local units of government in defining, evaluating and protecting these wetlands.

THUNDER BAY SHIPWRECKS

The Thunder Bay area has one of the highest concentration of shipwrecks anywhere in the Great Lakes. Many of the wrecks have historical, state significance, but salvage operations have dismantled them to the point where very few, if any, remains can be found. There is a desperate need to stop the stripping of these sunken vessels and preserve their historical and scientific value.

This bottomland can best be managed by the state by incorporating the Underwater Reserve Park concept through an act of the legislature. The DNR should encourage the passage of such an act to ensure the preservation of all shipwrecks on Michigan's Great Lakes bottomland. The State of California, Hawaii, and Florida have already established these underwater preserves in ecological areas such as coral reefs. Canada has established the "Fanthom Five Underwater Park" at Tobermory, Ontario, (located 71 miles east of Thunder Bay on Lake Huron), which contains 18 wrecks. [2]

The map on the following page was taken from a report by the Department of Parks and Recreation Resources, Michigan State University and shows the location of many wrecks in the Thunder Bay area.

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[2] The Thunder Bay Shipwreck Survey Study Report, Department of Parks and Recreation Resources, Michigan State University, Thomas Warner and Dr. Donald Holecek, 1975

ARTICLE IN - Michigan - Out - Of - Doors
November, 1975

Alpena County Asked To Act To Set Up Underwater 'Park'

A graveyard for ships off the Michigan shoreline may become the nation's first underwater "park" dedicated for historical preservation.

The park would be located in the Thunder Bay area of Lake Huron off the shore of Alpena County, where the remains of more than 80 vessels are strewn.

The area is a major hunting ground for scuba divers and a valuable historical resource.

A survey of shipwrecks conducted last summer in Thunder Bay resulted in the inspection of 17 wrecks by volunteer scuba divers and the pinpointing of nine other wrecks. Thomas Warner, one of the coordinators of the survey, which was conducted by Michigan State University, said at least 57 other shipwrecks are known to have taken place in the Thunder Bay area.

Most of them are vessels that called at the Port of Alpena to take on cargoes of limestone and lumber. Most sunk as the result of collisions, but some were blown onto reefs during storms and at least one vessel, the Montana, was lost after fire broke out on board.

The most famous wreck is that of the Pewabic which sank in 1865 with the loss of 125 lives.

Warner described the survey to the Michigan Natural Resources Commission and warned of the loss of artifacts to divers.

As a first step in setting aside part of Thunder Bay as a park, the survey team has recommended to the Alpena County Board of Commissioners that an area be designated in which divers would not be allowed to salvage parts of the sunken vessels. One proposal calls for a 130 foot depth as a reserve area in which salvaging would be banned.

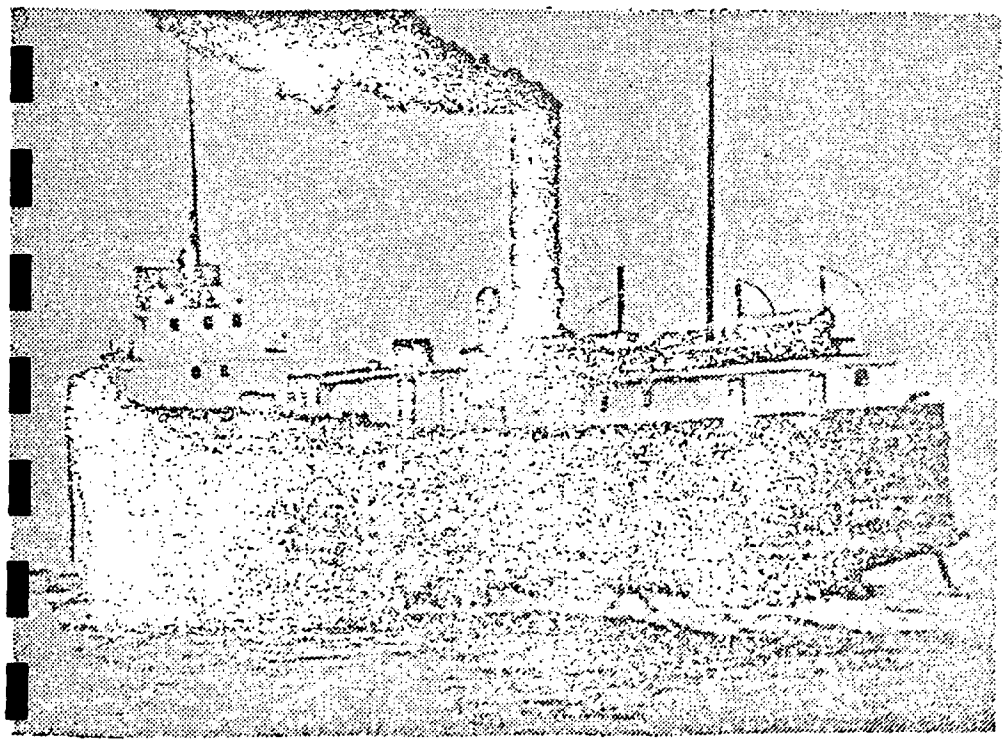
The survey team also suggested that an interpretive center might be built in Alpena for the display of some of the artifacts recovered from Thunder Bay.

Meanwhile, Warner warned that some wholesale salvaging is occurring in Thunder Bay. He cited the case of a vessel that had been dynamited by divers to retrieve artifacts. In another instance, three huge anchors that had been sighted on one vessel by the survey team were found to be missing a month later and are believed to have been removed by salvors and sold.

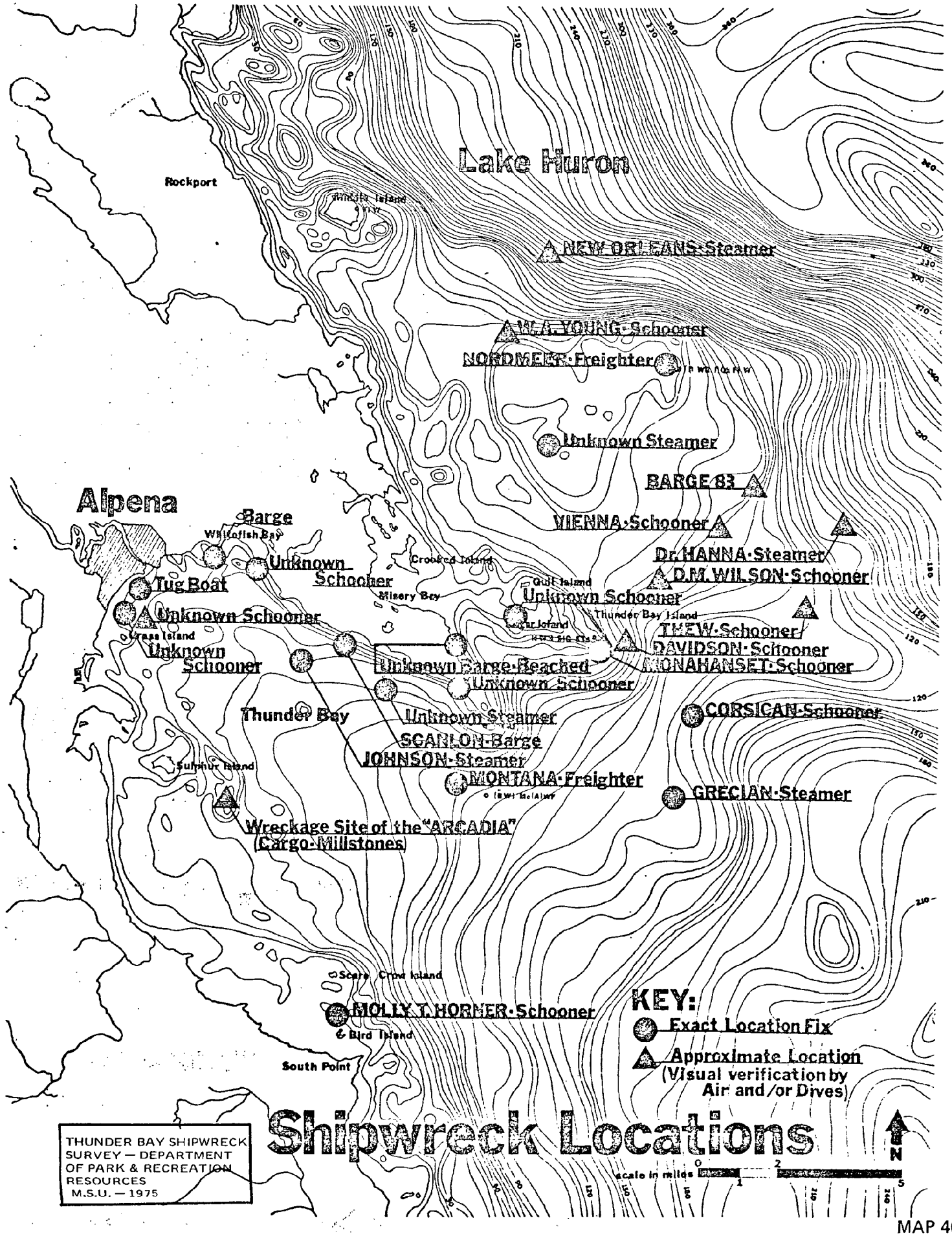
State officials have taken the position that the artifiacts belong to the state by virtue of public ownership of the Great Lakes bottomlands. The problem is lack of specific legislation setting forth details. HB 4185, which is now before the House, spells out the state's legal rights to submerged artifacts and establishes criminal penalties for violations.

"We're hard put to protect these wrecks as the law is now written," said Dr. Howard A. Tanner, DNR director. "Our initial step is to get the legislation through. Then we could start drafting blanket regulations to protect all wrecks."

Until then, Department of Natural Resources officials have been instructed by the Attorney General's office to bring civil action against individuals in flagrant cases of artifacts removal.



The Montanta was constructed in 1872. It was a wood streamer which caught fire and sank on September 6, 1914, in a ship= ping channel near the center of Thunder Bay (See Map).


Lake Huron
Rockport
NEW ORLEANS·Steamer
W.A. YOUNG·Schooner
NORDMEER·Freighter
Unknown Steamer
BARGE 83
Alpena
Barge
Whitefish Bay
Unknown Schooner
Tug Boat
Unknown Schooner
Grass Island
Unknown Schooner
Crooked Island
Misery Bay
VIENNA·Schooner
Dr. HANNA·Steamer
D.M. WILSON·Schooner
Gull Island
Unknown Schooner
Thunder Bay Island
THEW·Schooner
DAVIDSON·Schooner
MONAHANSET·Schooner
Unknown Barge·Beached
Unknown Schooner
Thunder Bay
Unknown Steamer
SCANLON·Barge
JOHNSON·Steamer
MONTANA·Freighter
CORSICAN·Schooner
GRECIAN·Steamer
Sulphur Island
Wreckage Site of the "ARCADIA" (Cargo·Millstones)
Scarp Crow Island
MOLLY T. HORNER·Schooner
& Bird Island
South Point
KEY:
Exact Location Fix
Approximate Location (Visual verification by Air and/or Dives)
Shipwreck Locations
N
scale in miles
0
1
2
5
THUNDER BAY SHIPWRECK SURVEY — DEPARTMENT OF PARK & RECREATION RESOURCES M.S.U. — 1975

MAP 46

EL CAJON BAY "SINK HOLES"

El Cajon Bay is a small bay shaped similar to Italy (boot), located in Misery Bay, just north of the Thunder Bay in Alpena Township. It is the site of two very unique "sink holes," which is believed to be the end of a cave formation in the area. Water flows out of a 300 foot opening – 70 foot deep hold and another 20 foot deep hole. Other "sink holes" are located inland several miles with one hole having a 50 foot waterfall inside it. This same water is believed to drain in the El Cajon Bay area. The land surrounding this bay is privately owned and development could destroy this natural phenomena.

It is recommended that the State acquire the rights of this surrounding land with the help of nature conservancy groups.

MILL CREEK SITE (CAMBELL FARM SITE)

This site is located a few miles from Mackinaw City along the lake and was once a productive logging camp and sawmill. Much of the lumber processed at this site was transported to Mackinaw Island to build the fort located there. Various crops were also grown in the area and traded to the soldiers at Fort Michilimackinac. Five or six buildings have been uncovered and are presently being studied for their feasibility of being restored.

It is recommended that the State enact a restoration program for this mill creek site similar to that which restored Fort Michilimackinac.

"HURON DUNES" AREA

The Grass Bay, Hammond Bay, Evergreen Beach, Forty Mile Point, Thompson's Harbor and Black Point areas are all part of the "Huron Dunes" Country. Although these dunes are small in size, they do exhibit certain plant species not found outside the coastal area.

Even though these dunes do not compare in size to the ones along Lake Michigan, they are unique to the eastern side of the State. These areas are in need of protection from development and loss of vegetation.

STURGEON POINT LIGHTHOUSE

The Sturgeon Point Lighthouse and surrounding 60 acres is state owned. However, there has been little maintenance of this property and the tower is deteriorating. The township has no jurisdiction, nor money, to restore and police the area. It would be a shame if this historic marker were to be destroyed.

ROGERS CITY BICENTENNIAL PARK

Rogers City is attempting to secure funds to purchase an approximately 3000 foot waterfront property. It is presently owned by Calvert Investment Company, a real estate and development organization. The property would connect a city-owned parcel of land with 3000 feet of lake front to the city's northeast limits.

It is recommended that this parcel be purchased through whatever means possible. Perhaps buying smaller parcels periodically, keeping the option to purchase the rest at a later date.

Presque Isle County
ADVANCE
Rogers City, Michigan 49779 — The Limestone City — Thursday, January 22, 1976

City seeks to purchase lakeshore property

The City of Rogers City has taken steps to determine the feasability of acquiring by purchase a large block of lakeshore property for future recreational purposes.

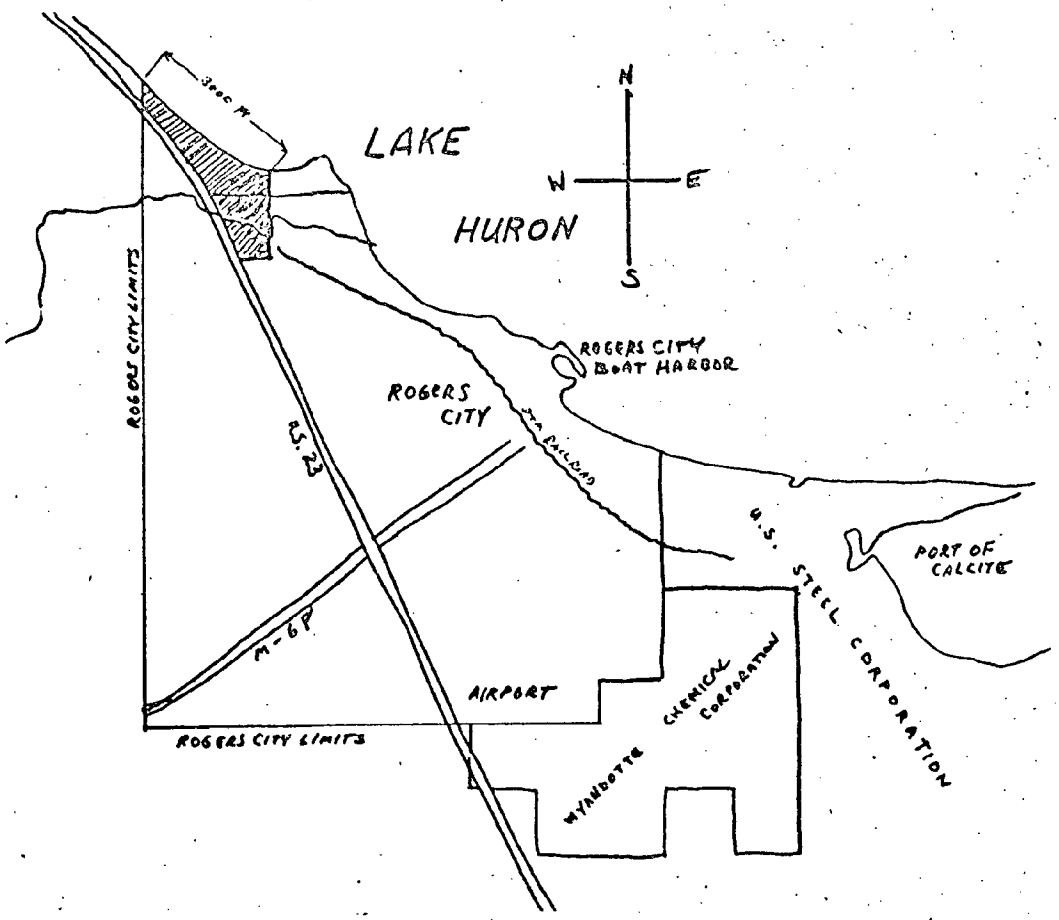
The property involved is shown on the accompanying sketch as the shaded area and has approximately 3,000 feet of frontage on Lake Huron. The location is in that area between US 23 north and what is commonly known as Seagull Point. Forest Avenue bisects the parcel through which a portion of Trout River flows.

Several weeks ago Grant Silverfarb, representing Calvert Investment Company - owners of the property, met at the City Hall with Manager Charles McKee, City Attorney Charles Menefee, and Harry Whiteley, the latter representing the Dept. of Natural Resources, to discuss the proposal.

Mr. Silverfarb at that time indicated a willingness to sell and the discussion then moved to various funding possibilities.

If the proposal meets with the general approval of the citizenry, the City could float a bond issue or go the route of State and Federal funding, if such is available. This is being ascertained at the present time through the offices of Congressman Philip Ruppe.

Although this is a big undertaking, it is not out of the realm of possibility for future expansion of the city's recreational needs. "We will continue to pursue it," said Mayor Stewart.



NEGWAGON STATE PARK PROPOSAL

This issue began in 1961 when the Alpena Chamber of Commerce requested the construction of a new state park between the 70-mile gap of the ones at Harrisville and Rogers City. Six miles of Lake Huron waterfront at South Point was chosen for the site. A few years passed while attempting to get finances for the park and then the big debate over the extent of development began. The original plans called for a capacity of 3,500 persons but objections from local citizens and groups reduced the park size to 300 persons. This plan has the support of the Alpena County Planning Commission, The League of Women Voters, The Audubon Society and The Alpena News.

It is recommended that the Department of Natural Resources study this proposed state park plan begin construction at the earliest possible time to meet the demands of recreational users in the area.

DEFICIENCIES AND OBSTACLES

DEFICIENCIES AND OBSTACLES

It has been very difficult to receive active input into this program. The key aspects have been discussed with many local officials but little input is received. Because of this lack of input, certain sections such as problem identification, and formulation of goals and objectives have been compiled by one or two persons. What is desperately needed is an advisory board to help develop the CZM Program in northeast Michigan. Such an organization could represent various interests and governments found along the shorelands and would greatly aid by giving the input needed.

Overall program skepticism by the general public caused from misunderstandings as to its' intentions, is a large obstacle. People are fearful that undue restrictions will be placed on shoreland property owners. Public meetings are needed to inform the public about the program and what the State is trying to accomplish through it.

Prioritizing areas for preservation and restoration has been very subjective in nature. All of these sites do have high local priority but regional prioritizing should be done by an advisory group which would be more representative of the local concerns and more objective.

Inadequate and distorted news media coverage has been an obstacle throughout the entire length of this program. However, personal contacts in several regional newspapers are being made and it is hoped that program coverage will soon improve.

MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR LAKE HURON SHORELANDS

The establishment of goals and objectives is the first and often most important step in the planning process. In this program, they are intended to direct and shape the future of the shoreland's environment.

The following goals and objectives have been formulated from a regional perspective with contributions from county and local governments in the Northeast Michigan Region. Local governmental units may wish to refine these goals and objectives as time passes or to conform to their own purposes.

GOAL: Protect the welfare of shoreland property owners from damaging activities by Lake Huron waters.

OBJECTIVES:

a. Advance public awareness of the value, uniqueness, and problems of their shorelands.
b. Encourage the continuation of shore erosion engineering studies.

GOAL: Preserve the natural and wetland areas for educational, aesthetic, and fish and wildlife survival purposes.

OBJECTIVES:

a. Identify these unique, ecological, and other important coastal areas.

b. Encourage development of only those shoreland areas which can support such use.

GOAL: Promote a stable economic base with sound environmental considerations.

OBJECTIVES:

a. Encourage adherence to environmental controls by industrial, agricultural, commercial, residential, and recreational users.

b. Encourage litter reduction by supporting legislation prohibiting disposable containers and press coverage of its detrimental effect to the environment.

c. Support limestone quarrying and shipping as the main shoreland industry.

GOAL: Provide recreational opportunities for all citizens with support from local governmental units.

OBJECTIVES:

a. Stimulate seasonal economy by establishing recreational facilities where needed.

b. Cooperate with local governments in the identification and planning of these facilities.

c. Inform all levels of government to proposed action during the planning phase.

CONCLUSION

The shoreland of Northeast Michigan is a unique, fragile and valuable resource to the region. It offers many opportunities to many people for recreation and industry alike. The aesthetic amenities of the coastal area has also brought many problems with increased population and development.

But there are natural occurring problems as well, such as erosion and flooding, which will continue into the future. Past development did not consider these dynamic features of the shore. The CZM Program is a start in identifying present problems and planning to avoid future problems. Areas which are of special concern to local citizens must also be inventoried as well as those in need of preservation or restoration.

It is the purpose of this program to do just that, and work with local decision makers to help plan for better communities along the shoreline.

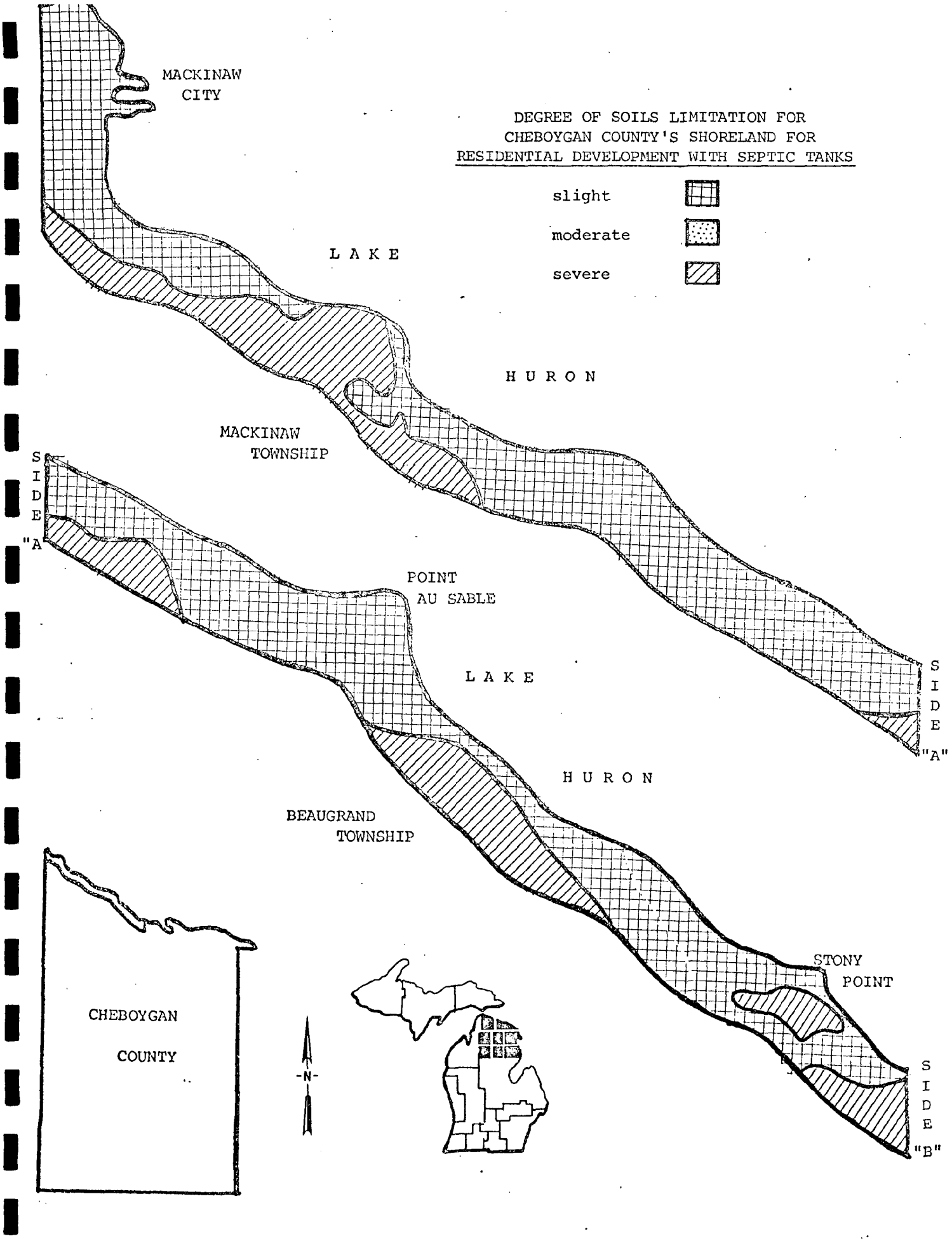
APPENDIX

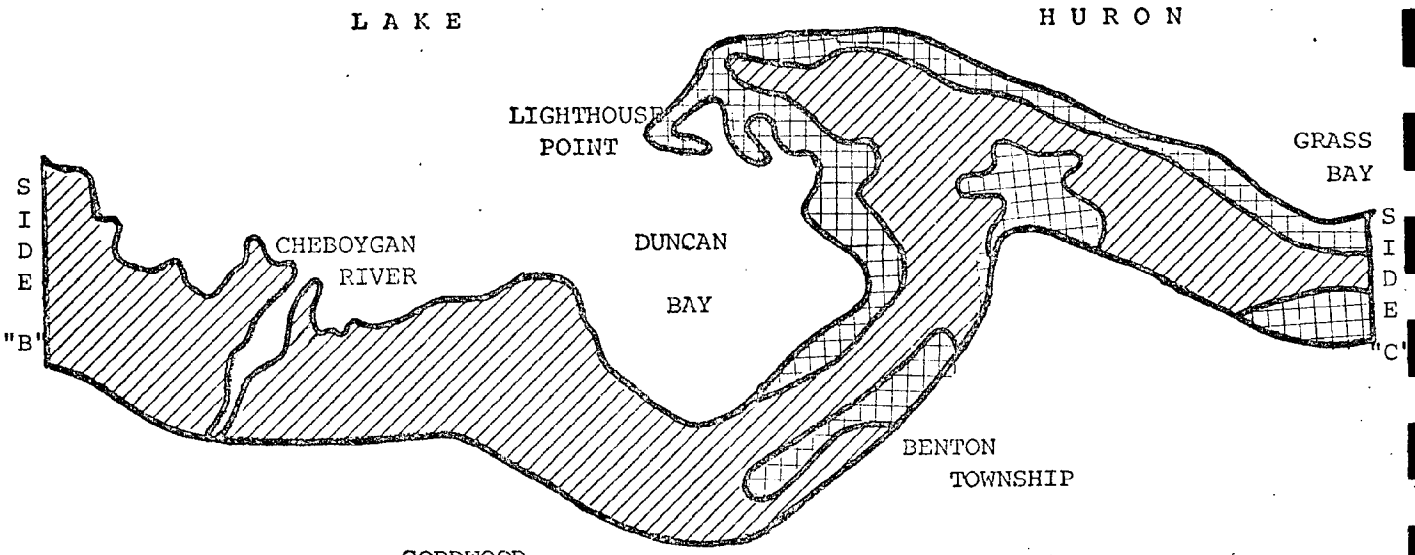
Regional Soil Limitation Maps

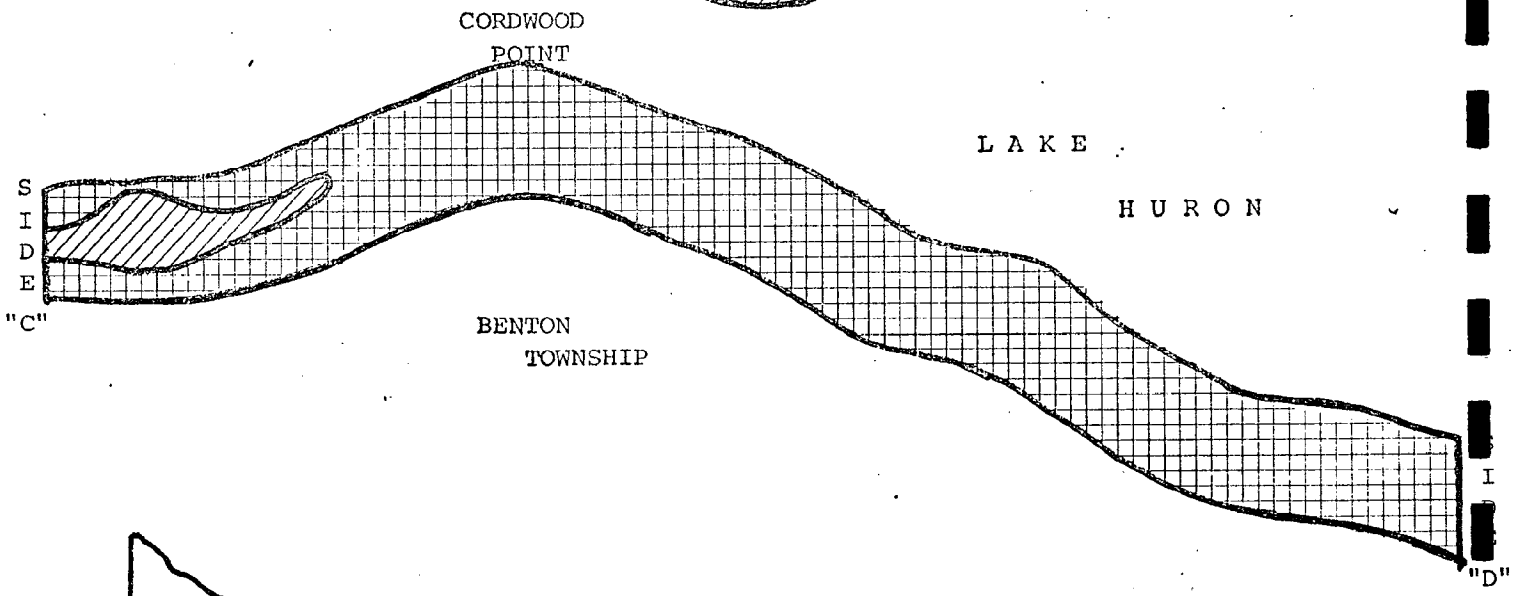
List of Shoreland Meetings

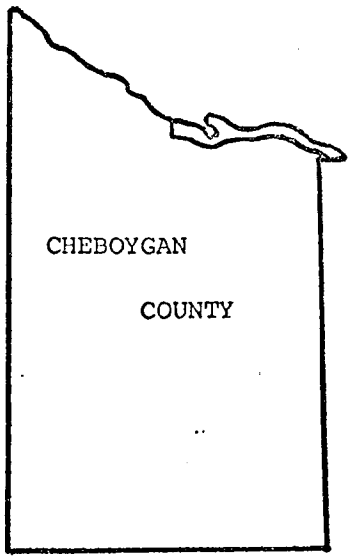
Newspaper Articles on CZM Program

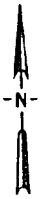
Bibliography


DEGREE OF SOILS LIMITATION FOR
CHEBOYGAN COUNTY'S SHORELAND FOR
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH SEPTIC TANKS
slight
moderate
severe
MACKINAW
CITY
LAKE
HURON
MACKINAW
TOWNSHIP
SIDE "A"
POINT
AU SABLE
LAKE
HURON
SIDE "A"
BEAUGRAND
TOWNSHIP
STONY
POINT
SIDE "B"
CHEBOYGAN
COUNTY
-N-


LAKE
HURON
LIGHTHOUSE POINT
GRASS BAY
SIDE "B"
CHEBOYGAN RIVER
DUNCAN BAY
SIDE "C"
BENTON TOWNSHIP


CORDWOOD POINT
LAKE
HURON
SIDE "C"
BENTON TOWNSHIP
"D"


CHEBOYGAN COUNTY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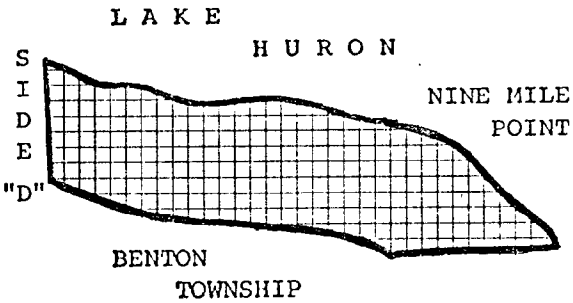
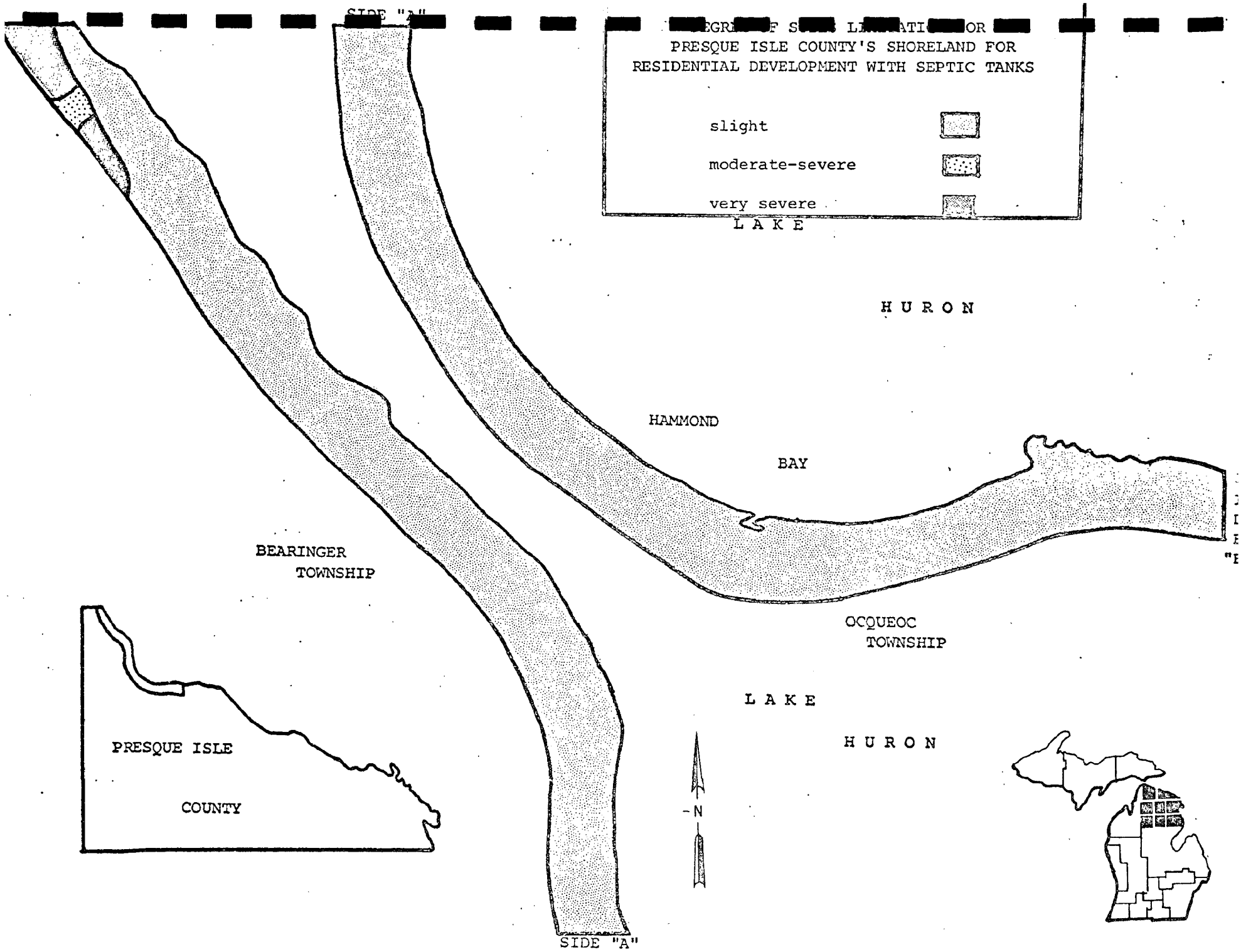
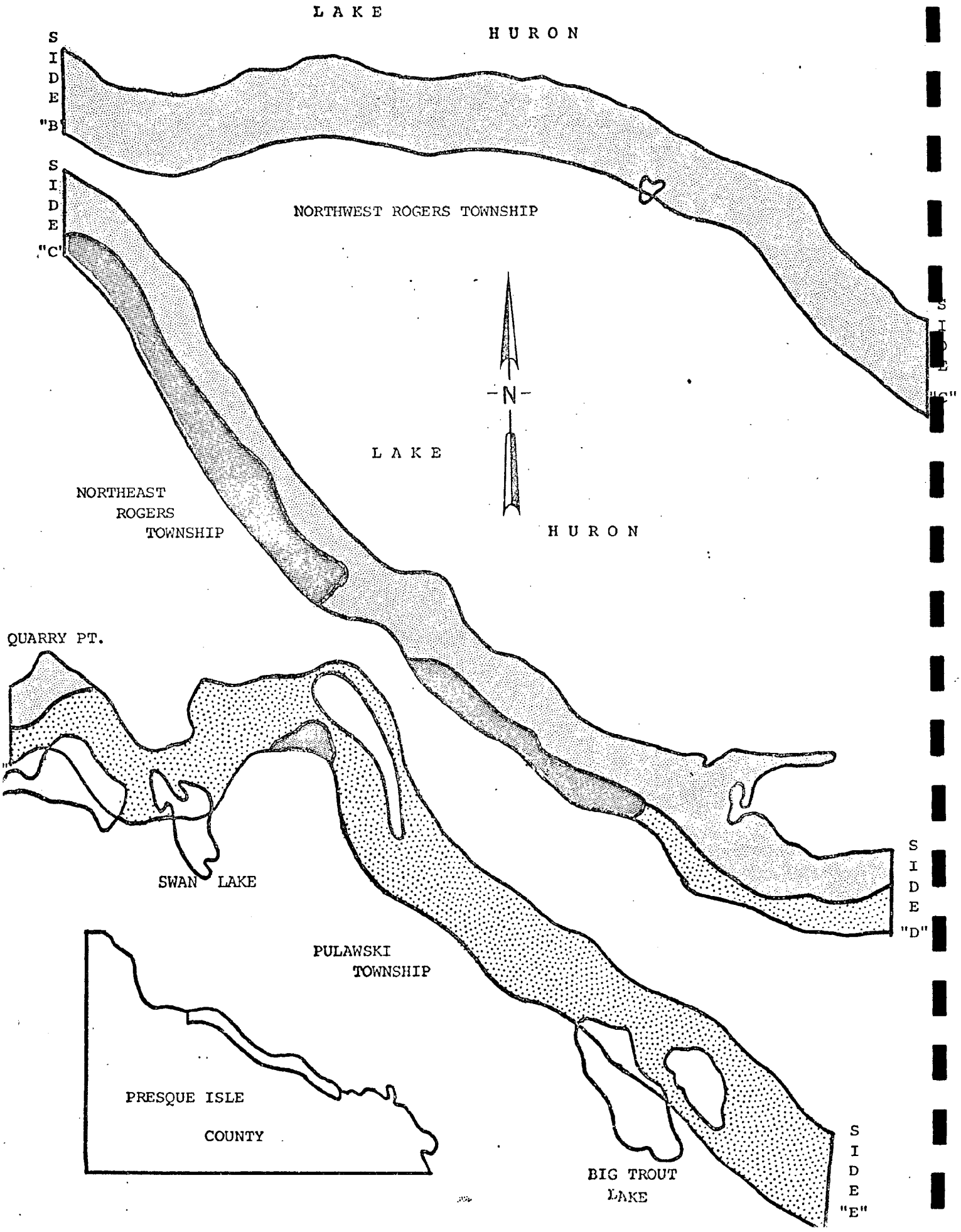
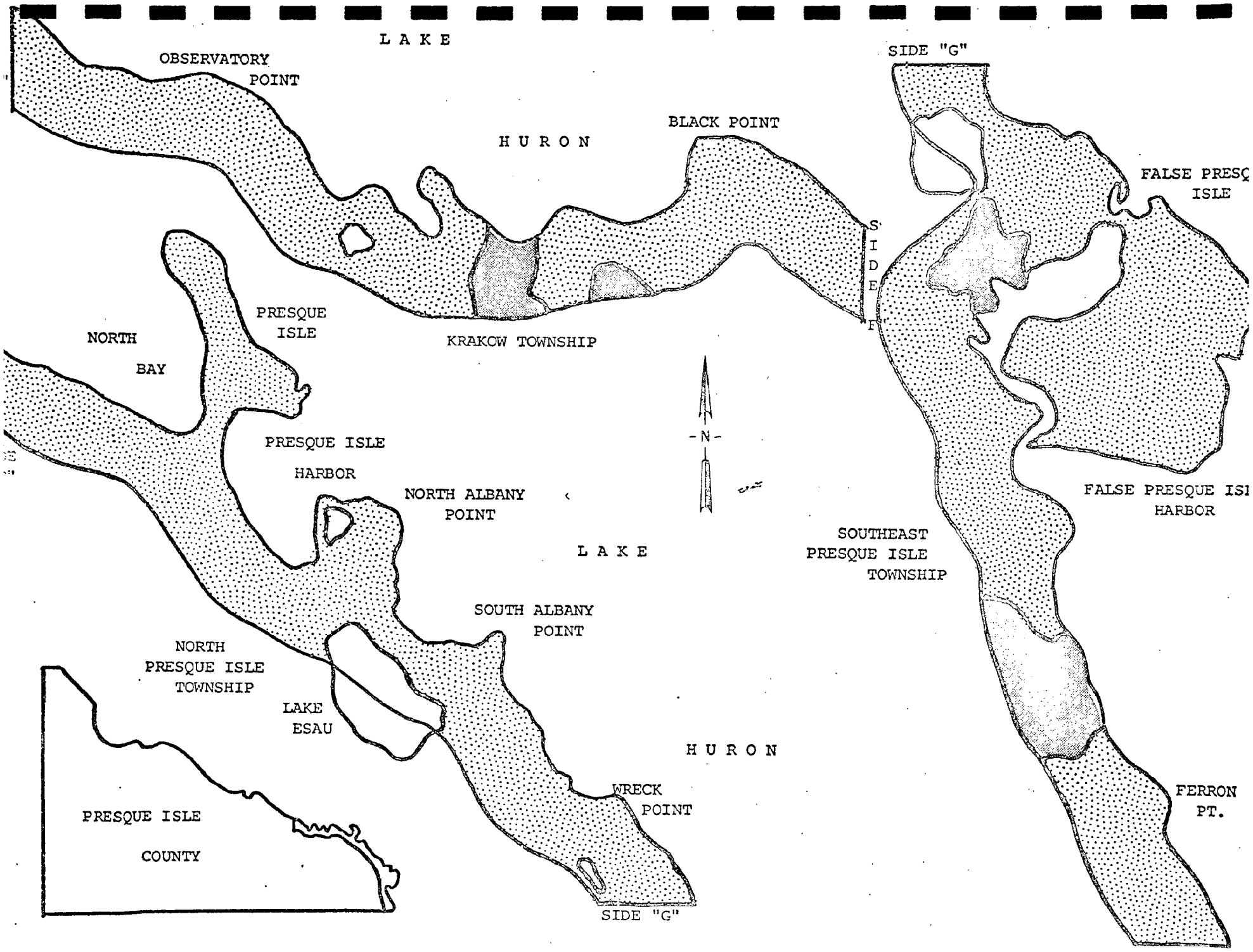

LAKE
HURON
SIDE "D"
NINE MILE POINT
BENTON TOWNSHIP


SIDE "A"
PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY'S SHORELAND FOR
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH SEPTIC TANKS
slight
moderate-severe
very severe
LAKE
HURON
HAMMOND
BAY
BEARINGER
TOWNSHIP
OCQUEOC
TOWNSHIP
LAKE
HURON
PRESQUE ISLE
COUNTY
N
SIDE "A"


LAKE
HURON
SIDE "B"
SIDE "C"
NORTHWEST ROGERS TOWNSHIP
N
LAKE
HURON
NORTHEAST ROGERS TOWNSHIP
QUARRY PT.
SWAN LAKE
SIDE "D"
PULAWSKI TOWNSHIP
PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
BIG TROUT LAKE
SIDE "E"


LAKE
OBSERVATORY POINT
HURON
BLACK POINT
SIDE "G"
FALSE PRESQ ISLE
SIDE "F"
PRESQUE ISLE
NORTH BAY
KRAKOW TOWNSHIP
PRESQUE ISLE HARBOR
NORTH ALBANY POINT
N
LAKE
SOUTHEAST PRESQUE ISLE TOWNSHIP
FALSE PRESQUE ISI HARBOR
SOUTH ALBANY POINT
NORTH PRESQUE ISLE TOWNSHIP
LAKE ESAU
HURON
WRECK POINT
FERRON PT.
PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
SIDE "G"

DEGREE OF SOILS LIMITATION FOR
ALPENA COUNTY'S SHORELAND FOR

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH SEPTIC TANKS

legend

SLIGHT

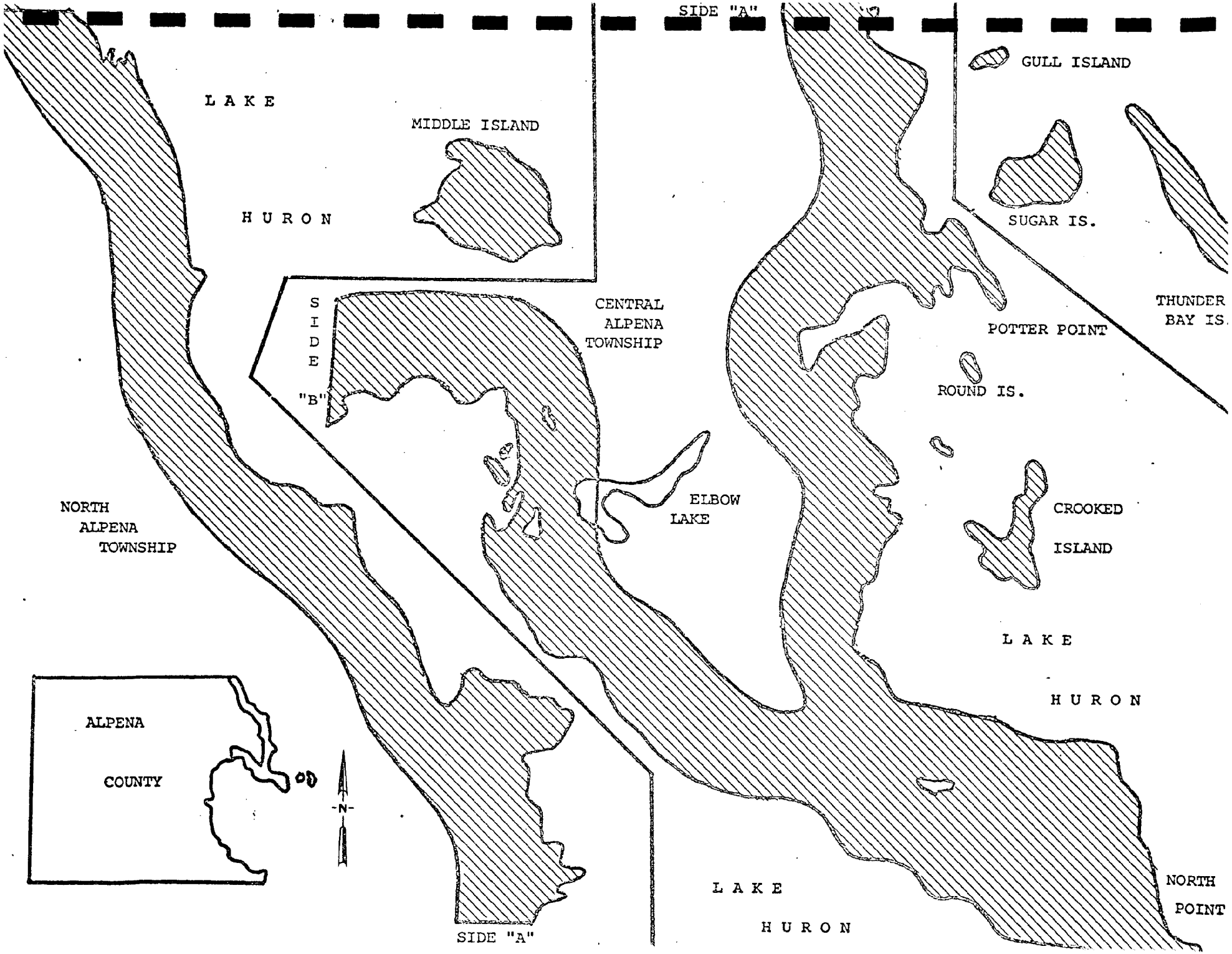
MODERATE

SEVERE-VERY SEVERE

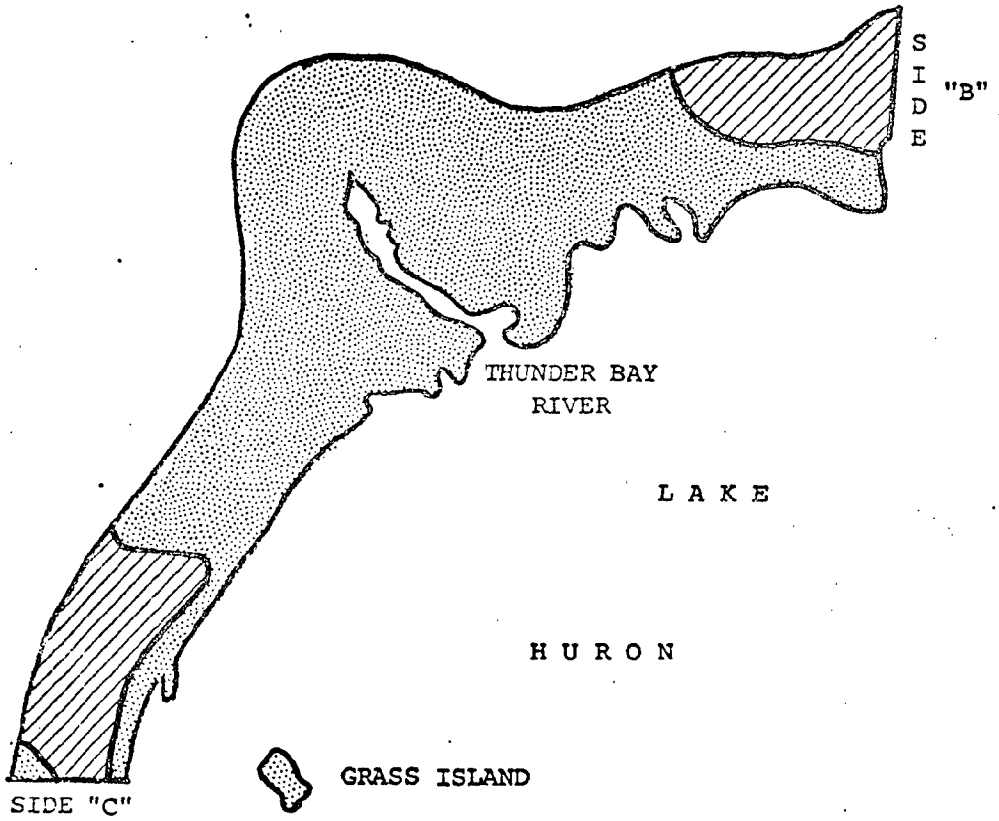
0 1 2
SCALE

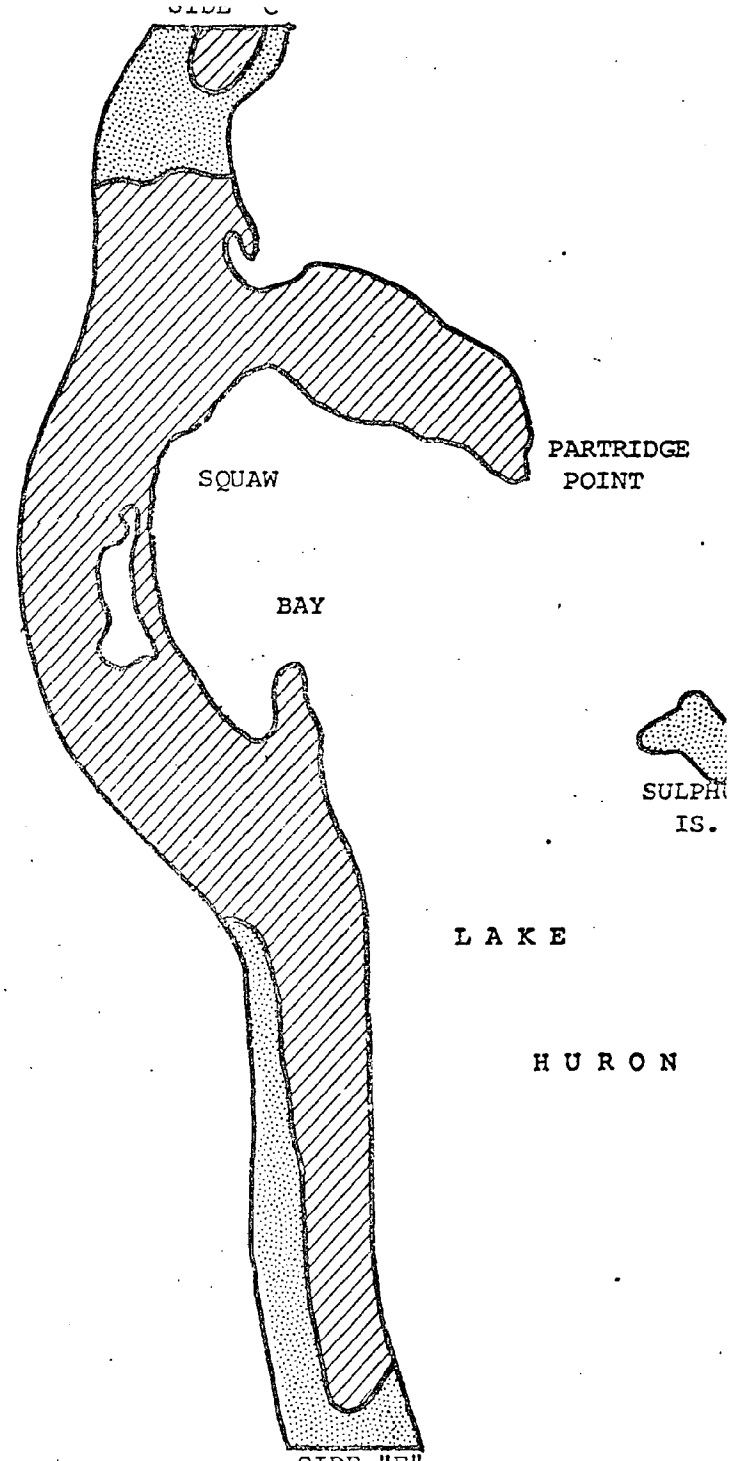
1 1/4 inch equals one mile

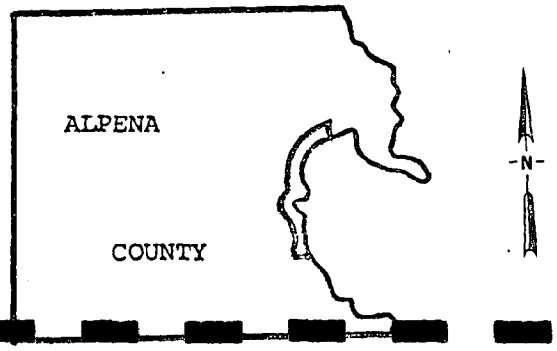
NORTHEAST MICHIGAN REGION

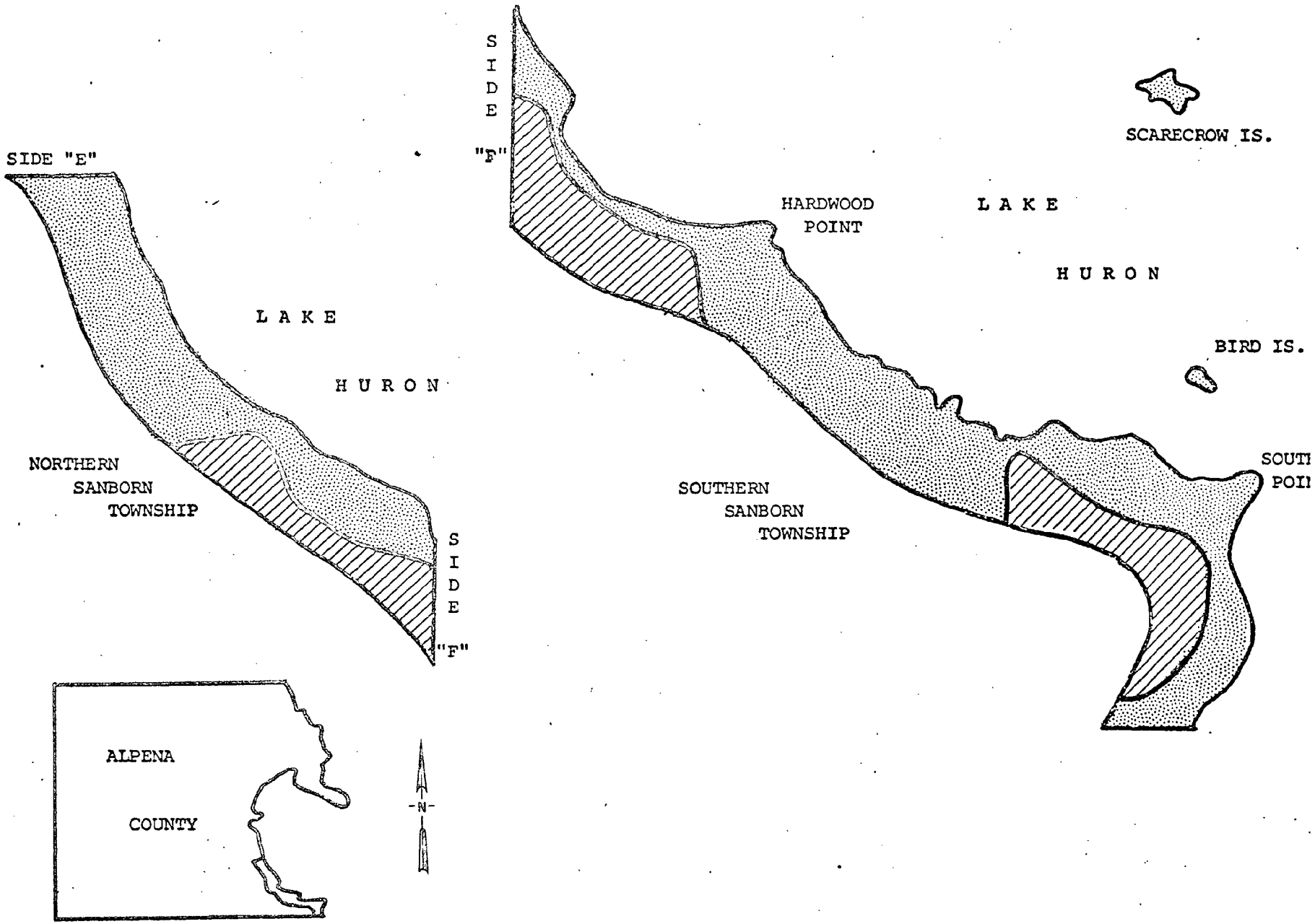

SIDE "A"
GULL ISLAND
LAKE
MIDDLE ISLAND
HURON
SUGAR IS.
THUNDER BAY IS.
SIDE "B"
CENTRAL ALPENA TOWNSHIP
POTTER POINT
ROUND IS.
ELBOW LAKE
NORTH ALPENA TOWNSHIP
CROOKED ISLAND
LAKE
HURON
ALPENA COUNTY
-N-
NORTH POINT
LAKE
HURON
SIDE "A"

SOUTHERN ALPENA TOWNSHIP








SIDE "E"
LAKE
HURON
NORTHERN
SANBORN
TOWNSHIP
SIDE
"F"
ALPENA
COUNTY
N
SIDE
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SCARECROW IS.
BIRD IS.
SOUTHERN
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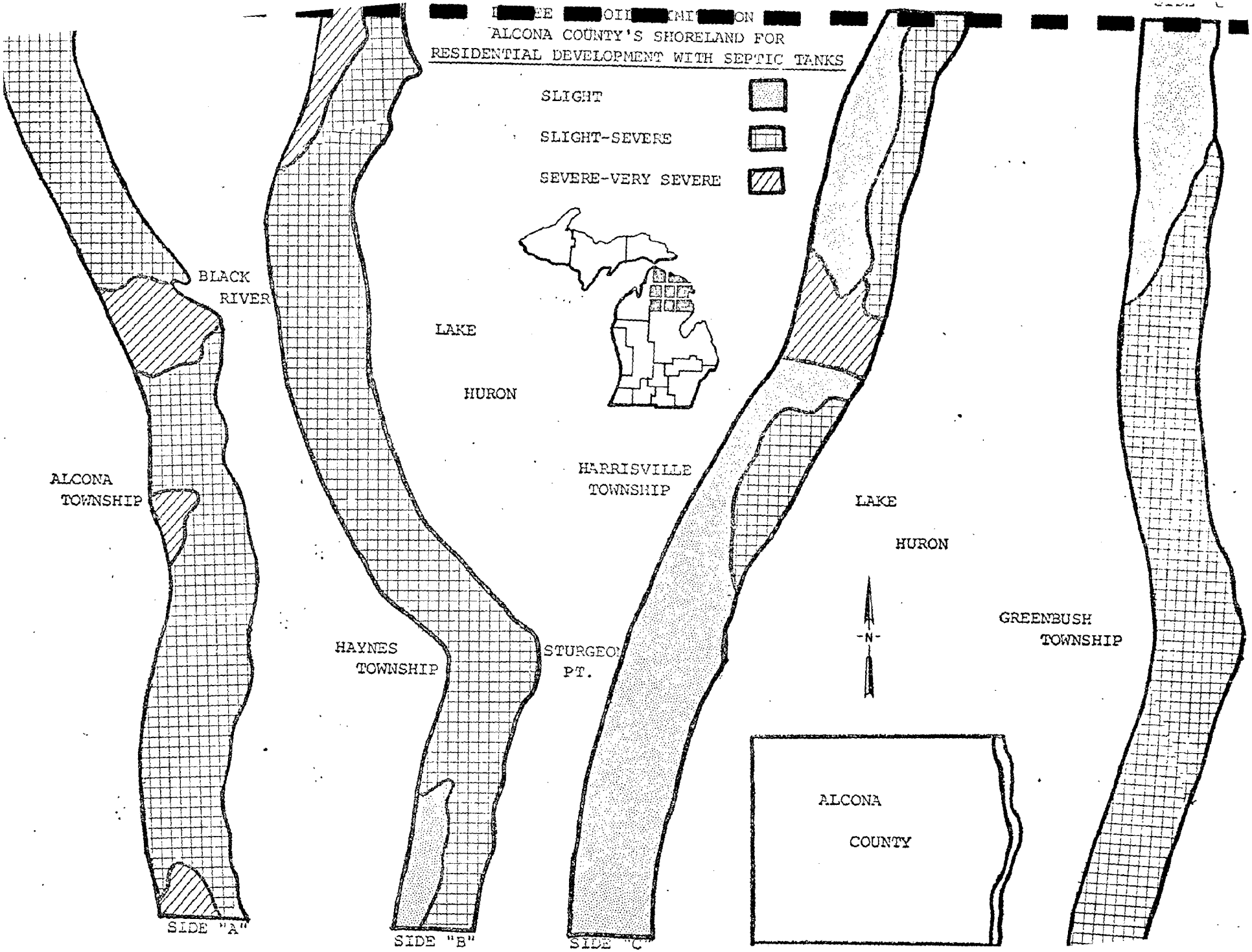
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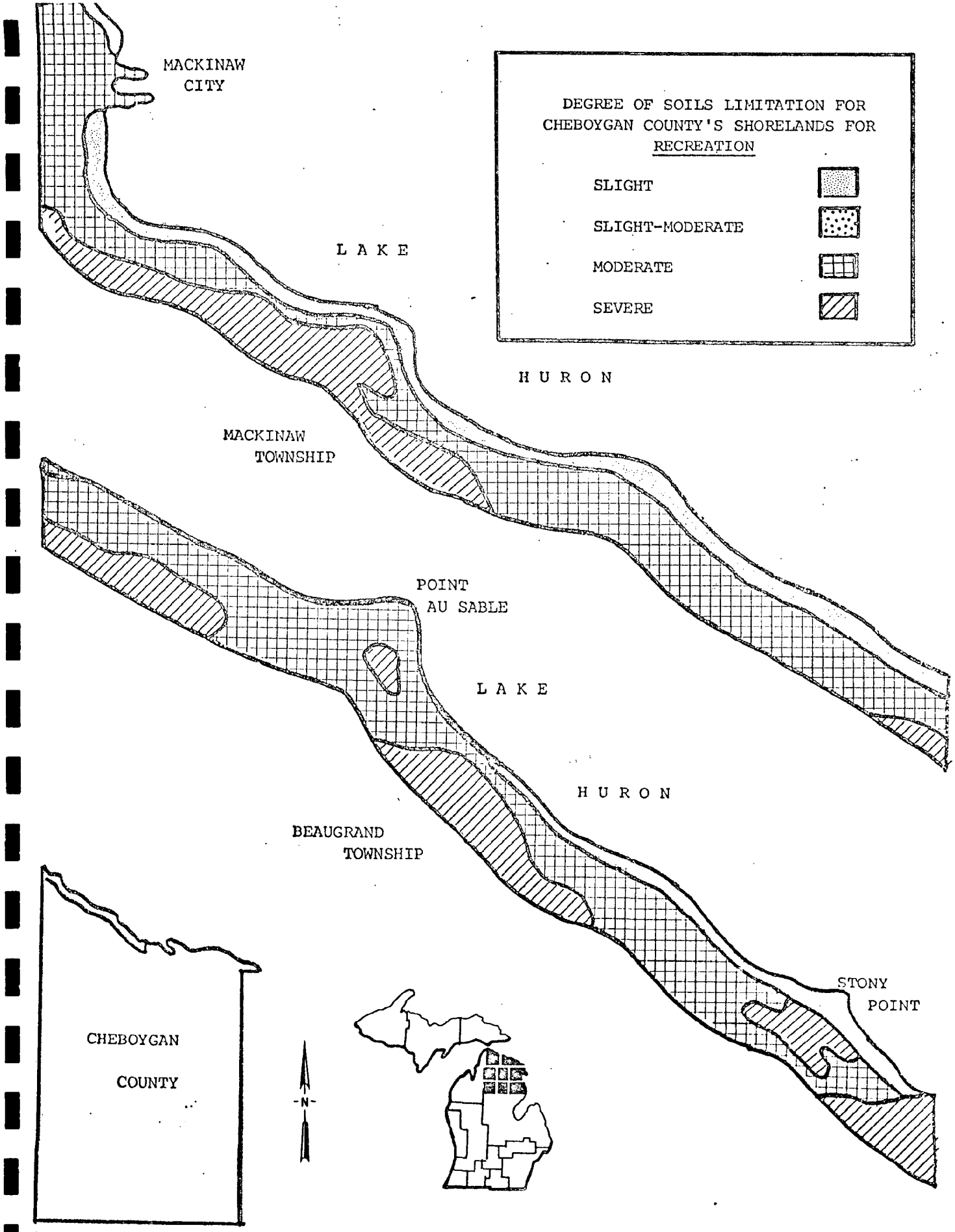
ALCONA COUNTY'S SHORELAND FOR
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH SEPTIC TANKS
SLIGHT
SLIGHT-SEVERE
SEVERE-VERY SEVERE
BLACK RIVER
LAKE HURON
ALCONA TOWNSHIP
HARRISVILLE TOWNSHIP
LAKE HURON
HAYNES TOWNSHIP
STURGEON PT.
GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP
N
ALCONA COUNTY
SIDE "A"
SIDE "B"
SIDE "C"


DEGREE OF SOILS LIMITATION FOR CHEBOYGAN COUNTY'S SHORELANDS FOR RECREATION
SLIGHT
SLIGHT-MODERATE
MODERATE
SEVERE
MACKINAW CITY
LAKE
HURON
MACKINAW TOWNSHIP
POINT AU SABLE
LAKE
HURON
BEAUGRAND TOWNSHIP
STONY POINT
CHEBOYGAN COUNTY
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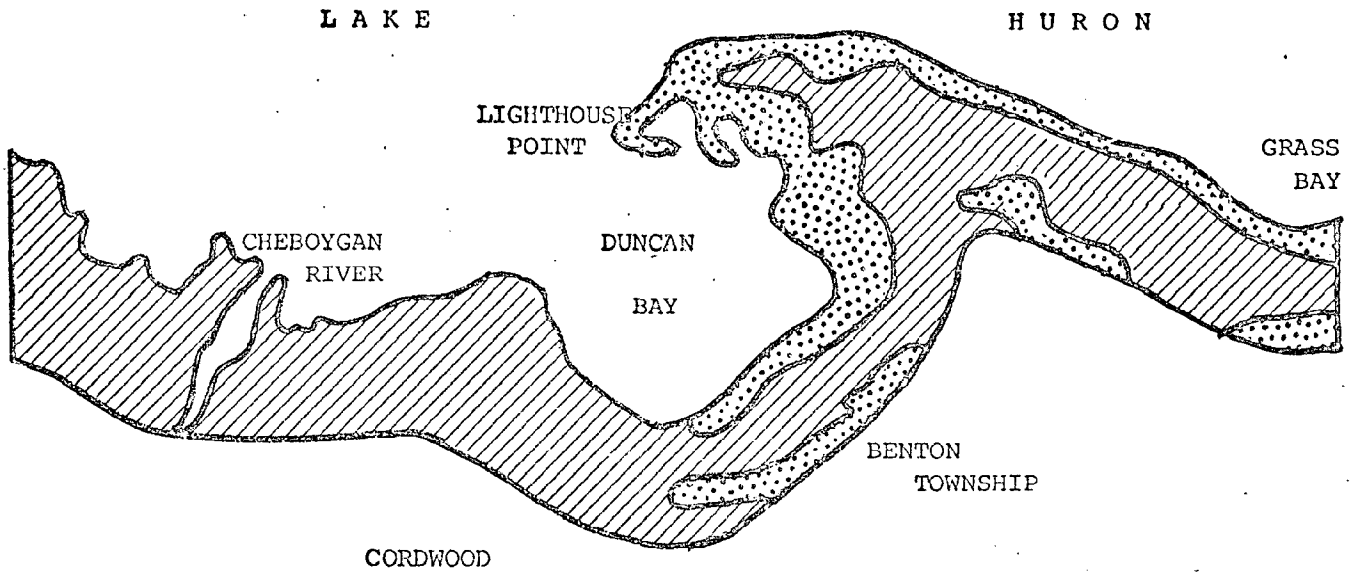
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RIVER
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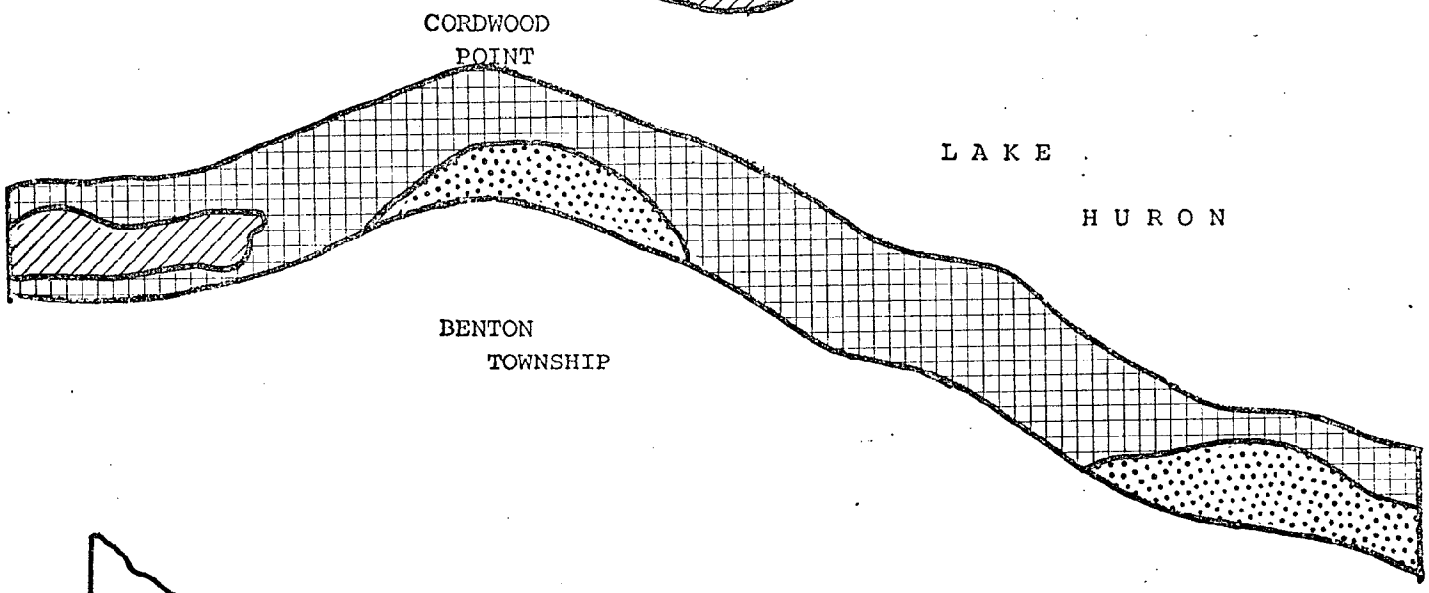
CORDWOOD
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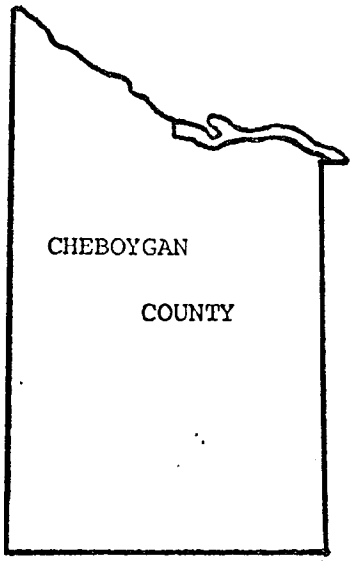
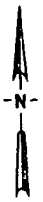

CHEBOYGAN
COUNTY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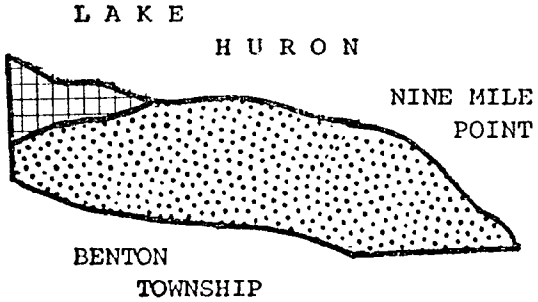
LAKE
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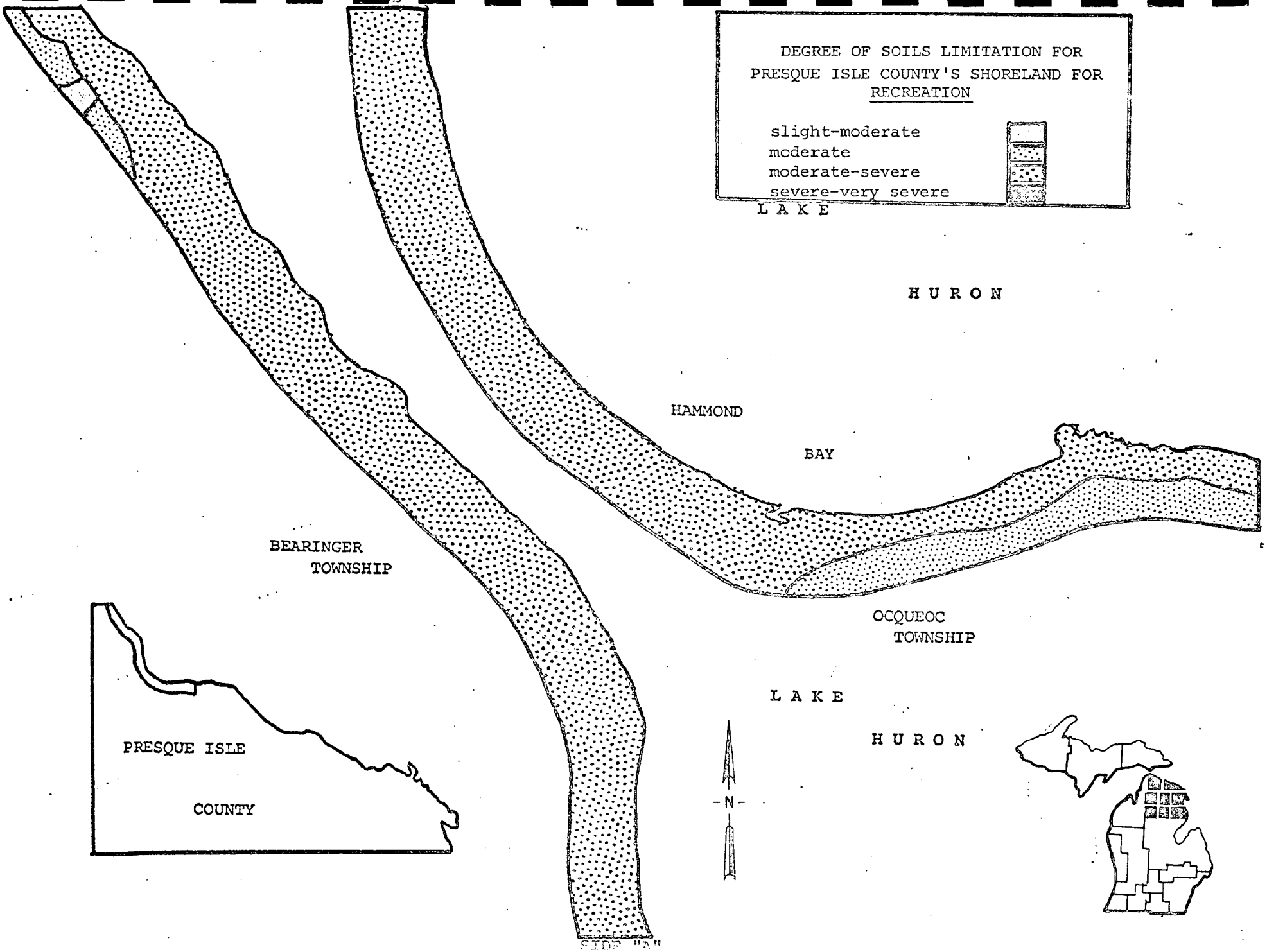
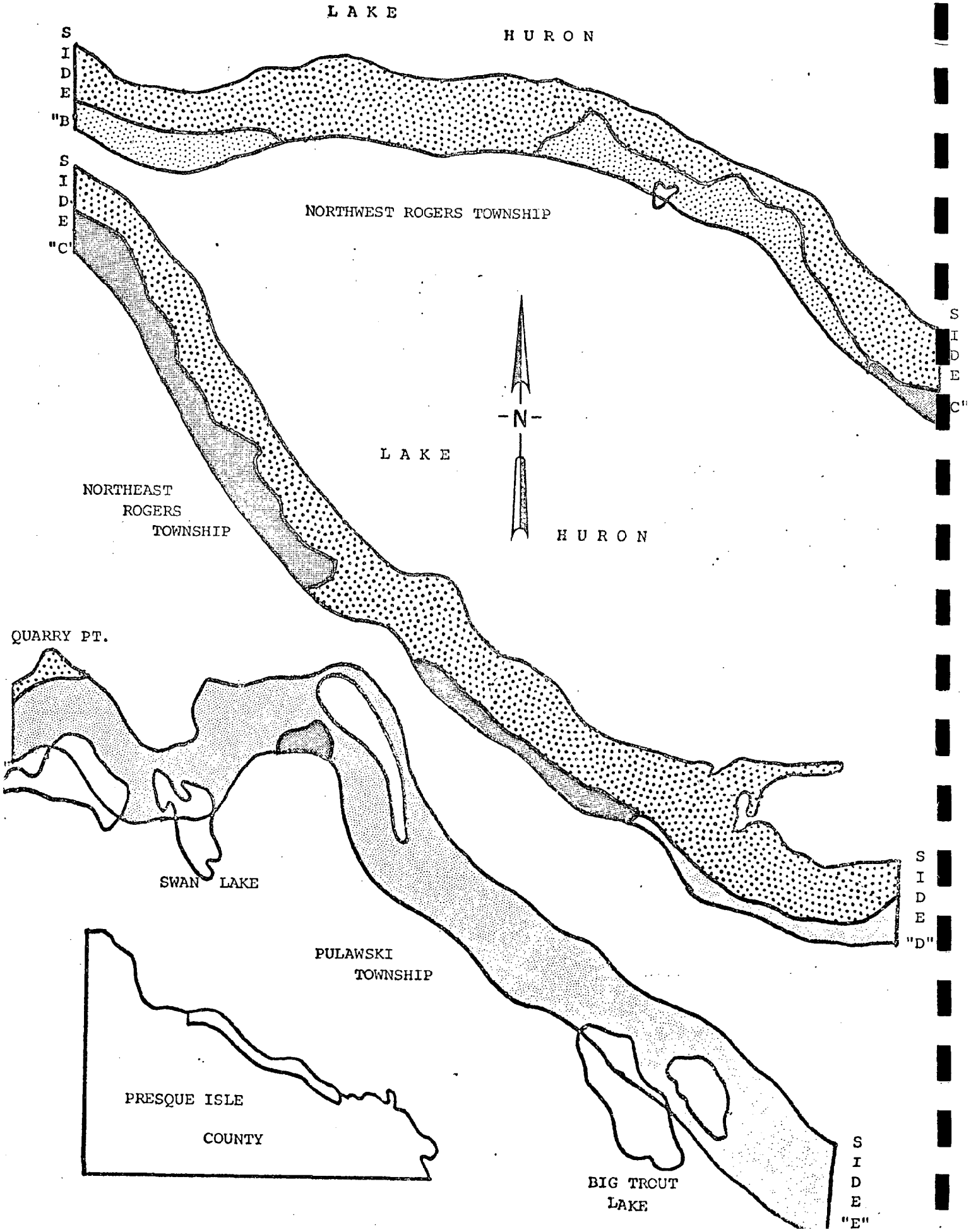

DEGREE OF SOILS LIMITATION FOR
PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY'S SHORELAND FOR
RECREATION
slight-moderate
moderate
moderate-severe
severe-very severe
LAKE
HURON
HAMMOND
BAY
BEARINGER
TOWNSHIP
OCQUEOC
TOWNSHIP
LAKE
HURON
PRESQUE ISLE
COUNTY
N


LAKE
HURON
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SIDE "C"
NORTHWEST ROGERS TOWNSHIP
SIDE "C"
N
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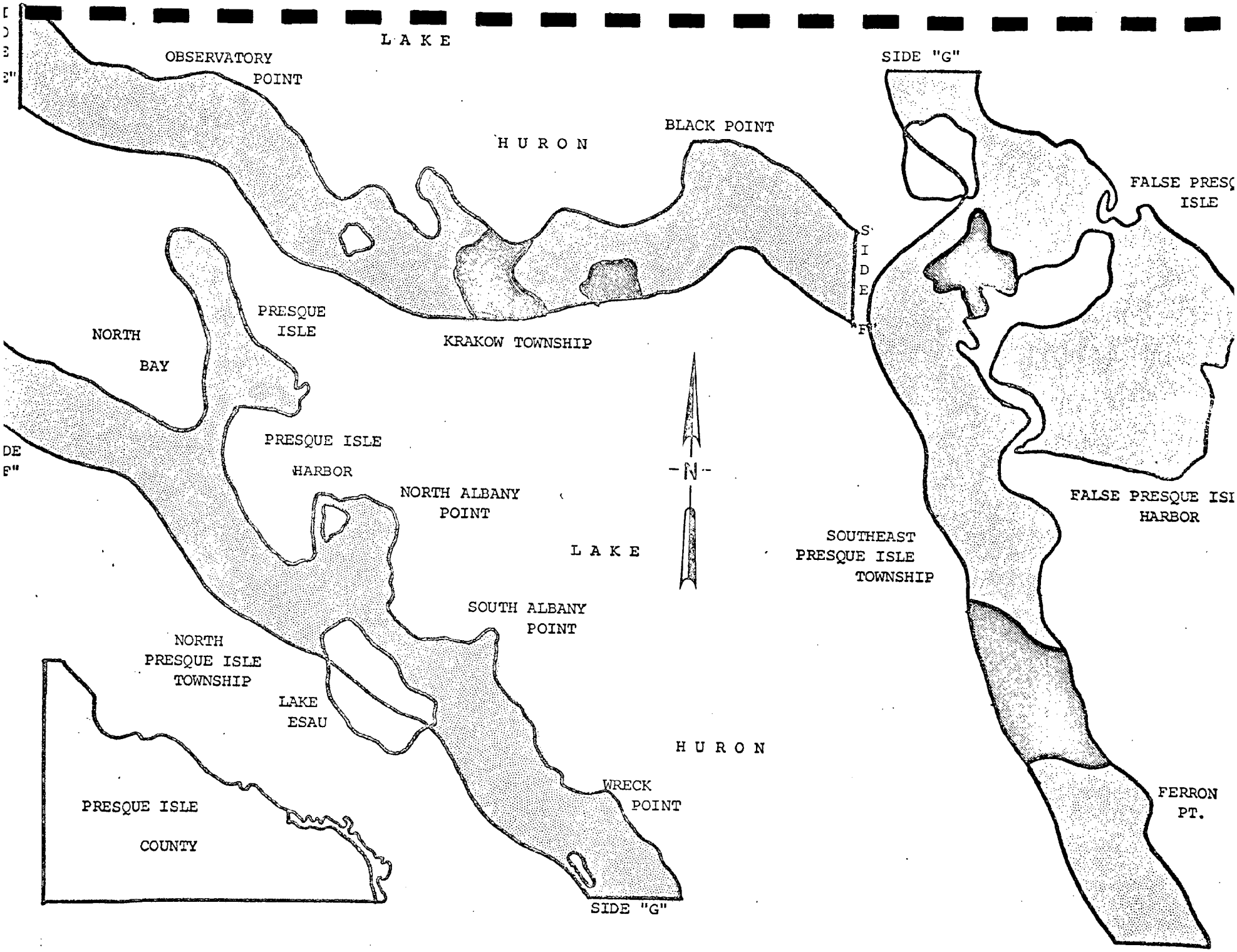
HURON
NORTHEAST ROGERS TOWNSHIP
QUARRY PT.
SWAN LAKE
SIDE "D"
PULAWSKI TOWNSHIP
PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
BIG TROUT LAKE
SIDE "E"


LAKE
OBSERVATORY POINT
HURON
BLACK POINT
SIDE "G"
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PRESQUE ISLE
NORTH BAY
KRAKOW TOWNSHIP
PRESQUE ISLE HARBOR
NORTH ALBANY POINT
N
FALSE PRESQUE ISI HARBOR
LAKE
SOUTHEAST PRESQUE ISLE TOWNSHIP
SOUTH ALBANY POINT
NORTH PRESQUE ISLE TOWNSHIP
LAKE ESAU
HURON
WRECK POINT
FERRON PT.
PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
SIDE "G"

DEGREE OF SOILS LIMITATION FOR
ALPENA COUNTY'S SHORELAND FOR

RECREATION

legend

SLIGHT-MODERATE

MODERATE

MODERATE-VERY SEVERE

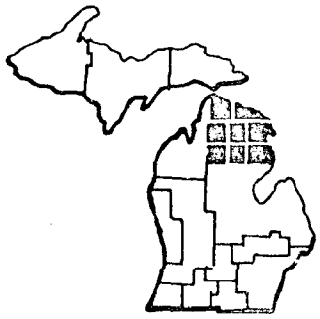
SEVERE-VERY SEVERE

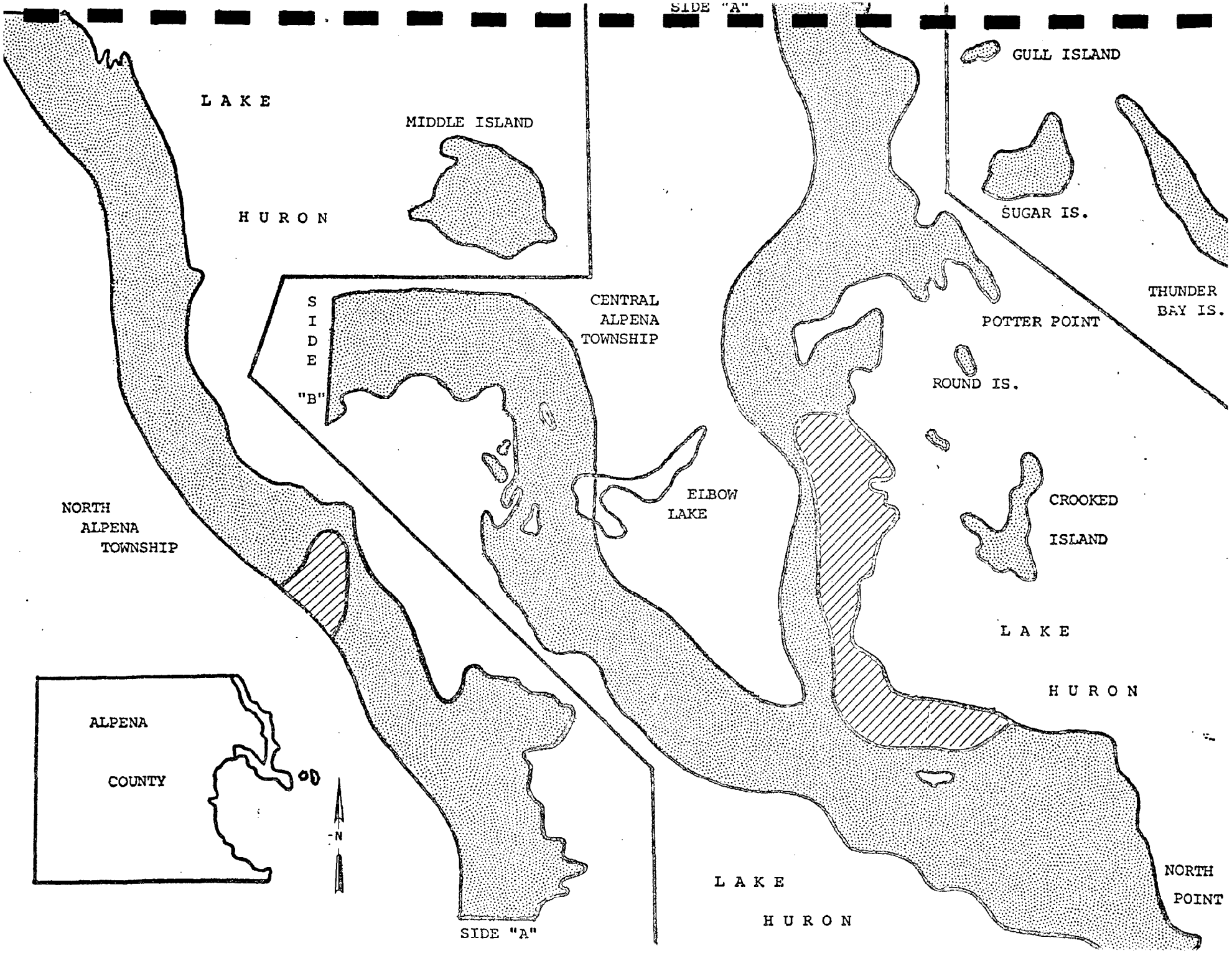
0 1 2

SCALE

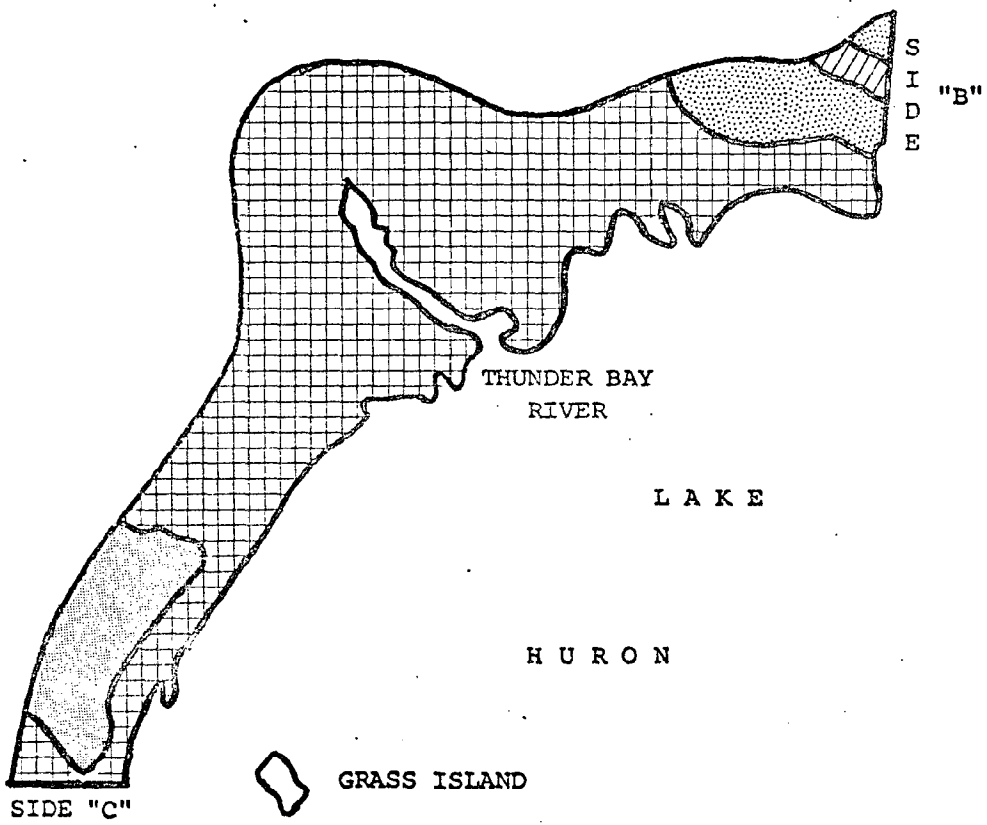
1 1/4 inch equals one mile

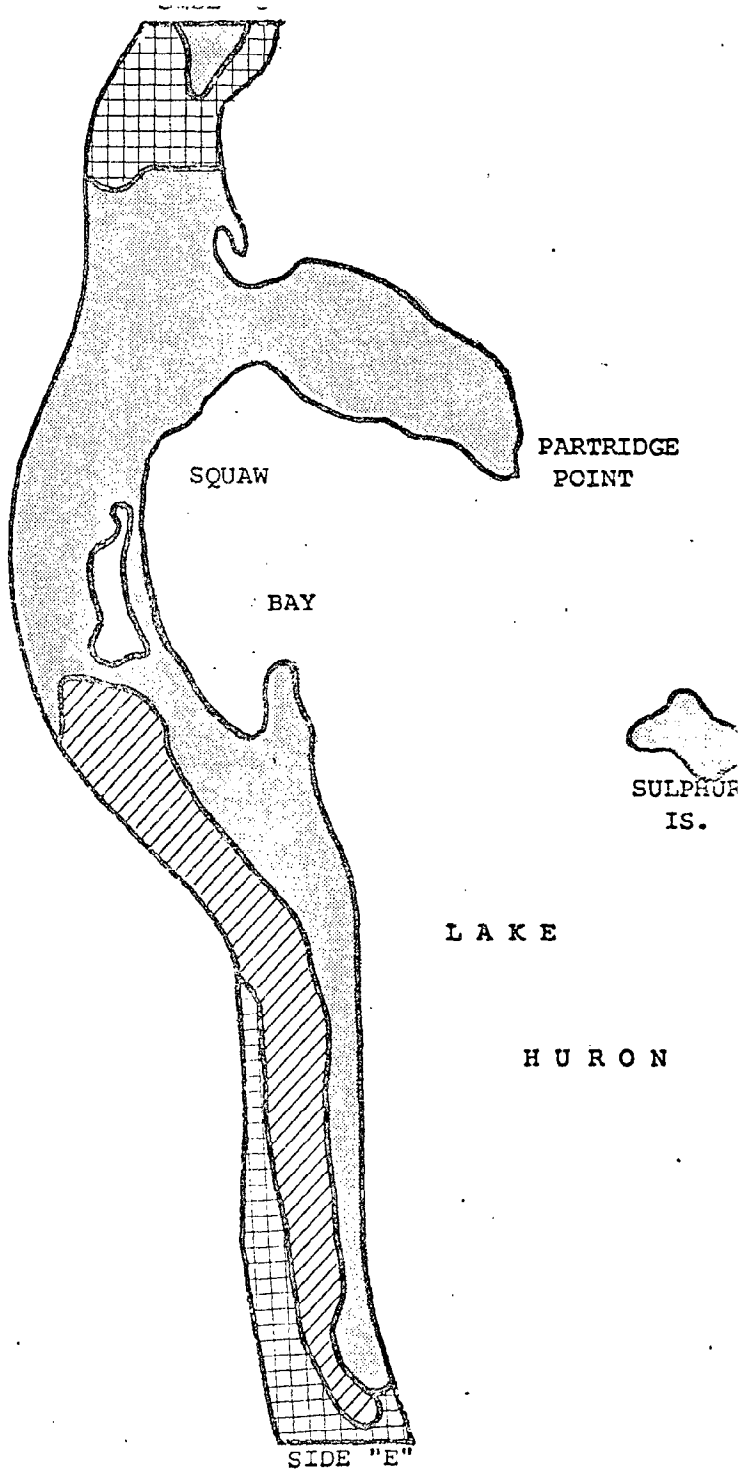
NORTHEAST MICHIGAN REGION

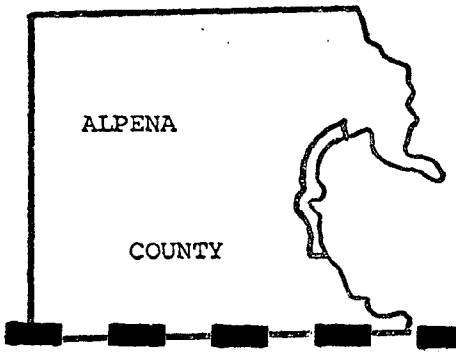


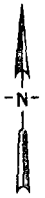

SIDE "A"
GULL ISLAND
LAKE
MIDDLE ISLAND
HURON
SUGAR IS.
THUNDER BAY IS.
SIDE "B"
CENTRAL ALPENA TOWNSHIP
POTTER POINT
ROUND IS.
ELBOW LAKE
CROOKED ISLAND
NORTH ALPENA TOWNSHIP
LAKE
HURON
ALPENA
COUNTY
N
LAKE
HURON
NORTH POINT
SIDE "A"

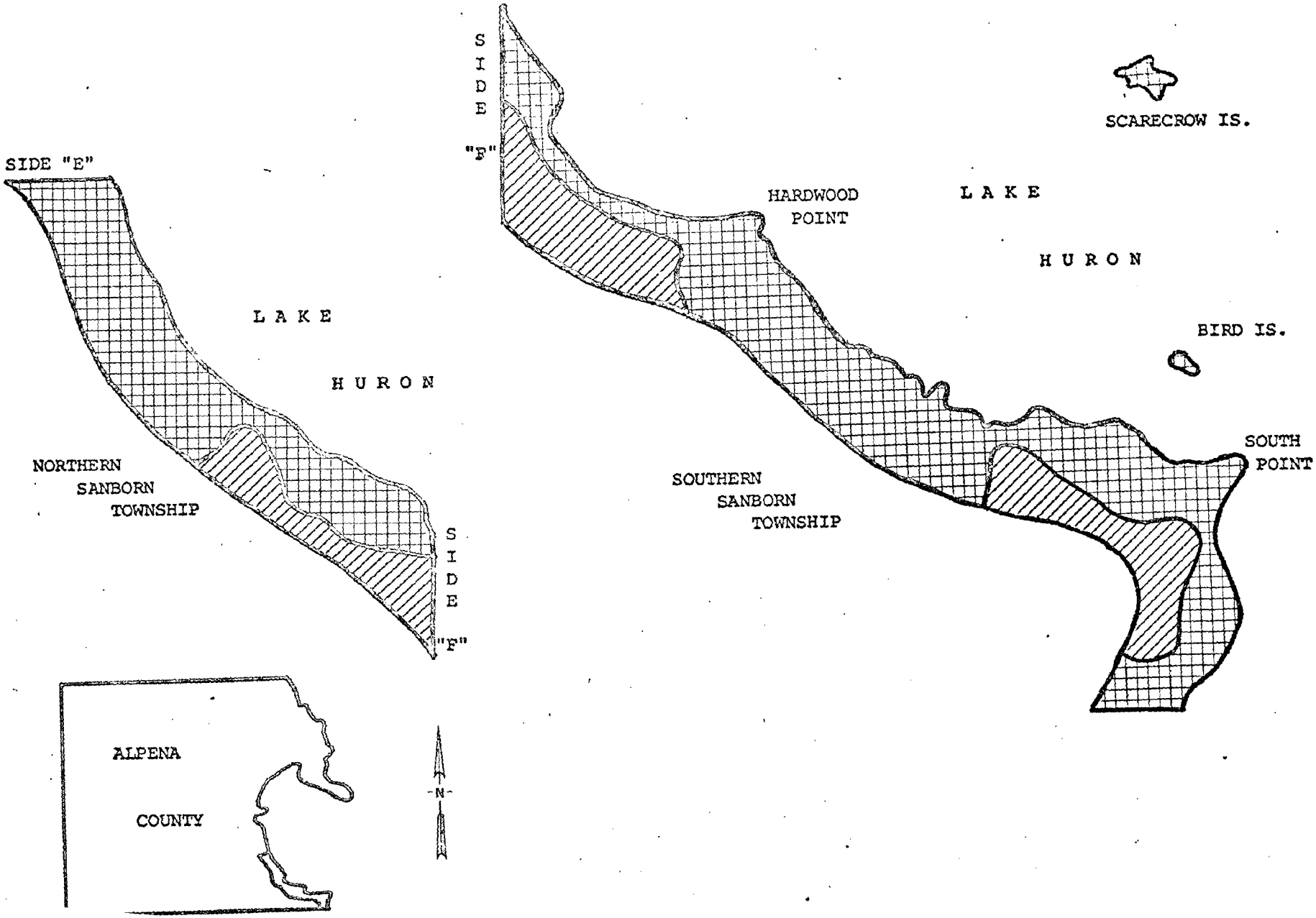
SOUTHERN ALPENA TOWNSHIP










SIDE "E"
LAKE
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ALPENA
COUNTY
N
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HARDWOOD
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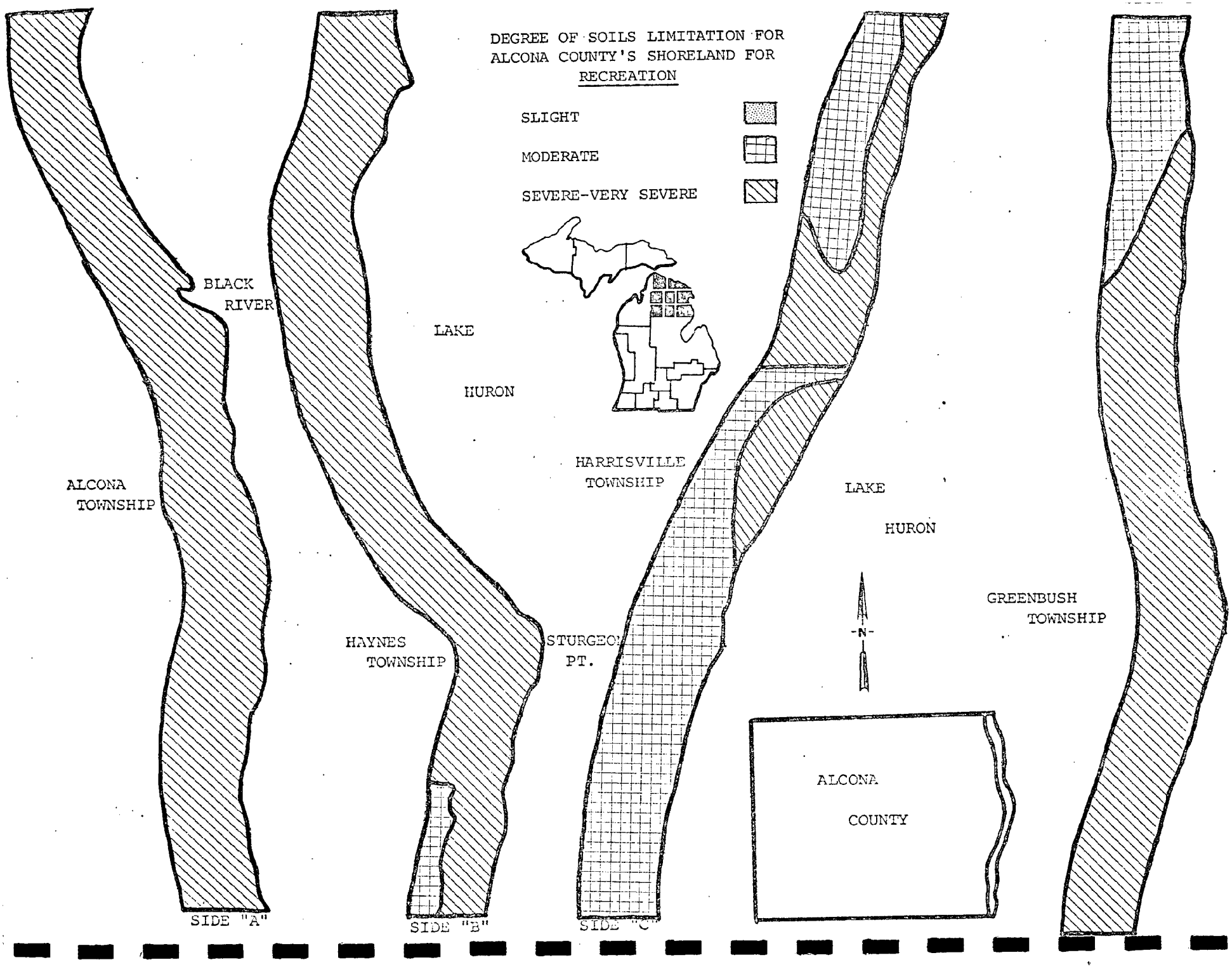
SANBORN
TOWNSHIP


DEGREE OF SOILS LIMITATION FOR
ALCONA COUNTY'S SHORELAND FOR
RECREATION
SLIGHT
MODERATE
SEVERE-VERY SEVERE
BLACK
RIVER
LAKE
HURON
ALCONA
TOWNSHIP
HARRISVILLE
TOWNSHIP
LAKE
HURON
GREENBUSH
TOWNSHIP
HAYNES
TOWNSHIP
STURGEON
PT.
N
ALCONA
COUNTY
SIDE "A"
SIDE "B"
SIDE "C"

SHORELAND MEETINGS

September 3 — Alpena — Alpena County Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting attended by Howard Anderson where he discussed the CZM program in the Northeast Michigan Region. (attendance — approximately 10 people)

September 18 — Kalamazoo — Shoreland Vegetation Workshop sponsored by the Shorelands Advisory Council and DNR. Attended by new staff member Lew Steinbrecher. (attendance — approximately 50 people)

September 18 — Rogers City — Presque Isle County Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting attended by Howard Anderson where the CZM program was discussed. (attendance — approximately 8 people)

September 23 — Cheboygan — Cheboygan county Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting attended by Neil Steinhoff. (attendance — approximately 12 people)

September 30 — Lansing — Orientation on the Coastal Zone Management Program for new staff member Lew Steinbrecher. He met Bill Walsh in person.

October 10 — Gaylord — Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission — full commission meeting where the Shorelands Management Program preliminary report was presented. The commissioners passed a resolution of support for the program and its goals and objectives.

October 28 — Cheboygan — Cheboygan County Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting attended by Neil Steinhoff and Lew Steinbrecher. The preliminary shorelands report was presented for their review and comment. (attendance — 14 people)

November 6 — Harrisville — Alcona County Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting attended by Howard Anderson and Lew Steinbrecher where they presented the shoreland slides and the region's preliminary report. (attendance — approximately 14 people)

November 12 — Mio — Oscoda County Board of Commissioners— regular monthly meeting attended by Rod Parker and Keith Titus. Mentioned the CZM program as one function of the Northeast Regional Commission.

November 11 — Alpena — League of Women Voters of Michigan — environmental committee meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher and Neil Steinhoff where the shoreland slides were shown and the CZM program discussed. (attendance — approximately 12 people)

November 13 — Rogers City — Presque Isle County Board of Commissioners — regular monthly meeting attended by Rod Parker and Keith Titus where they reported that the Commission is participating in the CZM program.

November 14 — Atlanta — Executive Committee of the Northeast Regional Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting where a status report on the Shorelands Program was given. (attendance — approximately 20 people)

November 17 — Michigan State University, East Lansing — Thunder Bay Underwater Park Seminar. Attended by Lew Steinbrecher (attendance — approximately 35 people)

November 19 — Atlanta — Montmorency County Board of Commissioners — regular monthly meeting attended by Rod Parker and Keith Titus where they mentioned the CZM program as one activity of the Northeast Commission.

November 20 — Rogers City — Presque Isle County Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting attended by Howard Anderson and Lew Steinbrecher where they presented the Shoreland slides and the preliminary report and requested the commission's support of the goals and objectives. (attendance — approximately 14 people)

November 20 — Harrisville — Alcona County Board of Commissioners — regular monthly meeting attended by Rod Parker and Keith Titus. where they mentioned the key aspects of the CZM Program.

November 25 — Cheboygan — Cheboygan County Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting attended by Neil Steinhoff and Lew Steinbrecher where they presented the Shoreland slides and requested support for the goals and objectives contained in the preliminary report. A committee was appointed to study the report before any action would be taken. (attendance — approximately 16 people)

December 3 — Alpena — Alpena County Planning Commission — regular monthly meeting attended by Howard Anderson where he discussed the CZM Program (attendance — approximately 18 people)

December 9 — Black River — Alcona Township Board of Trustees — regular monthly meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where he presented the Shoreland slides and the preliminary report and asked for their support of the goals and objectives. (attendance — approximately 12 people)

December 11 — Gaylord office — Mr. Bill McDonald of Great Lakes Basin Commission interviewed Lew Steinbrecher and Howard Anderson in regards to a study being conducted by that commission.

December 11 — Ossineke — Sanborn Township Board of Trustees — regular monthly meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where he presented the Shoreland slides and the preliminary report and requested their support for the goals and objectives. (attendance — approximately 12 people.)

December 17 — Lansing — CZM State/Regional Workshop — Discussion ensued relative to the second year program requirements. Attended by Lew Steinbrecher

December 18 — Mackinaw City — Mackinaw City Village Council — regular meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where he presented the Shoreland slides , the preliminary report and asked for support of the goals and objectives.The council stated that they would refer the report to the High School's government class for their recommendations before taking any action. (attendance — approximately 30 people)

December 19 — Atlanta — Executive Committee (NMRP&DC) — regular monthly meeting where a status report was given on the CZM Program.

December 23 — Alpena Township — Alpena Township Board of Trustees — regular meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where he presented the Shoreland slides and the preliminary report for review. He also requested their support of the goals and objectives but no action was taken. (attendance — approximately 8 people)

December 23 – Cheboygan – Cheboygan County Planning Commission – regular monthly meeting attended by Neil Steinhoff where he discussed the CZM Program relative to Cheboygan County. No action was taken at this time to endorse the program. (attendance – approximately 12 people)

YEAR 1976

January 6 – Harrisville Township – Harrisville Township Board of Trustees – regular monthly meeting attend by Lew Steinbrecher where he presented the Shoreland slides and the preliminary report for their review. He also requested their support for the goals and objectives in the CZM Program. (attendance – approximately 9 people)

January 8 – Haynes Township – Haynes Township Board of Trustees – regular monthly meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where he presented the Shoreland slides, the preliminary Shoreland Program report and asked for support of the goals and objectives contained in that report. There was a considerable discussion about the CZM Program and the problems encountered by private land owners along the Lake Huron shore. (attendance – approximately 17 people)

January 8 – Harrisville – Alcona County Planning Commission – regular monthly meeting attended by Howard Anderson where he discussed the Shorelands Program and the commission approved the goals and objectives in the report. (attendance – approximately 13 people)

January 9 – Gaylord office (NMRP&DC) – Bill Walsh and Lew Steinbrecher discussed the problems being encountered in the second year program in the Northeast Michigan Region. morning meeting

January 9 –Indian River – Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission– full commission meeting where Bill Walsh discussed the State's Shoreland Program. Bill Walsh was also interviewed by Channel 7/4 News. (attendance – approximately 55 people)

January 13 – Posen – Krakow Township Board of Trustees – regular monthly meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where he presented the Shoreland slides, the preliminary report and discussed the CZM Program. He also asked for their support of the goals and objectives. (attendance – approximately 13 people)

January 15 – Cheboygan – Cheboygan City Planning Commission – special meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher to discuss the CZM Program and view the Shoreland slides. (attendance – approximately 19 people)

January 21 – Rogers City – Rogers City Council – regular meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where he discussed the Shorelands Program to the council;

January 27 – Harrisville – Harrisville City Planning Commission – regular meeting attended by Howard Anderson and Lew Steinbrecher where they presented the Shoreland slides, the preliminary report and requested support for the goals and objectives. (attendance – approximately 11 people)

January 27 – Cheboygan – Cheboygan County Planning Commission – regular monthly meeting attended by Neil Steinhoff where he discussed the Shorelands Program further with the commission. Again no action was taken to support the goals and objectives but a committee was appointed to study the report and especially the goals and report back to the Planning Commission. (attendance – approximately 12 people)

February 4 – Cheboygan – Special Shorelands Committee of the Cheboygan County Planning Commission– special meeting attended by Neil Steinhoff and Lew Steinbrecher to discuss the Shoreland Goals and Objectives relative to the needs and values of Cheboygan County. A revised list of goals and objectives was formulated by the committee and will be presented to the Planning Commission at their next meeting.

February 4 – Rogers City – Rogers City Council – regular meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where he presented the Shoreland slides, the preliminary Shorelands report and discussed the program relative to Rogers City. He also asked for support for the goals and objectives in the CZM Program. (attendance –7 people)

February 5 – Gaylord office – Bob Allen representing Presque Isle Corporation reviewed the preliminary report with Lew Steinbrecher.

February 17 – Alpena Township Hall – Public meeting between MDNR – Alpena Township and Sanborn Township to discuss the designation of "Environmental Areas" and the implementation of local zoning to control development in these areas. Sponsored by Northeast Regional Planning. (Attendance – 16 people).

February 23 – Alpena – League of Women Voters Shoreland Concurrence Meeting – Afternoon (1:30 P.M.), session where Lew Steinbrecher viewed slides on problems along Lake Michigan shoreline and presented CZM and Regional slides. Discussed CZM Program and entertained many questions. (Attendance - 17).

Evening – (7:30 P.M.) Session – Followed same basic format. Again entertained many questions. (Attendance – 13 people).

February 24 – Cheboygan - Cheboygan County Planning Commission – Regular monthly meeting attended by Neal Steinhoff where the Commission passed a resolution endorsing the Northeast Region's Shoreland Management Goals and Objectives. (Attendance – 14 people).

March 8 – East Grand Lake – Presque Isle Township Board of Trustees – regular monthly meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher where the shoreland slides were presented. Passed out Public Nomination Brochures and 2nd Draft Reports. Much interest was expressed by the board and citizens. (Attendance – 47 people).

March 16 – Rogers City High School – Rogers City Ecology Club. Special meeting for the Shoreland's Program attended by Lew Steinbrecher. The shoreland slides were presented and many questions were asked by very interested citizens. (Attendance – 8 people).

March 22 – Alcona Township Hall – Alcona Township and Zoning Boards Special Meeting to discuss the nomination procedure for areas of particular concern. Lew Steinbrecher helped them by completing several forms.

March 25 – Michigan State University Campus – Michigan Water Resources Commission and Michigan Natural Resources Commission. Regular monthly meeting of both commissions attended by Lew Steinbrecher to observe their procedures. Also attended evening banquet and heard Governor William G. Milliken, Tom McCall (former Governor of Oregon), and Bobby Grim, (speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives). Also visited DNR shorelands office in afternoon.

March 26 – Michigan State University Campus – Michigan Shorelands Advisory Council – Regular monthly meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher to observe their procedures.

April 6 – Alpena – Alpena City Planning Commission – regular monthly meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher to discuss the CZM Program and show the Shoreland slides. (Attendance – 12 people).

April 7 – Alpena – Alpena County Planning Commission – regular monthly meeting attended by Lew Steinbrecher and Howard Anderson. The shoreland slides were presented to the commission and areas of particular concern were discussed. (Attendance – 12 people).

April 8 – Alpena – Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission – Quarterly meeting of the Full Commission. Status report on CZM Program given and various brochures on the Program were distributed.

SHORELAND GOALS

Protect the welfare of shorline property owners from erosion and flooding.

Protect the region's Lake Huron coastline from potential abuse or overuse.

Maintain and improve various beaches along the coastal zone for public enjoyment.

Preserve natural areas for educational and aesthetic purposes.

Promote a stable economic base with sound environmental considerations.

Promote litter reduction by urging passage of legislation prohibiting manufacture or sale of disposable beverage containers in this state.

Promote increased communication and cooperation among local units of government involving shoreland management.

Advance public awareness of the value and uniqueness of their shorelands.

Encourage adherence to environmental controls by industrial, agricultural, commercial, residential and recreational users.

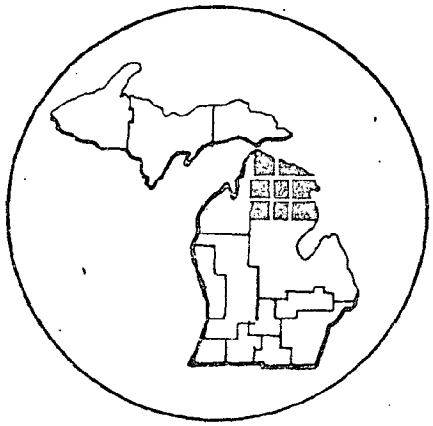
For information on the state of Michigan's *Shoreland Management Program, contact;*

Michigan Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Water Management
Stevens T. Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan 48926

NORTHEAST MICHIGAN REGIONAL
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

131 Shipp St. - P.O. Box 457
Old Hospital Building
Gaylord, Michigan 49735
Phone: (517) 732-3551

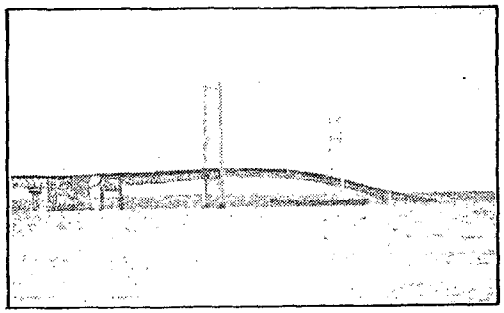
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT



NORTHEAST MICHIGAN

AND

LAKE HURON



INTRODUCTION

Few land forms possess the unique strength and quality where water and land meet. The shore is an amalgam of both, yet has a distinct character of its own. The shore is also dynamic, always changing and recently, has caused many problems for the people who live along the coastline. Present high water levels and man's continued encroachment along the shore has resulted in damages to buildings, costing into the millions of dollars. In an effort to preserve its unique qualities, the federal and state governments have passed legislation to protect and guide the future development of the Great Lakes Shoreland.

STATE LEGISLATION

In 1970, the Michigan Legislature enacted the Shoreland Protection and Management Act in an effort to control the deterioration of the shorelands. In this act, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources was instructed to carry out certain studies and develop a plan for the proper management of the Great Lakes Shoreland. In developing this program, the DNR was directed to make the following investigations:

1. An engineering study to identify high risk erosion areas. These beaches are eroding at a rate of one foot or more per year and are in need of protection.

Undeveloped or unplatted sites have a recommended setback distance to protect newly constructed buildings from continued erosion. This distance is determined by multiplying the annual recession rate by 30 (life of a house in years).

2. An engineering study to identify flood risk areas. This includes all land which falls within the one hundred year flood plain. Management recommendations will include rules which are necessary to prevent damage or destruction to property.

3. An environmental study to identify environmental areas which are essential habitats for fish and wildlife. Wetland zoning is important for the protection of these coastal dependent species.

The Michigan Shoreland Protection and Management Act applies to only those coastal lands which are 1000 feet inland from the ordinary high water mark (except when certain wetlands bulge further inland) and only to the unplatted and undeveloped lands adjacent to the Great Lakes.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The Federal Government also recognized the unique resources of the shorelands when Congress passed the "Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972." The Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration administers this act and awards grants to the coastal states (Great Lake States included), to assist in developing a management program for their coastal land and water resources.

In order to receive a grant, a coastal state must identify recreational, cultural, historic, industrialized, aesthetic, and other important areas along the shoreline. The management program must then develop so as to preserve and protect these qualities.

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is presently developing its Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program with assistance from the Federal Government. The DNR has also entered into contact with 10 Regional Planning Agencies with Great Lake shoreline to aid in the development of this CZM Program.

NORTHEAST MICHIGAN'S ROLE

The Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission is participating in this program throughout its planning phase. In the first year, the region developed a preliminary report which was an inventory of land use, land ownership, shoretype, soils, vegetation, population trends, growth and development problems, local zoning regulations, and recommended goals and objectivies for sound shoreland management. The Commission will prepare a final report which will be available in April, 1976, as a result of its coastal area investigations.

The Northeast Regional Planning Commission has had contact with all 4 counties (Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Alpena, Alcona), and 12 of the 15 townships with Lake Huron shoreline. Four cities and one village have also been contacted to date because their input is so important during the planning stage. Certain goals and objectives have been recommended and these local communities are showing a great deal of interest on how they want to manage their shorelands.

There are slides available in the Gaylord office which depict the problems along the shoreline and how local governments can manage this valuable resource.

Coastal Zone Management will affect everyone who lives on or near the shore. There are state and regional agencies that can help you make better decisions about the future of the shorelands. Northeast Michigan shorelands have a lot to offer and a lot to lose.

Northeast Michigan NEWS

DIGEST OF HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NORTHEAST MICHIGAN REGIONAL PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 7 - NOVEMBER 1975

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM UNDERWAY AT NORTHEAST

Environmental Specialist Hired

About a year ago, ten regions signed a one year Coastal Zone Management Contract with the State Department of Natural Resources, (DNR), Bureau of Water Management.

The objective, under this Contract for Northeast Michigan Region states:

> *Plan for the management of shoreland resources to minimize damages from erosion and flooding and to facilitate the orderly use and development of shoreland resources through the development of a Coastal Zone Management Planning process by the end of 1975.*

In meeting the first year criteria, Environmental Specialist Lew Steinbrecher compiled and submitted to the DNR, Bureau of Water Management, the program requirements listed below:

A. *Prepare an initial plan for the use and development of the Lake Huron Coastal Zone area.*

Lew Steinbrecher

1. *Conduct inventories and analyse of natural and man-made feature ownership patterns, etc.*

(Please Turn To Page 2, Col. 2)

Coastal Zone Management Program

(Continued from Page 1)

2. *Identify trends in shoreland use and socio-economic, political and environmental relationships.*
3. *Formulate goals, objectives, and policies for the use and development of the coastal zone.*
4. *Identify existing and future issues, problems and conflicts.*
5. *Identify the present role of local government units in shoreland management.*

B. *Conduct a public information program to acquaint local officials and citizens with all aspects of the coastal zone management program.*

1. *Conduct periodic public meetings to obtain the views of groups and individuals concerning the present and future use of shoreland resources.*
2. *Publicize through newspaper, electronic media and newsletters, the key aspects of plan.*
3. *Attend meetings of county and local planning commissions to discuss issues, problems, proposed management techniques, etc.*

C. *Consult with the State Shorelands Agency and its consultants regarding proposed state-wide policies, legislation, programs, etc.*

1. *Review and prepare written responses as needed to coastal zone management proposals initiated by state agencies.*

The Shoreland Management document is now being presented to local officials for recommendations and suggestions which will be implemented into the overall Shoreland Management Program in N.E. Region.

Work has now begun on the second year program to include supplementing inventory information about the shorelands, locally conceived goals and objectives.

HAPPY THANKSGIVING

STAFF NOTES . . . .

Environmental Specialist Hired –

Joining the *Northeast Michigan Regional Planning Commission Staff* as *Environmental Specialist is* **Mr. Lewis Steinbrecher.**

Lew is a graduate of Petersburg, Michigan High School and also a 1974 graduate of Michigan State University where he received a Bachelor's Degree in Resource Development.

Prior to joining the Commission, Lew was employed on the Maple River RC & D Project in Emmet County. Lew will be working with Howard Anderson in developing a plan for Coastline Zone Management Program for the Northeast Region.

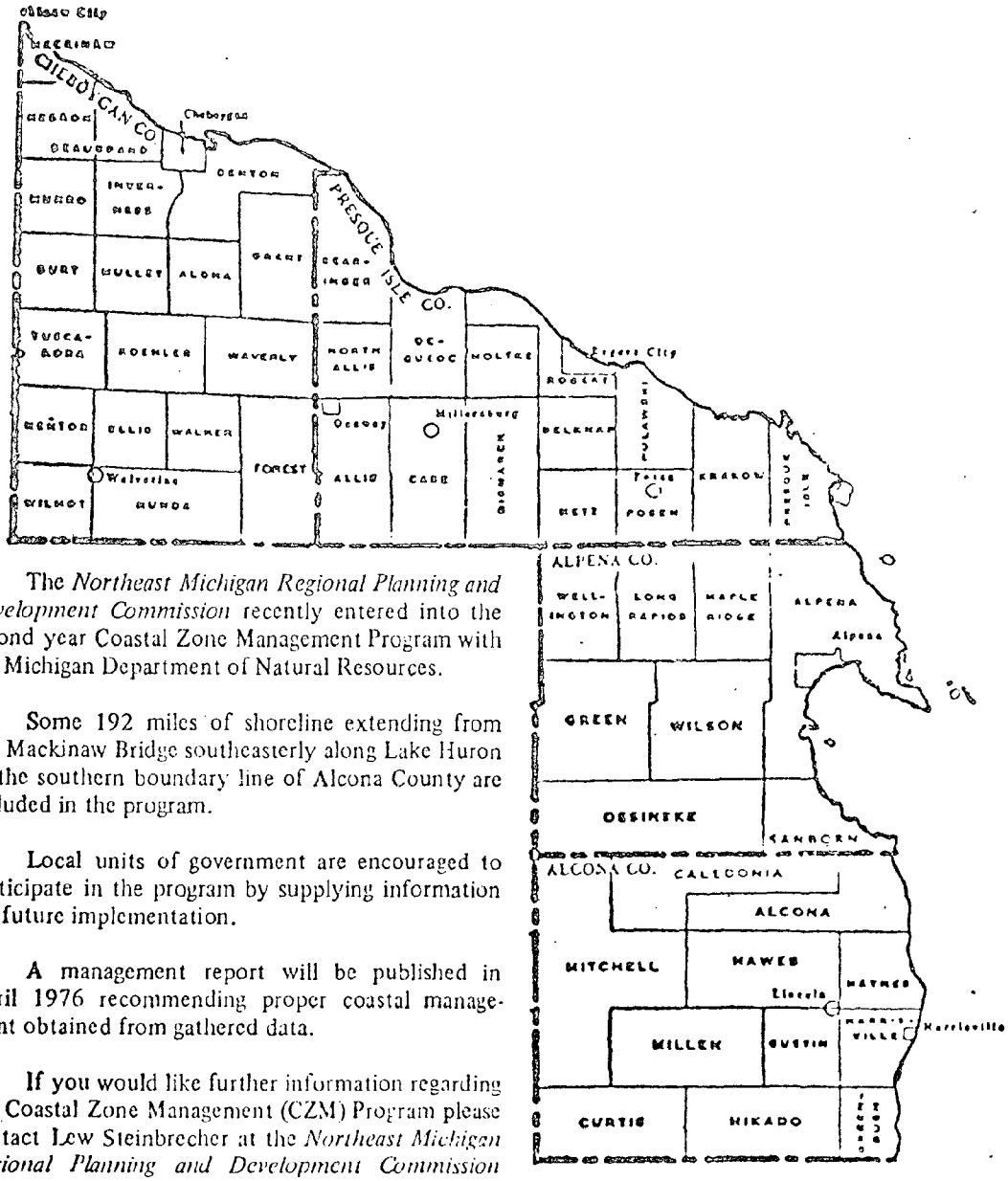
Lew and his wife Pam live in Gaylord. Pam is a native of Gaylord and is employed by the First National Bank of Gaylord.

Northeast Michigan NEWS

DIGEST OF HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NORTHEAST MICHIGAN REGIONAL PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 8 - DECEMBER 1975

SECOND YEAR COASTAL ZONE PROGRAM SIGNED



The *Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission* recently entered into the second year Coastal Zone Management Program with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Some 192 miles of shoreline extending from the Mackinaw Bridge southeasterly along Lake Huron to the southern boundary line of Alcona County are included in the program.

Local units of government are encouraged to participate in the program by supplying information for future implementation.

A management report will be published in April 1976 recommending proper coastal management obtained from gathered data.

If you would like further information regarding the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program please contact Lew Steinbrecher at the *Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission* P.O. Box 457, Gaylord, Michigan 49735, (517) 732-3551.

MONTMORENCY COUNTY TRIBUNE
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1975

Enter 2nd. Year Of Costal Zone Management

The N.M.R.Planning and Development Comm. recently entered into the second year Coastal zone management program with the DNR

Some 192 miles of shoreline extending from the Mackinaw Bridge southeasterly along Lake Huron to the southern boundary line of Alcona County are included in the program...local units of government are encouraged to participate in the program by supplying information for future implementation.....a management report will be published in April 1976 recommending proper coastal management obtained from gathered data.

PRESQUE ISLE ADVANCE
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1975

Regional Development agency has information on coastal zone management

The Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission recently entered into the second year Coastal Zone Management Program with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

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If you would like further information regarding the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program please contact Lew Steinbrecher at the Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission P.O. Box 457, Gaylord, Michigan 49735, (517) 732-3551.

THE ALPENA NEWS
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1975

Regional commission to continue coastal zoning

The Northeast Michigan Regional Planning & Development Commission recently entered into the second-year coastal zone management program with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Some 192 miles of shoreline extending from the Mackinac Bridge southeasterly along Lake Huron to the southern boundary of Alcona County are included in the program. Local units of government are encouraged to participate in the program by supplying information for future implementation.

A management report will be published in April, 1976 recommending proper coastal management obtained from gathered data.

Proceedings of City Council

Rogers City, Michigan

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Rogers City Council, held in the Council Chambers, on Wednesday, January 21, 1976 at 7:32 p.m.

Mayor Stewart presided and called the meeting to order.

Roll Call: Present - Councilmen Dettloff, Newhouse, Nowak, Przybyla, and Mayor Stewart.

Absent: None.

The Minutes of the regular meeting of January 4, 1976 and the Special Meeting of January 12, 1976, as prepared by the Clerk and distributed to Council members were approved.

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT

Mr. Lou Steinbecker, from the Northeast Regional Planning Office, appeared to discuss short and long term goals for shoreline management. Mr. Steinbecker asked the Council to review the list of goals and also a proposed resolution endorsing the shoreline management program. Presentation of his slides was postponed due to faulty equipment.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
ADVANCE

Thursday, February 5, 1976

NOTICE OF
PUBLIC MEETING

A Public Meeting concerning the Michigan Shorelands Management Program specifically discussing the designation of environmental areas will be held in the Alpena Township Hall (North of Alpena on US-23) on Tuesday, February 17, 1976, at 7:30 P.M.

This meeting will deal with the Shorelands of Alpena Township and Sanborn Township and will be conducted by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Water Development Services in cooperation with the Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission.

ALPENA NEWS
February 14, 16, 17, 1976

Hear shoreline management plan

Representatives of Alpena and Sanborn Township, Department of Natural Resources, and NorthEast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission met at the Alpena Township Civic Building Tuesday night to hear an explanation of the proposed shoreline management act by the DNR. The act is designed to impose certain restrictions on the use of shoreline property. Future meetings are scheduled to gather input on the proposal both from governmental bodies and property owners.

ALPENA NEWS
February 18, 1976

Presque Isle County
ADVANCE
Rogers City, Michigan 49779 — The Limestone City — Thursday, March 4, 1976

Ecology Club plans tree planting

The Ecology Club meeting was held at RCHS on Tuesday, February 24th. Among the items discussed during the business meeting was a tree planting project for the community.

The next meeting will be March 16th with Lew Steinbrecher, an environment specialist with the Northeast Regional Planning Development, presenting a program on coastal zone management. Non-members are invited to attend.

The Ecology Club would like Rogers City residents with respiratory diseases, such as asthma, emphysema, etc., to contact them at either 734-3132 or 734-2490 as soon as possible.

Proceedings of City Council

Rogers City, Michigan

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Rogers City Council, held in the Council Chambers on Wednesday, February 18, 1976 at 7:30 p.m.

Mayor Stewart presided and called the meeting to order.

Roll Call: Present = Councilmen Dettloff, Newhouse, Nowak, Przybyla and Mayor Stewart.

Absent = None.

SHORELAND GOALS & OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Rogers City does hereby support the goals and objectives for shoreland management programs affecting the shorelands of Presque Isle County, as proposed by the Northeast Michigan Regional Planning and Development Commission;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City does hereby affirm support of our local basic industries, limestone quarrying, agriculture, and forestry, and further affirms that shoreland management programs should give due consideration to the affect they have on these sources of our livelihood, allowing them freedom to prosper and expand without undue restrictions.

Established 1875 - In Service To The Community For 101 Years

CHEBOYGAN DAILY TRIBUNE

Serving Cheboygan County and the Historic Straits of Mackinac Region

CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN 49721 THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1976 6 PAGES

OLD HOSPITAL OFFICE BLDG. MI. 49735

Shorelines Meeting Tonight

The public is invited to attend a meeting tonight at 7:30 in the City Hall at which the state will explain its plans for management of Michigan shorelines.

The meeting is sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources.

It was scheduled once before, but was prevented at that time due to a storm.

* * *

Presque Isle County
ADVANCE
NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR---No. 14 ROGERS CITY, MICHIGAN 49779---THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1976 PRICE 20¢

Ecology Club hears Planning Comm. expert

The Ecology Club met on March 16th with Lew Steinbrecher of the Northeast Planning Commission as guest speaker. As an environmental specialist, he presented a slide program on coastal zone management with emphasis mainly on Cheboygan, Presque Isle and Alcona County shorelines. Some areas which members felt should be preserved were brought to his attention and he said he would include them in his report.

A business meeting followed the program and plans for a March 21st sleigh ride were finalized before the meeting was adjourned.

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38 – Warner, Thomas D. and Holecek, Dr. Donald F., The Thunder Bay Shipwreck Survey Study Report, 1975

39 – Woodby, Douglas A., Distribution and Potential Productivity of Birds in the Cheboygan Marsh, August, 1974

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