

Specific concerns of the Coastal Management Program relative to recreation areas along the coast include:

- To avoid environmental loss and degradation, there is a need to determine the capability of fragile coastal lands to absorb the impacts of various types of recreation use.
- As the demand for recreational opportunities increases, the need to improve the accessibility of coastal land and water to the widest range of recreation users, consistent with resource capability, becomes more urgent. Expanded recreation use through various types of acquisition is especially vital in and around Detroit and other urbanized areas of the coast.
- To avoid program duplication and conflict, recreation planning in Michigan's coastal area should be consistent with the provisions of the *Michigan Recreation Plan*, (S.C.O.R.P.).
- To assure that agency decision-making considers all interests of the state, there is a need to encourage the expansion of public and agency identification of potential sites for recreation through the area of particular concern process.
- To provide for economic stability, there is a need to continue and expand promotional efforts related to tourism in the coastal area.

### ***Michigan Policy for Recreation Areas***

It is policy of the State of Michigan to provide and develop facilities for outdoor recreation, (Act No. 17 of the Public Acts of 1921); to protect and preserve public right-of-way which lead to frontage on lakes, streams, or the Great Lakes, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 3201); that state-owned lands other than state parks and recreation areas shall be managed for purposes for which they are best suited and in a manner which will benefit the general public in the most prudent and accommodating manner, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2604); that state parks and recreation areas shall be managed to afford optimum opportunities to enjoy a variety of recreational pursuits by the general public, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2605); to serve the public interest for recreational trails by expanding, as possible, facilities on state lands and by providing the leadership in planning and coordinating statewide trails systems for each of the major trails sports, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2504); that wildlife management, habitat improvement and public hunting be carried on in all parts of the recreation areas where such operations do not conflict with intensive use areas, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2108); and to provide interpretive services in state parks, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2403).

It is policy of the Natural Resources Commission that the Department of Natural

Resources shall establish priorities for fisheries management on waters of the state primarily on the basis of need, expected public benefits, and the desire for a balanced program. Riparian ownership and the level of public access of any particular water should have a bearing on the management priority decision, but should not transcend the first consideration, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 3110).

It is state policy that the commercial harvest of salmon be restricted to contracts issued by the Department of Natural Resources in designated areas to be determined annually and to prohibit an open water commercial fishery on salmon by restricting the commercial harvest to state-owned weirs operated by the Department of Natural Resources (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 3101); and to propagate and plant hatchery fish, construct, maintain and operate artificial spawning areas; transfer wild fish, introduce nonindigenous species, and authorize certain private plants in order to create and maintain a high quality and productive fishery, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 3108).

It is also state policy to provide for the making of reciprocal agreements with adjoining states to cover the taking of fish from inland waters and the Great Lakes that lie on the common boundary and to provide a penalty for the violation of any such reciprocal agreements, (Act No. 158 of the Public Acts of 1949).

It is state policy to create a state recreational land acquisition trust fund to be funded by the sale of oil, gas and mineral leases in the Pigeon River State Forest and in certain other land and from the royalties accruing from the oil, gas and mineral leases sold in the Pigeon River Country State Forest and in certain other land; to create the state recreational land acquisition trust fund board; and to provide for the administration and uses of the fund, (Act No. 204 of the Public Acts of 1976).

It is policy of the State of Michigan to improve the accessibility of state land and water resources to the widest possible range of socio-economic classes consistent with environmental protection and public safety needs; to respond to changing trends in demand for recreational pursuits while minimizing conflicting use through management policies consistent with carrying capacity principles; to acquire, manage and regulate recreational and cultural areas for preservation of natural beauty; to provide management incentives and regulatory controls for land and water resources of the state to ensure continued recreational use as well as the survival of fish and wildlife populations; to develop protective measures for sites and objects having aesthetic, geologic, archaeological, natural or scientific values through various state controls; and to increase recreational opportunities through an extension of state programs, (1974 Michigan Recreation Plan).

It is state policy to provide for the registration and regulation of off-road vehicles which are defined as being capable of cross-country travel without benefit of a road or trail on or immediately over land, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain, (Act No. 319 of the Public Acts of 1975, as amended).

It is Michigan policy to regulate trespass upon any lands, to prohibit the possession of a loaded firearm or discharge of a firearm within the limits of the right-of-way of any public highway adjoining certain lands; prohibit the posting or enclosing of lands except by the owner or leasee of lands or by his authorized agency, (Act No. 323 of the Public Acts of 1976).

It is policy of the State of Michigan to authorize participation by the state and its

subdivisions in programs of federal assistance relating to the planning and development of outdoor recreation resources and facilities; that the Department of Natural Resources be authorized to prepare, maintain and keep up-to-date a comprehensive plan for the development of the outdoor recreation resources of the state, (Act No. 316 of the Public Acts of 1965).

It is state policy that the Michigan Waterways commission provide for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of harbors and channels; to provide for the regulation and control of boating within the boundaries of this state; and to provide for state participation in certain federal programs, (Act No. 320 of the Public Acts of 1974).

### **Historic and Archaeologic Areas — Problems and Program Concerns**

Michigan's Great Lakes shorelands present a rich chronicle of the historic development of both the state and nation. The Great Lakes shorelands corridor has served as an invaluable transportation system for both historic and prehistoric people, providing impetus for settlement and cultural development. Michigan's Great Lakes coastal areas contain heavy concentrations of records and artifacts of the state's 13,000 year history of human habitation. If properly preserved, these sites could yield valuable information about our past. Unfortunately, the pressures of development which have resulted in the loss or destruction of many such resources continue to threaten many existing sites.

Coastal Management Program specific concerns with respect to historic and archaeological sites include:

- To afford greater opportunities for historical preservation, research and education, there is a need to provide for economic viability and future public use of historic and archaeological sites through acquisition, restoration and preservation.
- To avoid program duplication and conflict, historic planning in Michigan's coastal area should be consistent with provisions of the *Michigan Historic Preservation Plan*.

### ***Michigan Policy Relating to Historic and Archaeologic Areas***

It is the policy of the State of Michigan to encourage the establishment of historic districts; to provide for the acquisition of land and structures for historic purposes; to provide for preservation of historic sites and structures; to provide for the creation of historic district commissions; and to provide for the maintenance of publicly owned historic sites and structures by local units, (Act No. 169 of the Public Acts of 1970).

It is state policy to maintain a state register of historic sites which may involve state agencies in environmental review proceedings, (Act No. 10 of the Public Acts of 1955 and Executive Order 1974-4); to designate natural rivers for the purpose of preserving and enhancing its values for water conservation, its free flowing condition

and its fish, wildlife, boating, scenic, aesthetic, flood plain, ecologic, historic and recreational values and uses, (Act No. 231 of the Public Acts of 1970); and to provide for the preservation of farmland and open spaces through agreements or easements with the state or with local governing bodies in which the two parties jointly hold the right to develop the land or in which the owner relinquishes the right to develop the property either in a term of years or in perpetuity. (Included in the definition of open space is "Any undeveloped site included in a national registry of historic places or designated as a historic site pursuant to state or federal law."), (Act No. 116 of the Public Acts of 1974).

The director of the Michigan History Division, Department of State, acts as state historic preservation officer, authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, (Public Law 89-665). This statute directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Register of Historic Places. Properties are nominated at the state level by the History Division and evaluated by federal agencies. Section 106 of this Act authorizes procedures which federal agencies must follow in cases where a federally funded or licensed undertaking may affect property listed under the National Register of Historic Places. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation assesses federally funded or licensed projects which impact cultural resources. Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971 directs all federal agencies to inventory historic and archaeological properties under their ownership or control.

It is also state policy that environmental impact statements be prepared for major state activities which may result in the alteration or destruction of a significant element of the human, natural, amenity or historic resources of the state, (Executive Order 1974-4).

### **Action Programs for Areas Fulfilling Recreational and Cultural Needs**

In concert with state policy and the goals of the Coastal Management Program, and in support of the coastal access planning element, following is a list of action programs which will be conducted to assist in properly managing areas fulfilling recreational and cultural needs.

- PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO PROJECT SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR RECREATION USE AND IDENTIFY AREAS ACCORDING TO THEIR SUITABILITY AND AVAILABILITY FOR ADDITIONAL COASTAL PUBLIC RECREATION USE.

This activity would include inventories and mapping of coastal areas of: (1) high recreation value; (2) recreation supply; (3) recreation demand; and (4) recreation potential.

- DEVELOP PROGRAMS FOR MEETING PROJECTED DEMANDS AND OBTAINING PUBLIC ACCESS TO HIGH VALUE RECREATION AREAS.

This activity could include: (1) evaluating the feasibility of establishing a state revolving fund for the purchase of scenic

easements; (2) identify funding sources and techniques for acquisition and development of coastal areas suitable for recreation; (3) use of less than fee simple acquisition techniques; (4) use of applicable federal funds and programs to acquire beach areas; and (5) closer local, state and federal coordination on actions which would have detrimental resource or long-range economic and social impacts.

- SUGGEST PRIORITIES FOR USE OF SENSITIVE OR UNIQUE AREAS WHERE THERE IS RECREATION POTENTIAL.

Development of a system of use priorities for areas of recreation potential would help specify those types of recreational activities which should occur or be limited in relation to natural capability or tolerance of sensitive coastal lands.

- PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ANTICIPATE AND MEET PROJECTED DEMANDS UPON PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES CAUSED BY INCREASED USE DURING SEASONAL PERIODS, INCLUDING SPECIFICALLY POLICING AND LITTER CONTROL.

Public agencies responsible for maintaining and providing recreation services will benefit from information which addresses problems of overcrowding and conflict during peak recreation use periods. Such assistance will help guard against misuse of facilities and damages to natural features in recreation areas.

- REFINE A PLANNING PROCESS THAT CAN IDENTIFY PUBLIC SHOREFRONT AREAS APPROPRIATE FOR INCREASED ACCESS AND/OR PROTECTION.

This activity will result in providing increased access for citizens to enjoy public shorefront areas.

- PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING, PROGRAMMING AND ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

- EXPLORE TAX OR OTHER ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGIC SITES.

The investigation of means to provide property owners of historic and archaeological sites certain tax incentives contingent upon agreements that incompatible uses will not be permitted. Further, investigate techniques to promote preservation and assist in maintaining such structures or sites as economic assets to the community.

- COOPERATE WITH THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER TO EXPLORE AND DOCUMENT EXISTING AND POTENTIAL FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

The Michigan History Division reports that the current level of funding for historic preservation is inadequate. Potential sources of funding such as state grants; state administered federal grants, revenue sharing funds through local government; community development block grants; special state appropriations; private foundations; local businesses, clubs and community organizations; revolving loan funds; and individual donations should be assessed.

## AREAS OF NATURAL ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Areas of natural economic potential may be separated into four groups: (1) mineral and energy resource areas; (2) agricultural and forest resource areas; (3) prime industrial areas; and (4) water transportation areas.

In making decisions which facilitate orderly and proper management of such areas, the Coastal Management Program will direct efforts to achieve the following goals:

- Ensure the wise use and development of mineral and energy resources in the coastal area.
- Recognize the economic value of agricultural, energy, industry, transportation, mining, tourism and other economic interest in Michigan's coastal areas in regional, national and worldwide commerce.

Following is a description of program concerns, policies and action programs for each of the four types of coastal areas of natural economic potential.

### Mineral and Energy Areas — Problems and Program Concerns

Expanding energy and mineral resource supplies to meet increasing domestic and industrial needs will place new demands on the lands and waters along our nation's shores. These coastal areas are highly regarded for environmental, recreational and economic values, and competition for the use of resources is increasing substantially.

Michigan's shorelands have a diversified resource base. Minerals found in counties bordering the Great Lakes include sand, limestone, gypsum, calcite, dolomite, salt, copper, iron, petroleum and natural gas with potential production of uranium, phosphates, coal and others. Large copper reserves are found offshore from the Keweenaw Peninsula. Minerals currently extracted from the bottomlands of the Great Lakes are limited to sand and salt.

Before the end of the century, demand for energy resources is expected to more than triple. National domestic production of energy has not matched consumption and known domestic reserves are being rapidly depleted. Michigan, like the nation, depends mainly on oil, natural gas and coal for its energy. Traditionally, Michigan is a resource-poor state which must import 100% of its coal, 100% of its uranium; about 92% of its oil, and 90% of its natural gas. Meeting future demands will require long-term planning to develop necessary energy and mineral resources in an economically wise and environmentally responsible manner.

Specific concerns of the Coastal Management Program relative to mineral and

energy resource areas\* include:

- A statewide energy plan is needed to assure an adequate energy supply which is environmentally acceptable and socially desirable.
- To prevent or reduce social, economic and environmental impacts related to energy development, management guidelines are needed to assess site suitability, and to anticipate and manage impacts.
- To insure environmentally sound development of all energy and mineral resources, there is a need to anticipate and evaluate possible impacts resulting from development of new sources of energy.
- Financial assistance is needed in planning for, and ameliorating, the effects of energy and mineral development to help prepare for consequences of these activities in coastal areas.
- Sequential use guidelines are needed to enhance land subjected to mineral or energy extraction.

### ***Michigan Policy in Mineral and Energy Resource Areas***

It is policy of the State of Michigan to formulate, recommend and implement energy conservation programs to facilitate better utilization of our limited energy resources; that the State Energy Administration coordinate state agency action relating to energy planning, and serve as the liaison for the state with the federal government, other states and local units of government on such matters. The Energy Administration shall gather and coordinate all information available to the state in dealing with energy policy and planning related problems, and cooperate and assist the Executive Office of the Governor in energy policy and planning matters and in preparing energy, conservation, plans and programs; that the Energy Administration shall be the state office responsible for assisting the federal government in the implementation of the Federal Mandatory Petroleum Allocation Program in Michigan, (Executive Directive of the Governor, 1976-2).

It is also the policy of the state to encourage the conservation of natural resources through the promotion or development of systems to collect, separate, reclaim and recycle metals, glass, paper, and other materials of value from waste for energy

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\*An energy facility planning process, which will fulfill Section 305(b)(8) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-583) will be developed during 1978. The process will include all energy facilities likely to be located in, or which may significantly affect the coastal area.

Full opportunity will be provided for review of this planning process. It is anticipated that public hearings will be held in late summer or early fall, 1978.

production uses and to provide a coordinated statewide waste management and resource recovery program. (Act No. 366 of the Public Acts of 1974).

It is state policy to provide for a supervisor of wells; and to provide for the prevention of waste and for the control over certain matters, persons and things relating to the conservation of oil and gas, (Act No. 61 of the Public Acts of 1939).

It is state policy that a drilling permit for oil or gas shall be denied when the Supervisor of Wells (Director of Department of Natural Resources) finds that oil and gas operations cannot be conducted without causing or threatening to cause serious or unnecessary damage or destruction of the surface soils, animals, fish or aquatic life or property of the state. If a permit is granted, it shall be the responsibility of the Supervisor of Wells to specify the permit restrictions and conditions under which the oil and gas operation will be conducted, that will result in minimum damage to the land and related natural resources. In reviewing applications, the following factors shall be considered: (1) will the drilling operation cause unnecessary destruction of the surface soils, wildlife, fish or aquatic life; (2) will the drilling operation unreasonably molest, spoil or destroy state-owned lands; and (3) all related activities shall be considered such as improvements or widening of existing roadways, new roads, installation of pipelines and other structures necessary to serve the well, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2303).

It is policy of the state that drilling permits for oil and gas wells shall not be issued in the International boundary waters comprising Lake Huron, the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River to its mouth in Lake Erie; that drilling permits for oil and gas wells may be granted on the uplands bordering these waters and upon islands therein, both in the Province of Ontario and the State of Michigan provided that they are not within 350 feet of the water's edge. Permits for wells closer than 350 feet may be granted only after individual inspection and subsequent approval by the Ontario Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Supervisor of Wells of Michigan. Before such permits are to be granted by either the State of Michigan or the Province of Ontario, at least 30 days notice will be given to the other governmental jurisdiction, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2304).

It is the policy of the State of Michigan that the Supervisor of Wells shall be responsible for the prevention and control of all water pollution resulting from oil and gas field operations, including the drilling, operation, maintenance and abandonment of oil and gas wells, and the operation, maintenance and abandonment of all lease collection pipelines, lease crude-oil storage, including central tank facilities, and all handling and disposal of oil-field brines. The Water Resources Commission shall be responsible for the prevention and control of water pollution resulting from the transportation, processing, refining and storage of oil or oil products beyond lease storage, tanks, oil-field operations or refineries including pipelines, truck transportation, vessel transport, railroad transport, and other overland or overwater means, (Act No. 244 of the Public Acts of 1929, as amended; Act 61 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended; Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2305).

It is state policy that oil drilling activities on Michigan's Great Lakes bottomlands be forbidden until such time as a national emergency exists, and offshore drilling technology can insure safeguards to prevent environmental degradation, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2310).

It is state policy that any person, firm or corporation, in order to remove marl,

stone, sand, gravel, etc., from or under the beds of any of the Great Lakes and bays and harbors connected therewith within the jurisdiction of the State of Michigan must first obtain a written lease from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, (Act No. 326 of the Public Acts of 1913, as amended; Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2301).

It is state policy that there shall be no permits issued to prospect or mine concentrations of manganese nodules in Green Bay which are located in both Wisconsin and Michigan waters. Permission may be granted to sample these deposits by conventional oceanographic techniques provided that anti-pollution laws are not violated. If geologic and economic data reveal that the deposits are of commercial grade and could be mined without degrading the environment, the Michigan and Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources shall develop a joint recommendation which can be presented to the respective natural resources commissions for a final determination of overall policy, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 2302).

It is state policy to provide for the reclamation of lands subjected to the mining of minerals; to control possible adverse environmental effects of mining; to preserve natural resources; to encourage the planning of future land use; and to promote the orderly development of mining, the encouragement of good mining practices, and the recognition and identification of the beneficial aspects of mining, (Act No. 92 of the Public Acts of 1970, as amended).

It is also state policy to provide for the regulation and control of public utilities and other services affected with a public interest within this state; that the Michigan Public Service Commission shall have power and jurisdiction to regulate all public utilities in the state except any municipally owned utility and except as otherwise restricted by law. The Commission is vested power and jurisdiction to regulate all rates, fares, fees, charges, services, rules, conditions of service and all other matters pertaining to the formation, operation or direction of such public utilities. The Public Service Commission is granted the power and jurisdiction to hear and pass upon all matters pertaining to or necessary or incident to such regulation of all public utilities, including electric light and power companies, whether private, corporate, motor carriers and all public transportation and communication agencies other than railroads and railroad companies. The Commission may make reasonable rules and regulations to provide for the protection of the public in the construction and operation of facilities by public utilities rendering gas service and by companies operating a pipeline or lines for the transportation of gas, or any petroleum products that are gases at normal atmospheric temperatures and pressures; provided, however, that such power and jurisdiction shall not extend to field gathering lines in either gas producing fields or gas storage fields except as such lines may cross state trunkline highways or railroads, (Act No. 3 of the Public Acts of 1939). In making rate determinations, the Public Service Commission utilizes information provided by the Mid-American Interpool Network (MAIN) and the East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement (ECAR) which assist in energy planning to assure that regional needs are met in energy production. MAIN serves a portion of upper Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin and other minor portions of eight other states. ECAR coordinates energy planning needs for lower Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. ECAR and MAIN function to coordinate

power needs to assure reliability in energy production.

It is also policy of the State of Michigan that, by way of Executive direction, statutory and constitutional authority, the Department shall, by way of example, by positive programs and by other actions, promote the wise use and reuse of our land resources within its natural capability and in recognition of its relationship to water and air resources. Further, the Department of Natural Resources will not, in any way, abet any new use of land and associated water and air resources which has the potential to cause major irreversible damage to Michigan's environment. Public as well as private projects, within the purview of the Department, must meet this test, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 5501).

This policy also applies to actions which fail to meet federal standards and criteria with respect to controlling air and water pollution.

In the siting of facilities, including energy related facilities, it is state policy to conserve natural resource values, including fish and wildlife habitat, along the state's inland lakes and streams from harmful, exploitative and unwise development.

The authority does not extend the right to halt waterfront development in general, but rather is limited to those situations where natural resource values are being unduly damaged or destroyed without equal or greater compensation of public benefits. Permits that are issued shall specify conditions that will protect the public interest accordingly, in accord with policies cited elsewhere in this chapter, (Natural Resources Commission Policy No. 4503; Act No. 346 of the Public Acts of 1972).

It is state policy that the Michigan Department of Natural Resources be responsible for certifying that proposed uses of Coastal Energy Impact Program assistance are compatible with the state Coastal Management Program and that the Michigan Energy Administration serve as the agency responsible for allocating Michigan's share of grants and credit assistance among state agencies and local governments within the state and for submitting applications for the CEIP assistance to insure adequate consideration of both environmental and energy concerns. Currently, five oil and gas storage facilities, four nuclear generating units, one oil/gas transportation facility, and six fossil fuel electric generating units are proposed along Michigan's coast.

### **Agricultural and Forest Resource Areas — Problems and Program Concerns**

The portion of land within Michigan's coastal area devoted to agricultural use is small but extremely significant in economic and environmental terms. The prime fruit belt growing areas along the shores of Grand Traverse Bay, the fruit belt extending along the Lake Michigan shore of the Lower Peninsula and other productive parcels of coastal farmland are unique and important to the state's agricultural economy. Preserving our remaining agricultural land will contribute to a sensible balance between open space and high intensity shoreland development, to maintain adequate levels of agricultural production to meet state, national and world food demands, and support the economy, overall character and identity of agricultural regions.

Forests predominate along much of the coast and contribute greatly to its desirability as a place to live, work, and play. Unfortunately, they are often used as a

pool of available land for conversion to more intensive uses. Improving the forest's competitive ability as a land use in these areas will help to maintain the coastal environment. Assistance and incentives to encourage the development of the known natural economic potential of managed forests are needed.

Specific concerns of the Coastal Management Program relative to agricultural and forest resource areas include:

- Michigan's unique and valuable agricultural and forest lands are being irrevocably converted to other uses at an alarming rate. There is a need for a long-range plan for coastal resource management based on scientific soil surveys, local recognition of lands with high potential for agricultural and forestry use and continued research and development to insure future productivity meets increasing population demands.

### *Michigan Policy in Agricultural and Forest Resource Areas*

It is the policy of the State of Michigan to provide for farmland development rights agreements and open space development rights easements to alleviate rapid and premature conversion of land uniquely suited for agricultural and open space to more intensive uses; to use these agreements to ensure that the land remains in a particular use or uses for an agreed upon time period; that, in return for maintaining the land in a particular use, the landowner be entitled to certain income or property tax benefits. (Act No. 116 of the Public Acts of 1974).

Under Act No. 116, two general classes are eligible: (1) farmland — a farm of 40 or more acres, a farm of from five to 40 acres with a minimum per acre income of \$200.00 per year, or a specialty farm with gross annual income of \$2,000.00 or more; and (2) open space land — certain historic, riverfront or shoreland areas or areas which conserve natural or scenic resources, enhance recreation opportunities, preserve historic sites and idle potential farmland of not less than 40 acres.

It is state policy to provide for the conservation of the soil and soil resources of the state and for the control and prevention of soil erosion. Soil Conservation Districts were created as entities of state government to develop and carry out programs to reduce erosion, protect water quality and encourage wise land management, (Act No. 297 of the Public Acts of 1937). It is state policy to establish drainage districts, consolidate drainage districts, construct and maintain drains, sewers, pumping equipment, bridges, culverts, fords and such structures and mechanical devices as will probably purify the flow of such drains; to provide for flood control projects; to provide for water management, water management districts and subdistricts and for flood control and drainage projects within such districts; and to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes, (Act No. 40 of the Public Acts of 1956).

It is state policy to assure proper management of the state forests for the public good, it is the declared policy of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to manage the state forests to yield that combination of products and services which best meets the recreational, spiritual, and physical needs of all the people now and in the future. In the application of this multiple-use policy, it will be the objective to identify

the management opportunities in each forest area and then manage for that combination of products and services which will be of greatest public benefit. Timber and wildlife are the two major products from the forest requiring intensive land management. Recognizing that the multiple-use objectives of forest management are directed toward the greatest good for all Michigan citizens and that the production of timber products is an important physical need, it will be the Department's goal to use commercial harvests whenever possible to manage the forest growth and by so doing maximize timber and wildlife production on a sustained yield basis.

### ***Prime Industrial Areas — Problems and Program Concerns***

To encourage the development and growth of a healthy economy, coastal-dependent industrial development must be anticipated along the coast. Shoreland areas which are suitable for industrial development must be identified to minimize resource conflicts and reduce environmental degradation. Noncoastal dependent industries should consider locations other than coastal sites. Capital improvements for existing shoreland industries can greatly improve the aesthetic and environmental image of these facilities. Structural compatibility with the site can be promoted through engineering design studies for new facilities.

Coastal Management Program specific concerns relative to prime industrial areas include:

- With the increasing demand for various types of coastal uses and developments, it is essential that prime sites for coastally dependent industrial uses be identified to promote a prosperous economy and to guard against environmental loss or degradation.

### ***Michigan Policy Pertaining to Prime Industrial Areas***

It is state policy for the establishment of plant rehabilitation districts and industrial development districts in local governmental units, (Act No. 198 of the Public Acts of 1974); and to guard against occupational air contaminants and physical agents, (Act No. 61 of the Public Acts of 1954).

Although Michigan does not have additional policies which apply only to industrial urban areas, policies related to air and water quality, and plans adopted pursuant to the state implementation of the federal Clean Air and Water Acts, resource recovery and authority to enable local zoning and planning are applied uniformly, throughout Michigan's coastal area.

## **Water Transportation Areas — Problems and Program Concerns**

The Great Lakes, their connecting waters, and the St. Lawrence River constitute a 2,340 mile network of Michigan's three deepwater and thirty active commercial harbors with other regions and continents. This vast transportation system has been an important factor in Michigan's economic development and still offers further growth potentials. The traditional nine month navigation season involves some 40 shipping lines having considerable interface with land facilities. Typical cargos include raw materials such as iron ore, coal, chemicals, grain, minerals and petroleum or manufactured goods such as containerized foods and fabricated metal products. However, from 1972 to 1975, annual cargo tonnage more than tripled. Energy and economic conditions indicate that this cargo load will continue its strong increase. To remain competitive under those same conditions, some shipping lines have consolidated and several have begun to build new, larger vessels. As demonstrated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, these trends have resulted in new demands for public investment in channel maintenance; updated harbor facilities; efficient interface with other transportation systems; extending the navigation season; and in deep draft harbors and ancillary facilities capable of handling deep draft vessels in the 1,000 foot class. Nearly all of these new demands have also aroused controversies over economic and social considerations and over the increased potential for negative environmental impacts.

Specific concerns of the Coastal Management Program relative to coastal water transportation areas include:

- To avoid environmental and economic loss, careful planning and analysis is needed to determine the impacts of future port development.
- To serve the future needs of development in the coastal area, there is a need to establish a comprehensive transportation planning mechanism.
- Recent efforts to extend the navigation season, the trends to larger vessels requiring increased water depths for passage and increased channel and harbor maintenance requirements pose formidable challenges to the state's water transportation system. Comprehensive transportation planning must fully consider all impacts of vessel movement upon the coastal area.

### ***Michigan Policy Relating to Water Transportation Areas***

It is state policy to conditionally support the concept of winter navigation on the Great Lakes which includes the participation of state government in the development and operational planning of winter navigation programs; to include state participation in the determination of routes and operational procedures to assure special problems with winter vessel movement are adequately considered. It is Michigan policy that

directly attributable primary and secondary costs, such as ferry operations, shore damages, etc., of winter navigation be included and funded as part of the relevant federal agencies operative budget; that winter navigation programs fully evaluate procedures to assure that social, economic and environmental impacts are monitored on a continuing basis; that a favorable overall benefit to cost ratio be maintained to minimize impacts associated with winter navigation; to participate on a Winter Navigation Board composed of state and federal agencies to assure that the state's interests are represented; and to establish a mechanism to provide for the resolution of claims in an equitable manner to assure that there is a process short of litigation to resolve payment for legitimate damages, (Governor's Policy on Winter Navigation, 1975).

It is policy of the state that political subdivisions be authorized to acquire, establish, construct, maintain, improve and operate harbors, channels and other navigational facilities, (Act No. 66 of the Public Acts of 1952); to find that the public trust in the waters will not be impaired or substantially affected by dredge and fill activities, (Act No. 245 of the Public Acts of 1955); to authorize the dredging and removal of undesirable materials from lakes, (Act No. 345 of the Public Acts of 1966); and to authorize the creation of port districts which have powers to acquire, improve, enlarge, extend, operate, maintain and finance various projects, (Act No. 234 of the Public Acts of 1925).

It is state policy to regulate the disposal of oil and sewage from watercraft and to prohibit the littering of waterways, (Act No. 167 of the Public Acts of 1970); to require persons engaging in removing liquid industrial wastes from the premises of other persons to be licensed and bonded; to provide for the control of disposal of wastes, (Act No. 136 of the Public Acts of 1969); to prohibit the pollution of any waters of the state and the Great Lakes, (Act No. 245 of the Public Acts of 1929); and to regulate dredge disposal and alteration of watercourses, (Act No. 247 of the Public Acts of 1955; Act No. 346 of the Public Acts of 1972).

It is state policy that any person who discharges, dumps, deposits or throws or causes or permits the discharging, depositing or throwing of any garbage, except that which has passed through a disposal unit of a type approved by the United States public health service, or oil or rubbish from a vessel or watercraft of 25 or more feet in length into a river or inland lake within this state, or within three miles of the shoreline of any part of the Great Lakes or connecting waters thereof within this state is guilty of a misdemeanor, (Act No. 132 of the Public Acts of 1964). It is also state policy that a person owning, operating or otherwise concerned in the operation, navigation or management of watercraft having a marine toilet shall not own, use or permit the use of such toilet on the waters of this state unless the toilet is equipped with one of the following pollution control devices: (a) a holding tank of self contained marine toilet which will retain all sewage produced on the watercraft for subsequent disposal at approved dockside or onshore collection and treatment facilities; (b) an incinerating device which will reduce to ash all sewage produced on the watercraft. All marinas operating on the bottomland of the Great Lakes if selling marine fuel or otherwise providing a dockside service center shall provide pump-out facilities approved by the Department of Public Health for marine holding tanks on pleasure craft (Act No. 167 of the Public Acts of 1970).

It is state policy to participate on an inter-agency dredge spoil committee, composed of state and federal agencies to select sites for disposal of dredge polluted material.

### **Action Programs for Areas of Natural Economic Potential**

In concert with state policy and the goals of the Coastal Management Program, following is a list of action programs which will be conducted to assure proper management and wise use of areas of natural economic potential.

- ASSIST THE ENERGY ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER APPROPRIATE AGENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STATEWIDE ENERGY PLAN TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN AN ENERGY SUPPLY WHICH IS ADEQUATE, YET ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE AND SOCIALLY DESIRABLE.
- PARTICIPATE ON THE COASTAL ENERGY IMPACT PROGRAM ALLOCATION BOARD TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ASSURE THAT COASTAL COMMUNITIES HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ACCOMMODATE ENERGY-RELATED DEVELOPMENT IN A PLANNED AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE MANNER.
- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY-RELATED FACILITIES WILL ALLOW LOCAL INTERESTS TO BE INVOLVED IN DECISIONS WHICH MAY AFFECT THEIR COAST, AND TO HELP PREPARE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF NEW OR EXPANDED ENERGY ACTIVITY.  
Additional financial assistance will be available for public works projects during construction of certain energy facilities to help alleviate social impacts of the projects. Assistance is also available to help prevent, reduce or repair damage to or loss of valuable environmental or recreational resources directly attributable to the development of energy facilities.
- ASSIST THE ENERGY ADMINISTRATION IN DETERMINING POSSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS WHICH WOULD RESULT FROM DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY.  
In predicting possible environmental impacts resulting from the development of new energy sources, trade-off factors can be evaluated before damage or possible loss of valuable environmental resources is incurred.
- DEVELOP GUIDELINES TO ASSESS SITE SUITABILITY AND ANTICIPATE AND MANAGE IMPACTS FOR PLANNED ENERGY

#### FACILITIES.

Site suitability criteria will assist industry, governmental agencies, and local communities in minimizing adverse impacts while planning for energy-related facilities. Anticipating and managing impacts resulting from energy development will assure that essential coastal environments are not destroyed or degraded.

- DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR SEQUENTIAL USE IN MINERAL AND ENERGY EXTRACTIVE AREAS ALONG THE COAST.

In areas where necessary extraction of mineral or energy resources takes place, sequential use planning can insure that the land will return to a productive use.

- DEVELOP AND TEST INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES TO MITIGATE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS RESULTING FROM MINERAL EXTRACTION OR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE COASTAL AREA.

Innovative site design and construction management techniques will minimize adverse impacts and will accelerate the recovery of damaged resource areas.

- ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPORTATION HIGHWAY AND TRANSIT PLANNING MECHANISM TO SERVE THE FUTURE NEEDS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE COASTAL AREA.

Development of criteria for new or expanded coastal transit systems to aid in locating alternatives to maximize scenic and recreational values of coastal-related transportation.

- INVENTORY AND MONITOR CONVERSION OF UNIQUE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS.

Information will assist in local planning and evaluation efforts. Resulting information will assist state and national decision makers in the continued analysis of the balance of supply and demand including the possible implications relating to world trade.

- PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO EXPLORE NEW AND INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS THAT WILL ENCOURAGE CONTINUED INTEREST IN FRUIT AND HORTICULTURAL FARMING AS AN ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE.

Evaluate existing and study new methods of tax incentives to keep people in agricultural production and encourage new interests. Develop programs to assist and encourage farmers to save unique coastal farmlands.

- SUPPORT LOCAL AND STATE EFFORTS TO COMPLETE NEEDED SOIL AND ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY.

Provide a resource data base for use by all interests to help in making future decisions and determining management needs for long-range social and economic benefit.

- DEVELOP AND TEST INNOVATIVE LANDSCAPE AND SITE DESIGN TECHNIQUES TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE AESTHETIC IMPACTS RELATED TO COASTAL INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.
- ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE ON AND PROVIDE INPUT TO REGIONAL COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION PLANNING EFFORTS, INCLUDING SPECIFICALLY THE WINTER NAVIGATION BOARD.
- PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PORT DISTRICTS AND OTHER LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROGRAMMING, PLANNING AND DESIGN OF FACILITIES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR PORTS AND COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL AREA REHABILITATION OR DEVELOPMENT.
- PROVIDE TECHNICAL FORESTRY PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO REGIONAL AND LOCAL LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS.

Most regional and local planning efforts lack expertise in the area of forest resource management. They are frequently unaware of the economic opportunities available to them. By improving the forest sector capability of such planning efforts, multiple benefits should accrue to the coast.

## **AREAS OF INTENSIVE OR CONFLICTING USE**

Areas of intensive or conflicting use may be separated into two more specific areas: (1) urban areas; and (2) coastal lakes, river mouths and bays.

In making decisions to assure proper management of such areas, the Coastal Management Program will direct efforts to achieve the following goals:

- Recognize the values of Michigan's coastal urban areas and to protect coastal urban resources, coastal lakes, river mouths and bays, including land, water and air resources from detrimental uses and activities, and to enhance or restore overused or degraded urban waterfronts.
- Protect and enhance Michigan's unique coastal ecosystem and its diverse array of plants, fish and wildlife.
- Encourage the management of shoreland properties so as to minimize environmental and property damages resulting from erosion and flooding.

### **Urban Areas — Problems and Program Concerns**

Urban waterfronts are complex areas. Though coastal areas usually support activities found in inland communities, they also support uses that are primarily influenced by or dependent upon the coastal waterfront.

The general economy of most coastal cities is directly related to waterfront port and harbor facilities, tourist attractions or water-related commercial development. Waterfronts are also the focus of recreational activities such as fishing, waterfront festivals, swimming, picnicking or sunbathing. Type and location of waterfront uses are influenced by a variety of factors, such as the community's general economic climate, waterfront property values, air and water quality, and the presence of other high value uses. Maintaining the accessibility and attractiveness of the waterfront for a variety of urban land and water uses while maximizing the full potential of urban coastal areas are complicated endeavors. Many areas have become deteriorated and aesthetically unpleasing. Careful planning is needed to maintain and revitalize highly developed coastal areas.

Specific concerns of the Coastal Management Program pertaining to coastal urban areas include:

- Visual barriers on the lake front, abandoned structures and limited access indicate a need for engineering and feasibility studies to accelerate corrective measures for such problems.
- Water quality problems may be more prevalent in urban areas, indicating the need for continued and expanded water quality management.

- Increasing competition for coastal areas indicates a need to determine the capability and suitability of coastal lands and waters to accommodate various uses in urban areas to resolve conflicts and assist in the implementation of engineering and feasibility studies to encourage provisions for increased recreation opportunity.
- Coastal urban blight and decay indicate a need to identify mechanisms to provide for renovation and restoration.
- The historical heritage of a number of coastal communities has been lost or depreciated due to structural changes. Many of these structures and sites attract important recreational, educational and cultural interest. There is a need to identify such areas and provide for restoration and preservation in order to continue or expand their viable economic use.

### ***Michigan Policy in Urban Areas***

It is the policy of the State of Michigan to authorize counties, cities, villages and townships of Michigan to adopt plans for the rehabilitation of blighted areas; to authorize assistance in carrying out such plans by the acquisition of real property and the disposal of real property in such areas, (Act No. 344 of the Public Acts of 1945).

It is state policy to provide for regional planning: the creation, organization, powers and duties of regional planning commissions, (Act No. 281 of the Public Acts of 1945); to provide for city, village and municipal planning: the creation, organization, powers and duties of planning commissions, (Act No. 285 of the Public Acts of 1931); to enable planning commissions of cities and villages, after adoption of a master plan, to certify plats of precise portions thereof to the legislative body, and enabling cities and villages to adopt such certified plats showing the future outside lines of streets, ways, places, parks, playgrounds and other public grounds, and to regulate buildings within such lines, (Act No. 222 of the Public Acts of 1943); to provide for county planning: the creation, organization, powers and duties of county planning commissions, (Act No. 282 of the Public Acts of 1945).

It is state policy to provide for the establishment in portions of counties lying outside the limits of incorporated cities and villages of zoning districts within which the proper use of land and natural resources may be encouraged or regulated by ordinance, and within which districts provisions may also be adopted designating the location of, the size of, the uses that may be made of, the minimum open spaces, sanitary, safety and protective measures that shall be required for, and the maximum number of families that may be housed in dwellings, buildings and structures that may hereafter be erected or altered; to provide for a method for the adoption of ordinances and amendments thereto; to provide for emergency interim ordinances; to provide for the administration of ordinances adoption; to provide for conflicts with other acts, ordinances or regulations to; provide penalties for violations; to provide for the assessment, levy and collection of taxes; and to provide for referenda, appeals and

repeal of acts in conflict therewith, (Act No. 183 of the Public Acts of 1943).

It is state policy to provide for the establishment in the unincorporated portions of organized townships of zoning districts within which the proper use of land and natural resources may be encouraged or regulated by ordinance, (Act No. 184 of the Public Acts of 1943); to provide for township planning commissions and for the regulation and subdivision of land, (Act No. 168 of the Public Acts of 1959).

It is also policy of the State of Michigan to promote the health, safety and welfare of the people by regulating the light and ventilation, sanitation, fire protection, maintenance, alteration and improvement of dwellings, (Act No. 167 of the Public Acts of 1917).

It is state policy to provide for the establishment in cities and villages of districts or zones within which the use of land and structures, the height, the area, the size and location of buildings may be regulated by ordinance, (Act No. 207 of the Public Acts of 1921).

It is state policy to provide for the establishment of condominium and condominium projects; to define apartments and common elements in such projects; to define and provide for the identification and description of condominium apartment for purposes of ownership, mortgaging, taxation, possession, sale and other juridic acts; to provide for review and approval of proposed condominium projects and the sale of apartments therein, (Act No. 229 of the Public Acts of 1963); to regulate the subdivision of land; to promote the public health, safety and general welfare; to further the orderly layout and use of land; to require that the land be suitable for building sites and public improvements and that there be adequate drainage thereof; to provide for proper ingress and egress to lots; to promote proper surveying and monumenting of land subdivided and conveyed by accurate legal descriptions; to provide for the approvals to be obtained by subdividers prior to the recording and filing of plats; to establish the procedure by vacating, correcting and revising plats; to control residential building development within floodplain areas; to provide for reserving easements for utilities in vacated streets and alleys; to provide for the filing of amended plats; to provide for the making of assessors plats, (Act No. 288 of the Public Acts of 1967).

### **Coastal Lakes, River Mouths and Bays — Problems and Program Concerns**

Coastal lakes, river mouths and bays are often subject to intensive and conflicting use. Waters near the shore in coastal lakes, river mouths and bays must support a greater number and variety of uses than open water areas. Such water uses include commercial navigation, recreational boating, waste assimilation, fish and wildlife use, industrial water use, public drinking water supplies and aesthetic appreciation. As focal points for commercial and recreational navigation, these waters link ports and docking facilities and receive concentrations of effluent discharges. Most of these waters are relatively shallow and hydrologically inactive compared to open water areas. Their shallow basins and long retention periods tend to collect nutrients from open waters, onshore activities and tributaries. These same waters are also used by fish and wildlife. Since nearly all Great Lakes fish species utilize shallow water areas

during some phase of their life cycle. embayments and river mouths are especially critical to the Great Lakes fishery. Embayments are equally critical to waterfowl in their life cycles. Multiple demands for water for fishing, recreational boating, port developments, wildlife uses or waste assimilation indicate that coastal lakes, river mouths and bays will likely continue to experience use conflicts.

Specific concerns of the Coastal Management Program which relate to coastal lakes, river mouths and bays include:

- The continuing demand for more economical transportation of bulk cargo has lead to increased vessel size on the Great Lakes resulting in the need to enlarge canals, channels and the expansion of harbor facilities. Conflicts between these activities and other coastal dependent uses need to be anticipated and provisions made for avoiding impacts where possible, and mitigating unavoidable property, recreation and environmental losses.
- Coastal lakes, river mouths and bays provide attractive and needed public access often leading to serious impacts from overcrowding, inadequate uses and conflicting uses, indicating a need for management of these critical areas.

#### ***Michigan Policy Relating to Coastal Lakes, River Mouths and Bays***

Michigan currently has no enforceable policies which relate only to coastal lakes, river mouths and bays. Authorities relating to air and water quality, resource recovery, flood plain management, regulation of activities on bottomlands and others are enforced statewide, within the area defined by individual statutes, executive orders, etc. As with urban areas, these resources are often subject to more intensive use and will be one focus of efforts by the Coastal Management Program to identify and reduce conflicts relating to overcrowding, water pollution, vessel movement, and the promotion of boating safety, etc.

(For a more complete description of the scope and mandates of enforceable policy relating to coastal lakes, river mouths and bays, refer to Appendix C of "State of Michigan Coastal Management Program and Draft Environmental Impact Statement".)

## **Action Programs for Areas of Intensive or Conflicting Use**

In concert with state policy and the goals of the Coastal Management Program, following is a list of action programs which will be conducted to assist in the management of coastal areas of intensive or conflicting use.

- PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO EVALUATE DENSITY CONFLICTS IN COASTAL URBAN AREAS, LAKES, RIVER MOUTHS AND BAYS IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY AND EXPLORE MECHANISMS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION.

Activities have been suggested to: (1) identify areas of waterfront blight problems or redevelopment potential; (2) identify areas through the coastal planning access element where needed public waterfront access could be provided by projects using relatively small land requirements such as boardwalks, footpaths and bulkheads; and (3) identify areas where increased recreational opportunities, such as urban fishing opportunities from the shore or structures could be provided.

- COOPERATE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES SUCH AS THE NATIONAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPING MUTUALLY DESIRABLE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS SUCH AS ENGINEERING AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES, PILOT PROGRAMS AND MODEL LOCAL ORDINANCES, (E.G., CITY OF DETROIT, ST. IGNACE, MARQUETTE).
- COOPERATE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPING MUTUALLY DESIRABLE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS SUCH AS ENGINEERING AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES, PILOT PROGRAMS AND MODEL LOCAL ORDINANCES.

Local interests have expressed the need for guidelines or model performance standards to: (1) identify coastally dependent use activities; (2) develop model guidelines for new structural developments in terms of their mass, setback and height; (3) encourage multiple use of waterfront parcels; (4) develop management tools such as model guidelines for local open water areas receiving heavy boating use; and (5) increase public access to the shoreline.

- EXPLORE FUNDING SOURCES AND ASSIST IN OBTAINING FUNDS FOR THE ACQUISITION OF OPEN SPACE IN AREAS

IDENTIFIED AS INTENSIVE OR CONFLICTING USE.

Funding should be provided for the purchase of strategic open space lands along the shoreline, in areas where purchases would reduce conflicts while providing waterfront renewal or redevelopment, public access or recreation use.

- PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR ENGINEERING AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR RESTORATION IN AREAS WHICH ARE AESTHETICALLY DEGRADED.
- SUPPORT CONTINUING EFFORTS TO MONITOR AND CONTROL WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY IN AREAS OF CONFLICTING USE WHERE THEY MAY BE MORE SEVERE.

Continuous monitoring of water quality will identify problems which can be corrected before they become severe. Efforts to control water quality problems must continue in order to prevent irretrievable loss of resources.

- EXPLORE SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF VALUABLE HISTORIC AREAS IN AREAS OF CONFLICTING OR INTENSIVE USE.
- PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PORT AUTHORITIES AND/OR HARBOR COMMISSIONS, AND CONSULT AND COORDINATE WITH AGENCIES WITH SPECIAL EXPERTISE IN THESE AREAS SUCH AS MARITIME ADMINISTRATION AND THE UNITED STATES CORPS OF ENGINEERS TO PLAN AND DESIGN HARBOR FACILITIES TO MINIMIZE CONFLICTS BETWEEN COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION AND RECREATIONAL BOATING.