Department of Natural Resources

FY 2023 Capital Outlay Five-Year Plan

Compiled by:
Finance and Operations Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mission Statement

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (herein DNR or Department) is committed to the conservation, protection, management, use, and enjoyment of the state's natural and cultural resources for current and future generations.

Department Overview

The Department of Natural Resources was established in 1921 as the Department of Conservation for the purpose of managing and protecting the natural resources of the State of Michigan. Renamed the Department of Natural Resources in 1968, the Department is responsible for stewardship of the state's natural resources and for the provision of public outdoor recreation opportunities. While operating as a stand-alone agency, the DNR works collaboratively with the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD).

The DNR administers a variety of programs that are largely managed by the Department's core resource divisions – Fisheries, Forest Resources, Law Enforcement, Parks and Recreation, and Wildlife. Information on the programs administered by these divisions and the infrastructure that supports the programs is provided in the Infrastructure Detail section. There are also administrative divisions (e.g., Finance and Operations, Marketing and Outreach, Michigan History Center) that provide vital services in support of the operations of the Department's programs.

Well-maintained and functional facilities are needed to support programs such as state parks, state harbors and boating access sites, state forest campgrounds, state game areas, wildlife viewing areas, and fish hatcheries, as well as field offices and Customer Service Centers (offices). Nearly all the offices housing resource staff are state-owned facilities managed by the Department.

In addition to its operating infrastructure, the DNR manages extensive infrastructure related to its natural resource management, land management, and recreational responsibilities. This includes, but is not limited to, dams, bridges, trails, roads, harbors, boating access sites, shooting ranges, fish ladders, electrical systems, water systems, and sewer systems. Ongoing maintenance and repairs are needed to preserve the longevity of these assets and ensure the infrastructure remains operable, providing continued support for the programs and overall mission of the DNR. Proactive repair and replacement of critical infrastructure that is rapidly aging and deteriorating has become increasingly difficult due to the lack of available funding. With funding falling dramatically short of the amount needed to maintain, repair, and improve existing system infrastructure, a considerable backlog of necessary repairs and improvements has formed. As maintenance is deferred and needed repairs and improvements continue to go unaddressed due to the lack of available funding, the risk of infrastructure failure increases. As infrastructure failures occur, funding that is available must be directed toward emergency repairs, often at a much greater expense than preventative maintenance, repair, and replacement. The DNR must also plan and provide for unforeseen events such as fires, floods, tornados, storms, wave action, and other weather-related incidents that adversely impact infrastructure.

The DNR has been working extensively to incorporate renewable energy sources and sustainable practices such as solar panels, LED lighting, insulation, charging stations, and window replacement throughout the infrastructure. Replacement of culverts, removal of dams, pump replacement, and carbon sequestration are at the forefront of planning to address volatile weather events.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the public has significantly increased its use of the green spaces and recreational options offered by the DNR. This extensive increase in use has highlighted, accelerated, and exacerbated the need for maintenance and replacement of infrastructure.

The DNR is continually searching for opportunities to secure additional financial support and leverage existing funding that is available for capital outlay needs. For instance, the DNR's capital outlay requests

frequently include grants-in-aid to maintain, build, and expand locally owned recreational facilities related to boating. These projects further the mission of the DNR without adding to the carrying costs of daily management or maintenance of infrastructure. Also, the DNR submits grant applications to request funding through the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund and seeks to fully utilize available federal funding. Where there is flexibility regarding the allocation of available funding, the DNR looks to established priorities to guide capital outlay planning. Priority projects are identified based on a predetermined strategy focusing on the following factors:

- Operational need
- Preventative maintenance
- Accessibility
- Recreational opportunities in or near urban areas
- Partnering/consolidation
- Energy-efficient facilities

This strategy for capital outlay planning interconnects with the DNR's overarching priorities:

- Protect natural and cultural resources
- Enable sustainable recreational use and enjoyment
- Enable strong natural resource-based regional economies
- Improve upon and build strong relationships and partnerships
- Promote effective business practices and good governance

Department Strategies for Prioritization

The DNR develops its capital outlay plans with a focus on the following factors:

- Operational Need:
  The critical nature of the Department's mission and responsibility to Michigan's citizens, taxpayers, and tourists mandates the Department's facilities be sufficient to meet their service functions. Full utilization of the Department's varied resources is dependent upon sufficient and functional facilities.

- Preventative Maintenance:
  The Department must preserve its existing capital investments to continue to fulfill its mission and provide services to Michigan residents. Effective preventative maintenance practices minimize costs over the long term, prevent health and safety hazards, and allow for minimal interruptions of service.

- Accessibility:
  The Department must strive to ensure that its facilities, programs, and projects are barrier-free and accessible to all users. The Department's goals are to provide accessible recreation opportunities to Michigan residents and visitors and increase opportunities for public access to the state's natural resources.

- Recreational Opportunities in or Near Urban Areas:
  The Department promotes recreation user recruitment and retention through the development and maintenance of facilities in or near urban areas. Additionally, state trail connectivity initiatives help create walkable communities and facilitate restoration of degraded urban natural resources to provide quality outdoor recreation opportunities.

- Partnering/Consolidation:
  Where possible, the Department shares facilities with other state agencies and universities to promote efficiencies and maximize the use of available funding. The Department works with local government agencies and other entities to develop and maintain recreational opportunities for Michigan's residents.

- Energy-Efficient Facilities:
  The Department seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and lower energy costs by promoting energy-efficient facilities, on-site renewable energy, and reduced facility energy consumption. Opportunities include installing energy-efficient lights, solar arrays, water heaters, heating and ventilation systems, and low-flow plumbing fixtures. Proper maintenance of roofs, installation of building insulation, and the reduction of exterior air infiltration lead to further energy efficiencies.

Department-Level Initiatives

In line with the DNR's strategic focus, the priorities outlined in the Capital Outlay Five-Year Plan for Fiscal Years (FY) 2023 through 2027 were identified based on the following objectives:

1. Keep facilities safe and open to the public.
    - Focus on the most critical needs (e.g., infrastructure that is most at-risk for failure) to ensure facilities are functional and able to remain open to the public.
    - Perform preventative maintenance, as funding permits, to avoid health and safety hazards and to preserve the Department's capital investments.
2. Creatively leverage available funding, albeit limited.
    - Take advantage of opportunities to secure federal funding for projects.
    - Partner with local government agencies through the grant-in-aid program, maximizing project funding by supplementing available state funds with local match dollars.
    - Seek public-private partnership opportunities to secure funding.
3. Increase opportunities for public access to the State's natural resources.
    - Provide barrier-free access to facilities and recreational opportunities.
    - Give special consideration to the location of development as a means of creating new avenues for public access and expanding the user base.
4. Exhibit good environmental stewardship, incorporating energy-efficient and green components into construction projects whenever feasible.
5. Continue to seek sustainable funding sources for the DNR's significant capital outlay needs.

Programming Changes

The Department created a Facility Management System database which contains square footage, construction dates, staffing levels, utility usage, network connectivity, pictures, Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinates, engineering and design plans, equipment manuals, and other related documents on DNR facilities across the state. In 2014 and 2015, the DNR used data in the Facility Management System to develop a "Facility Strategy Plan" to evaluate preventative maintenance and capital improvement needs and to identify ways to improve service delivery through strategic investment. The priorities that emerged from this process were to address maintenance needs of DNR-managed facilities, which average 42 years in age, and the realignment of customer service staff and facilities to fill current voids.

The Department had been working in partnership with the Department of Technology, Management and Budget (DTMB) and the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) to develop an enterprise-wide asset management system to replace the existing database. This partnership has not resulted in an enterprise-wide database. Implementation of an enterprise-wide asset management system is a high priority and a critical need for the Department.

In 2018, the Department formed an Asset Management Steering Committee consisting of division and Executive leadership to review, prioritize, and make decisions on assets based on long-range strategic visions. The workgroup is focused on consolidating office space, strategically replacing outdated facilities, eliminating obsolete facilities, and developing best practices for staff placement.

Part of the strategic realignment was accomplished in 2016 with the relocation of the Rose Lake Field Office to a newly purchased Lansing Customer Service Center located in Delhi Township. This location is in proximity to Michigan State University, a major research and educational partner, as well as major transportation corridors of US-127, I-496, and I-96. This realignment provides closer access for customers and allows for consolidation of staff from other locations. In 2018, a 22,000 square foot storage building was constructed across the street from the Lansing Customer Service Center to consolidate equipment throughout the area. As a result, the former Rose Lake Field Office and six other storage facilities were demolished in 2019. During the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020, the storage facility has been used to receive, store, and disseminate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Another example of strategic realignment completed in 2016 is the relocation of the Traverse City Field Office. The DNR replaced this facility with an existing property allowing for the consolidation of several leases; better storage facilities for equipment; and location on M-37, a major transportation corridor, resulting in better visibility for and proximity to customers.

The Department acquired a newly constructed customer service center and storage facility in Sault Ste. Marie in January 2020. The new facility replaced a facility constructed in the 1930s and consolidated equipment from the surrounding areas. Upon acquisition of the new facility, ownership of the former field office was transferred to the developer as part of the purchase agreement.

The Department formed sprint teams for renewable energy projects and climate change. A renewable energy contract consultant was hired in 2020 to assist with this effort. The groups are working on project-specific items and are working closely with partners such as EGLE, DTE, Consumers Energy, and other utility providers to reduce energy consumption, costs, and the carbon footprint.

The DNR's Newberry Customer Service Center is within one half-mile of 40 acres of public land. The intent is to construct a state office building on this land to accommodate staffing needs, customer service, and storage for the DNR using mass timber construction and other energy efficient elements. Construction of this facility will eliminate approximately $65,000 in annual rental fees and will replace and consolidate several other storage facilities in the area.

The DNR looks to optimize utilization of current facilities through consolidation of staff and equipment where possible while still providing appropriate resource management and response. The DNR strives to:

- Make facility decisions with a 25 to 50-year perspective based on broad operational needs across the Department.
- Identify internal resources and cost savings before requesting funds for new facilities.
- Utilize savings resulting from updated or closed locations to maintain, upgrade, or build facilities needed to meet DNR objectives.

INFRASTRUCTURE DETAIL

Department Operating Infrastructure General Background

The Facilities, Operations, and Support Section (FOS) within the DNR Finance and Operations Division (FOD) is committed to maintaining the Department's operating infrastructure, which includes 13 Customer Service Centers (CSCs) and 11 field offices. Refer to Appendix A for a list of the various CSCs and field offices. Historically, the CSCs maintain standard hours when they are open to the public and have on-site staff representation from all DNR divisions. Field offices, while open to the public in certain locations, are staffed with division personnel based upon their geographic location (e.g., primarily supporting state forests in northern Michigan and state game areas in southern Michigan).

The Department's 24 administrative offices are distributed throughout the Upper and Lower Peninsulas. These offices provide administrative support to resource staff and customer service to thousands of telephone and walk-in customers annually. The FOS mission statement is "To provide our internal and external customers with professional, courteous, informative, and timely service while efficiently

managing Department facilities in a safe and economical manner." This requires facilities that are accessible, operational, energy-efficient, and safe. The Department strategically considers the location of CSCs and field offices to ensure proximity to population centers, recreation destinations, and transportation travel corridors to provide services and information to as many customers as possible.

Inventory/Assessment

Each year the CSC and field office infrastructure is inventoried and assessed for condition, critical needs, and preventative maintenance requirements. The average age of the CSCs and field offices is 43 years. The Newberry CSC is leased. The remaining 23 administrative offices are publicly owned facilities. Only five new offices have been built or purchased since 1990 (Detroit CSC, Lansing CSC, Sault Ste. Marie CSC, and two buildings at Traverse City). All remaining state-owned offices need replacement work, accessibility improvements, preventative maintenance, and repairs. Many of the offices need new carpeting, paint, furniture, roofing improvements, and energy-efficiency improvements (e.g., new windows and high-efficiency heating, cooling, lighting, and plumbing systems). Finally, upgrades to support technology, such as improving connectivity to the state network and replacing phone systems, are also needed across the state. The operating facility assessments address maintenance, health and safety, accessibility, and energy efficiency. The facility assessments were completed by four Department employees with over 70 combined years of facility management experience, some with professional skilled trade experience. As the primary facility managers, they coordinate with licensed contractors to identify the scope of work for improvements and the associated replacement costs.

Recent Accomplishments

In 2016 and 2017, conversations with a local landowner and developer were initiated regarding construction of a 20,000-square foot storage building adjacent to the Lansing CSC. This building allowed for the demolition of seven storage buildings (average age of 52 years) on the Rose Lake campus, as well as the elimination of 8,200 square feet of space and the associated annual building occupancy cost of $47,775. In 2017 a build to suit agreement was executed and construction of the new storage building was completed in August 2018. The Department acquired the building in September 2018 and vacated the seven storage buildings at Rose Lake. Funding for the demolition at Rose Lake was provided by a DTMB enterprise-wide special maintenance allocation. The demolition was completed in October 2019 and the land was returned to its natural state.

Additional demolition funding was allocated in 2021 to raze buildings at other locations including the garage at the Thompson Fish Hatchery, an airplane hangar in Roscommon, two storage barns in the Saginaw State Game Area, and multiple farm structures in the Cornish State Game area. The land in these areas will also be returned to its natural state.

In 2021, an additional $300,000 DTMB enterprise-wide funding was awarded to upgrade the electrical system and install a generator at the Roscommon CSC. This project will be completed in fall 2021. Additionally, the Gaylord CSC, Gaylord Storage, Atlanta Field Office, Marquette CSC, Grayling Field Office and Garages, and Traverse City Storage buildings have been upgraded with LED efficient lighting.

Considering limited budgets intended primarily for utility bills, service contracts, and emergency repairs, many of the major capital outlay priority projects for the Department's operating infrastructure remain unfunded. In FY 2018, the Department received $1,250,000 in financial support from enterprise-wide special maintenance funding appropriated to DTMB for the replacement of the siphon tube at the Shiawassee River State Game Area. This resulted in no funding for the backlog of maintenance items at the CSCs and field offices. In June 2018, the air-conditioning system at the Escanaba CSC failed. DTMB provided $60,000 to replace the system. In August 2018, a lightning strike compromised a switch gear at a fish hatchery and DTMB provided $250,000 for repairs.

Priorities

As part of the comprehensive strategy for evaluating facilities across the state, additional locations have been identified as priorities, including the Newberry CSC and Mio and Stephenson Field Offices.

Within one-half mile to the north of the Newberry facility, the Department manages 40 acres of public land that contains a small complex of various storage and workshop buildings at the rear of the property. The Department had preliminary discussions with MDOT regarding the construction of a joint office building in this area. However, those conversations revealed MDOT's desire for a lessor-lessee relationship by which MDOT would lease space from the Department. Based on this information, the Department decided to move forward with planning the construction of a new Newberry CSC and storage facility. The facility would include 13,000 square feet for office and meeting rooms and 18,500 square feet of storage and be manufactured utilizing mass timber technology. Funds have been approved to design this facility and to build the CSC portion of the project. Additional funding to build the storage portion of the project has been requested.

The Mio Field Office is a 6,116-square foot building that was built in 1962. A lease agreement is in place to accommodate Oscoda County Veterans Affairs. The Department's Forest Resources Division (FRD) wants to continue to have a presence in Mio for fire coverage, therefore FRD will assume management of the complex. The west office will remain, and the east office will be demolished. The storage facility located on the site will be retained. The separation of the buildings is to be accomplished in FY 2022.

In 2015, a local private developer approached the Department with an interest in acquiring the Sault Ste. Marie Field Office, which comprises 3,122 square feet and was built in 1940. In addition to the age of the structure, deferred maintenance needs, and limited accessibility and storage space, the location is in a growing commercial district and has limitations with respect to parking, vehicular circulation, and flexibility for mobilization of heavy equipment when responding to fire emergencies. In 2017, a build to suit agreement was executed between the two parties and construction of a new 4,000-square foot CSC and 18,000-square foot storage building began in August 2018. Construction was completed in 2019. The Department acquired the building in January 2020.

Priority projects for the Department's CSCs and field offices have been identified. Economic conditions and available funding will dictate the extent to which the Department is able to complete these projects. Maintenance and improvements will be limited to emergencies if funding is not received for special maintenance. Maintenance and improvements are needed across all 23 state-owned and Department-managed administrative offices. The types of needs identified include new carpeting, new furniture, exterior and interior painting, energy-efficient HVAC and lighting upgrades, electrical upgrades, new storage garages and pole barns, office renovations and additions, roof replacements, parking lot paving and maintenance, and demolition of vacated and consolidated buildings that are no longer being used. Maintenance and improvements are critical to providing functional facilities, minimizing long-term costs, preventing health and safety hazards, and allowing for minimal service disruption. In FY 2020, the Department received an allocation of $250,000 from the DTMB Enterprise-Wide Special Maintenance Fund for operating infrastructure upgrades and maintenance at the CSCs and field offices. Spending restrictions implemented state-wide in response to the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the Department's ability to initiate these projects in FY 2020. The upgrades were completed in 2021

Programming Changes

The Department continues to assess the needs of its offices, as well as the location and number of offices around the state. The Department faces a variety of challenges, including maintenance issues and the inadequacy of facilities to store equipment or accommodate staff. An ongoing objective of the Department is to reduce lease obligations and transition to state-owned facilities that are strategically located and managed by the DNR.

In October 2017, the Department drafted an overall asset management plan that provides a strategic approach for the next five to ten years pertaining to consolidating and realigning its overall footprint, expanding the asset management system used to make decisions, and leveraging division resources. This plan evolved from a 2014 plan and emphasizes optimizing Department resources with respect to sharing and maintaining equipment, managing and improving facilities, and mobilizing skilled labor.

In 2020, the Asset Management Steering Committee, comprised of assistant chiefs from each Division, continued its work to foster and implement strategic asset management principles across the Department. Infrastructure and asset investments are reviewed and coordinated within the Department and with other partners if possible. Assets are managed to maximize value over lifecycles and leverage usage and funding to the fullest extent possible.

LAND MANAGEMENT

General Background

The DNR manages approximately 4.6 million acres of public land throughout the state. This land is inventoried in the Land Ownership Tracking System (LOTS), which includes the Minerals Management System and other related subsystems. LOTS maintains the ownership history of DNR-managed public land and is the largest land transaction management system in the state. It serves as the basis for more advanced systems, such as resource mapping, and is used to process real estate transactions from initial stages through posting.

The DNR continues to sell parcels that were identified as "surplus" in a land review completed several years ago. To make effective use of land determined to be surplus, the DNR is working to convey these parcels in a manner that: 1) provides for the continued protection of important natural and cultural resource or recreation values; 2) provides a means to purchase or exchange for more desirable replacement land; and/or 3) supports local economic activities.

The Department's priorities for acquisition include private land in-holdings to consolidate existing public land ownership, land to protect key wetlands, winter deer complexes, land to protect rare species habitats, and land to provide additional public access. Consolidation of land and disposing of non-contiguous land allows the DNR to manage these resources in an effective and efficient manner.

Inventory/Assessment

Pertinent information related to all DNR-managed public land is recorded in LOTS. Assessments of infrastructure condition are ongoing. These assessments are carried out by the appropriate land-managing divisions (Forest Resources, Parks and Recreation, Fisheries, and Wildlife).

Recent Accomplishments

The DNR is responsible for tracking, reporting, and managing ownership and various complex business transactions related to over six million acres of land. These transactions generate significant revenue for the State of Michigan and its businesses and communities, and require a significant amount of data collection, record keeping, and accounting. To accomplish these tasks, a software system that integrates several data sources and systems was completed in 2019. The application consolidates the legacy LOTS, the Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) database, and the Swamp Tax system into one solution. Present fixes and modifications to LOTS that will also facilitate public access to data are being handled by the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget (DTMB).

In Public Act (PA) 240 of 2018, the legislature approved the DNR-Managed Public Land Strategy (Strategy) dated July 1, 2013. Part of the Strategy called for privately owned lands within the dedicated project boundaries to be reduced by 1 million acres. In FY 2021, the DNR reviewed project boundaries that were dedicated in 2004 to make necessary changes and eliminate private inholdings to accurately reflect current priorities for ownership. The new dedicated project boundaries contain a total of 5,502,300 acres compared to the 2004 total of 6,569,500 acres, a reduction of 1,067,200 acres. The updated DNR Project Boundary Maps are available on the Department website.

Priorities

The DNR Real Estate and Resource Assessment Sections continue to work with DTMB on launching a public interface that will provide selected LOTS data to the public. DNR parcel, document, and lease information will be accessible via a searchable map that will enable the public to search downloaded queried documents. A DNR webserver has been created to host a copy of the LOTS documents (e.g.,

deeds, easements, and leases). The Resource Assessment Section is working on the public-facing application, which is expected to be published on the DNR webpage by June 2022.

In addition, the DNR is currently undertaking a comprehensive land review of over 240,000 acres of DNR-managed land that meets the following criteria: 200 acres or less in size and isolated from other DNR lands; or lands that are difficult to administer due to the irregular shape of their boundaries. The DNR is systematically evaluating the acreage using a multi-disciplinary, multi-tiered approach that considers whether each parcel is contributing strongly to the Department's mission. Based on several considerations, program review, and public input, parcels will be classified into one of four categories: dispose, offer to a local unit of government or an alternate conservation partner, make available for land exchange, or retain in state ownership. The Department has completed the review of 20 counties and the entire process is slated for completion by the end of calendar year 2023. The Department has a public facing interactive map (State Land Review – DNR) that allows the public to provide comments regarding the parcels that meet these criteria.

Programming Changes

The approval of the Strategy also required that beginning on July 1, 2021, and every six years thereafter, the DNR must update the Strategy including collaboration with local governments and stakeholders. In 2021, the DNR submitted an updated 2021-2027 Strategy for legislative approval. The updated DNR - Public Land Strategy and appendices, along with the 2013 Strategy, are posted on the DNR website.

In addition, with the enactment of Public Act 238 of 2018, the Legislature implemented requirements regarding applications for land sales and land exchanges. The DNR must make a final decision within six months of receipt of a completed application. There is pending legislation that will extend the time allowed for a final decision to seven months from the receipt of a completed application. More detailed information regarding lands sales and exchanges can be found on the DNR website at: Real Estate – DNR.

FISHERIES INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT

General Background

Hatcheries

These facilities include: six state fish hatcheries (Harrietta, Marquette, Oden, Platte River, Thompson, and Wolf Lake); one cooperative Atlantic Salmon hatchery (Lake Superior State University); one cooperative Lake Sturgeon hatchery (Black River Fish Hatchery); two portable Lake Sturgeon hatchery trailers; six permanent salmon harvest weirs, three of which serve as egg take stations; and more than thirty extensive coolwater rearing ponds. These facilities currently have an estimated capital value of over $150-200 million. The Department's hatcheries typically produce approximately 7 million trout and salmon and up to 30 million Walleye, Muskellunge, and Lake Sturgeon annually. At this level of output, approximately 300 to 400 tons of fish are produced each year for stocking in Michigan's public fishing waters. Details about each state fish hatchery are provided below:

- ***Harrietta State Fish Hatchery, Harrietta, MI:*** The hatchery was first opened in 1901 and is the oldest continuously operating state fish hatchery. Harrietta State Fish Hatchery was completely rebuilt in 1979, with minor improvements completed in 1994 and 1999. It is a major rearing facility for Rainbow Trout (mostly for inland waters), Brown Trout (both inland and Great Lakes waters), and Atlantic Salmon (Great Lakes waters).
- ***Marquette State Fish Hatchery, Marquette, MI:*** The hatchery began operating in 1920 and was substantially renovated in 1994. It is the primary captive broodstock and rearing facility for Brook Trout that are used in inland waters and Lake Trout that are used in both inland and Great Lakes waters. The hatchery also rears splake (a Brook Trout/Lake Trout hybrid) for both Great Lakes and inland waters. In addition, this hatchery houses the broodstock for the Arctic Grayling reintroduction initiative.
- ***Oden State Fish Hatchery, Oden, MI:*** Opened in 1921, the facility was completely rebuilt in 2002. This facility is the Brown and Rainbow Trout captive broodstock station and is a major rearing facility

for those two species. This hatchery includes an isolated rearing facility with ultraviolet filtration on the effluent to protect the receiving waters. This is the only such isolated rearing facility in the Michigan DNR Fish Production Program.

- ***Platte River State Fish Hatchery, Honor, MI:*** Opened in 1928, the hatchery raises Coho, Chinook, and Atlantic Salmon and incubates Walleye. The facility underwent a partial renovation that was completed in 2004. The Platte River State Fish Hatchery is the sole egg take station and production hatchery for Coho Salmon in Michigan.
- ***Thompson State Fish Hatchery, Thompson, MI:*** The hatchery was opened in 1920 and was completely renovated in 1978. The facility can produce a wide range of fish species for both inland and Great Lakes waters because of its unique combination of cold and warm groundwater supplies. Current production includes steelhead, Chinook Salmon, and Walleye. The Thompson State Fish Hatchery received FY 2016 capital outlay planning funds and FY 2018 construction authorization for improvements to steelhead production facilities, as well as the construction of a coolwater production facility used to rear Walleye and Muskellunge. Construction was completed in 2021.
- ***Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery, Mattawan, MI:*** Established in 1927, the hatchery was completely renovated in 1983 with minor renovation work on the effluent management system done in 1999. This facility produces a wide range of fish species for both inland and Great Lakes waters. Coldwater species produced at Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery for Great Lakes waters include steelhead trout and Chinook Salmon. Coolwater species that are currently produced in limited quantities at this facility include Walleye and Muskellunge.

To complete the fish production mission, Fisheries Division maintains a fleet of 17 specialized fish transportation trucks that move fish to stocking sites from fish hatcheries as managed by the Division's fish transportation coordinator. To further support fish production efforts, Fisheries Division funds a cooperative Aquatic Animal Health Unit with Michigan State University to diagnose and manage pathogens in both wild and hatchery populations, a cooperative fish marking program that annually marks between three million to eight million fish with physical or chemical marks to allow for program evaluation, and a fish quality program to ensure the fish from the state's hatchery system are able to perform as desired by Fisheries Division managers. To ensure the fish production facilities can produce the required fish, each hatchery has highly trained maintenance staff supported by system-wide electronics specialists. According to industry standards, two to four percent of the capital costs should be budgeted annually for facility maintenance, assuming the programmed facility life is 50 years.

Research Stations

Fisheries Division maintains seven research stations, of which five are staffed, and four large Great Lakes survey and assessment vessels along with several smaller vessels for the primary purpose of providing scientific information for aquatic resource management decisions. Additionally, Fisheries Division funds a state cooperative fisheries research unit, the Partnership for Ecosystem Research and Management, at Michigan State University. Research station activities include monitoring and assessing Great Lakes fisheries, and inland fisheries, along with conducting key management experiments to develop new and test implemented fisheries management tools. Overall, a wide range of specific fisheries issues are investigated to provide supporting information to support fisheries management decisions.

There are four Great Lakes stations:

- Alpena (opened 1969; current location since 1996)
- Charlevoix (opened 1968)
- Lake St. Clair (opened 1968)
- Marquette (opened 1952)

The primary functions of these Great Lakes research stations are to investigate, monitor, and assess recreationally and commercially important fish species; conduct and evaluate recreational creel surveys; coordinate tagging programs; conduct studies of native and introduced salmonids; sample for invasive species and fish pathogens; map and evaluate fisheries habitat; and evaluate near-shore fish populations. The stations conduct research and stock assessment on the fish populations of the

Michigan waters of the Great Lakes, including connecting waters such as the St. Clair/Detroit River System and the St. Mary's River.

The three remaining research stations are inland-focused facilities and include Hunt Creek Fisheries Research Station; the Institute for Fisheries Research (IFR); and Saline Fisheries Research Station. Hunt Creek Fisheries Research Station is in Montmorency County and opened in 1939. The research area encompasses 3,000 acres and includes several miles of Hunt Creek which includes a unique experimental stream segment, seven tributary streams, and four lakes, all within a one-mile radius of the office. While this station has a long legacy of work that is a foundation for coldwater fisheries management nationally, it is currently not staffed by Fisheries Division. However, the station remains open under a cooperative agreement with Lake Superior State University that will continue the option for collaborative investigations with a broad range of partners. The IFR is a cooperative unit of the DNR and the University of Michigan. Established in 1930 and located on the University of Michigan campus in Ann Arbor, the station is focused on providing managers with both waterbody and landscape level analytical tools to address specific management challenges including best approaches to implement the State Wildlife Action Plan, management options for Species of Greatest Conservation Need, groundwater withdrawal effects, oversight of the Division's standardized status and trends program for inland lakes which is used to inform management biologists of those trends, Great Lakes habitat management, and other decision support analyses. In addition, IFR staff develops recreational angler survey tools. The Saline Fisheries Research Station, located just south of Ann Arbor, has a unique set of experimental ponds that facilitate specialized research studies on cool and warmwater aquatic species and will be used to conduct climate adaptation, freshwater mussel investigations, and invasive species research in the near-term in cooperation with a range of partners that currently include the University of Michigan, Central Michigan University, and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Vessels

The Great Lakes are ecologically significant on a worldwide scale, as they contain 20 percent of the world's fresh water. Michigan operates the largest state fisheries agency vessel fleet in the Great Lakes, justifiably so as Michigan is jurisdictionally responsible for fisheries management in 43 percent of the waters of the Great Lakes which make up 38% of the state's surface area.

Fisheries Division's vessel program is used for the purposes of investigating, monitoring, and evaluating the status of the aquatic habitat and fisheries resources of the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes and connecting waters. The Department manages four vessels, each measuring over fifty feet in length (one for each of the four Great Lakes along the Michigan shoreline) and numerous smaller vessels. The large research vessels by Great Lake, currently valued at approximately $2.0-3.0 million dollars each, include:

- Lake Superior - Research vessel (R/V) *Lake Char* (built 2008)
- Lake Michigan - Survey vessel (S/V) *Steelhead* (built 1967)
- Lake Erie - R/V *Channel Cat* (built 1968)
- Lake Huron - R/V *Tanner* (built 2016)

Fish Ladders and Fisheries Operational Facilities

Fisheries Division has operational and maintenance responsibility for ten major fish ladders along with several smaller fish ladders, as well as several warehouses, shops, garages, and storage facilities that are instrumental to the management of the fisheries in the State of Michigan.

Asset Inventory/Assessment

An inventory is completed annually. The DNR has developed a Facility Management Database for collecting and storing facility assessment and maintenance data. This database allows the DNR to quickly identify facilities with structural and maintenance needs. Capital outlay needs for hatcheries are evaluated and updated annually. Similarly, research vessel and support facility major maintenance schedules are also updated annually. A list of Fisheries Division infrastructure is provided in the Appendix.

Recent Capital Project Accomplishments

A FY 2016 budget appropriation included planning authorization for improvements to the Little Manistee Weir (a key facility for the acquisition of eggs and sperm for the Fish Production Program) and the addition of coolwater production and improved steelhead production capacity at Thompson State Fish Hatchery. Construction authorization for this project was approved during 2018. Design work has been completed and construction started in spring 2019. Construction of the coolwater facility was completed during 2021.

The Fisheries Division received a capital outlay appropriation in FY 2021 to begin to address deferred infrastructure maintenance, improve energy efficiency, and enhance biosecurity at state fish hatcheries. Utilization of this funding has included projects such as the stabilization of the Cherry Creek channel, which provides all brood pond and grow out pond rearing water at Marquette State Fish Hatchery, as well as asphalt repair and replacement at Harrietta State Fish Hatchery. Construction for both of these projects is expected to be completed during 2022.

Capital Project Priorities

Top priorities for FY 2023 through 2027 include the following:

- Maintain and update facilities to increase the efficiency, safety, and longevity of infrastructure and equipment. (DNR Strategies: Preventative Maintenance, Operational Need, and Energy-Efficient Facilities)

  Details
  The infrastructure maintained by Fisheries Division has a current capital value of $150-200 million. With State Building Authority funding to construct facilities comes an obligation to appropriately maintain the facilities. To properly maintain this level of infrastructure and meet present fisheries management requirements necessitates a minimum two percent reinvestment each year in maintenance which provides for a life expectancy of 50 years for these facilities. Funding allocations for maintenance of facilities within Fisheries Division are below that amount and have been for many years. Thus, the Division has been unable to keep up with the rate of necessary improvements, preventative maintenance, and repairs, resulting in the need for large capital outlay projects for complete renovation instead of more manageable annual incremental outlays. Additional funding is needed to begin to address the required upkeep for staff health and safety and to maintain the investment in facilities and equipment that would allow facilities to be operated for the full 50-year planned lifespan.

  In addition, improvements are needed to reduce energy usage and make state fish hatcheries a leader in the use of green technology. The unit cost of electricity and fossil fuels, propane and diesel fuels, has been on an upward climb and is showing no sign of reversing or leveling off. Since Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery was rebuilt in 1983, only one of the six DNR-operated hatcheries has been fully renovated and there have been significant advancements in the energy efficiency of electric motors and motor control technology since that time. Similar advancements have occurred with water and workspace heating technology. The systemwide replacement of inefficient boilers, conversion to natural gas from cost-volatile propane, improved lighting systems, and replacement of low-efficiency doors and windows would help stabilize heating bills. Three of the six hatcheries underwent energy audits in late FY 2016. The remaining three facilities were audited in FY 2017. The result of the six audits is a list of energy efficiency improvement projects that await funding. Additionally, alternative energy technology has improved in recent years to the point where it is now an attractive option. The Department has recently begun a renewable energy initiative that seeks to locate solar panel arrays at each of the six hatcheries. Replacement of inefficient electric motors and heating systems will further establish the Department as a leader in green technology.

Wildlife diseases have been at the fore of Department discussions in recent years. There are a number of known fish pathogens that can cause catastrophic losses in hatcheries. Since the hatcheries were constructed, much has been learned about pathogen control. Retrofitting state fish hatcheries with ultraviolet filters would not only minimize the chance of catastrophic loss of hatchery fish but would also lessen the chance that hatchery fish may serve as a vector for moving pathogens to state waters where such pathogens are currently absent.

Similarly, two of the four Fisheries Division research vessels are 50 years old and require increasing levels of investment to ensure they efficiently and safely meet the current fisheries management information demands for the Great Lakes. Both vessels are in need of replacement. One of these older vessels, the R/V Channel Cat – Lakes St. Clair and Erie, is constructed of steel, which requires considerable maintenance compared to newer aluminum alloy vessels. It lacks modern safety features such as a compartmentalized hull and fire suppression system, has insufficient sanitary facilities and potable water systems, and requires new scientific electronics to successfully complete fisheries assessment missions that require hydroacoustics, towable side-scan sonar, or remotely operated vessels. The other older vessel, the S/V Steelhead – Lake Michigan, is at the end of its operational life and should either be replaced with a new vessel at an estimated cost of approximately $4 million or provided with substantial life extension refitting that includes the replacement of the electronics and engine and hydraulics systems, and a full overhaul of the hull and crew quarters at an estimated cost of $2.0 million. There are also opportunities at this time to move the fleet to fully electric or hybrid electric powerplants to reduce their carbon footprints and potentially reduce operating and maintenance costs. As the two newer vessels age, electronics (radar, data, and sonar systems) modernization will be needed along with standard maintenance that includes engine and hydraulic tune-ups, and hull inspections and maintenance. The annual cost for these standard maintenance items for the two new vessels is $100,000. Deferring this maintenance will lead to the degradation of the capacity of the vessel fleet to meet the data needs for DNR fisheries managers, resulting in riskier management decisions that are likely to reduce the annual economic value (exceeding $1.5 billion) of the Great Lakes fishery to the state.

- Increase the rearing capacity for Walleye, Muskellunge and Northern Pike by completing the construction of coolwater production facilities at Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery. (DNR Strategy: Operational Need)

  Details
  Demand for coolwater fish (Walleye, Muskellunge and Northern Pike) far outpaces current production capacity and is perennially unmet. None of the state's six fish hatcheries were originally designed to rear coolwater species. Thompson, Wolf Lake, and Platte River State Fish Hatcheries have been retrofitted to allow for some level of coolwater production, but the level of production is insufficient to meet demand, even when the facilities are operating at full capacity. A lack of separation between coolwater and coldwater fish production increases the risk of disease transfer and the potential for interruptions in fish production and stocking due to fish health concerns.

  Completion of the project at the Thompson State Fish Hatchery is moving the state toward a complete coolwater rearing program. However, the construction of a fully outfitted coolwater fish production facility at the Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery and the addition of new rearing ponds are required to complete the system and significantly increase production capacity to fully meet current and likely future demand for coolwater fish. It is estimated these actions would result in an increase of up to 1.1 million Walleye spring fingerlings (a 40 percent increase over 2021 production), as well as the ability to produce millions of additional Walleye fry. Production of fall fingerling Walleye, which survive at a much higher rate than spring fingerlings, could also be added to Wolf Lake's rearing assignment. Significant increases in the production of other coolwater species would also be expected, including more than doubling Muskellunge production and restarting the Northern Pike production program.

- Secure and improve steelhead trout production by completing critical upgrades at the aging Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery. (DNR Strategy: Preventative Maintenance, Operational Need, and Energy-Efficient Facilities)

  Details
  Currently, the customer demand for the high value steelhead is beyond production capacity of the DNR state fish hatchery system. The nearly 40-year-old electrical distribution system regularly suffers age-related failures that must be addressed as emergencies. During FY 2021, several emergency repairs were made to the Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery electrical distribution system using the FY 2021 capital outlay appropriation. However, to fully meet this need, further improvements are necessary at the aging Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery. Upgrades to the critical aquatic life support systems, including completing the modernization of the electrical distribution system, are needed, as are replacing failing automated fish feeders, upgrading water supplies, and improving water heating capabilities. Together with the FY 2016 capital outlay project at the Little Manistee Weir and the Thompson State Fish Hatchery, these upgrades would secure and sustain steelhead production well into the future, meeting angler and fishery manager demand for this species.

- Improve effluent management at five state fish hatcheries to reduce the potential adverse impact of nutrients from hatchery effluent. (DNR Strategies: Preventative Maintenance, Operational Need, and Energy-Efficient Facilities)

  Details
  Effective effluent management is essential to protecting the waters that receive fish production effluent. Changes instituted at Platte River State Fish Hatchery during the 2004 renovation with additional modifications in subsequent years, have proven especially effective, with this facility now having some of the lowest phosphorus discharges, given its size and hatchery type, in the United States. While none of the five other facilities are currently at risk of violating effluent permit limitations, physical changes and structural improvements should be implemented that would limit nutrient discharge even further, reducing potential future state liability in this area. Such changes include the addition of disk or drum filters to remove waste solids as soon as possible in the production stream, dredging and expansion of settling ponds, the addition of flocculent delivery systems for chemical removal of phosphorus, and the addition of clarifiers or expansion of solids storage facilities.

- Construct and/or renovate Fisheries field buildings in seven locations. (DNR Strategies: Operational Need, Preventative Maintenance, and Energy-Efficient Facilities)

  Details
  Fisheries Division needs to replace and/or renovate seven field buildings and support facilities that are over 50 years old and in deficient condition: Harrietta Field Building, Lake St. Clair Fisheries Research Station, Charlevoix Fisheries Research Station, Alpena Fisheries Research Station, Saline Fisheries Research Station, and the fisheries facilities at the Plainwell and Bay City CSCs. These facilities need modernization of their electrical, plumbing, and data systems; energy efficient improvements including insulation and new doors and windows; fire suppression systems; ADA access upgrades; and additional climate-controlled storage for new automated electronic sensor and measuring systems that will be employed to increase staff efficiency and effectiveness in collecting and analyzing field data. Fisheries Division has been unable to maintain a two percent annual maintenance funding rate. This has resulted in greatly deferred maintenance and improvements needed to enhance staff effectiveness and efficiency and ensure staff health and safety while working in these facilities.

Programming Changes

The Division does not have any current or planned programming changes that are expected to impact its capital outlay needs or approach to managing infrastructure.

DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

General Background

There are approximately 2,600 dams around the state that are cataloged in a dam safety database managed by the Dam Safety Unit of EGLE. These dams were built for a range of purposes including power generation, mechanical power for milling, recreation, and water storage. The American Society of Civil Engineers gave Michigan a "C-" in its 2018 Dam Infrastructure report card stating, "About two-thirds of Michigan's dams have reached their typical 50-year design life. In the next 5 years, this number grows to approximately 80 percent."

Approximately 75 percent of the state's dams are in private ownership and a number have significant issues with title ownership, non-payment of property tax, and/or completely absent or unknown owners and therefore could become property of the state. Dams require continuous, often expensive maintenance that many owners are either unable or reluctant to provide. The cost of dam repairs or removals can easily reach millions of dollars and many owners cannot afford these expenditures. Removing rather than repairing a failing dam that has no social, economic or natural resource value provides a greater return on investment due to the elimination of perpetual maintenance costs and allows the rehabilitation of lost riverine habitat for fish and wildlife. There are many local, state, and federal grant programs that are available to assist with dam removal projects and can help offset costs to the dam owner. Representatives of several communities have approached the Department seeking financial and technical assistance to remove dams rather than repair and maintain these facilities.

Dam removal has many economic and environmental advantages over dam retention. Dams obstruct recreational use of rivers and impede efforts to create fully navigable water trails throughout the state. Dams also block the movement of fish and other aquatic organisms and disrupt the expected transport of wood, sediment, and nutrients, causing changes in stream configuration and aquatic species composition. This leads to increased fish management costs and a greater reliance on DNR fish stocking to compensate for the loss of stream habitat and connectivity. Impounded water behind dams can be less conducive to aquatic organisms because of poor water quality, abnormally high or low water temperatures, and accumulated sediment. Removal of valueless dams improves stream and river habitat for a range of species, which will result in better fishing, hunting, and trapping opportunities. Removing dams that are in poor condition also eliminates the risk to public safety and downstream property posed by uncontrolled catastrophic dam failure.

It is often far less expensive in the long-term to have a dam removed than to deal with perpetual maintenance of a structure that no longer serves a societal, economic, or natural resource function. Often the cost to repair a dam properly is nearly the same as removal, and removal is a permanent solution to the problems with a structure. The return on investment associated with dam removal can exceed 20:1 when considering ongoing maintenance costs over the expected life of a dam. This return on investment is greater yet when the benefits to fish and wildlife habitat and aquatic recreation are considered. However, there are dams that continue to provide economic, societal, and/or natural resource benefits, where an investment in maintenance and repairs is needed and warranted to extend the longevity of the structures and reduce the risk to public safety.

Inventory

The Dam Safety Unit of EGLE maintains an inventory of dams located in Michigan that meet specific legal criteria. The Department maintains a database of DNR-owned and managed dams.

Assessment

The Dam Safety Unit of EGLE performs ongoing assessments on the condition of dams regulated by Part 315, Dam Safety, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, including the state-owned dams managed by the DNR.

Priorities

The DNR seeks to repair and maintain dams that have natural resources value related to fish rearing operations, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational camping, fishing, and hunting opportunities; and, to remove obsolete dams and those that pose significant safety hazards.

Securing stable funding for the removal or maintenance of valueless dams and assisting public and private entities in similar efforts continues to be a priority of the Department. Some of the potential consequences of failing to address the state's most vulnerable dams in need of investment include:

- More dam failures, with high liability costs due to personal safety issues, property damage, adverse resource impacts, and environmental clean-up related to the failures.
- Loss of recreational and community resources associated with the impoundment created by a dam, where there is social and economic value to the impoundment.
- Increased costs to stabilize structurally deficient dams.
- Increased costs for fisheries and wildlife management due to continuing watershed fragmentation from obsolete and valueless dams.
- Decreased property values in areas affected by dam failures.
- Job losses from reduced tourism in areas where significant resource damage occurs from dam failure.

Recent Accomplishments

There are several processes completed annually to review state-owned dams and determine whether the dams continue to provide value to the residents of Michigan and meet dam safety requirements. Dams meeting the appropriate value criteria are upgraded while those no longer providing value are removed and natural channels restored. Projects are underway to remove dams in historically contaminated river areas, such as the Kalamazoo River Dam and Otsego Dam. These projects involve removal of contaminated sediments, removal of poorly functioning dams, and restoration of the rivers to a condition that enhances recreational value. The following are recent projects.

- Phase 1 removal of the Trowbridge dam was completed. The site is now controlled by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as part of an EPA ordered PCB cleanup in the impoundment.
- Completion of an engineering feasibility study and outreach to the City of Allegan regarding the potential removal of its dam. The Kalamazoo River Natural Resources Trust Council funded approximately two-thirds of this project in coordination with the EPA Superfund process, with Department capital outlay appropriations funding the remaining one-third. This project is expected to progress toward final dam removal designs over the next three years.
- Removal of the Otsego Township Dam was completed. The DNR funded $3.5 million for this project, which leveraged $35 million from the EPA for the remediation project.
- The Plainwell dam was awarded a $1.9M grant from EPA Great Lakes National Programs Office to remove the spillway. Engineering specs and permitting are being completed with a targeted removal in 2022.

The Department provides several funding opportunities that allow locally and privately-owned dams to be removed and channels restored. Several of these projects were funded during the last fiscal year. The Department provides technical and financial assistance in completing these projects.

- Removal and design of Peninsular Paper Dam in Washtenaw County
- Removal of Altona Dam in Mecosta County

- Removal of Buckhorn Dam in Mecosta County
- Removal, feasibility, drawdown and construction of Swan Creek 118th Dam in Allegan County
- Removal and site restoration of Mill Pond Dam in Oakland County
- Preliminary design for removal of Baldwin River Dam in Lake County
- Removal of Bald Mountain Pond Dam in Oakland County
- Feasibility study of Boardman River dam removal at Broomhead Road in Grand Traverse County
- Phase 1 of Stony Creek Restoration and fish passage at Marshville Dam in Muskegon County

Programming Changes

The DNR began an effort to streamline and standardize the methodology used to review and fund dam projects. A Dam Management Committee was established, consisting of several Department staff members with experience in the evaluation and construction of dams. The Committee developed a manner for ensuring all state-owned dams are evaluated following a standard process and reporting mechanism. An on-line system was developed for tracking the status and condition of dams. This enables priority funding across the Department to ensure dams are maintained to the appropriate standards and dams lacking recreational and habitat value are removed.

STATE FOREST SYSTEM

General Background

At nearly four million acres, Michigan's dedicated state forest system is one of the largest in the nation. The DNR Forest Resources Division (FRD) manages these forests for timber production, wildlife habitat, mineral development, and recreation. FRD completed a revision to its previous strategic plan in 2019, which is used to guide management activities and decision making relative to state forest resources. A copy of the current plan is available on the DNR website.

There are three Regional State Forest Management Plans covering management of the nearly four million acres of state forest land. These plans are being revised because upon review it was determined that additional forest inventory information and changing forest conditions affect the accuracy of expected harvest levels. While acreage prepared for timber sales is expected to decrease, the revised planning methods promote continued sustainability of management activities in the State Forest. Forest management activities facilitated by FRD under the Good Neighbor Authority agreements with the U.S. Forest Service for Michigan's three national forests continue to remain strong. Access to federal, state, and private timber resources is important to the state's economy. Michigan's state forests provide a consistent supply of wood to help support and maintain a diverse forest products industry. The forest products industry contributes more than $21 billion annually to Michigan's economy and state forests provide a significant portion of the raw material used by the forest products industry.

Timber harvest also produces important wildlife habitat, which benefits hunting and other outdoor recreational activity. Hunters and other outdoor enthusiasts support wildlife habitat management enhancement through license fees and have a significant impact on local economies, contributing over $2.3 billion annually. Access to natural resources, including wood products and wildlife species, directly supports quality of life and Michigan's economy.

FRD is also responsible for protection from wildfire and for wildfire suppression on approximately 20 million acres of public and private land. Road access for motorized firefighting equipment is important for the protection of life, property, and natural resources. FRD also takes the lead in conducting prescribed burns on DNR-managed land. DNR fire staff completed 57 burns on 5,100 acres in 2021. These burns benefit wildlife habitat, assist in the control of invasive species, and reduce woody material in preparation for planting trees.

Management of the state forest system includes responsibility for significant infrastructure such as forest roads and bridges, staff offices, connectivity, garages, and storage facilities. Due to past limited funding

and aging infrastructure, there are many forest roads and facilities in need of maintenance, repair, or replacement.

Facilities Inventory/Assessment

The DNR manages many forestry-related buildings that are used to house staff and equipment as well as provide access to the public for information, permits, and timber sale contracts. A list of FRD-managed facilities is provided in Appendix C. A DNR-wide initiative was completed in 2013 that collected in-depth information on buildings. The facility inventory was updated in fall 2020 with the assessment of all FRD structures. The collection of this data allows the DNR to make informed decisions for providing safe and functional facilities for staff and the visiting public.

Based on available funding, critical repairs are made annually to ensure employee and public safety, as well as to limit further structural decline. Recent capital outlay investments have begun to address some of the deferred repairs and maintenance, but ongoing investment is needed. The most significant facility issues are identified and prioritized to be addressed.

Roads and Bridges Inventory/Assessment

There are roughly 13,000 miles of DNR state forest roads that require administration and maintenance. The FRD Strategic Plan identified the need for a better inventory of the state forest road system under FRD jurisdiction. With the initial road inventory mandated by Public Act 288 of 2016 now complete, FRD began a comprehensive assessment of associated infrastructure, such as bridges and culverts. A contract awarded in fall 2019 began an assessment in the Western Upper Peninsula (UP). The remainder of the state forest roads will be assessed in fiscal year 2022.

The thousands of miles of roads located on state forest land are used not only to provide access for timber harvest and wildlife habitat improvement, but also for mining, oil and gas extraction, fire suppression, water access, recreational uses, emergency services, and local traffic. Adverse issues with roads and bridges, particularly environmental issues such as sedimentation or run-off, are reported and placed in a Resource Damage Report database. The repair needs include road and bridge work, as well as recreational trail maintenance projects.

Presently, FRD is responsible for over 200 bridges, many of which are located on recreational trails managed by DNR Parks and Recreation Division. There are thousands of culverts on the road system, many of which need upgrading or replacement to ensure good passage of fish, to prevent sedimentation from entering streams, and to maintain the integrity of the road.

Recent Accomplishments

To better coordinate capital outlay needs, FRD completed the design and implementation of a database and tool to track project requests, approvals, progress, and completion. In FY 2021, just over $3.1 million was spent or encumbered on capital outlay projects. Roughly $2.85 million was spent or encumbered on road, bridge, and culvert projects and just over $276,000 was spent or encumbered on facility improvement projects. Significant progress was made on equipment storage facilities, with a new building in Marquette completed and progress made towards another in Gaylord. The Roscommon Conservation Airport Runway Renovation project was completed and a hangar was demolished. Work continues on projects that are in various phases of completion including design and construction for higher-value projects, such as bridges.

Priorities

Where possible, FRD seeks to consolidate space with staff from other DNR divisions and other state agencies. Major repairs and renovations of field offices throughout the state are priorities to provide a safe working environment to support the DNR's mission. Having adequate structures in place protects employees, lengthens the lifespan of equipment, promotes public safety, and facilitates public access to DNR staff. The physical location of offices was also reviewed. For example, for the Sault St. Marie Office, a new building was constructed in a location more efficient for operations and yet accessible to the public. This replaced an outdated, insufficient building that was located on a road that made it

difficult for rapid fire response. In FY 2021, the Department received legislative authorization for the construction of a state-of-the-art mass timber building in Newberry. This new building will consolidate staff and office locations and replace other deteriorated and out-of-date facilities and/or leases. It will include energy-efficient features, as well as showcase the latest developments in Cross Laminated Timber construction. This project has been split into two phases because of unexpected increases in building costs. Phase 1 will include the office and meeting space and Phase 2 will involve the garage/shop. At yet another location, a portion of the Mio Field Office building will be demolished with the western portion being retained as the Field Office. Management of the Mio facility will be transferred to FRD from FOD.

Other priorities include providing access to state forests and road infrastructure that is safe and appropriate. Most of the state forest roads and associated infrastructure (bridges and culverts) need some type of repair or replacement. Recent capital investments have focused on addressing public safety issues and situations where major environmental damage is occurring. Examples include a road washing out or a bridge becoming weight-restricted due to age and deterioration making it unable to support emergency, utility, or logging vehicles. Providing adequately sized structures and regularly maintaining roads helps limit the amount of sediment entering waterways, a significant concern for fisheries habitat and water quality. It also provides access for logging and mining operations, especially where bridges or significant road improvements are needed. Ongoing maintenance and repair of state forest roads and bridges is important for meeting forest certification standards. Forest certification strengthens Michigan's forest products sector and is essential for primary wood producers in Michigan to have continued access to national and international markets.

Maintaining the transportation and infrastructure systems in the state forest provides improved and easier access for firefighters, hunters, anglers, campers, and trail users. In some instances, it facilitates access to private property and infrastructure that is inaccessible by other means. It conserves resources and provides habitat for various fish and wildlife species. It also provides access to wildlife populations and fosters increased participation in hunting, fishing, camping, and other recreational opportunities. Improved access to revenue generating natural resources also supports natural resource management and extraction activities (e.g., harvest of timber, extraction of oil and gas), which provide a critical boost to the state's economy. An important step in maintaining this transportation system is the creation of a thorough inventory of culverts and bridges and identification of location, condition, and priority for replacing unsafe or deteriorated infrastructure. This inventory is underway and is expected to identify additional maintenance, repair, and investment needs. Frequently, professional engineering services are required to adequately appraise the condition of bridges and critical culverts and provide subsequent design and replacement of these structures. Adequate ongoing funding is needed to continue repairs and improvements to the state forest transportation system.

The purchase and use of temporary bridges and crane mats (which facilitate passage across wet areas) has proved invaluable for accessing state forests for timber harvesting, reforestation, wildlife habitat management, and environmental protection. This also provides a temporary solution for access until a permanent structure can be built for roads that need longtime access to public land. The demand for both portable bridges and mats outpaces the supply and because they are deployed and reused multiple times, the useful life may be shortened resulting in the need to acquire more.

Securing funding for much needed capital investment is a top priority. Presently, the Forest Development Fund (FDF), which is comprised of timber harvest revenue from DNR lands, is the primary source of funding for most state forest activities, including wildfire suppression, road and bridge maintenance, and timber management. Access to state forest lands is critical for these functions as well as for providing access to recreational opportunities and mineral extraction. While revenue is projected to decline, timber revenue has been above long-term averages the past few years, providing an opportunity to fund priority capital outlay projects and invest in the infrastructure that provides access to state forest users for many purposes.

Programming Changes

FRD plans to continue to refine the capital outlay database and prioritize projects. Numerous bridge replacement projects were under consideration in 2021 but were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and now have higher than expected construction costs. Other capital outlay expenditures on facilities continue to focus on green energy projects, such as furnace and insulation replacements and electrical upgrades. The expansion of the road and bridge infrastructure inventory was delayed in FY 2021 but is a priority for FY 2022. This effort is expected to identify additional priority capital outlay projects required to protect and upgrade the state forest road system. Demolition projects, primarily for existing structures on state land acquisitions, were planned to be packaged for bid in FY 2021 but were paused due to spending restrictions.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT

General Background

The DNR manages over 6 million acres of mineral estate through its Minerals Management program. The Minerals Management Section (MMS) of the Finance and Operations Division (FOD) supports the state's natural resource-based economy by overseeing the leasing and lease compliance for oil, gas, and mineral resources, as well as for underground natural gas storage rights. MMS also administers the state's mineral rights reunification program, which allows surface owners to apply for the purchase of the state-owned severed mineral rights beneath their property. As of the close of FY 2021, MMS oversees the administration of approximately 591,616 acres of leased mineral rights under 4,647 active leases.

Revenue received from programs administered by MMS is distributed to various funds based on how the mineral rights were acquired. The State Parks Endowment Fund is the largest beneficiary of this revenue, receiving approximately 93 percent. Oil, gas, and mineral royalty revenue is also distributed to the Game and Fish Protection Trust Fund, and an amount less than one percent is distributed to the General Fund from the leasing of natural gas storage rights.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP OF MINERAL LEASE SITES

General Background

The MMS, in addition to managing leasing and revenue generated from mineral resources on 4.2 million acres owned in fee simple, also manages these activities for 2.3 million acres of severed mineral rights. The DNR is empowered, in its role as caretaker of this public land and through leasing and granting of easements, to ensure the highest level of environmental stewardship of this public trust land.

Leased sites with active extraction must be reviewed to ensure compliance is being met with the stewardship provisions of their respective leases. Since the mineral resources on many of these leased sites are nearing depletion, it is anticipated that lessees will begin to vacate properties or petition for termination of their leases. Without a formal review of the leased parcels, the state risks inattention to environmental stewardship issues, including pipeline abandonment, site restoration, and lease compliance on DNR-managed public land.

Inventory/Assessment

Mineral resources on many DNR lease sites are depleted or are nearing the end of their economic viability for continued extraction. As such, the plugging and abandonment of oil and gas wells, pipeline abandonment, reclamation of these sites as well as non-metallic extraction sites, and requests for termination of leases is rising. Failure to monitor compliance with lease provisions as a component of lease terminations creates an unacceptable economic risk to the state and potentially places the public use of state land at risk. Lessees need to be held accountable for their actions under the conditions of their respective leases and financial instruments prior to lease termination as well as on an ongoing basis.

Priorities

The following priorities stem from the DNR's commitment to protecting natural resources as well as from increasing public concern regarding environmental stewardship and public safety:

- Compliance with lease conditions
- The safety and integrity of pipelines traversing public land
- The reclamation of mineral extraction sites

To promote the safety of staff and individuals connected with natural resource-based industries (timber contractors and recreational public land users), the DNR makes compliance activities a priority with the goal of ensuring that potential legacy issues related to the termination of these leases is borne by the lessee and not by the State of Michigan.

Recent Accomplishments

In FY 2021, MMS issued 174 new leases covering approximately 17,059 acres, including, one nonmetallic lease covering 80 acres, four metallic leases covering 1,357 acres, and 169 oil and gas leases covering approximately 15,622 acres.

MMS continues to prioritize lease compliance activities. Compliance staff has been working with lessees, operators, FRD, and EGLE to ensure that lease terms are met, and that site cleanup is completed satisfactorily.

Programming Changes

MMS does not have any current or planned programming changes. While revenue will fluctuate with the rise and fall of market prices, significant decreases in revenue are not expected.

STATE GAME AND WILDLIFE AREAS

General Background

As part of the DNR, the Wildlife Division's (WLD) mission is to enhance, restore, and conserve the state's wildlife resources, natural communities, and ecosystems for the benefit of Michigan's citizens, visitors, and future generations. Critical to that mission is the protection, restoration, and maintenance of wildlife habitat and user facilities on the state's 100 plus game and wildlife areas consisting of more than 350,000 acres. Annual routine and non-routine maintenance are required to keep DNR-managed areas operational and open for public recreation and educational use. Wildlife Division has primary management responsibility for certain focus areas within the state forest system, including wildlife flooding, sensitive wetlands, and critical deer yards. These areas collectively comprise more than 100,000 additional acres.

Nearly ninety percent of the population of this state resides in the southern half of the Lower Peninsula, yet just over six percent of the available hunting land is located there. This imbalance results in a high concentration of hunters in Michigan's wildlife areas. Based on current land use trends on privately-owned land, this acreage will become increasingly important to both wildlife and outdoor enthusiasts.

Wildlife-related recreation is an integral part of Michigan's recreation and tourism industry. A 2019 study was commissioned by the Michigan United Conservation Clubs (MUCC) in partnership with the Michigan State University Eli Broad College of Business and with funding support from the C.S. Mott Foundation. The MUCC report is believed to be the most comprehensive effort to date measuring the annual stateside economic impact of Michigan's 700,000 hunters and 1.1 million anglers. The study shows that $8.9 billion from hunting and $2.3 billion from fishing stems from purchasing gear and clothing, booking hotel rooms, buying meals and more. For every $1 million spent on hunting and fishing related purchases in Michigan, 19.61 jobs are created for state residents.

In addition, according to a Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation study, hunters spent approximately $2.3 billion in Michigan on trip-related expenses and equipment in 2011. In addition, wildlife viewing activities contribute another $1.2 billion annually to the state's economy.

The public benefits of these recreational activities are immeasurable. State game areas provide habitat for numerous wildlife species such as waterfowl, wild turkeys, deer, songbirds, raptors, shore birds, and small mammals. State game areas provide hunting opportunities for select wildlife species.

Inventory/Assessment

- Current Distribution of Public Hunting Land and Michigan Population by Region.

Region	Percent of Public Hunting Land	Percent of Population	Acres Per Person
UP	63.3	2.99	20.65
NLP	30.4	8.9	3.32
SLP	6.3	88.1	0.07

UP = Upper Peninsula; NLP = Northern Lower Peninsula; SLP = Southern Lower Peninsula

- 110 Formally Dedicated Wildlife Division Land Types.
    - 94 State Game Areas (SGAs) - Project areas that are administered and managed by the Wildlife Division.
    - 12 State Wildlife Areas (SWAs) - Like SGAs, these areas are administered and managed by the Wildlife Division. The difference results from the dedication process. These areas were created legislatively or through some other dedication process where the decision makers decided to use this terminology as opposed to the more common SGA. Unlike SGAs, the naming of these areas occurred outside of the Wildlife Division; consequently, the Wildlife Division does not have sole authority to adjust these names for consistency.
    - 1 State Fish & Wildlife Area (SFWA) – This is a joint project with Fisheries Division to manage the acreage for wildlife and sport fish purposes. Augusta Creek SFWA is the only project of this type. Fisheries Division contributed federal Dingell-Johnson funds for this project to protect water quality in Augusta Creek, a trout stream. Wildlife Division administers and manages this area by maintaining a wooded corridor along the stream to support cooler water temperatures and to reduce siltation in the stream. The rest of the area is managed as a SGA. This project area is administered and managed by the Wildlife Division.
    - 3 State Wildlife Research Areas (SWRA) - Like SGAs, these areas were originally designed for conducting applied wildlife research by the Wildlife Division. With less research conducted by the Wildlife Division, the areas are functionally managed as SGAs.
- All land holdings are recorded in the Department's land database. An assessment of the condition of support buildings and other infrastructure within State Game and Wildlife Areas is ongoing. Roads and bridges have not been scheduled for assessment due to a lack of available funding.
- A complete list of State Wildlife/Game Areas may be accessed via the DNR's public website
- A list of WLD-managed facilities is provided in Appendix D.

Recent Accomplishments

During FY 2021, WLD continued work on major infrastructure projects, including the following highlights:

- Townline Dam Repair
- Lapeer SGA Storage Building Roof Project
- Davisburg Trout Pond Dam Removal
- Houghton Lake South Flats Dike
- Pte. Mouillee Big Pump South Causeway Repair
- Zone 7 Dike Repairs
- Manistee Marsh Dike Restoration

- Backus Dam Evaluation
- Sage Lake Dam Replacement
- Maple River Unit A Dike Repair

Priorities

The land acquisition and infrastructure maintenance priorities outlined in this section are based on Wildlife Division's strategic plan – The GPS (Guiding Principles and Strategies), as well as the Department's Public Land Management Plan.

The statewide focus is on recreational opportunity and the renovations and repairs needed to maintain facilities and keep infrastructure in a safe and operable condition. The priorities mirror the higher-level priorities and metrics of the GPS, specifically:

Goal 2: Manage habitat for sustainable wildlife populations and wildlife-based recreation.

- Objective 2.1: Develop and revise management plans and guidance for priority habitats.
- Objective 2.2: Implement and assist others with habitat management for priority species and habitats.
- Objective 2.3: Conduct research, monitoring, and assessments to improve management of wildlife habitat.
- Objective 2.4: Maintain public access and habitat infrastructure for wildlife management purposes.

Goal 3: Administer and promote effective stewardship of lands for wildlife habitats and wildlife-based recreation.

- Objective 3.1: Protect Department-owned or administered lands and infrastructure acquired and managed for wildlife purposes from uses that interfere with wildlife management.
- Objective 3.2: Align land portfolio with Department and Wildlife Division priorities and goals.
- Objective 3.3: Develop and implement a strategy to assist local and regional decision makers to incorporate wildlife needs and wildlife-based recreation into land use planning, policymaking, and legislation.

Wildlife Division Acquisition Priorities.

- Align with DNR Land Strategy 2021-27 The Power of Public Lands - Strategically invest in the consolidation of existing lands within project areas, provide public water access to the Great Lakes, inland lakes, rivers and streams, and expand service in areas that lack adequate public lands (southern Michigan)
- Align with Michigan Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Division Strategic Plan 2021-2026 -Align land portfolio with Department and Wildlife Division priorities and goals
- Increase hunting access in southern Michigan – Expand public access through acquisition in priority areas with low per capita public hunting acreage and cold spots without hunting access.
- Michigan Pheasant Restoration Initiative/Grassland – This initiative is a partnership with Pheasants Forever, Michigan United Conservation Clubs, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, MDARD, local conservation districts, and other conservation organizations to facilitate a revitalization of Michigan pheasants. The focus is working with coalitions of private landowners to restore pheasant habitat on fifteen to thirty percent of the landscape within Pheasant Recovery Areas. Targeted acquisitions for the purpose of protecting and maintaining pheasant habitat are a priority.
- Waterfowl Habitat/Wetland and Grassland – Acquire 1,000 acres of waterfowl habitat prioritizing high value areas, high quality coastal wetlands, lands within project boundaries of state game and wildlife areas especially managed waterfowl areas, Waterfowl Production Areas, and other wetlands with high quality natural resource values.
- Partnership - The DNR and WLD are committed to working with partners at the international, tribal, federal, state, and local levels for land acquisition match funds.

Wildlife Division Regional Land Acquisition Priorities

- **Upper Peninsula** – Winter complexes for deer, sharp-tailed grouse habitat in Chippewa/East Mackinac Counties, Great Lakes shoreline (piping plovers and other species), rare communities and rare species habitat.
- **Northern Lower Peninsula** – Elk range acquisition, consolidation of Wildlife Division-administered land.
- **Southern Lower Peninsula** – Michigan Pheasant Restoration Initiative, waterfowl habitat-wetland and grassland, consolidation within project boundaries – especially providing road access, providing access within fifteen miles of residents, and contiguous forests.

Wildlife Division Infrastructure Maintenance and New Construction Priorities

- **Buildings** – Maintenance, improvement, or construction of facilities (e.g., headquarter buildings, storage structures, outbuildings, fencing, and animal holding facilities within game and wildlife areas).
- **Dams** – Evaluation (ecological, social, economic), maintenance, repair, and/or removal of structures that impede the flow of water.
- **Parking Lots** – Maintenance, improvement, or construction of parking lots for existing game and wildlife areas, as well as landscaping, refuse removal, and renovations to accommodate users with disabilities; Existing parking lots are typically located near established roads, accommodate four to 35 vehicles, and have a compacted gravel surface.
- **Roads and Trails** – Maintenance, improvement, or construction of existing game and wildlife area roads and trails. This includes associated landscaping and compaction of materials to accommodate users with disabilities.
- **Signs** – Routine and non-routine posting and updating of game and wildlife area boundary and information signs. This includes posting on newly purchased properties, conversion of old sign types, posting of informational signs for special habitat projects, and identification of facilities for users with disabilities. Wildlife Division adheres to the general guidelines for the graphic reproduction of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration symbols.
- **Bridges** – Maintenance, improvement, or construction of bridges to keep existing bridges safe and fully functional.
- **Wildlife Structures** – Maintenance, improvement, or construction of nest boxes, denning structures, nesting platforms, and other artificial structures that benefit a variety of wildlife species.
- **Impoundments** – Maintenance, improvement, or construction of impoundments, including weirs, dikes, ditches, water supply channels, tubes, gates, pumps, and dams. Maintenance activities include associated mowing, vegetation control, tree and brush control, replacement of gravel and fill material, riprap, and fencing. Associated structures include gauging stations, barriers, bridges/crossings, docks, boat rollers, and launch sites. Existing impoundments can be as large as 800 acres. However, most of the impoundments are between two and twenty acres in size.
- **Equipment –** Repair or replacement of heavy equipment used statewide. This includes bulldozers, skidders, choppers, hydromowers, hydromulchers, excavators, backhoes, draglines, trailers, dump trucks, stakerack trucks, pickup trucks, portable pumps, farm tractors, farm equipment, and snowmobiles. Wildlife Division is required to maintain its equipment to ensure it is safe and in operating condition.
- **Refuse Removal** – Major and unexpected clearing of unusual materials resulting from the illegal dumping of unknown materials and chemicals on state wildlife areas that may require hazardous waste handling procedures.

Programming Changes

There are no significant programming changes expected to impact the Department's capital outlay needs or approach to managing State Game and Wildlife Area infrastructure.

STATE PARKS SYSTEM

General Background

The Michigan State Parks System, administered by Parks and Recreation Division (PRD), includes 73 state parks, 22 state recreation areas, 4 state scenic sites, 3 historic state parks, 5 state park linear trails, 140 state forest campgrounds, and 2 properties that have yet to be officially designated. These facilities (249 in total) are dispersed statewide, with approximately one-third located in urban areas. In addition, there are 13,553 miles of designated motorized and non-motorized trails, discussed further in the State Trails System section. Historically, much of the Michigan State Parks System was developed with General Fund tax support. During the 1970s, this support accounted for 70 percent of the system's funding. Today, the system's operating and capital improvement needs are largely funded from restricted revenue sources.

This system serves as the backbone of Michigan's $26.8 billion tourism industry. These lands and facilities offer unique public outdoor recreation opportunities and contain significant natural and cultural resources needing protection. The Department continues to focus on maintaining and improving state parks facility infrastructure, in conjunction with community and private partnerships, to support program operations and land stewardship needs. Priorities for current and upcoming capital improvement projects continue to focus on public health, safety, and welfare issues. Sustainable development is incorporated into all current and future development projects and facility management efforts, along with green technology, energy efficiency, and barrier-free/accessible design considerations.

In 2021, there were approximately 33.8 million day-use visits to Michigan's celebrated state parks and nearly 4 million guest-nights in the park's campgrounds and lodging facilities. Individual parks and/or recreation areas can host between a few thousand to over 30,000 visitors daily and are comparable to a small city, with roads, lodging, water treatment facilities, water distribution lines, sewage treatment systems, electrical systems, playgrounds, etc. Unfortunately, much of the infrastructure was developed in previous decades and is greatly in need of substantial repair or replacement.

The Michigan State Parks System will require significant reinvestment to continue to be responsive to customers' needs and reflect current recreational trends appropriate to a state system. PRD has documented 640 priority renovation and upgrade projects, totaling an estimated cost of $362 million (this figure does not include State Waterways, Belle Isle Park, or trailway system needs). In addition, PRD has identified over $4 million in needed renovations and upgrades at other facilities outside the typical state parks program such as, but not limited to, the Ralph A. MacMullan Conference Center, Outdoor Adventure Center, and PRD Sign Shop. The amount of annual funding available to support these basic infrastructure needs continues to fall far short, limiting PRD's ability to adequately address the backlog of maintenance, repair, and improvement projects.

The infrastructure reinvestment strategy is adjusted each year to align funding with the most critical needs. Some of the larger infrastructure projects are integral to customer service and revenue generation but are significant in cost. In many cases, the improvements needed are to provide barrier-free access compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Additionally, there are critical water and sewer systems that require upgrades to comply with health, safety, and environmental standards. On average, these below-ground utility systems were constructed 40 to 50 years ago, meaning most of these systems are at or nearing the end of life and complete replacements will soon be necessary.

The overall replacement value for Michigan state park infrastructure is over $1 billion. With many assets nearing the end of the useful life, it is important for PRD to strategically assess, plan, and invest in infrastructure over time rather than react to emergencies as failures occur.

To maximize public recreation and conservation opportunities, PRD leverages partnerships with other agencies, local governments, and private businesses. Recent examples include:

- Menominee River State Recreation Area – A partnership between the states of Michigan and Wisconsin.
- Watkins Lake State Park and County Preserve – Jointly owned with Washtenaw County Parks and Recreation Commission and the first state park to be operated in partnership with a county agency.
- Holly Oaks ORV Park – Owned by the DNR and developed and operated in partnership with Oakland County Parks and Recreation.
- Belle Isle Park – Operated by the state under a lease from the City of Detroit, enabling millions of dollars to be invested through a variety of partnerships and grant opportunities.
- Racer Land Trust – The DNR purchased 334 acres of land along the Saginaw River in the City of Saginaw for a new park to be managed by Saginaw County Parks and Recreation.

The Department continues to explore additional opportunities for partnerships as well as alternative capital improvement funding sources to accelerate capital improvements throughout the Michigan State Park System.

Inventory

To properly identify needs and priorities across the state, PRD inventories all above-ground structures, roads, dams, internal trails, linear trails, and below ground infrastructure systems where possible on an annual or semi-annual basis. Inventories are completed according to applicable state and Department policies. For instance, capitalized facility assets undergo an annual physical inventory and certification. This includes large buildings, infrastructure, and land improvements and captures basic information such as location, size, material, and condition. More specific information such as utility providers, meter numbers, component installation dates, recent renovations, and improvement costs are also captured when applicable. PRD also inventories special facility assets, such as smaller buildings and infrastructure systems, which are valued under the $100,000 capitalization threshold during this annual certification.

Other, more targeted, inventories occur in response to legislative requirements, external inquiries and partnerships, or planning exercises. Examples of these inventories include:

- Public Act 288 requires the annual publication of maps with ORV status for all state forest roads, including PRD managed roads within state park and recreation area boundaries, boating access sites, and state forest campgrounds.
- State Forest Campground boundaries were delineated in 2020 and 88 miles of roads within these boundaries were inventoried as PRD-managed roads.
- Road condition data collected in partnership with MDOT in 2017 was quality checked in 2020. This assessment inventoried and assessed 470 miles of PRD-managed roads, 294 miles of which were paved and scored an average PASER (pavement surface evaluation rating) of fair, which indicates that these roads do not have much useful life remaining unless they receive adequate preventative maintenance in the very near future.
- In preparation for a traffic flow study and wayfinding improvements at Belle Isle Park, 815 sign assets were inventoried in 2020. Attributes collected include location, sign type, text, construction materials, condition, and photos.

While the inventories are an ongoing effort, as discrepancies are identified, measures are put in place to correct them. The development of an efficient and cost-effective asset management system would support this effort. The Department had been working in partnership with DTMB and MDOT to develop an enterprise-wide asset management system to replace an existing database, however that partnership did not yield the planned outcome. Implementation of an enterprise-wide asset management system is a high priority and a critical need for the Department. The DNR established the Fixed Asset Sprint Team (FAST), which has been tasked with reviewing and updating current DNR policies and procedures, which

influence the management of Department assets. Such tasks are crucial in the successful implementation of new asset management technology.

With an integrated asset management system, DNR and PRD inventories would be integrated, and processes would be streamlined, including work and project requests, identification and prioritization of needs, and the completion of inventory audits and inspections. The integration into an asset management and operations system will enable PRD to:

- Protect public health and safety of visitors and staff
- Ensure assets are reliable and meet the desired level of service for all users
- Maximize and enhance the long-term utilization and economic life of assets
- Reduce use of non-renewable energy
- Protect and enhance the natural environment
- Meet or exceed regulatory requirements

Current inventoried infrastructure within the Michigan State Parks System (with Belle Isle Park) includes:

- 1,598 buildings
- 470 miles of roads (294 miles of which are paved) within state park and recreation area boundaries
- 13,553 miles of state-designated trails
- 12,804 improved campsites
- 4,105 primitive campsites
- 129 electrical system components (includes distribution and controls)
- 112 system components (includes distribution, controls, treatment systems, and sanitation stations)
- 41 water system components (includes distribution and controls)

Assessments

One of PRD's primary strategic efforts is to implement management practices that sustain the lifecycle of facilities. Through PRD's General Management Plan process, a thorough review and assessment of each facility is conducted, and long-term goals are identified. As part of this process, inventories are reviewed, and needs are prioritized with substantial stakeholder and public input. This ensures future management and development aligns with visitor needs and desires, while simultaneously providing insight for priority capital improvement investments.

PRD continuously gathers public perspective on facility conditions and improvements and recreational trends by engaging with park visitors through staff and volunteer campground host interactions and through ongoing surveys of park visitors. PRD's focus on community engagement efforts is increasingly embedded in interactions with stakeholders and communities.

Another way in which priorities are established is through statewide assessments addressing specific, potentially widespread issues. Such assessments include the statewide electrical study, the semi-annual road PASER assessments, wastewater discharge assessments and the upcoming accessibility checklist assessment.

To operate a sustainable parks and recreation system, the scale and size of facilities must reflect available capital improvement funding. Each of these assessments allows PRD to comprehensively evaluate the needs and plan accordingly.

Recent Accomplishments and Ongoing Initiatives

<u>Capital Improvement Plan</u>

PRD initiates a “call for projects” each fiscal year to collect and prioritize the individual needs of each facility and district and identify emerging health and safety concerns. These lists are then evaluated through a statewide review to align projects for potential funding, allowing staff the opportunity to update, assess, and quantify needs. Collectively, the call for projects, General Management Plans, and the inventory processes provide short and long-term planning strategies based on varying levels of funding, resulting in a capital improvements plan. This plan proposes annual project funding relative to the anticipated availability of fiscal resources and outlines a schedule of public expenditures. It does not address all the capital improvement needs but provides for priority operational and recreational improvements that are needed for the function of the statewide network of facilities, including those that address vehicular and pedestrian circulation, utilities, and buildings.

This capital improvements plan provides a methodology for turning these needs into projects by outlining anticipated funding sources and schedules for study, design, and construction, based on the priority of the need and the availability of funding resources to complete the projects. PRD consistently works to address the State Parks System infrastructure backlog, through planned approaches to redevelopment, sustainable contraction efforts, leveraging state park monies through grants and partnerships, and ongoing re-evaluation of priority needs.

High Water Level Impacts

Throughout 2020, the Great Lakes and inland waters experienced the highest water levels since 1986 and storms and wave action causing shoreline erosion and flooding. High water also caused the groundwater to be higher. Typical high-water cycles could last for several years depending on the amount of precipitation, runoff, and evaporation that occurs, exacerbating the impact on the shore. The characteristics of the shoreline, which includes bluffs, floodplains, coastal wetlands, and sand dunes, and the level and type of development, determines how high-water levels will impact Michigan State Parks and Waterways facilities. In 2019, it was recognized that high water levels in the Great Lakes and several of the larger inland lakes were starting to adversely affect many parks. This necessitated campsite and other closures resulting in more than $200,000 in lost revenue for the fiscal year. A tracking map and spreadsheet was started within the enterprise GIS system, and it quickly became apparent that this was going to be a large-scale problem statewide. Many of the priorities for the capital improvements plan for FY 2021 related directly to impacts from high water levels. In 2021, the lake levels began to drop, providing relief to shorelines and groundwater tables.

American Rescue Plan

On June 10, 2021, Governor Gretchen Whitmer announced a plan for critical investments in state parks and trails so that public spaces across Michigan become a more attractive destination for tourism and position the state as a recreation leader. The plan calls for a historic investment of $250 million in federal relief dollars from President Biden's American Rescue Plan to be used for new investments in parks and trails and to address the backlog of park infrastructure projects, which will help support Michigan businesses and local economies.

This announcement proposed a historic investment that will modernize parks and trails, improve access, and preserve them for generations to come. If appropriated by the legislature, this funding will be used for projects that include upgrading water and sanitary systems, preserving historic structures, and installing and improving vital park infrastructure.

Sprint Teams

The DNR has initiated several division-wide “Sprint Teams” to investigate and make recommendations on specific issues. PRD is integrally involved in the following:

- Renewable Energy Sprint Team – The focus is on implementing renewable energy options within DNR facilities. The State Park System contains desirable locations to implement solar power to reduce the DNR’s carbon footprint and publicly demonstrate the feasibility of renewable energy systems.

- State Land Review Sprint Team – This involves the evaluation of isolated state-owned DNR-managed parcels by county to determine the role they play in serving the public and the DNR's mission. This evaluation is expected to take two years to complete. The intent of the review is to determine if identified parcels should be retained, disposed of, or offered to an alternate conservation organization to ensure quality recreation opportunities and to protect Michigan's unique features and resources. DNR better serves the public and increases efficiencies in state land management by consolidating ownership, resolving conflicting land issues, clarifying land administration, and reducing the likelihood of private encroachment.
- Public Land Strategy Sprint Team – This department-wide team was established to update the 2013 Public Land Strategy as required by Public Act 240 of 2018. The 2021-2027 Land Strategy lays out strategies and priorities to effectively manage Michigan's extensive public lands to benefit Michigan residents and visitors and the state's natural and cultural resources, including those that make up the state park system. The plan is currently being considered for approval by the Michigan Legislature.
- Fixed Asset Sprint Team – This department-wide team is tasked with reviewing and updating existing policies and procedures for the acquisition, inventory, tracking, and disposal of Department fixed assets with the intent to improve efficiency, oversight, and data integrity. This team is also charged with developing and implementing construction-in-progress policies and procedures and reformatting asset data across multiple platforms, consistent with updated policies and procedures.
- The State Park Modernization Sprint Team – This team was assembled to assist and guide the Department in the strategic and impactful investment of potential funding through the American Rescue Plan. The team's primary tasks are: a comprehensive and objective assessment of the procurement, contract/project management, and design and engineering processes that will be necessary to support these investments, including development of new models to accomplish a volume of work that far exceeds the Department's historical capacity for these types of projects; and, to identify and prioritize investments in state parks and trails to resolve the backlog of capital-related investments needed in state parks and recreation areas.

Alternative Lodging Experiences

In 2020, PRD introduced an innovative program to offer new and unique lodging options to attract new visitors (those who desire to be close to nature, but to whom tent camping or owning an RV is undesirable or impractical) to underutilized or underappreciated destinations. PRD entered into a 20-year lease with two private recreation/camping companies to provide alternative lodging infrastructure and site management and maintenance at five locations, at no cost to PRD. Projects include 22 cabins, cottages, and geodesic domes at three locations, and 20 safari style tent camping sites at two locations. In addition, this group is beginning to reimagine existing infrastructure with the needs and interests of the next generation of traveler in mind. The first reimagined mini cabin increased visitation from 30 percent to 96 percent occupancy in its first year after the remodel.

Recreation Innovation

In addition to the alternative lodging experiences, PRD continues to bring new and innovative recreational activities to visitors. Recently several parks have added water activities involving inflatable slides and climbing structures. Disc golf courses have been expanded to more parks and recreation areas and Muskegon State Park has recently completed a zipline. These pilot projects usually involve a concession contract, where costs of infrastructure improvements and maintenance are borne by the concessionaire, which allows PRD to reduce the cost of capital outlay and operations while at the same time providing expanded opportunities to the visitors. The Innovations Team, comprised of PRD staff and relevant external stakeholders, continues to solicit and vet new ideas for recreation and resource management and looks for opportunities to invest gift account contributions to innovative amenities that enhance the visitor experience for all.

Green Initiatives

The PRD Green Initiatives Team continues to provide internal financial assistance, education, and support to assist in making PRD a more environmentally sustainable system. Through the promotion of recycling programs, use of environmentally friendly materials/products, energy reduction strategies, and staff/public education programs, the Green Initiatives Team is supporting the larger effort to lessen the adverse impacts of state facilities on the environment. The annual Green Initiatives budget of $60,000 for Park projects through the PRD Green Challenge Program allowed parks to upgrade lighting; replace outdated and inefficient windows, toilets, and furnaces; add insulation; install programable thermostats; and replace gas powered lawn care items with battery operated ones to ultimately lessen the carbon footprint.

Priorities

The master comprehensive capital improvement list for priority project funding is maintained and updated annually. Projects are chosen for funding based on the current highest need as determined by PRD's executive leadership (Division Chief and Section Chiefs). To ensure overall statewide priorities are effectively addressed, the following criteria are used to evaluate projects:

- Is a critical need in imminent danger of failure
- Resolves compliance issues (health/safety/welfare)
- Directly serves the public and enhances the visitor experience
- Responds to core infrastructure needs (utilities, buildings, roads, etc.)
- Responds to high profile issues, needs, and local concerns
- Has committed partners and associated funding
- Enhances the ability to generate and sustain revenue
- Improves overall operational efficiency
- Improves employee efficiencies

The following information provides an overview of the most basic priority project needs of the Michigan State Parks System as of July 2021. These lists are not all-inclusive and do not include annual routine maintenance and repair cost needs, but rather focus on the primary support infrastructure that sustains the state parks and recreation system as it is today.

Primary infrastructure needs include:

<u>Buildings</u>

- Replacement, repair, and demolition of existing structures (e.g., toilet/shower buildings, headquarters, field offices, cabins, garages, visitor centers, registration buildings, contact stations and beach/bath houses, etc.)
- Approximately 146 projects identified at an estimated cost of $94.6 million

<u>Utilities</u>

- Replacement, repair, and necessary modifications to meet health and safety requirements for utility systems (e.g., water, sanitary, electrical, storm water, gas, and communications, etc.)
- Approximately 139 projects identified at an estimated cost of nearly $95.8 million

<u>Roads and Parking Areas</u>

- Preventative maintenance, repair, and replacement projects to address internal roads according to conditional assessments
- Approximately 90 projects identified at an estimated cost of $69.7 million

<u>Recreational Structures</u>

- Replacement, repair, and modifications to boardwalks, observation decks, fishing piers, floating platforms, playgrounds, and field/court areas
- Approximately 143 projects identified at an estimated cost of $33.0 million

Operational Structures

- Replacement, repair, maintenance, and modifications of bridges, dams, and other operational features
- Approximately 41 projects identified at an estimated cost of $10.5 million

Major Development

- Complex and extensive development and modernization projects typically requiring a phased approach over several years; examples include addressing multiple failing utility, road, and building systems that are inadequate to accommodate current and future visitors
- Approximately 34 projects identified at an estimated cost of $38.0 million

Historical Structures

- Replacement, repair, and accessibility modifications of designated historical structures and amenities
- Approximately 43 projects identified at an estimated cost of $19.4 million

Habitat Restoration

- Invasive species control, natural resource protection, and the restoration of critical or damaged habitats
- Approximately 4 projects identified at an estimated cost of $1.1 million

Total: 640 Projects at an estimated cost of $362.1 million

Programming Changes

The primary funding sources which are available and used to support state park and recreation area operations, maintenance, and capital improvements are:

- Recreation Passport Fees Fund – Receives a percentage of revenue from the sale of Recreation Passports.
- Park Improvement Fund – Receives all revenue derived from camping fees, concession fees, leases, gifts and donations, as well as a percentage of the revenue from Recreation Passport sales. The fund was established by 1994 PA 451, Part 741, Sec. 74108 and is constitutionally protected (Article IX, Section 40).
- Parks Endowment Fund – When the accumulated principal balance of the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund (MNRTF) reached $500 million in May 2011, this fund began receiving revenue derived from royalties on the sale and lease of state-owned oil, gas, and mineral rights and associated interest and earnings. The fund was established with the passage of Proposal P in November 1994, is designated in statute by PA 451, Part 741, Sec. 74119, and is constitutionally protected (Article IX, Section 35a). With the approval of Proposal 20-1 on November 3, 2020, the Michigan Constitution now requires that not less than 20 percent of annual spending from the Michigan State Parks Endowment Fund goes toward capital improvements at Michigan state parks.
- New Funding Considerations – To accelerate progress toward accomplishing the long list of capital outlay needs, PRD continues to explore the use of partnerships and alternate funding sources, including State General Fund. The governor's recent proposal of $250 million in federal capital outlay funding through the American Rescue Plan presents a unique opportunity to substantially impact the Parks and Recreation Division's $362 million backlog of capital improvement needs. If approved and the funding is appropriated by the legislature, the DNR would have until December 31, 2024 to obligate the funding and until December 31, 2026 to complete the work.

Impacts of COVID-19

Staff shortages and spending restrictions in 2020 made it difficult to complete both routine and non-routine projects at the local unit level with staff focused primarily on the provision of clean and safe facilities over project completion. Additionally, in 2020 spending restrictions were implemented resulting in all capital outlay projects being placed on hold. Restarting projects required an extensive approval process. While many of these projects have resumed, the completion dates for others were pushed back by several weeks or months, which caused some Parks and Recreation facilities to remain closed for the entire use season.

COVID-19 continued to impact PRD operationally in 2021. Visitation has continued to be high in day use, camping, and overnight lodging. Major impacts include the challenge to achieve and/or maintain adequate staffing, extremely high construction material cost increases, and high demand for project consultants and contractors.

Future Strategy

PRD will continue to focus on the sustainable contraction of park infrastructure to have a system that is viable and self-sufficient, based upon projected revenue and the anticipated levels of available funding for capital improvements. The diversification of recreational facilities beyond the typical hunting, fishing, and camping experiences, and adaptation to meet emerging recreational trends will continue to be a focus in recreational capital improvements.

Based on current and projected funding, the DNR cannot redevelop state park and recreation area infrastructure to the same level and standards at all locations. A strategic approach to capital improvements is needed for system-wide reinvestment. Facilities that have the demand and capacity could expand certain aspects to increase revenue streams (camping, rental structures, day use, etc.), while other locations could reinvent and reduce infrastructure to more appropriately balance visitation (occupancy), staffing levels, and long-term maintenance.

Ultimately, a multi-pronged investment strategy is vital, regardless of the amount of available funding. This investment strategy is critical to the long-term sustainability of the State Parks and Recreation System. A strategic vision is important to purposefully align funding with the renovation, replacement, and reduction of infrastructure to match current recreational needs and emerging trends, while addressing the overlying goal to target and focus efforts to engage people in the out-of-doors, creating life-long memories.

STATE TRAILS SYSTEM

General Background

The DNR is responsible for the oversight and management of 13,553 miles of state-designated trails. The state trail system is comprised of trails that are owned, managed, maintained, or significantly funded by the DNR. The trails program has grown significantly over the past decade due to the rise in popularity and the expanding demand for recreational trails in Michigan. This inviting network – and the associated quality of life, health, and economic benefits it offers – is fueling Michigan's drive to be known nationally as "The Trails State." The trail system offers ample opportunities for bicyclists, hikers, ORV riders, cross-country skiers, snowmobilers, horseback riders, paddlers, and more.

The DNR manages trails in all regions of the state and maintains strong partnerships with other state agencies and public and private entities to facilitate the management and promotion of the trail system. Trail operations and maintenance are accomplished in a variety of ways, depending on the trail uses and the capacity of DNR and local partners. It is commonplace for a segment of trail to be designated for multiple uses (snowmobile, hiking, bicycling, and equestrian). These shared trails offer more opportunity for trail-based recreation and build a sense of community among trail user groups.

Michigan is fortunate to have a robust motorized trail program, which includes Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) and Snowmobile trails. The operation, maintenance, acquisition, and development of these trails are supported with various federal and state restricted fund sources, including user fees.

The State's trails are maintained by volunteers, non-profit organizations, friends' groups, and trail users who enjoy giving back and volunteering their time. Day-to-day trail management is overseen by the Department on a regional level, however strong partnerships are established at the local level for trail maintenance. This amplifies the capacity of DNR resources and results in more robust trail systems. Once constructed, trails become local and statewide assets demonstrating the impact and vital role of strong partnerships in a successful state trail network.

The Michigan Trails Advisory Council (MTAC) advises the DNR and the governor on the creation, development, operation, and maintenance of motorized and non-motorized trails in the state. MTAC works closely with DNR staff to monitor current trail recreation trends and emerging issues, as well as plan for the management of Michigan's trail system into the future. MTAC consists of 11 governor-appointed members, who serve terms of four years. Along with MTAC, there are four subcommittees which advise the Department on specific trail types and issues. These subcommittees are:

- Off-Road Vehicle Advisory Workgroup
- Snowmobile Advisory Workgroup
- Non-Motorized Advisory Workgroup
- Equine Trails Subcommittee

Inventory

DNR Parks and Recreation Division (PRD) maintains a trail inventory through the work of field staff, data provided by partners, and surveys completed in conjunction with construction. Data on infrastructure location, condition, trail mileage, and other assets is stored and maintained as part of DNR's department-wide GIS system. Utilizing enterprise GIS, the DNR tracks geographic location data of trail assets, including trailside amenities and 65 different attributes (e.g., surface type, width, use types) that comprise the spatial inventory of DNR trails.

In 2020, additional information was collected or verified for both motorized and nonmotorized trails in state parks, state game areas, private land with use agreements, linear parks, and rail trails. Work on this in 2021 continued to be slow due to COVID-19 restrictions. Other factors that affect the extent of data collection are funding, staff time, proper equipment, and the availability of trained data collectors. The Recreation Trails Program (RTP) has granted funding to FRD Resource Assessment Section (RAS) to map and manage spatial data of Michigan's Designated Recreational Trails Network. Data collection is coordinated with PRD Trails Section and Planning and Stewardship Units as appropriate, especially inside state park boundaries.

PRD implemented special trail inventories, including an ongoing project focused on mapping of equestrian trails and facilities statewide. Inventory is updated on an ongoing basis as trails are developed, reroutes are determined, and as staff can update old data with on-the-ground collection. FRD RAS and PRD staff have identified funding to purchase additional collection equipment and prioritize needed data. Priorities are balanced between what is needed to make informed management decisions (bridge and culvert inventories) and serve the public need (interactive trail maps published on the website and open data portal). Due to the amount of state-designated trail mileage and the breadth of geographical distribution, this will be an ongoing process.

Trail mileage totals fluctuate regularly due to trail projects, re-routes, construction, and GIS data collection. The current inventory of trails by designated use includes the following:

- Non-motorized – 4,768 miles
- Motorized – 7,764 miles
- Shared Use Motorized and Non-motorized – 1,021 miles
- State Designated Total – 13,553 miles

Assessment

Trail development and improvement is a top priority in the majority of local park and recreation agency five-year plans, which require public input to inform local recreation priorities. Infrastructure assessment and maintenance is a growing need for DNR-managed trails, ensuring that informed trail management and funding results in a sustainable network of public trails.

Capital Improvement Plan

PRD initiates a "call for projects" each fiscal year to collect and prioritize investments for trails managed by the DNR and identify emerging health and safety concerns. These lists are then evaluated through a statewide review to align projects for potential funding, allowing staff the opportunity to update, assess, and quantify needs. Collectively, the call for projects, Management Plans, and Park and Recreation agency five-year plans provide short and long-term planning strategies based on varying levels of funding, resulting in a capital improvements plan. This plan proposes annual project funding relative to the anticipated availability of fiscal resources and outlines a schedule of public expenditures. It addresses only the highest capital improvement needs but provides for prioritizing operational and recreational improvements that are needed for the functioning of the statewide network of trails.

This capital improvements plan provides a methodology for turning identified needs into projects by outlining anticipated funding sources and schedules for study, design, and construction based on the priority of the need and the availability of funding resources to complete the projects.

In recent years, PRD has prioritized building and maintaining unique partnerships with non-profit groups, local governments, federal agencies, and trail users to manage the state's trail system more effectively. These partnerships allow for more trail-related work to be accomplished and a stronger network of partners working toward a common vision for the benefit of the public. Strong partnerships result in a more effective system for trail management.

Guiding PRD's efforts are several documents and regular communication with users, stakeholders, and partners. The 2018-2022 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) highlights the popularity of walking outside and reinforces goals of continuing to create trail connections, maintaining the state trail network, and increasing water trail access and information. Two PRD documents provide guidance for trail objectives: the recently completed 2022 - 2032 Comprehensive Trails Plan and the soon to be updated PRD Strategic Plan. Both plans address statewide trail priorities. The PRD Strategic Plan also highlights associated goals, such as invasive species management, partnerships, prosperity, and engaging new and unique users.

Statewide Trail Plan Update

To guide DNR efforts to develop and manage the state trail system, the 2022 -2032 Comprehensive Trails Plan was initiated in fall 2019 and will be distributed in fall 2021. The new plan will complement the PRD Strategic Plan in format and build upon established goals.

The goals of the new Trail Plan are:

- Sustainable Maintenance and Development
- Planning and Collaboration
- Marketing, Promotion, and Education
- Funding

Built upon the goals are objectives which address many of the Department's priorities of operational need, preventative maintenance, accessibility, recreation in/near urban areas, and partnering. To accomplish this, additional assessment will be needed to balance the natural resource impact, public demand, and budget. This plan builds upon the previous plan and is clear and concise with robust stakeholder and public input, including balanced representation across all trail user groups and DNR divisions.

Recent Accomplishments and Ongoing Initiatives

- Maintained relationships with partners through COVID-19 restrictions and limited in-person and hybrid meetings while most staff were still working from home.
- Managed trails with record public use while balancing COVID-19 response and infrastructure/public needs.
- Saw an increase in ORV license sales which are up 11 percent and ORV trail permit sales which are up 15 percent through July 2021 from 2020.
- Partnered with Oakland County Parks to administer the Holly Oaks ORV Adventure Park which opened in 2020.
- Continued to refine PRD's relationship with the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) to manage $2.8 million federal Recreation Trails Program funding.
- Worked in tandem with MDOT to hire an Owners Rep Consultant for engineering and construction oversight on large trail projects.
- Leveraged public dollars to partner with private funding.
- Worked to fill gaps in statewide trail initiatives, such as the Iron Belle Trail and Great Lake to Lake Trails.
- Continued infrastructure repairs and assessment of future infrastructure needs related to the 2018 Houghton County flooding incident.
- Continued updating GIS mapping of Michigan's trails system and adding functionality to online resources.
- Continued the mapping of designated equestrian trails statewide.
- Acquired approximately 89 miles of permanent trail easement (including snowmobile easements) in 2021. Priorities have been set for 2022 and work continues.
- Completed the Iron Belle Trail trailhead on Belle Isle and continued work on the 6-mile trail around the island.
- Continued construction on the Houghton to Chassel trail that was damaged in the Houghton flood of 2018.
- Completed the New State Trails Comprehensive Plan.
- Completed the Rogers Farm Pond Culvert replacement on the White Pine Trail.
- Completed the Bear Creek Swap Snow Trail Re-Route project by partnering with the Lake County Road Commission and USFS.
- Completed the acquisition of 3.4-miles CSX railroad in Manistee County connecting the communities of Kaleva and Chief (multi-use trail).
- Built the Cadillac Pathway, a 5-mile loop of additional non-motorized single-track trail.
- Built the New Grand Traverse Cycle Trail Trailhead for additional parking and accommodation of trailers.
- Re-surfaced the Betsie Valley Trail, Crystal Lake segment (non-motorized), a partnership among the DNR, Benzie County, and a Local Management Council.

Priorities

To ensure overall statewide priorities are effectively addressed, the following criteria are used to evaluate projects:

- Is a critical need in imminent danger of failure
- Directly serves the public and enhances the visitor experience while protecting natural and cultural resources
- Responds to core infrastructure needs (utilities, surfacing, bridges, etc.)
- Responds to high profile issues, needs, and local concerns
- Has committed partners and associated funding

Ongoing priorities within the DNR Trails Program are:

- Collaborating with external partners, such as non-profit groups, local governments, federal agencies, and trail supporters to maintain and connect a comprehensive trail network.

- Collaborating with internal partners such as other DNR divisions and state agencies to maintain strong relationships.
- Continuing to work with the DNR Marketing and Outreach Division to develop and promote trail safety and etiquette.
- Evaluating the State Network of trails to sustainably contract to meet the needs of the users with the funding available to support an ongoing trail network.
- Prioritizing inspections and evaluations of trail bridges and culverts.
- Continuing to establish permanent snowmobile and multi-use trail easements.
- Assessing major trails for infrastructure needs and sustainability, utilizing Great Lakes Stream Collector and other assessment programs.
- Developing a Trail Design Guide with contracted consultants.
- Managing grants in a coordinated manner between all programs.
- Working with the MTAC funding subcommittee to propose a funding source for non-motorized trail operation and maintenance.
- Creating a comprehensive plan to measure and monitor use across all trail types.

Programming Changes

Increased trail use has led to additional user conflict, resulted in pressure for more and better trails of all types from users, and highlighted the need for economic partners. The DNR will continue working with local partners on creating a sustainable system, outreach, funding, managing projects, and responding to emergencies, such as the 2018 Father's Day flood in Houghton County.

Impacts of COVID-19

Staff shortages and ongoing restrictions in 2021 made it difficult to complete both routine and non-routine projects at the local unit level with staff focused primarily on the provision of clean and safe facilities. As spending restrictions eased in mid-2021, some projects were able to resume.

MACKINAC STATE HISTORIC PARKS

General Background

The Mackinac Island State Park Commission has statutory authority for the management and development of the Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP). This includes Mackinac Island State Park, which encompasses 82 percent of Mackinac Island (roughly 1,700 acres) and is Michigan's first state park, established in 1895. Fort Mackinac, an original 18th and 19th century military outpost, and several other historic buildings are located within the island park. On the mainland, MSHP operates Michilimackinac State Park which includes Colonial Michilimackinac, a reconstructed 18th century military and fur trade center, and Old Mackinac Point Lighthouse. Mill Creek State Park is home to Historic Mill Creek Discovery Park, a 640-acre park featuring northern Michigan's first water-powered sawmill and three miles of nature trails with interpretive signs and high ropes course activities integrated with a natural history interpretation program. (For additional details, please see Appendix G for "Mackinac State Historic Parks Properties and Resources.")

Inventory/Assessment

Because of the scope and diversity of MSHP properties, no single inventory and assessment has been conducted to evaluate the division's infrastructure. Instead, inventories of resources have been conducted in conjunction with other strategic planning processes. They are:

- ***Mackinac State Historic Parks, Strategic Plan, 2020-22.*** This planning document provides specific strategies for improvements in the areas of Museum Programs, Marketing and Sales, Environmental and Park Enhancements, and Finance, Fund Development, and Administration.
- The ***Detailed Architectural Survey and Risk Assessment (DACS)*** report completed in 1997. This report, which was funded by an Institute for Museum and Library Services grant,

includes a prioritized list of MSHP historic building preservation projects, which is reviewed and updated annually by the MSHP Historic Preservation Committee.
- Infrastructure projects at the Mackinac Island Airport (which is managed by MSHP) are guided by the five-year ***Mackinac Island Airport Improvement Plan, 2019-2023***, developed in conjunction with MDOT-Aeronautics and contract engineers.
- In 2014 Mackinac State Historic Parks completed a comprehensive ***Park Facility Inventory and Assessment Report***, which identified 148 buildings and structures within the MSHP. Of this number, management identified 38 facilities that need immediate repairs. This inventory and assessment serve as a foundational document for prioritizing future work projects and measuring success.

Projects are prioritized by staff based on the institutional mission and are approved by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission. These priorities include:

- Public health, safety, and welfare
- Preservation of irreplaceable historic structures and resources
- Expanding and improving the public presentation of MSHP's historical and recreational resources

Recent Accomplishments

In FY 2021, MSHP successfully accomplished several infrastructure improvement and capital outlay projects including:

- Completed construction of phase 1 of the merchandise warehouse at Michilimackinac State Park.
- Completed design of the Milliken Nature Center at Arch Rock.
- Assisted MDOT with the Mackinac Island shoreline protection and M-185 road reconstruction project.
- Completed the installation of new apron lighting and a new primary wind cone and crack sealing at the Mackinac Island Airport.
- Initiated sewer repairs at Fort Mackinac.
- Completed painting projects in Mackinac Island State Park.
- Completed repairs to select fire suppression systems in Mackinac Island State Park.
- Re-roofed the Southwest Rowhouse at Colonial Michilimackinac.
- Restored windows on the Fog Signal Building and second floor of the lighthouse at Old Mackinac Point Lighthouse.
- Replaced the floor of the barn at Historic Mill Creek.

Priorities

A list of priority projects has been developed for FY 2022 and beyond. Economic conditions and available funding will largely dictate the extent to which MSHP is able to complete these projects.

<u>Top Priorities in FY 2022</u>

- Initiate construction of Milliken Nature Center at Arch Rock.
- Create landscape plan for day use area of Michilimackinac State Park.
- Complete office upgrades to Petersen Center in Mackinaw City.
- Initiate sewer repairs at Fort Mackinac and the Governor's Summer Residence.
- Replace decking on the Governor's Summer Residence porches.
- Complete repairs to the sawmill at Mill Creek State Park.
- Paint multiple structures in Mackinac Island State Park.
- Reroof palisade bastions at Colonial Michilimackinac.
- Continue repair of fire suppression systems.
- Design and construct a hangar for Mackinac Island Airport.
- Create an accessible roadside park along M-185 at the old power plant location.
- Initiate drainage repairs at Colonial Michilimackinac.
- Design the east end unit of the Southwest Rowhouse at Colonial Michilimackinac.

- Reroof select buildings in Mackinac Island State Park.
- Purchase snow removal and sewer maintenance equipment.

Priorities for FY 2023-2027

- Construct a retail storage bay and processing room addition to the merchandise warehouse in Michilimackinac State Park.
- Complete landscape improvements in the day use area of Michilimackinac State Park.
- Reconstruct the east end unit of the Southwest Rowhouse at Colonial Michilimackinac.
- Secure additional housing for seasonal staff.
- Repave several sections of Mackinac Island roads.
- Repair and improve the British Landing Dock, Mackinac Island.
- Repair/improve the structure to preserve the Powder Magazine ruins at Colonial Michilimackinac.
- Create an ADA-accessible surface between Colonial Michilimackinac Visitors Center and the fort.
- Install additional fire suppression systems in historic structures.
- Complete upgrades to visitor's centers at Mackinac Island State Park, Colonial Michilimackinac, and Historic Mill Creek.
- Repaint and reshingle buildings, per schedule.
- Construct a new field office for Mackinac Island State Park.
- Construct an addition to the Petersen Center for archival and archaeological storage.
- Construct a waste management facility for Mackinac Island State Park.
- Complete energy efficiency upgrades at all sites.
- Complete upgrades to the Huron Road entrance to Fort Mackinac.
- Restore the interior of Fort Mackinac Soldiers' Barracks for new exhibit galleries and programming venues.

Programming Changes

Mackinac State Historic Parks depends on the annual capital outlay appropriation of $250,000 General Fund to address the backlog of infrastructure improvement and capital outlay projects. The Mackinac Island State Park Commission will expand its efforts to secure additional funding sources, including support from granting agencies, corporations, foundations, and other State of Michigan sources, such as supplemental appropriations to address capital needs above the annual appropriation.

WATERWAYS - HARBORS, DOCKS, AND BOATING ACCESS SITES

General Background

The DNR recognizes the importance of enhancing opportunities for public recreational boating in Michigan. Boating facilities and support services utilized by the public are necessary ingredients in offering quality boating experiences. The economic impact of recreational boating in Michigan is a significant factor in the financial well-being of many communities and the state overall.

The Michigan State Waterways Fund supports boating programs, including boating access sites, harbors, locks, and grants for both state and local facilities under the advice of the Michigan State Waterways Commission. The Harbor system provides safe harbors to boats that cruise the Michigan shoreline, and the Waterways Program continues to strive toward a system where boaters are no more than 30 miles from a harbor.

The State Waterways Program provides transient and seasonal boat slips at state-administered harbor facilities along Michigan's Great Lakes shoreline, in addition to recreational boating access to the Great Lakes, inland lakes, and rivers throughout the state. The DNR currently administers 19 state harbors and over 1,000 boating access sites, developed and undeveloped. The DNR also operates two locks on the Inland Waterway, a chain of rivers and lakes nearly linking Lake Huron with Lake Michigan through the northern part of the Lower Peninsula.

The Grant-In-Aid (GIA) Waterways Program provides grants to local units of government for Great Lakes harbor facilities and boating access site facilities located on the Great Lakes, inland lakes, and rivers. There are 63 GIA harbors, along with over 183 GIA boating access sites that are supported technically and financially by the DNR with Waterways funding. The presence of local harbors and boating access sites enhances the quality of life of Michigan residents and contributes to local economic growth. To be responsive to local community project needs, the DNR evaluates grant requests on an annual basis.

Inventory

There are 1,228 public boating access sites in the state, of which 1,045 are state facilities administered by the DNR (some are not yet developed). The remaining 183 sites are managed by local units of government in partnership with the Waterways GIA Program. In addition, there are 82 harbors sponsored by the Michigan State Waterways Program. The DNR manages 19 of these harbors, with an additional 63 harbors managed by local units in conjunction with the GIA Program. Another harbor, Ludington Harbor View, is under a partnership whereby the DNR retains ownership, and the City of Ludington manages the facility. To complete the public harbor network, there is one harbor managed by the federal government. (For a list of the various state harbors and developed boating access sites, please refer to the appendices.)

The last location inventory was completed in 2008. State waterways inventory information was merged with the Michigan State Parks System inventory in 2009 for comprehensive and consistent management of these state assets.

Assessment

Infrastructure continues to age well past intended life expectancies and greater deterioration of facilities is starting to show despite efforts to extend the lifespan. Most harbor facilities were initially developed over 40 years ago. It is projected that over 50 percent of all harbor facilities have some infrastructure over 30 years old, with a normal life expectancy ranging from 20 to 30 years. For boating access sites, this typical lifespan is even shorter with several beyond their infrastructure life expectancy. Therefore, a rapid succession of requests in the next few years, many in emergency status, for infrastructure replacement and repair is anticipated. This could be amplified due to recent high-water levels and potential impacts to infrastructure from things like ice forces. Currently, there are nearly 100 active waterways capital outlay projects in various stages of development. This is in addition to the numerous small, routine maintenance, and repair projects performed by state field staff.

Project infrastructure varies widely between boating access sites and harbors. While boating access sites have little infrastructure (e.g., launch ramps, parking lots, and vault toilets), harbors can be complex, infrastructure-intense facilities. Harbors may contain sheet pile break walls, rubble mound wave protection, shower and restroom facilities, fuel stations, floating or fixed piers, pilings, shore riprap protection, fire-fighting systems, ice damage protection equipment, other special equipment required for public safety, launch ramps, and parking lots. Harbor infrastructure is very expensive, with costs typically ranging from approximately $4 to $8 million for a comprehensive upgrade, depending on the facility. Boating access site upgrades typically range from $20,000 to $500,000 depending on the scale of the improvements and whether the project is completed in-house with state field staff or contracted out to private companies. Some projects can cost well over $1 million. However, while projects at harbors typically cost substantially more than those at boating access sites, the number of projects at boating access sites far exceeds the number at harbors.

Each year, all state boating access sites and harbor facilities are inspected. Maintenance, upgrades, and replacements are scheduled annually. Not all improvements can be accomplished due to limited funds, creating a backlog of projects.

Through the yearly call for priority projects, the following were identified going into fiscal year 2022:

<u>Parking Lot/Road</u>

- New construction, preventative maintenance, repair, and replacement projects to address internal parking lot and entrance road surfaces at boating access sites and harbor/marina facilities
- 83 projects identified at an estimated cost of $19.5 million

Major Development

- Complex and extensive development and modernization projects typically requiring a phased approach over several years; examples include complete facility redevelopments and new developments of various boating access sites
- 34 projects identified at an estimated cost of $25.4 million

Operational Structure

- New construction, preventative maintenance, repair, and replacement of seawalls, docks, launch ramps, locks/dams, and other operational features
- 13 projects identified at an estimated cost of $5.6 million

Building

- New construction, replacement, repair, and demolition for harbormaster buildings/comfort stations, field offices, pavilions, attendant booths, vault toilets, and other related structures
- 10 projects identified at an estimated cost of $1.73 million

Utility

- New construction, replacement, repair, and necessary modifications to meet health and safety guidelines and requirements for systems such as water, sanitary, electrical, storm water, gas, and communications
- 3 projects identified at an estimated cost of $240,000

Recreational Structure

- Replacement, repair, and modifications to piers and launching platforms
- 3 projects identified at an estimated cost of $800,000

The GIA program instituted the mandatory submittal of a five-year plan for all harbor facility improvement grant applications. This approach assures there is a framework for identifying GIA facility needs across multiple years and possibly multiple phases. Additionally, inspections of GIA facilities may occur prior to the award of new grant projects, at the end of a grant agreement's obligation, and when other circumstances such as safety issues warrant. Communities are invited to participate with DNR inspectors to receive first-hand knowledge of inspection findings to assist in the correction of deficiencies.

Recent Accomplishments/Ongoing Initiatives

Harbor Electrical System Upgrades

- With the updating of the National Electric Code and adoption by the State of Michigan, changes were made to respond to safety concerns over electric shock drowning at water-based facilities. The DNR has updated four state harbors to respond to the safety concerns and meet the latest codes at the time of their improvement: De Tour, Port Austin, Fayette, and East Tawas. These improvements have not only enhanced safety but provided boaters with notification when issues may be arising from their own vessels. The development of internal protocol and guidance is being finalized to respond to these matters.

Harbor Host

- For the 2020 boating season, a harbor host program was piloted at two state harbor facilities. The program offers free dockage for volunteer assistance at the harbors. Both Presque Isle State Harbor and Straits State Harbor initially piloted the program with great success. In 2021, Detour State Harbor and East Tawas State Harbor were added to the program with hopes to keep expanding the program in future years. Hosts volunteer 30 hours per week and provide extra

hands on the dock, eyes and ears after hours, a source of local area information, and assistance with general grounds cleanup. Staff and hosts are continuing to enhance and improve the program building on their successes as the program continues to grow.

Harbormaster Conference

- After a hiatus, the harbormaster meeting was brought back in recent years to promote communication and collaboration between state and local GIA harbor facilities. Normally the DNR hosts an early fall meeting as a chance for harbormasters to discuss the accomplishments of the season, work through common challenges of operating a marina facility, highlight any successes, share tips on best management, and provide DNR staff an opportunity to share information with the attendees. Unfortunately, both the 2019 and 2020 fall meetings were canceled. Looking ahead to fall 2021, uncertainty remained due to COVID-19 and the ever-changing restrictions/directives on travel, meetings, and masking. Knowing there had been a lapse in the previous fall meetings, staff put together an abbreviated virtual meeting in spring 2021. The intention is to resume the annual harbormaster conference in-person, either in spring or fall 2022.

Partnerships

- Currently, a team of staff is vetting ideas for potential partnerships at state waterways facilities to possibly grow recreational boating, increase revenue opportunities, and respond to boating trends within the state.

Aquatic Invasive Species Response

- Aquatic invasive species (AIS) remain a critical component of managing the state's boating access sites, harbors/marinas, and water trails. The Parks and Recreation Division works with the Michigan Invasive Species Program to provide updated signs, pavement stencils, and other outreach materials to relay key information to visitors at facilities. Also, staff works collaboratively to treat and control priority AIS when detected at a location.

Public Land Strategy

- In 2021, the Public Land Strategy Sprint Team updated the land strategy that was developed in 2013. This included a review by staff of several Waterways Program parcels to determine if they support the program and boating facilities or if changes need to be accomplished through either disposal of properties no longer serving a public boating purpose, management transfer, or consideration of other funding sources to manage those lands.

Sustainable Development/Green Initiatives

- The Renewable Energy Sprint Team is working with Michigan Energy Options to identify DNR facilities that have the potential to add solar energy systems to offset costs as well as provide education in sustainable energy. The state was divided into zones and facilities will be evaluated to determine if they are viable candidates for renewable energy use. The first zone studied was in southeast Michigan. Solar energy collection systems are currently being installed in southwest Michigan and should be completed in spring 2022. A Request for Proposal is being developed for the northwest Michigan region.

- In addition to the work of the Renewable Energy Sprint Team, the PRD Green Initiatives Team continues to provide internal financial assistance, education, and support to assist in making PRD a more environmentally sustainable system. Through the promotion of a recycling program, use of environmentally friendly materials/products, energy reduction strategies, and staff/public education programs, the Green Initiatives team is supporting the larger effort to lessen the impacts of state facilities on the environment. The annual Green Initiatives budget of $20,000 for Waterways projects through the PRD Green Challenge Program allowed facilities to upgrade lighting, install solar energy collection systems, and replace gas powered lawn care equipment to ultimately lessen the carbon footprint.

Select State Projects

- Eagle Harbor State Harbor/Keweenaw County – Facility Redevelopment planned
- Lexington State Harbor/Sanilac County – Harbormaster Building Redevelopment planned
- Burt Lake State Park Boating Access Site/Cheboygan County – Facility Redevelopment in process
- Lexington State Harbor Boating Access Site/Sanilac County – Facility Redevelopment completed
- Grayhaven Boating Access Site/Wayne County – New Facility Study/Design planned
- Clinton River Cutoff Boating Access Site/Macomb County – Facility Redevelopment planned

Select Grant-In-Aid (GIA) Projects

- Caseville Municipal Harbor/Huron County – Fuel System Replacement – construction is underway
- City of Munising/Alger County – Municipal BAS Preliminary Engineering is underway
- City of Harrisville Harbor/Alcona County – Pier Improvements - Phase 1-5 – Phases 1-4 are complete; Phase 5 Construction is underway
- City of Manistique Municipal Marina/Schoolcraft County – Infrastructure Improvements – substantial completion certificate has been issued
- Cheboygan County Marina/Cheboygan County – Infrastructure Improvements construction is underway

Priorities

The current strategy for project funding is to ensure that all facilities are funded at least minimally, to keep them safe and open to the public. Preventative maintenance and proactive replacement schedules have not been options since the number of facilities needing correction or replacement exceeds the funding capabilities. This applies to both state and GIA-operated waterways facilities. To provide basic funding for the needs of the statewide system would require approximately $17 to $20 million be spent annually on facility capital improvement upgrades.

Priority projects are selected considering the Department's strategies of Operational Need, Preventative Maintenance, Accessibility, Recreational Opportunities in/near Urban Areas, Partnering/Consolidation, and Energy-Efficient Facilities. The inclusion of several GIA projects is consistent with the Department's ongoing commitment to work in partnership with local government agencies and other entities to develop and maintain public recreational boating opportunities.

State Projects

A list of state waterways infrastructure improvement priority projects is updated and maintained on an ongoing basis. Lump sum funding for state boating infrastructure, maintenance, repairs, and improvements continues to be a priority.

Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Projects

As a strategy to receive state grant assistance, communities applying for Waterways funding through the GIA program have begun phasing their projects to submit requests for smaller dollar amounts. Though the dollar amounts awarded are smaller, more communities have worked incrementally toward large-scale harbor improvements using this phased approach. Some typical projects that are priorities for GIA funding include:

- Lump sum funding for local boating facilities repair, maintenance, emergencies, and improvements through grants to local governments
- Harbor Beach Municipal Marina Improvements (Huron County)
- Elmwood Township Marina Improvements (Leelanau County)
- Caseville Municipal Marina Fuel System Replacement (Huron County)
- Northport Municipal Marina Raising Pier and Utilities (Leelanau County)
- Village of Lake Linden Boating Access Site High Water Damage Repair (Houghton County)

Programming Changes

The number of infrastructure capital improvement needs in a harbor system of 83 facilities is significant and each upgrade can equate to millions of dollars in expenditures. However, adequate funding is not available to keep up with the needed repairs. Therefore, it is important the state's harbor and boating access site system be evaluated based on several factors including geographic location, feasibility, economics, water dynamics, occupancy, sustainability, and other factors to assess the overall public value.

Impacts of COVID-19

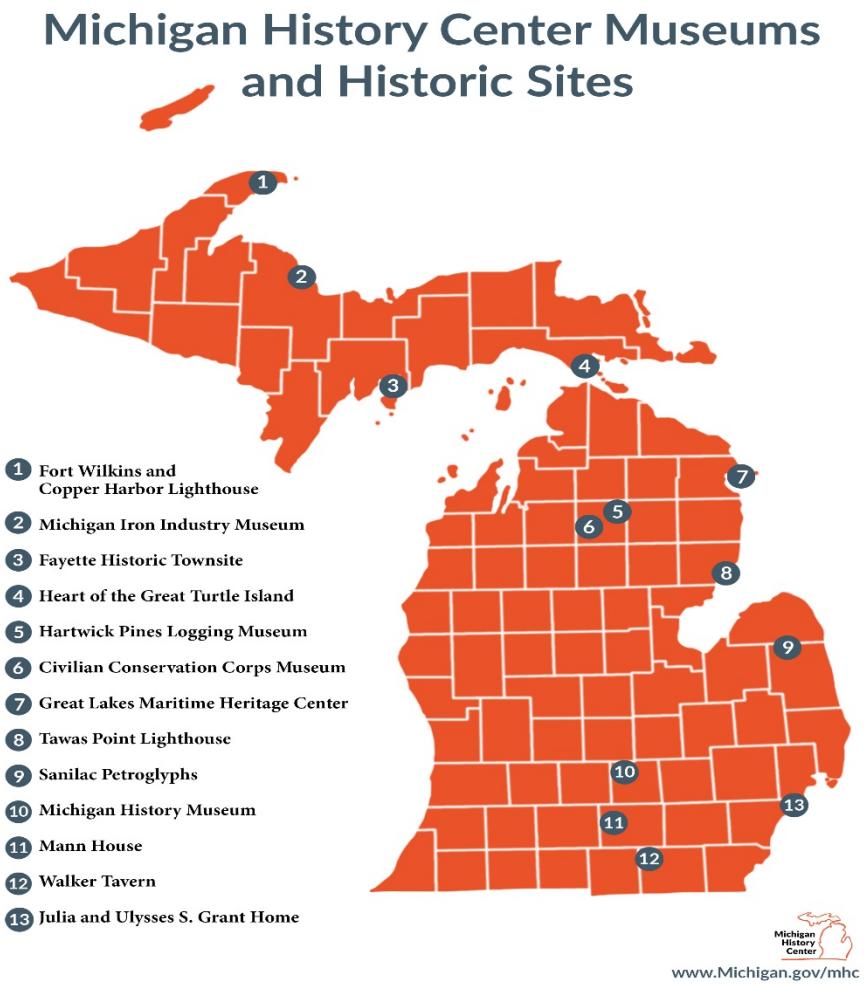
Continued staff shortages and spending restrictions in 2021 made it difficult to complete both routine and non-routine projects at the local unit level with staff focused primarily on the provision of clean and safe facilities over project completion. Additionally, spending restrictions continued into early 2021 resulting in several capital outlay projects being placed on hold. While most of these projects have resumed, the completion dates were pushed back by several weeks or months.

HISTORICAL PROGRAM INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

General Background

The DNR operates the Michigan History Center (MHC), which includes the Archives of Michigan and the Michigan History Museum System. Both programs share a storage facility in Lansing with DTMB Records Management Services, where historic objects, documents, and photographs are preserved and made accessible to Michigan's citizens for education, research, and inspiration. The Archives of Michigan also has a Lansing storage location for its increased responsibilities for the preservation of probate and circuit court records formerly held by local governments.

The museum system includes the flagship Michigan History Museum in Lansing and eleven historic sites and museums statewide, eight of which are in state parks. The MHC is charged with maintaining the Mann House in Concord, the Michigan Iron Industry Museum in Negaunee, and the Grant Home in Detroit. Responsibility for general maintenance of the other facilities is divided between DNR and DTMB. The MHC is accountable for exhibits, interpretive programs, and the care of all historic materials at each of the facilities. More than 450,000 people visit these sites each year.



Inventory/Assessment

Assessments of the buildings are completed on an ongoing basis. Strategic interpretive plans help determine the priorities. The most pressing needs are repair of deteriorating elements of the Michigan Iron Industry Museum, professional-grade specialized storage capacity for the state's archival collections, renovation of aging exhibits at the Michigan History Center in Lansing, and renovation of the Ulysses and Julia Grant Home in Detroit.

The archival storage needs involve capital improvements in both the quality and quantity of storage. The goal is to upgrade and use existing state facilities, including the secure storage space in the former Lottery building, rather than seek the much more expensive solution of a new purpose-built facility. Shelving and map and microfilm cabinets will allow the archives to meet its legislatively required responsibilities for local government records.

In Negaunee, replacing the Iron Industry Museum roof, furnaces, non-ADA compliant restrooms and buckling sidewalk will improve both energy efficiency and access, as well as prevent further deterioration. In Detroit, renovating the Ulysses and Julia Grant Home will allow the structure to become a community and educational resource. Each of these facilities serve both residents and tourism. At the Michigan History Center half of the exhibits are more than thirty years old, audio-visual technology is failing, and renovations are needed to meet modern exhibit best practices and better serve the 60,000 children who visit annually.

Regular preventative maintenance needed includes painting of the historic Mann House and upgrades of its electrical and plumbing systems.

Other projects could increase the value of the sites for tourism. The renovation of the carriage house for public programming space at the Mann House Museum in Concord and bridging the Carp River to get visitors to the site of the first iron forge in Michigan are top priorities.

Other significant needs are at the Michigan State Park sites where maintenance is the responsibility of the Parks and Recreation Division.

Recent Accomplishments

Recent MHC accomplishments include completing the major upgrade of the shelving for museum storage.

Priorities

Repairs for the Michigan Iron Industry Museum

The inability to secure small capital outlay funding for the Iron Industry Museum over the past five years has brought four once-small problems to a critical point. The roof of the oldest portion of the building needs to be replaced to prevent leaks and improve energy efficiency. The two furnaces break down often; replacement will improve energy efficiency and avoid repair costs. The restrooms do not meet modern ADA standards and their floors are buckling and need to be replaced. Finally, the sidewalk is buckling, creating a safety hazard. The total cost of these repairs is estimated at $340,000.

Preserving Michigan's Archival Documents

In 2017, the State Court Administrator changed how county probate and circuit court records are retained and managed. The result is that the Archives of Michigan began receiving thousands of boxes of paper records requiring preservation and permanent storage. The records document property and land ownership, adoptions, divorce settlements, and other legal matters. They were created between the time each county was organized and 1967. Formerly, the counties were required to keep these records permanently, in some cases leading to storage in wet basements, over-heated attics, and in one case, a former animal shelter. Several counties have experienced damage to records as they wait to transfer them to the archives.

The Archives of Michigan has appropriate storage space for the records, but the space lacks useable shelving for archival records. The boxes holding the records need to be stored on shelves, not pallets. From an operational perspective, constantly moving pallets and sorting through stacked boxes to find individual records requested by government, business, and the public is neither efficient nor safe.

The five-year plan involves the installation of shelving for 35,000 boxes in both FY 2023 and FY 2024. With the project completion in FY 2025, the Archives of Michigan will have 35,000 cubic feet of storage and the ability to accommodate the local government records due for transfer. The total estimated cost of this project is $75,000.

Aging Exhibits

The oldest exhibits in the Michigan History Museum in Lansing date to 1989. They do not meet today's standards for accessibility, inclusion and equity, or use of technology. Plans are in place for the next major phase of upgrades, which cannot happen without additional funding. The MHC has had some success in obtaining private funding and grants to move forward, but the lack of state funding makes success difficult. These and like changes across the system could greatly increase the tourism value of all the facilities in which the MHC provides interpretation.

The Julia and Ulysses S. Grant Home

With the decision to repurpose the Michigan State Fairgrounds in Detroit, the state reserved ownership of the house occupied by Ulysses and Julia Grant when he was stationed in Detroit in the late 1840s. That house became the responsibility of the MHC. With grant support and partnership with Eastern Market Corporation, the house has been moved to Eastern Market. In FY 2022, Eastern Market, MHC, and the Michigan History Foundation will work with community members to determine how the house can best

serve the community. The pandemic and the lack of state support have slowed the efforts of the MHC and Foundation to raise the funds needed to preserve and renovate the house so it can be used. Once the house comes on-line as a public facility, it will need preventative and routine maintenance to remain fully functional.

Preserving Michigan's Historic Objects

The new shelving and the HVAC system currently being installed by DTMB are major steps towards bringing Michigan's stewardship of its museum collections in line with national museum standards for the care and preservation of historic artifacts. Over the next five years, additional shelving will be needed to complete the process.

Programming Changes

Accessing the Carp River Forge Site

Creating access to the Carp River Forge site is an MHC and Michigan Iron Industry Museum (MIIM) Advisory Board priority. The MIIM in Negaunee sits across the Carp River from the historic archaeological site of the first iron forge in the Lake Superior iron ranges. However, visitors are unable to access the site because of the river and the deep ravine through which it flows. In this era of social distancing, providing safe outdoor experiences that bridge nature and culture is more important than ever. The Carp River bridge and new trails connecting it to the museum would augment the MIIM's highly used half-mile of trails and provide an additional experience for visitors following the Iron Ore Heritage Trail, which has a trailhead at the museum. The bridge portion of this project was designed by U.P. Engineers & Architects, Inc. (UPEA) in 2010 but was never built. UPEA estimates a cost of $50,000 to update and complete the engineering. An additional $25,000 is needed to plan the trail system. The pedestrian bridge specified in the plan will cost $320,000 for fabrication and delivery. Site preparation, abutment, pilings, and trail construction would add another $300,000 to complete this impactful visitor experience upgrade. The total cost is $695,000.

SHOOTING RANGES

General Background

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources manages five staffed shooting ranges, two leased ranges, six official unstaffed ranges, and over 100 unofficial ranges that provide shooting opportunities for the public. The leased shooting ranges and two of the staffed shooting ranges generate revenue for the DNR from fees and concessions. The DNR also has partnered with Michigan Technological University in Houghton County which operates a public indoor firearm and archery range as well as the Ogemaw Hills Sportsman's Association which operates a public archery park in Ogemaw County. These partnerships enable the DNR to help fund improvements in exchange for the partners continuing to operate and maintain the public ranges on behalf of the DNR.

Ranges Designated by Land Use Order

Staffed

Dansville: Mason, Ingham County
Ortonville: Ortonville, Oakland County
Pontiac Lake: Waterford, Oakland County
Rose Lake: Bath, Clinton County
Sharonville: Grass Lake, Jackson County

Leased

Bald Mountain: Lake Orion, Oakland County
Island Lake: Brighton, Livingston County

Unstaffed

Algonac State Park: St. Clair County
Echo Point: Allegan County
Supply Road: Grand Traverse County
Lapeer: Lapeer County
Lost Nation: Hillsdale County
RAM Center: Roscommon County

State-managed and partner shooting ranges provide locations for licensed hunters to hone their archery and firearms skills, as well as provide safe and controlled settings for the public to develop skills and proficiency in firearm and archery use to support the growth of shooting sports. The ranges are utilized by hunter education groups, scouting groups, 4-H groups, persons with disabilities, and other youth and non-traditional user groups as locations to receive hands-on firearm and archer safety education training.

Inventory

An inventory of the structures in the shooting range system was completed in 2014. Throughout 2021, the DNR worked to complete the evaluation and inventory of unofficial ranges.

Assessment

Internal assessments of the shooting range program are completed on an ongoing basis.

In 2014, a multi-division workgroup developed a five-year strategy to embrace and grow partnerships, evaluate geographical gaps in range access, prioritize range renovation and development, and address issues related to safety, operations, noise, and other areas of shooting conflicts. The DNR addressed the top ten priority range issues identified in this strategy.

In late 2020 and early 2021, the multi-division workgroup reconvened to update statewide recommendations and goals related to target shooting. These recommendations were provided to DNR management and are planned to be implemented over the next five years. Priority actions include:

- Range development in southwest Michigan
- Target shooting site evaluation and conflict resolution
- Range development in Michigan's Upper Peninsula
- Growth of partnerships to assist in operations, management, and programming related to target shooting

The current number of designated ranges remains inadequate and not geographically distributed to accommodate the growing number of recreational shooters in Michigan. The DNR continues to evaluate over 100 locations on DNR-managed public land that are used by the public as shooting areas. Often use of these areas results in conflicts between shooters and area residents, litter on state land, and damage to natural resources (e.g., lead deposits from bullets and damage to marketable timber). Development of formal shooting ranges at some of these locations may assist the DNR in meeting shooting range program goals and resolving conflicts. Because the DNR manages over 4 million acres of public land, there are considerable options through the state game areas, state forests, state parks, and state recreation areas to relieve the pressure and scrutiny that shooting ranges face from residential and commercial development.

Recent Accomplishments

In September 2015, the DNR received a five-year grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in the amount of $3 million with a 25 percent match requirement ($1 million) to address the development of shooting ranges in Michigan. This grant is instrumental in the implementation of the initial five-year development strategy.

From 2015 through 2019, the DNR completed range improvements at the Rose Lake Shooting Range and Hal and Jean Glassen Shooting Education Center in Clinton County, Pontiac Lake Shooting Range in Oakland County, Algonac State Park Shooting Range in St. Clair County, Supply Road Range in Grand Traverse County, and Echo Point Shooting Range in Allegan County. During this timeframe, the DNR also completed extensive environmental, site assessment, and design work for range improvements in Lapeer, Marquette, Barry, and Ontonagon Counties. These efforts were completed using the funds from the 2015 USFWS grant and required matching funds from private donations, National Rifle Association grants, National Wild Turkey Federation grants, and Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund (MNRTF) grants.

As a result of restrictions related to COVID-19, many of the range renovation and construction projects that were expected to be completed in 2020 were delayed. The DNR completed renovations to the Lapeer Shooting Range in the Lapeer State Game Area in 2020.

In September 2020, the DNR received a new, five-year grant from the USFWS in the amount of $6.5 million with a ten percent match requirement ($650,000) to address the continued development and improvement of shooting ranges in Michigan. Matching funds for this grant will include funds from MNRTF grants, some remaining FY 2018 General Fund appropriations, and donations from partners. The $5,850,000 USFWS funding will be instrumental in completing the priorities outlined by the 2021 workgroup.

The DNR oversaw a post construction sound study at the Echo Point Shooting Range in 2021. The final report from that work is expected from Siebein Acoustics in the latter part of 2021. Recommended improvements that may help further reduce sound impacts will be evaluated and, if determined to be appropriate, will be constructed in 2022.

The DNR anticipates completion of range design for the Marquette Shooting Range in 2021, with construction being completed by September 30, 2021. This project is a priority for the DNR and is made possible through a FY 2018 MNRTF grant, a FY 2018 General Fund appropriation, funds from the original five-year USFWS range development grant, and funds from the new FY 2021 USFWS range development grant.

Design work for the proposed improvements at the existing range operated on the DNR's behalf by Lake Superior Sportsman's Club (LSSC) on public land in Ontonagon County has been completed. The DNR anticipates award of the construction contract occurring in the latter part of 2021, with construction completion by the end of the 2022 calendar year. The LSSC will continue to partner with the DNR to operate and maintain the facility as a public range.

The DNR completed acquisition of land in Roscommon County for range development. The design contract for this project was awarded in September 2021. The Department anticipates design completion in early spring 2022 with construction completion in 2023. The MNRTF grant will provide the 10 percent match needed for this range, with most funding coming from the FY 2021 USFWS grant. The DNR hopes to develop and offer one of the few 1,000-yard distance ranges in the Great Lakes area at this site in Roscommon County.

In preparation for construction at the Barry Range, the DNR completed a timber sale at the proposed Barry Shooting Range site in 2020 resulting in the clearing of the site to prepare for construction. Site evaluation and range design work is under way for a shooting range in Barry County. The DNR anticipates range design completion in fall 2021 and construction bidding in winter 2022. Completion of construction of the new range is expected in summer 2022. This project will be funded with the new five-year USFWS grant as well as a FY 2020 MNRTF grant.

In March 2018, the DNR was awarded an additional grant totaling $1.25 million from the USFWS for archery and firearm range improvements at non-DNR ranges that are open to the public. This grant allows the DNR to pass-through up to 75 percent of project funding to the partner which in turn provides the necessary 25 percent match. With this funding, construction improvements to the indoor firearms range at Michigan Technological University (MTU) in Houghton County were completed in August 2019. In addition, development of the new archery park in Ogemaw County, through cooperation with the Ogemaw Hills Sportsman's Association, was completed in March 2020. Award of new partner grants was delayed; however, the DNR anticipates awarding the remainder of the grant funds by December 31, 2021, with projects being completed in 2022.

The Department will be evaluating facilities and needs at ranges across the state, including Island Lake and Bald Mountain ranges in 2021. These ranges are managed through a lease and have had little improvement over the last decade. The DNR plans to work with the lessee to come to a mutually agreeable solution that allows expansion of the existing buildings to create meeting space and accessibility improvements to the outdoor range and indoor restrooms.

In addition to range development and improvement activities, DNR staff evaluates target shooting occurrences on public land on an ongoing basis. Department staff recommended that the Rogue River State Game Area (RRSGA) in Kent County be closed to target shooting due to safety concerns and user conflicts. The RRSGA, as well as a portion of the Muskegon State Game Area were closed in 2021 due to safety concerns and user conflicts. Two sites in the Roscommon Forest Management Unit were also evaluated in 2021 and were recommended for closure through Land Use Orders of the Director.

Objectives

The overarching goals of the initial and subsequent USFWS grants are to expand and improve the number of public shooting ranges in Michigan with a strategic focus on addressing safety and conflict areas. These goals are being achieved by:

- Physical improvements at existing, designated DNR-managed ranges
- Development of new DNR ranges in areas that are under-served
- Expansion of lease/concessionaire agreements to establish a staffing presence
- Provision of financial assistance to non-DNR partner ranges
- Adequate staffing of the DNR shooting range development program

These goals and efforts continue with the FY 2021 five-year USFWS grant. An additional goal of the FY 2021 five-year USFWS grant will be to continue the evaluation of target shooting occurrences on public land and completion of restoration at areas determined to not be suitable for target shooting.

The development of more robust statewide shooting range infrastructure will provide a broader network of opportunities for existing users and growing markets such as families, women, and children. With proximity to public ranges, customers will have easier access and additional options for hunter and shooting programs. Overall, this financial investment in Michigan will grow the number of public ranges, boost visits to shooting ranges, and perhaps increase the number of people participating in hunting sports.

Additional partnerships with local units of government, colleges and universities, and hunting and sporting groups will help expand public access to ranges throughout the state. In addition, expanding and improving partnerships will also result in groups being more involved in operational needs of the shooting ranges. Through the sharing and aligning of resources, the local groups will have access to improved ranges and the DNR will have confidence knowing these partners have a vested interest in the success of their investments.

Priorities

Over the remaining years of the USFWS five-year grant period the intent is to focus on expanding shooting opportunities across the statewide network of ranges, both firearm and archery, that are open to the public. The new USFWS grant requires a ten percent match from other funding sources. The required matching funds have already been secured, in the form of MNRTF grants, for many of the projects planned under the new USFWS grant. The remaining match will include partner in-kind match, private donations, and grants from the National Wild Turkey Federation and the National Rifle Association, and with General Fund support.

The DNR continues to provide the USFWS with site-specific information related to range projects prioritized for completion. This detail includes if the range is already designated; is located where shooting is already occurring on state land in an undesignated manner; or is an existing range operated by a third party but open to the public. Additional information to be provided includes:

- Scope of work statement
- Desired outcomes
- Cost estimate
- Construction documents such as plans and specifications
- Project partners

Priorities are identified by each land-managing division within the DNR based on opportunities as well as safety and conflict concerns. Locations targeted for improvements over the next three years include:

- Newly developed range sites in the following areas:
  - Marquette County
  - Barry State Game Area, Barry County
  - Roscommon County
- Modifications to existing range sites at the following locations:
  - Lake Superior Sportsman's Club Range, Ontonagon County
  - Bald Mountain Shooting Range, Oakland County
  - Island Lake Shooting Range, Livingston County

Programming Changes

The DNR continues to keep range users up to date on events and programming through the GovDelivery function and a shooting range email distribution list. The Department recently updated the Shooting Ranges web page to improve information access for users. The DNR has also updated the web page to include all accessible ranges across the state. The DNR does not have any current or planned programming changes that are expected to impact its capital outlay needs or approach to managing infrastructure related to shooting ranges.

INTERPRETIVE CENTERS

General Background

The DNR operates ten visitor centers, seven at Michigan state parks, two at state fish hatcheries, and one at the Upper Peninsula State Fairgrounds. The visitor centers are generally staffed by full-time interpreters and roughly 25,000 hours of labor by seasonal employees. Tahquamenon Falls State Park is a site where a year-round interpretive program is run without a traditional visitor center. Generally, the DNR Marketing and Outreach Division (MOD) is responsible for programming while Fisheries Division and Parks and Recreation Division are responsible for major maintenance and capital improvements. However, MOD is responsible for both programming and maintenance at the DNR Pocket Park facility located on the Upper Peninsula State Fairgrounds. More than 400,000 people visit these centers annually.

Visitor Centers

State Parks

Carl T. Johnson Hunting & Fishing Center – Mitchell State Park
Eddy Discovery Center – Waterloo State Recreation Area
Gillette Sand Dune Visitor Center – Hoffmaster State Park
Michigan Forest Visitor Center – Hartwick Pines State Park
Saginaw Bay Visitor Center – Bay City State Recreation Area
Wilderness Visitor Center – Porcupine Mountains State Park
Ludington Beach House Visitor Center – Ludington State Park
Tahquamenon Falls State Park

Fish Hatcheries

Michigan Fisheries Visitor Center – Oden State Fish Hatchery
Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery Visitor Center

Upper Peninsula State Fairgrounds

Upper Peninsula Pocket Park

Inventory/Assessment

An inventory of the DNR's visitor centers has been completed. Assessments of the condition of the buildings are also performed by Fisheries Division and Parks and Recreation Division staff on an ongoing basis.

Recent Accomplishments

No significant infrastructure or exhibit improvements were made in 2021. Planning and design work has been completed for a $1.2 million renovation project at Bay City State Park Interpretive Center that is scheduled to go to bid early in FY 2022.

Priorities

The wear and tear of daily use, outdated messaging, and a general lack of interactive and engaging exhibits impede the ability of the DNR to encourage and sustain visits to the interpretive centers. Some examples are listed here:

- Major renovations (exhibits, carpet, lighting, etc.) to each park and hatchery visitor center are needed. Renovations should be accomplished on a rotational basis every year to keep centers relevant.
- Hartwick Pines Visitor Centers has been open for 20 years without renovation and is MOD's highest priority project. The estimated cost is $1.25 million.
- Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park Visitor Center was constructed in 1983 and has many of the original exhibits in place. Additionally, the center is now used more as a backcountry registration station than a visitor center. It requires significant redesign at an estimated cost of $1 million.
- The Gillette Visitor Center at Hoffmaster State Park has a leaking roof and inoperative elevator. The flooring needs replacement and several exhibits need renovation. The estimated cost of these projects is $250,000.
- The Hunt and Fish Center at Mitchell State Park in Cadillac needs flooring, HVAC updates, restroom ventilation, and the update of several exhibits. The estimated cost is $250,000.
- The Eddy Discovery Center in Waterloo State Recreation Area was last renovated in 1999 and needs roof replacement, atrium renovations, restroom renovations, HVAC updates, flooring, and a complete consultant-led planning effort to redefine the purpose and direction for the center. The estimated cost is $360,000.

In addition, wayside exhibits along trails and at prominent state park destinations are important and relatively inexpensive methods to inform visitors about special natural and cultural features within the state parks, each of the state fish hatcheries and on Wildlife Viewing Areas and other state-managed lands around Michigan. The expected life of this type of exhibit is 10-15 years depending on the amount of sun exposure and other factors. Replacing a percentage of these exhibits each year is a priority for MOD.

Programming Changes

Programming at the ten visitor centers has been significantly modified since early in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The addition of virtual programming has created a significantly more dispersed audience that includes many urban youth that would otherwise not be able to visit state park and hatchery visitor centers. These changes have put significant pressure on technological infrastructure and forced staff to work from remote locations to complete work assignments.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Capital outlay appropriations are needed to address priority infrastructure maintenance, repair, and improvement needs across the DNR. Repair and replacement of critical infrastructure that is rapidly aging and deteriorating has become increasingly difficult due to limited funding. Future appropriation requests will reflect the Department's best efforts to leverage available funding and selectively address infrastructure needs based on the priorities laid out in this plan. These priorities are consistent with the Department's capital outlay planning strategy and core strategic goals.

APPENDIX A –
FOD CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER (CSC) AND FIELD OFFICE LOCATIONS

CSCs (13)	Field Offices (11)
Baraga	Atlanta
Bay City	Baldwin
Cadillac	Crystal Falls
Detroit	Gladwin
Escanaba	Grayling
Gaylord	Gwinn
Lansing	Ishpeming
Marquette	Mio
Newberry	Naubinway
Plainwell	Norway
Roscommon	Stephenson
Sault Ste. Marie	
Traverse City	

APPENDIX B – FISHERIES DIVISION FACILITIES

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Alpena	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Alpena Office & Lab	Office Buildings
Alpena	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Alpena Research Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Alpena	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Alpena Walk-In Freezer	Storage/Warehouse
Montmorency	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Hunt Creek Diversion Cabin	Housing, staff
Montmorency	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Hunt Creek Pole Barn	Storage/Warehouse
Montmorency	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Hunt Creek Residence Staff Quarters	Housing, staff
Montmorency	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Hunt Creek Stilling Well Shed	Pump House
Montmorency	Alpena Fisheries Research Station	Hunt Creek Trout Research Station Lab Office	Office Buildings
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Little Manistee Weir Enhancements	Dam
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Little Manistee Weir Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Little Manistee Weir Guard Shack	Campground Host
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Little Manistee Weir Pump House - Electrical Equip Bldg	Pump House
Manistee	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Little Manistee Weir Spawn Building	Fish Production Facility
Wexford	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Harrietta Field Gas Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Wexford	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Harrietta Field Inmate Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Wexford	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Harrietta Field Office Warehouse	Workshop/Lab
Wexford	Central Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Harrietta Field Pole Building	Storage/Warehouse
Luce	Eastern Lake Superior Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Newberry Fisheries Shop	Storage/Warehouse
Luce	Eastern Lake Superior Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Newberry Gas Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Cascading Aeration Structure	Water system
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Feed Building	Storage/Warehouse
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Fuel Building	Fuel Containment/ Flammable Liquid
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery-Liquid Oxygen Tank	Fish Production Facility
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Residence 2	Housing, staff
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Main Hatchery Building	Fish Production Facility
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Outside Raceway Cover	Fish Production Facility
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Residence	Housing, staff
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Well House 1	Fish Production Facility
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Well House 2	Pump House
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Well House 3	Pump House

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Wexford	Harrietta State Fish Hatchery	Well House 4	Pump House
Washtenaw	Institute for Fisheries Research	Saline Dam	Dam
Washtenaw	Institute for Fisheries Research	Saline Garage-Saline Fisheries Research Station	Storage/Warehouse
Washtenaw	Institute for Fisheries Research	Saline House Residence	Housing, staff
Washtenaw	Institute for Fisheries Research	Saline Laboratory	Office Buildings
Washtenaw	Institute for Fisheries Research	Saline Storage Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Oakland	Lake Erie Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Waterford Fish Station	Workshop/Lab
Oakland	Lake Erie Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Waterford Pole Barn	Storage/Warehouse
Oakland	Lake Erie Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Waterford Shed 1	Storage/Warehouse
Macomb	Lake St Clair Fisheries Research Station	Lake St. Clair FRS Storage Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Macomb	Lake St Clair Fisheries Research Station	Research Office & Lab	Office Buildings
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Cold Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Fin Clipping Building	Fish Production Facility
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Generator & Pump Building	Electrical Distribution System
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Main Hatchery Building	Fish Production Facility
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Marquette Hatchery Lower Raceway Ends	Fish Production Facility
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Marquette Research Shop And Shed	Workshop/Lab
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Cover No. 1	Fish Production Facility
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Cover No. 2	Fish Production Facility
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Cover No. 3	Fish Production Facility
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Residence No. 1	Housing, staff
Marquette	Marquette State Fish Hatchery	Residence No. 2	Housing, staff
Alpena	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Mgmt Unit	James Farm Walleye Rearing Pond Dam	Dam
Cheboygan	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Cornwall Creek Flooding Dam	Dam
Cheboygan	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Roberts Lake Dam	Dam
Crawford	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Big Creek Impoundment Dam	Dam
Montmorency	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Foch Lake Dam Renovation	Dam
Otsego	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Gaylord Fisheries Building	Office Buildings
Otsego	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Gaylord Gas Building	Storage/Warehouse

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Presque Isle	Northern Lake Huron Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Tomahawk Creek Flooding Dam	Dam
Delta	Northern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Escanaba Cold Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Iron	Northern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Crystal Falls Fisheries Equipment Building	Storage/Warehouse
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Broodstock/Cold Storage	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Clarifier	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Drum Filter Building	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Feed Storage Pellet	Storage/Warehouse
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Head Tank Building	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Isolation Building	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Main Hatchery Building/Administration	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Oden Fish Hatchery-Viewing Chamber	Visitor/Nature Center
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Oden Fishing Pier and Access	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building "a"	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building "b"	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building "c"	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Rail Car	Museum
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Residence 1	Housing, staff
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Residence 2	Housing, staff
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Sludge Tank	Fish Production Facility
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Viewing Chamber	Visitor/Nature Center
Emmet	Oden State Fish Hatchery	Visitor's Center	Visitor/Nature Center
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Administration Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Caretakers Residence	Housing, staff
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Clarifier	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Filter Building A	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Filter Building B	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Filter Building C	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Fisheries Equipment Building.	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Flammable Storage Building	Fuel Containment/ Flammable Liquid
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Food Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Garage & Food Room (built In Hill At Log Residence)	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Head Tank Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Lower Platte Weir Crew Shed	Fish Production Facility

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Residence 1	Housing, staff
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Residence 2	Housing, staff
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	River Pump Station (Pump House)	Pump House
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Service Building	Workshop/Lab
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Sludge Pump Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Spawn Taking Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Storage Shed 1 Chicken Coop (Log Residence)	Storage/Warehouse
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	UV Building	Fish Production Facility
Benzie	Platte River State Fish Hatchery	Waste Water Pump Station	Water control
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Berrien Springs Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Buchanan Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Berrien	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Niles Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Eaton	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Grand Ledge Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Ingham	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Lansing Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Ionia	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Portland Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Ionia	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Webber Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	6th Street Dam Fish Ladder-Ladder Structure	Fish ladder
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Comstock Park Front Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Comstock Park Garage - Butler Building	Storage/Warehouse
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Comstock Park Garage - White Block Building	Storage/Warehouse
Kent	Southern Lake Michigan Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Comstock Park Main Building	Storage/Warehouse
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Air-power Building	Power Generator
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Building	Fish Production Facility
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Residence No. 2	Housing, staff
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Residence No.1 Garage	Housing, staff
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Pump Station	Pump House
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building 1	Fish Production Facility
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Raceway Building 2	Fish Production Facility

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Seven Stall Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Shop	Workshop/Lab
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Spring Pond Building	Water control
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Storage Shed-residence No. 2	Storage/Warehouse
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Tech Shed	Workshop/Lab
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Thompson Hatchery Raceway Ends	Fish Production Facility
Schoolcraft	Thompson State Fish Hatchery	Two Stall Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Baraga	Western Lake Superior Fisheries Mgmt Unit	Baraga Warehouse-Shop & Storage	Storage/Warehouse
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Electric Distribution System	Electrical Distribution System
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Fishing Pier	Visitor/Nature Center
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Hatchery Generator Building	Power Generator
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Health Lab	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Health Lab Oxygen Generator Building.	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Heat Exchanger Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Main Hatchery Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Mill House	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Muskie Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Oxygen Generator Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Pole Building Almena	Storage/Warehouse
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Residence 1 Garage Wolf Lake	Housing, staff
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Residence 1 House Wolf Lake	Housing, staff
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Residence 1 Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Residence 2 Wolf Lake	Housing, staff
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Shop	Workshop/Lab
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Solar Generator Building	Power Generator
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Spawn Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Spring Water Building	Fish Production Facility
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Spring Water Pump House	Pump House
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Warehouse Almena	Storage/Warehouse

County	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Well House Number 4	Pump House
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Well House Number 6	Pump House
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Well House Number 7	Pump House
Van Buren	Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery	Wolf Lake Fish Hatchery Visitor Center	Visitor/Nature Center

APPENDIX C – FOREST RESOURCES DIVISION (FRD) FACILITIES

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Allegan	Allegan FRD Field Office	Allegan Fire Field Station	Office
Alpena	Alpena FRD Field Office	Alpena Field Office	Office
Alpena	Alpena FRD Field Office	Net Building	Storage/Workshop
Baldwin	Baldwin FRD Field Office	Baldwin Field Office Fire Garage	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Baraga Equipment Vehicle Shed; Foresters Garage	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Baraga Equipment and Tool Shed; Old Mech. Shop	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Metal Storage Building Fire Shop	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Gas Shed	Storage/Workshop
Baraga	Baraga Forest Management Unit	Garage Storage. Foresters paint storage	Storage/Workshop
Bellaire	Bellaire FRD Field Office	Bellaire Field Station	Office
Howell	Brighton FRD Field Office	Fire Office Headquarters	Office
Cass City	Cass City FRD Field Office	Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Crystal Falls	Crystal Falls Forest Management Unit	Forestry Building	Storage/Workshop
Escanaba	Delta Co. Airport	Escanaba Hangar	Other - Hangar
DeTour Village	Detour FRD Field Office	Equipment Station	Office
DeTour Village	Detour FRD Field Office	Detour Fuel Shed	Storage/Workshop
Gladstone	Escanaba Forest Management Unit	Waterways Cold Storage	Storage/Workshop
Gladstone	Escanaba FRD Field Office	Escanaba Field Office	Office
Evart	Evart FRD Field Office	Evart Field Office	Office
Felch	Felch FRD Field Office	Field Station	Office
Felch	Felch FRD Field Office	Metal Garage	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Communications Office	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Communications Warehouse Radio Shop	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Office Shop Building 1	Office

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Stock Room Building 2	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Paint And Oil Shed Building 3	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Forestry Warehouse	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	Equip Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Forest Fire Experiment Station	FFES Office & Shop	Storage/Workshop
Haslett	FRD SLP District Repair Shop	Regional Repair Shop	Storage/Workshop
Haslett	FRD SLP District Repair Shop	Rose Lake Fire Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Haslett	FRD SLP District Repair Shop	Red Barn Storage Facility	Storage/Workshop
Gaylord	Gaylord FRD Field Office	New Gaylord Field Office	Office
Gaylord	Gaylord Repair Shop	Gaylord Repair Shop	Storage/Workshop
Gladwin	Gladwin FRD Field Office	Gladwin Equipment Shed	Storage/Workshop
Gladwin	Gladwin FRD Field Office	Field Trial Building	Visitor/Recreational
Gladwin	Gladwin FRD Field Office	Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Gladwin	Gladwin FRD Field Office	Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Gwinn	Gwinn FRD Management Unit	Gwinn Repair Shop and Garage	Storage/Workshop
Indian River	Indian River FRD Field Office	Indian River Equipment Station	Storage/Workshop
Indian River	Indian River FRD Field Office	Indian River Field Office	Office
Kalkaska	Kalkaska FRD Field Office	Green Garage	Office
Kalkaska	Kalkaska FRD Field Office	Pole Barn Storage	Storage/Workshop
Kalkaska	Kalkaska FRD Field Office	Kalkaska Area Office	Office
Kalkaska	Kalkaska FRD Field Office	Oil Storage Shed	Storage/Workshop
Lincoln	Lincoln FRD Field Office	Lincoln Office and Fire Shop	Office
Lincoln	Lincoln FRD Field Office	Pump House	Storage/Workshop
Manton	Manton FRD Field Office	Manton Field Station	Office
Manton	Manton FRD Field Office	Manton Field Station Storage S	Storage/Workshop

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Manton	Manton FRD Field Office	Four Stall Garage; Workshop	Storage/Workshop
Marquette	Marquette Warehouse And Repair Shop	Butler Storage Building 1	Storage/Workshop
Marquette	Marquette Warehouse And Repair Shop	Warehouse & Repair Shop	Office
Marquette	Marquette Warehouse And Repair Shop	Butler Storage Building 3	Storage/Workshop
Marquette	Marquette Warehouse And Repair Shop	Pesticide Storage	Storage/Workshop
Mio	Mio FRD Field Office	Hangar	Storage/Workshop
Mio	Mio FRD Field Office	ORV Storage Shed	Storage/Workshop
Twin Lake	Muskegon FRD Field Office	Fire Office	Office
Naubinway	Naubinway FRD Forest Field Office	Paint Shed	Storage/Workshop
Naubinway	Naubinway FRD Forest Field Office	Naubinway Garage	Storage/Workshop
Naubinway	Naubinway FRD Forest Field Office	Forestry Garage	Storage/Workshop
Naubinway	Naubinway FRD Forest Field Office	Oil Shed	Storage/Workshop
Newberry	Newberry Customer Center	Newberry Hangar- Luce County Airport	Other - Hangar
Newberry	Newberry Forest Management Unit	Forestry Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Newberry	Newberry Forest Management Unit	Newberry Garage & Repair Shop	Storage/Workshop
Newberry	Newberry Forest Management Unit	Newberry Forest Area Office	Office
Newberry	Newberry Forest Management Unit	District Cold Storage	Storage/Workshop
Newberry	Newberry Forest Management Unit	Newberry Pole Barn	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Northern Lower Peninsula FRD Resource Ops	NLP DNR Regional Airport Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Northern Lower Peninsula FRD Resource Ops	Roscommon DNR Aircraft Hangar	Other - Hangar
Roscommon	Northern Lower Peninsula FRD Resource Ops	Butler Building - FRD Equipment Warehouse	Storage/Workshop
Norway	Norway FRD Field Office	Norway Fire Shop	Storage/Workshop
Norway	Norway FRD Field Office	Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Shelby	Oceana FRD Field Office	Field Office And Garage	Office
Onaway	Onaway FRD Field Office	Field Office	Office

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Onaway	Onaway FRD Field Office	Garage	Storage/Workshop
Onaway	Onaway FRD Field Office	Pole Building	Storage/Workshop
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Barn	Storage/Workshop
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Office	Office
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Hazardous/Flammable Storage	Storage/Workshop
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Fuel Tank Storage	Storage/Workshop
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Flammable Fuel Storage	Storage/Workshop
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Storage Shed	Storage/Workshop
Vanderbilt	Pigeon River FRD Field Office	Camp Vanderbilt	Storage/Workshop
Beulah	Platte River FRD Field Office	Fire Equipment Building	Storage/Workshop
Beulah	Platte River FRD Field Office	Forestry Equipment Building	Storage/Workshop
Roscommon	Roscommon Forest Management Unit	Field Office	Storage/Workshop
Sanford	Sanford FRD Field Office	Sanford Field Office	Office
Seney	Seney FRD Field Office	Field Office/fire Equipment Station	Office
Shingleton	Shingleton FRD Field Office	Fire Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Shingleton	Shingleton FRD Field Office	Forestry Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Standish	Standish FRD Field Office	Standish Field Station	Office
Manistique	Thompson Field Office	Shop And Storage	Office
Manistique	Thompson Field Office	Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Howell	Tree Improvement Center	Storage Building	Storage/Workshop
Howell	Tree Improvement Center	Cone Processing Building	Storage/Workshop
West Branch	West Branch FRD Field Office	Field Office	Storage/Workshop
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Warehouse 2	Storage/Workshop
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Oil House	Storage/Workshop
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Pumphouse 2	Storage/Workshop
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Warehouse 3	Storage/Workshop
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Blacksmith Shop	Storage/Workshop

City	Facility Location	Facility Name	Facility Use
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Nursery Headquarters	Office
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Irrigation Pumphouse	Utility Support
Manistique	Wyman State Forest Nursery	Cold Storage	Storage/Workshop
Middleville	Yankee Springs FRD Field Office	Fire Shop	Office

APPENDIX D – WILDLIFE DIVISION (WLD) FACILITIES

City	Location	Building Name	Use
Akron	Fish Point Wildlife Area	Garner Barn	Storage/Warehouse
Allegan	Allegan State Game Area	Headquarters Office Building Headquarters Annex Headquarters Shop Headquarters Pole Barn Oil Shed	Headquarters Storage/Warehouse
Ashley	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Cordray Complex at Maple River State Game Area Cordray Complex Maple River SGA Storage Barn Maple River Flooding Cordray Complex Maple River State Game Area Storage Barn 1- Flooding	Storage/Warehouse
Atlanta	Atlanta WLD Field Office	Atlanta Storage Barn Atlanta Wildlife Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Baldwin	Baldwin WLD Field Office	Baldwin Pole Building	Storage/Warehouse
Baraga	Baraga WLD Field Office	Pump House-Units 2 & 3 Pump House-Units 4 - 8 Large Building Sturgeon Sloughs Seed And Fertilizer Shed Small Barn Small Building Sturgeon Sloughs	Pump House Storage/Warehouse
Belding	Flat River State Game Area	Lean To Flat River SGA Field Office/Office-Truck Storage-Shop Residence-Staff Housing Equipment Pole Barn 32 X 60 Pole Barn Small W/loft 24 X 24 Residence Garage 18 X 22 Storage Shed 1-Sign Shed	Game Area Headquarters Manager Residence Storage/Warehouse
Brant	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Gratiot Saginaw Headquarters Tin Shed Gratiot/Saginaw Storage Pole Building	Storage/Warehouse
Cass City	Cass City WLD Field Office	Cass City Field Office Deford Game Area Equipment Shed Minden Equipment Shed 1 Rush Lake Equipment Shed Verona Equipment Shed 1 Verona Equipment Shed 2	Headquarters Storage/Warehouse
Cotterville Township	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	St. Johns Marsh Cold Storage	Storage/Warehouse
Crystal Falls	Crystal Falls Wildlife Field Office	Crystal Falls Wildlife Storage Shed	Storage/Warehouse
Dansville	Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Hewes Barn Hewes Lake Storage Building-Dansville	Storage/Warehouse

City	Location	Building Name	Use
East Lansing	Private Lands Office Rose Lake Wildlife Field Office Rose Lake Wildlife Research Station	Double Garage Unit 11 Region III Barn Rose Lake Field Office East Storage Pole Barn Rose Lake Residence's Garage Vehicle Garage and Shop Unit 2 West Equipment Pole Barn	Storage/Warehouse Office Buildings Storage/Warehouse
Fennville	Fennville Farm Unit	Farm Unit Headquarters Farm Storage-Quonset Building-NW of Headquarters Storage Shed Farm Unit Storage Shed-Block Building-North of Quonset	Registration Station Storage/Warehouse
Gladstone	Escanaba Wildlife Garage	Escanaba WLD Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Gladwin	Gladwin Wildlife Field Office	Gladwin Warehouse	Storage/Warehouse
Grass Lake	Doyle Road, Unadilla State Wildlife Area Waterloo Wildlife Field Office	Vigo Barn Waterloo Headquarters Office Pump House-Sharonville Front Barn-Sharonville SGA Garage-Wood Shed Lost Nation Barn Onsted SGA Barn Second Barn-Sharonville SGA Storage Barn 1-Back Tan Storage Barn 2, Front Barn shop Waterloo Pole Barn	Storage/Warehouse Headquarters Pump House Storage/Warehouse
Gwinn	Gwinn WLD Field Office	Pole Building	Storage/Warehouse
Harsens Island	St Clair Flats Wildlife Area	Headquarter Building Area Manager's Residence Equipment Building - North Equipment Building - West Pole Barn-East	Headquarters Housing, staff Storage/Warehouse
Holly	Holly Wildlife Area	Holly Pole Building Holly RA Wildlife Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse Workshop/Lab
Houghton Lake	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station Houghton Lake WLD Field Office	Houghton Lake Field Office Equipment Building N. Unit Houghton Lk Pump House S. Unit Houghton Lk Pump House & Gazebo	Office Buildings Storage/Warehouse Pump House
Jones	Crane Pond State Game Area	Crane Pond Headquarters Building Hoffman Street Barn Savage Road Green Barn Tan Barn	Office Buildings Storage/Warehouse
Kimball	Port Huron WLD Field Office	Port Huron Equipment Station	Storage/Warehouse
L'Anse	Baraga WLD Field Office	Metal Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
Lansing	Wildlife Disease Lab	Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health Wildlife Disease Lab	Workshop/Lab

City	Location	Building Name	Use
Lapeer	Lapeer State Game Area	Equipment Storage "Bat Barn" Equipment Storage-Roll Through Barn Granary Equipment Storage Building Lapeer Pole Building Headquarters/Pole Barn	Storage/Warehouse Workshop/Lab
Marquette	Gwinn WLD Field Office	Marquette CSC Deer/Bear Registration Shed	Registration Station
Merritt	Houghton Lake Wildlife Research Station	Laboratory/Bunk House/Shop Residence Garage Residence Porter Ranch Browse and Feed House Porter Ranch Deer Check Equipment Storage East Barn Gasoline Pump House Porter Ranch Tool House West Side Garage at Porter Ranch	Housing, Staff Storage/Warehouse
Middleville	Barry State Game Area Field Office	Equipment Building, Offices Butler Grain Bin Pole Barn Storage Residence Garage	Headquarters Storage/Warehouse
Naubinway	Naubinway WLD Field Office	Naubinway Equipment Storage	Storage/Warehouse
Newberry	Newberry WLD Field Office	Newberry Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Omer	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Wigwam Bay Pole Barn	Storage/Warehouse
Paris	Paris Wildlife Garage	Paris Garage	Storage/Warehouse
Pinconning	Nayanquing Point Wildlife Area	Office/Check Station/Storage C Pump Pump Station 1 (a) Pump Station 2 (b) Pump Station 4 D Nayanquing Point North Pole Barn Nayanquing Point Pole Barn South	Headquarters Pump House Storage/Warehouse
Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee SGA Wildlife Field Office	Game Area Headquarters Pte. Mouillee Equipment Storage	Headquarters Storage/Warehouse
Roscommon	Roscommon WLD FOP Field Office	Region 2 Warehouse Wildlife Storage Barn	Storage/Warehouse
Saint Charles	Shiawassee River State Game Area	Shiawassee River SGA Utility Power Line St. Charles Field Office Building Ott Farm Cold Storage Building Storage Building, Ott Farm Equipment Shop & Shed	Game Area Headquarters Storage/Warehouse Workshop/Lab
Shingleton	Cusino Wildlife Research Station	Cusino Wildlife Research Station Cusino Wildlife Research Station Equipment Storage Lumber Storage Building Metal Storage Building	Office Buildings Storage/Warehouse

City	Location	Building Name	Use
South Rockwood	Pointe Mouillee SGA Wildlife Field Office	Area Manager's Residence	Manager Residence
		Pte. Mouillee Creek Pumphouse 2	Pump House
		Pte. Mouillee Marsh Pumphouse	
		Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse
		Equipment Storage Building Pte. Mouillee	
Twin Lake	Muskegon State Game Area	Area Headquarters	Headquarters
		Pole Barn	Storage/Warehouse
		Pole Building	
Unionville	Fish Point Wildlife Area	1-5 Pumphouse	Pump House
		9-13 Pumphouse	
		Area D Pump Structure	
		Old Refuge Pump	
		Refuge/Zone 20-32 Pump Structure	
		Fish Point Headquarters	Registration Station
		Fish Point Equipment Shed	Storage/Warehouse
		Fish Point Equipment Shed 2	
		Observation Tower	Visitor/Nature Center
Vanderbilt	Gaylord Wildlife/NEMU	Pigeon River Headquarters Wildlife Garage	Workshop/Lab
Wakefield	Wakefield Wildlife Field Office	Wakefield Equipment Station	Registration Station
		Workshop and Equipment Storage Building	Storage/Warehouse

APPENDIX E – MICHIGAN STATE PARKS SYSTEM

State Parks (73)
Algonac SP
Aloha SP
Baraga SP
Bay City SP
Belle Isle Park
Bewabic SP
Brimley SP
Burt Lake SP
Cheboygan SP
Clear Lake SP
Coldwater Lake SP
Craig Lake SP
Dodge 4 SP
Duck Lake SP
Fisherman's Island SP
Grand Haven SP
Grand Mere SP
Harrisville SP
Hartwick Pines SP
Hayes SP
Hoeft SP
Hoffmaster SP
Holland SP
Indian Lake SP
Interlochen SP
Lake Gogebic SP
Lakeport SP
Laughing Whitefish Falls SP
Leelanau SP
Ludington SP
Maybury SP
McLain SP
Mears SP
Meridian Baseline SP
Milliken SP & Harbor
Mitchell SP
Muskallonge Lake SP
Muskegon SP
Negwegon SP
Newaygo SP
North Higgins Lake SP
Old Mission Peninsula SP
Onaway SP
Orchard Beach SP
Otsego Lake SP
Palms Book SP
Petoskey SP
Porcupine Mountains Wilderness SP
Port Crescent SP
Sanilac Petroglyphs SP

State Parks – Cont.
Saugatuck Dunes SP
Seven Lakes SP
Silver Lake SP
Sleeper SP
Sleepy Hollow SP
South Higgins Lake SP
Sterling SP
Straits SP
Sturgeon Point SP
Tahquamenon Falls SP
Tawas Point SP
Thompson's Harbor SP
Traverse City SP
Twin Lakes SP
Van Buren SP
Van Riper SP
Warren Dunes SP
Watkins Lake SP
Warren Woods SP
Wells SP
Wilderness SP
Wilson SP
Young SP

Historic State Parks (3)
Cambridge Junction HSP
Fayette HSP
Fort Wilkins HSP

State Recreation Areas (22)
Bald Mountain RA
Bass River RA
Brighton RA
Fort Custer RA
Highland RA
Holly RA
Ionia RA
Island Lake RA
Lake Hudson RA
Lime Island RA
Menominee River RA
Metamora-Hadley RA
Ortonville RA
Pinckney RA
Pontiac Lake RA
Proud Lake RA
Rifle River RA
Rockport RA
Tippy Dam RA
Waterloo RA

State Recreation Areas – Cont.
Wetzel RA
Yankee Springs RA

State Scenic Sites (4)
Agate Falls SS
Bond Falls SS
Douglas Houghton Falls SS
Wagner Falls SS

State Linear Parks (5)
Hart-Montague Trail SP
Kal-Haven Trail SP
Lakelands Trail SP
Van Buren Trail SP
Fred Meijer White Pine Trail SP

State Forest Campgrounds (140)
Burton's Landing SFCG
4 Mile Trail Camp
Ambrose Lake SFCG
Anderson Lake SFCG
Andrus Lake SFCG
Arbutus Lake SFCG
Au Sable River SFCG & Canoe Camp
Avery Lake SFCG
Bass Lake SFCG, Luce County
Bass Lake SFCG, Marquette County
Baxter Bridge SFCG
Beaufort Lake SFCG
Big Bear Lake SFCG
Big Bear Pointe SFCG
Big Eric's Bridge SFCG
Big Knob SFCG
Big Lake SFCG
Big Oaks Equestrian SFCG & Trail Camp
Black Creek SFCG
Black Lake SFCG
Black Lake Trail Camp
Black River SFCG
Blind Sucker No. 1 SFCG
Blind Sucker No. 2 SFCG
Bodi Lake SFCG
Bray Creek SFCG
C.C.C. Bridge SFCG
Canoe Harbor SFCG & Canoe Camp
Canoe Lake SFCG
Carney Lake SFCG
Carrieville SFCG
Cedar River N. Equestrian SFCG & Trail Camp
Culhane Lake SFCG
Cusino Lake SFCG
Deer Lake SFCG
Detour SFCG

State Forest Campgrounds - Cont.
East Branch of Fox River SFCG
Elk Hill Equestrian SFCG & Trail Camp
Emily Lake SFCG
Ess Lake SFCG
Forest Lake SFCG
Forks SFCG
Fox River SFCG
Garey Lake SFCG & Trail Camp
Garnet Lake SFCG
Gene's Pond SFCG
Glidden Lake SFCG
Goose Creek SFCG
Goose Creek Trail Camp
Goose Lake SFCG
Grass Lake SFCG
Graves Crossing SFCG
Guernsey Lake SFCG
Haakwood SFCG
Headquarters Lake Eques SFCG & Trail Camp
Healy Lake SFCG
High Bridge SFCG
Hog Island Point SFCG
Holland Lake SFCG
Hopkins Creek Equestrian SFCG & Trail Camp
Horseshoe Lake SFCG
Houghton Lake SFCG
House Lake SFCG
Jackson Lake SFCG
Johnson's Crossing Trail Camp
Jones Lake SFCG
Keystone Landing SFCG
King Lake SFCG
Kingston Lake SFCG
Lake Ann SFCG
Lake Dubonnet SFCG
Lake Dubonnet Trail Camp
Lake Ellen SFCG
Lake Margarethe SFCG
Lake Marjory SFCG
Lake Superior SFCG
Leverentz Lake SFCG
Lincoln Bridge SFCG
Little Brevoort Lake N. Eq SFCG & Trail Camp
Little Lake SFCG
Little Presque Isle Cabins
Little Wolf Lake SFCG
Long Lake SFCG, Missaukee County
Long Lake SFCG, Wexford County
Manistee River Bridge SFCG
Maple Bay SFCG
McCollum Lake SFCG
Mead Creek SFCG
Merwin Creek SFCG

State Forest Campgrounds - Cont.

Milakokia Lake SFCG
Mio Pond SFCG & Group Camp
Mouth of Two Hearted River SFCG
Mud Lake SFCG
Munuscong River SFCG
Muskrat Lake SFCG
Natalie SFCG
North Gemini Lake SFCG
Ocqueoc Falls SFCG
Old U.S.-131 SFCG
Ossineke SFCG
Parmalee Bridge SFCG & Canoe Camp
Perch Lake SFCG
Pickerel Lake SFCG, Kalkaska County
Pickerel Lake SFCG, Otsego County
Pigeon Bridge SFCG
Pigeon River SFCG
Pike Lake SFCG
Pine Grove SFCG
Pinney Bridge SFCG
Platte River SFCG
Portage Bay SFCG
Pretty Lake SFCG
Rainbow Bend SFCG & Canoe Camp
Rapid River Trail Camp
Reed & Green Bridge SFCG
Reedsburg Dam SFCG
Ross Lake SFCG
Round Lake SFCG
Scheck's Place SFCG
Scheck's Place Trail Camp
Shoepac Lake SFCG
Shupac Lake SFCG
Silver Creek SFCG
South Gemini Lake SFCG
South Manistique Lake SFCG
Spring Lake SFCG
Squaw Lake SFCG
Stoney Creek Trail Camp
Sunrise Lake SFCG
Thunder Bay SFCG
Tomahawk Creek Flooding SFCG
Tomahawk Lake SFCG
Town Corner SFCG
Trout Lake SFCG
Twin Lakes SFCG
Upper Manistee River SFCG & Canoe Camp
Veterans Memorial SFCG
Walsh Road Equestrian SFCG & Trail Camp
Weber Lake SFCG
White Pine Canoe Camp

Other PRD Managed Lands (2)

Jeanie Johnson Property, Cheboygan County
Racer Trust Tract, Saginaw County

APPENDIX F – STATE-DESIGNATED LINEAR TRAIL MILES

County	Motorized	Non-Motorized	Both	Total
Alcona	67.7	20.8		88.5
Alger	188.3	124.0	29.5	341.8
Allegan	132.8	94.9	4.9	232.6
Alpena	46.0	33.9	30.6	110.5
Antrim	89.7	130.5	0.9	221.1
Arenac		1.0		1.0
Baraga	133.7	47.5	15.3	196.5
Barry	17.9	80.0	3.0	100.9
Bay		18.3		18.3
Benzie	54.1	45.5	13.8	113.4
Berrien	50.3	11.5		61.8
Calhoun		57.1		57.1
Cass	138.1			138.1
Charlevoix	65.6	34.6	4.5	104.7
Cheboygan	257.7	171.3	81.5	510.5
Chippewa	531.5	109.0	24.7	665.2
Clare	36.0	9.1	15.1	60.2
Clinton		59.6		59.6
Crawford	190.4	98.3	9.5	298.2
Delta	139.8	81.6	19.9	241.3
Dickinson	214.6	48.0	11.5	274.1
Eaton		32.4		32.4
Emmet	143.7	101.8	28.9	274.4
Genesee		88.8		88.8
Gladwin	54.7	49.1		103.8
Gogebic	191.6	150.7	41.5	383.8
Grand Traverse	129.5	129.7	9.1	268.3
Gratiot		8.8		8.8
Hillsdale		0.2		0.2
Houghton	120.2	46.4	81.4	248.0
Huron	2.5	10.8		13.3
Ingham		25.4		25.4
Ionia		100.1		100.1
Iosco	129.2	49.3	0.2	178.7
Iron	184.2	50.3	56.7	291.2
Jackson		111.4		111.4
Kalamazoo		63.4		63.4
Kalkaska	258.9	71.0	9.1	339.0
Kent	11.0	106.5	9.2	126.7
Keweenaw	159.6	4.6		164.2
Lake	329.0	61.3	15.4	405.7

County	Motorized	Non-Motorized	Both	Total
Lapeer		32.8	8.6	41.4
Leelanau	7.7	14.6		22.3
Lenawee		1.0		1.0
Livingston		121.5		121.5
Luce	314.4	116.5	1.6	432.5
Mackinac	372.2	154.5	23.4	550.1
Macomb		42.4		42.4
Manistee	117.3	35.0	12.7	165.0
Marquette	331.9	153.8	59.6	545.3
Mason	32.0	26.6		58.6
Mecosta			25.4	25.4
Menominee	72.1	40.1	32.8	145.0
Midland		11.6		11.6
Missaukee	131.6	12.6	0.3	144.5
Monroe		18.6		18.6
Montcalm		37.2	12.5	49.7
Montmorency	216.9	50.1	8.5	275.5
Muskegon	95.9	23.9	28.2	148.0
Newaygo	107.7	62.5	2.3	172.5
Oakland		256.8		256.8
Oceana	76.1	9.4	18.9	104.4
Ogemaw	141.6	30.9	0.7	173.2
Ontonagon	278.1	162.1	56.7	496.9
Osceola	21.6	10.4	51.4	83.4
Oscoda	306.8	48.0	12.5	367.3
Otsego	99.7	92.4	24.9	217.0
Ottawa		17.6	9.6	27.2
Presque Isle	100.0	82.6	34.0	216.6
Roscommon	297.3	55.4	11.0	363.7
Saginaw		57.2		57.2
Sanilac	81.2	1.3		82.5
Schoolcraft	228.0	60.8	17.2	306.0
Shiawassee		58.1		58.1
St Clair		13.7		13.7
Tuscola		20.7		20.7
Van Buren	83.5	3.0	41.0	127.5
Washtenaw		122.9		122.9
Wayne		107.5		107.5
Wexford	181.9	63.3	11.4	256.6
Total	**7,763.8**	**4,767.9**	**1,021.4**	**13,553.1**

APPENDIX G –
MACKINAC STATE HISTORIC PARKS (MSHP) PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES

I. MACKINAC ISLAND STATE PARK

- National Historic Landmark
- Originally Mackinac National Park (1875-1895)
- Michigan's first state park, established in 1895
- 1,773 acres, which is 82% of Mackinac Island
- Open all the time - 24 hours a day, 365 days a year
- Visitation - Serves 800,000 annual visitors to Mackinac Island, plus daily use by the 500 island residents
- Programs and Responsibilities:

1. Care for historic buildings on state land
   a. **Fort Mackinac** 1780-1895
      - Contains oldest buildings in Michigan
      - Outstanding collection of early Michigan artifacts and documents
      - Completely restored since 1958
      - Museum displays, A/V program, and living history programs
      - Major tourist attraction, with annual paid visitation of 210,000
   b. Other historic buildings located outside Fort Mackinac, including: The Richard & Jane Manoogian Mackinac Art Museum at the Indian Dormitory, Biddle House and Mackinac Island Native American Museum, Benjamin Blacksmith Shop, American Fur Company Retail Store & Dr. Beaumont Museum, McGulpin House, Fort Holmes, Mission Church, Mission House, Island House, U. S. Life Saving Station, Governor's Summer Residence, Geary House
   c. Supervision and regulation of privately-owned historic houses on state-leased land
   d. Open early May through late October
2. Operate Visitor's Center and provide public restrooms for park visitors
3. Care for natural environment containing forest and wetlands
4. Maintain 70.5 miles of signed and interpreted roads and trails
5. Maintain M-185 in cooperation with Michigan Department of Transportation
6. Provide dock for major construction activities
7. Operate and maintain year-round airport with a lighted 3,500-foot runway, parallel taxiway, and staffed terminal
8. Provide land for Island infrastructure systems: water, wastewater, landfill, fire station, and cemeteries
9. Provide security and public safety:

a. Promulgate and enforce state park rules

b. Provide police protection through arrangements with state police, county sheriff, city police, and conservation officers

c. Assist with fire protection through contract with local municipality, by plowing all streets in the winter, providing two fire engines, and providing land for fire station

10. License commercial horse-drawn transportation, including fifty-five sightseeing carriages, seventeen taxicabs, eighteen drive-yourself carriages, and twenty-one livery carriages

11. Grant, renew, and maintain Use Permits for Mackinac Island State Park land.

12. Acquire (by gift or purchase) additional lands and historic properties, conservation and historic easements, and development rights

13. Lease lands for recreational activities, including golf courses and Great Turtle Park

14. Grant franchises for electricity and cable television

15. Maintain Executive summer residence

16. Maintain and operate Mackinac Island Scout Service Camp, serving 700 boy and girl scouts annually

17. Provide professional historical expertise to local community

II. MICHILIMACKINAC STATE PARK

- Located in Mackinaw City
- Michigan's second state park, established in 1909
- Thirty-seven acres with 2,100 feet of Great Lakes shoreline
- Programs and Responsibilities:

1. Reconstruct **Colonial Michilimackinac**

a. Site of eighteenth-century fur trading community (1715-1780)

b. Major archaeological excavation (1959-present) with over one million artifacts recovered

c. Reconstructed palisades and twelve structures

d. Museum displays, A/V program, living history programs

e. Major tourist attraction, with annual visitation of 100,000

f. Site open early May through early October

g. National Historic Landmark

2. Restore **Old Mackinac Point Lighthouse**

a. Operated as a lighthouse from 1892-1957

b. Includes fog signal building, barn, and associated grounds

c. Operate Straits of Mackinac Shipwreck Museum in reconstructed warehouse building

d. Museum exhibits, A/V program, live interpretation, and tours of the light tower

e. Major tourist attraction, with annual visitation of 30,000

3. Operate Visitor's Center and provide public restrooms for park visitors
4. Provide picnic and bridge viewing areas
5. Site open early May through early October

III. HISTORIC MILL CREEK STATE PARK

- National Register Historic Site
- Site of **Historic Mill Creek Discovery Park**
- Located four miles east of Mackinaw City on U.S. 23
- 625 acres with 3,250 feet of Great Lakes shoreline
- Open Early May through late September, with an annual paid visitation of 40,000
- Programs and Responsibilities:
  1. Site of first industrial site in Northern Michigan (1790-1839)
  2. Major archaeological site with ongoing excavations
  3. Reconstruction and interpretation of Historic Mill Creek Discovery Park: mill dam, sawmill, British workshop, millwright's house, three miles of nature trails with interpretive signs, high ropes course activities integrated with natural history interpretation program
  4. Visitor's Center with museum exhibits and A/V program
  5. Maintenance of natural environment, including a prime trout stream and occasional beaver ponds

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH OFFICE

- Summer administrative office on Mackinac Island; Winter administrative office in Mackinaw City
- Historical research facility (Petersen Center) in Mackinaw City
  1. 80,000 books, plans, maps, archival documents, photographs, and slides
  2. Archaeological laboratory and artifact storage area with over 1,000,000 artifacts in Mackinaw City
- Historic object storage area (Heritage Center) on Mackinac Island includes original furnishings, decorative arts, tools, firearms, photographs, glass plate negatives, and surface-find artifacts

APPENDIX H – MICHIGAN STATE HARBORS

Site ID	Site Name
A-06-201	Au Gres
A-16-202	Straits
A-17-201	Whitefish Point
A-17-204	De Tour
A-17-205	Lime Island
A-21-201	Fayette - Snail Shell
A-32-203	Port Austin
A-35-201	East Tawas
A-42-201	Eagle Harbor
A-42-202	Copper Harbor
A-42-203	Lac La Belle
A-48-201	Little Lake
A-49-204	Mackinac Island
A-55-201	Cedar River
A-71-201	Hammond Bay
A-71-203	Presque Isle
A-76-202	Lexington
A-82-201	Grayhaven
A-82-203	Milliken

APPENDIX I – MICHIGAN GRANT-IN-AID HARBORS

County	Site Name
Alcona	Harrisville Harbor
Alger	Burt Twp. - Grand Marais Marina
Alger	Munising Bayshore Marina
Alpena	Alpena Municipal Marina
Antrim	Elk Rapids - Edward C. Grace
Baraga	Baraga Municipal Marina
Baraga	L'Anse Municipal Marina
Bay	Bay City Liberty Harbor
Benzie	Frankfort Municipal Marina
Berrien	New Buffalo Municipal Marina
Berrien	St. Joseph - West Basin Marina
Charlevoix	Boyne City - Grant Moore Marina
Charlevoix	Charlevoix Municipal Marina
Charlevoix	East Jordan City Marina
Charlevoix	St. James Twp. - Beaver Island Marina
Cheboygan	Cheboygan County Marina
Cheboygan	Cheboygan City Municipal Marina
Cheboygan	Mackinaw City Municipal Marina
Chippewa	Sault Ste. Marie - Kemp Marina
Chippewa	Sault Ste. Marie - Charles T. Harvey Marina
Delta	Escanaba Municipal Marina
Delta	Gladstone Municipal Marina
Emmet	Harbor Springs Municipal Marina

County	Site Name
Emmet	Petoskey City Marina
Grand Traverse	Traverse City - Duncan L. Clinch Marina
Houghton	Grand Traverse Bay Marina
Houghton	Houghton County Marina
Houghton	Houghton City Marina
Huron	Caseville Municipal Harbor
Huron	Harbor Beach Municipal Marina
Huron	Sebewaing Municipal Marina
Leelanau	Elmwood Twp. - Grelickville Marina
Leelanau	Leland Twp. Marina
Leelanau	Northport - G. Marsten Dame Marina
Leelanau	Suttons Bay Marina
Mackinac	Bois Blanc Island Marina
Mackinac	Clark Twp. - Cedarville Harbor
Mackinac	Clark Twp. - Hessel Marina
Mackinac	Garfield Twp. - Naubinway Marina
Mackinac	St. Ignace Municipal Marina
Macomb	Lake St. Clair Metropark Marina
Manistee	Arcadia Harbor
Manistee	Manistee Municipal Marina
Marquette	Big Bay Harbor
Marquette	Marquette - Cinder Pond Marina
Marquette	Marquette - Presque Isle Marina
Mason	Ludington Municipal Marina
Menominee	Menominee Marina
Muskegon	Muskegon - Hartshorn Marina

County	Site Name
Muskegon	Whitehall - White Lake Municipal Marina
Oceana	Pentwater Municipal Marina
Ontonagon	Ontonagon Municipal Marina
Ottawa	Grand Haven Marina
Presque Isle	Rogers City Marina
Sanilac	Port Sanilac Municipal Harbor
Schoolcraft	Manistique Municipal Marina
St. Clair	Port Huron - River St. Marina
St. Clair	Port Huron - Fort St. Marina
St. Clair	St. Clair - Charles F. Moore
VanBuren	South Haven Municipal Marina
Wayne	Elizabeth Park Marina
Wayne	Erma Henderson Marina
Wayne	Lake Erie Metropark Marina

APPENDIX J – MICHIGAN STATE BOATING ACCESS SITES

(DEVELOPED SITES ONLY)

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-01-002	Killmaster	Alcona
A-01-003	East Bay	Alcona
A-01-004	Harrisville State Park	Alcona
A-01-007	Harrisville	Alcona
A-01-009	South Bay	Alcona
A-02-001	Deer Lake	Alger
A-02-003	Sand Lake	Alger
A-02-009	Nawakwa Lake	Alger
A-02-010	Whitefish River	Alger
A-03-001	Big Lake	Allegan
A-03-002	Hacklander	Allegan
A-03-003	Duck Lake	Allegan
A-03-004	Green Lake	Allegan
A-03-005	Selkirk	Allegan
A-03-006	Pike Lake	Allegan
A-03-007	Miner Lake	Allegan
A-03-008	Swan Lake	Allegan
A-03-009	Lake Sixteen	Allegan
A-03-010	Sheffer Lake	Allegan
A-03-012	Base Line Lake	Allegan
A-03-013	Allegan Dam - East	Allegan
A-03-024	Pine Creek Impoundment	Allegan
A-03-025	Base Line Lake - South	Allegan
A-03-026	Eagle Lake	Allegan
A-03-028	Scott Creek	Allegan
A-04-001	Fletcher Pond	Alpena
A-04-002	Thunder Bay River	Alpena
A-04-003	Seven Mile Pond	Alpena
A-04-004	Devil's River	Alpena
A-04-008	Rockport	Alpena
A-04-010	Snug Harbor	Alpena
A-04-011	Devil's Lake	Alpena
A-04-014	Losinski Road	Alpena
A-05-001	Ellsworth Lake	Antrim
A-05-002	Clam Lake	Antrim
A-05-003	Deep Water Point	Antrim
A-05-006	Central Lake	Antrim
A-05-007	Intermediate River	Antrim

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-05-008	Lake Bellaire	Antrim
A-05-009	Openo Park	Antrim
A-05-010	St. Clair Lake	Antrim
A-05-011	Green Lake	Antrim
A-05-012	Henry Lake	Antrim
A-05-013	Cedar River	Antrim
A-05-014	Cedar River #2	Antrim
A-05-015	Cedar River #3	Antrim
A-05-016	Cedar River #4	Antrim
A-05-017	Warner Creek	Antrim
A-05-018	Jordan River	Antrim
A-05-019	Lake of the Woods	Antrim
A-05-020	East Port	Antrim
A-05-021	Webster Bridge	Antrim
A-05-022	Wilson Lake	Antrim
A-05-023	Torch River Bridge	Antrim
A-05-024	Torch Lake (West side)	Antrim
A-05-025	Chestonia Bridge	Antrim
A-05-026	Elk Lake	Antrim
A-05-027	Lake Bellaire	Antrim
A-05-028	Steiner Road	Antrim
A-05-030	Birch Lake	Antrim
A-05-031	Fisherman's Paradise	Antrim
A-06-003	Wigwam Bay	Arenac
A-06-004	Omer	Arenac
A-06-005	Pine River Mouth	Arenac
A-06-006	Moffatt Bridge	Arenac
A-06-101	Singing Bridge	Arenac
A-07-001	Vermilac Lake	Baraga
A-07-003	Ned Lake	Baraga
A-07-004	Ruth Lake	Baraga
A-07-006	East Branch Falls	Baraga
A-07-007	Silver River	Baraga
A-07-008	Rocky Beach	Baraga
A-07-010	Sturgeon River	Baraga
A-07-011	De Hoss Creek	Baraga
A-07-012	Keewaydin Lake	Baraga
A-07-015	Parent Lake	Baraga
A-07-016	Ole Nelson Lake	Baraga
A-07-017	Roland Lake	Baraga
A-07-018	Six Mile Creek	Baraga
A-07-024	Baraga State Park	Baraga
A-07-025	Silver River Falls	Baraga

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-08-001	Middle Lake	Barry
A-08-002	Jordan Lake	Barry
A-08-003	Fine Lake	Barry
A-08-004	Payne Lake	Barry
A-08-005	Irving Road	Barry
A-08-006	Cloverdale	Barry
A-08-007	Clear Lake	Barry
A-08-008	Carter Lake	Barry
A-08-009	Duncan Lake	Barry
A-08-010	Long Lake (Dowling)	Barry
A-08-011	Bristol Lake	Barry
A-08-012	Leach Lake	Barry
A-08-013	Thornapple Lake	Barry
A-08-014	Yankee Springs R.A.	Barry
A-08-015	Fish Lake	Barry
A-08-017	Chief Noonday Lake	Barry
A-08-018	Deep Lake	Barry
A-08-019	Hall Lake	Barry
A-08-020	Long Lake	Barry
A-08-021	McDonald Lake	Barry
A-08-022	Williams Lake	Barry
A-08-030	Yankee Springs R.A.	Barry
A-08-032	Airport Road	Barry
A-08-034	Fair Lake	Barry
A-09-002	Kawkawlin River	Bay
A-09-004	Coggins Road	Bay
A-09-008	Saginaw River Mouth	Bay
A-10-002	Platte Lake	Benzie
A-10-003	Goose Road	Benzie
A-10-004	Upper Herring Lake	Benzie
A-10-005	Shorter Lake	Benzie
A-10-006	Crystal Lake	Benzie
A-10-007	Brooks Lake	Benzie
A-10-009	River Road	Benzie
A-10-010	Case Bridge	Benzie
A-10-011	Turtle Lake	Benzie
A-10-013	Lower Herring Lake	Benzie
A-10-014	Hayes Bridge	Benzie
A-10-015	Davis Lake	Benzie
A-10-016	Stevens Lake	Benzie
A-10-017	Herendeene Lake	Benzie
A-10-018	Homestead Pond	Benzie
A-10-020	Little Platte Lake	Benzie

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-10-101	Grace Road	Benzie
A-10-102	Homstead Dam	Benzie
A-10-103	U.S. 31	Benzie
A-11-001	Paw Paw Lake - West	Berrien
A-11-002	Paw Paw Lake - East	Berrien
A-11-003	Galien River	Berrien
A-11-004	Black Lake	Berrien
A-11-008	Buchanan	Berrien
A-11-012	Benton Harbor	Berrien
A-11-013	Jasper Dairy Road	Berrien
A-11-015	Grand Mere State Park	Berrien
A-12-001	Randall Lake	Branch
A-12-002	Coldwater Lake	Branch
A-12-003	Marble Lake	Branch
A-12-004	Lake of the Woods	Branch
A-12-006	Loon Lake Channel	Branch
A-12-007	Cary Lake	Branch
A-12-008	Lake George	Branch
A-12-009	Matteson Lake	Branch
A-12-010	Kenyon Lake	Branch
A-12-011	Lake Lavine	Branch
A-12-012	Middle Lake	Branch
A-12-013	Union Lake	Branch
A-12-014	Silver Lake	Branch
A-12-015	Craig Lake	Branch
A-12-017	Oliverda Lake	Branch
A-13-001	Nottawa Lake	Calhoun
A-13-002	Goguac Lake	Calhoun
A-13-004	Lanes Lake	Calhoun
A-13-005	Duck Lake	Calhoun
A-13-006	Warner Lake	Calhoun
A-13-007	Upper Brace Lake	Calhoun
A-13-008	Lee Lake	Calhoun
A-13-009	Prairie Lake	Calhoun
A-13-010	Winnipeg Lake	Calhoun
A-13-011	Gordon Lake	Calhoun
A-13-012	Wabascon Lake	Calhoun
A-13-019	Ackley Lake	Calhoun
A-14-001	Fish Lake	Cass
A-14-002	Dowagiac River	Cass
A-14-004	Magician Lake	Cass
A-14-005	Paradise Lake	Cass
A-14-006	Diamond Lake	Cass

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-14-007	Hemlock Lake	Cass
A-14-008	Donnell Lake	Cass
A-14-010	Stone Lake	Cass
A-14-011	Driskels Lake	Cass
A-14-012	Juno Lake	Cass
A-14-013	Harwood Lake	Cass
A-14-014	Corey Lake	Cass
A-14-015	Bair Lake	Cass
A-14-016	Chain Lake	Cass
A-14-017	Long Lake	Cass
A-14-023	Dewey Lake	Cass
A-14-024	Christiann Creek	Cass
A-15-001	Susan Lake	Charlevoix
A-15-002	Six Mile Lake	Charlevoix
A-15-003	Boyne River	Charlevoix
A-15-004	Boyne Falls Mill Pond	Charlevoix
A-15-005	Dutchmans Bay	Charlevoix
A-15-006	West Twin Lake	Charlevoix
A-15-007	Alba Road	Charlevoix
A-15-008	Thumb Lake	Charlevoix
A-15-010	Ironton	Charlevoix
A-15-011	Deer Lake	Charlevoix
A-15-012	Rogers Road Bridge	Charlevoix
A-15-014	Adams Lake	Charlevoix
A-15-015	Nowland Lake	Charlevoix
A-15-016	Nine Mile Point	Charlevoix
A-15-017	Horton Creek	Charlevoix
A-15-020	Young State Park	Charlevoix
A-15-024	Whiting Co Park	Charlevoix
A-16-002	Mullett Lake Village	Cheboygan
A-16-003	Cochran Lake	Cheboygan
A-16-004	Jewell Road	Cheboygan
A-16-005	Munro Lake	Cheboygan
A-16-006	Silver Lake	Cheboygan
A-16-007	Douglas Lake	Cheboygan
A-16-008	Garfield Road	Cheboygan
A-16-009	The Forks	Cheboygan
A-16-010	Meadows	Cheboygan
A-16-011	Trowbridge Road	Cheboygan
A-16-013	Long Lake	Cheboygan
A-16-014	Lancaster Lake	Cheboygan
A-16-015	Douglas Lake	Cheboygan
A-16-016	Rondo	Cheboygan

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-16-017	Black River	Cheboygan
A-16-018	Sturgeon River	Cheboygan
A-16-020	Burt Lake	Cheboygan
A-16-024	Aloha State Park	Cheboygan
A-16-025	Burt Lake State Park	Cheboygan
A-16-026	Cheboygan State Park	Cheboygan
A-16-027	Cheboygan Dam	Cheboygan
A-17-001	Frenchman Lake	Chippewa
A-17-002	Old Eckerman Trout Pond	Chippewa
A-17-003	De Tour Village	Chippewa
A-17-004	De Tour Passage	Chippewa
A-17-005	Chub Creek	Chippewa
A-17-007	Waiska Bay	Chippewa
A-17-008	M-221 Bridge	Chippewa
A-17-009	Sugar Island	Chippewa
A-17-010	Caribou Lake	Chippewa
A-17-011	Tahquamenon Falls S.P.	Chippewa
A-17-018	Brimley State Park	Chippewa
A-17-020	Munuscong Lake	Chippewa
A-17-021	Neebish Island	Chippewa
A-17-026	Prentiss Bay	Chippewa
A-17-028	Tahquamenon Falls S.P.	Chippewa
A-17-030	Whitefish Point Harbor	Chippewa
A-17-031	Bay Mills	Chippewa
A-18-001	Long Lake	Clare
A-18-002	Five Lakes	Clare
A-18-003	Cranberry Lake	Clare
A-18-004	Windover Lake	Clare
A-18-005	Crooked Lake	Clare
A-18-006	Little Long Lake	Clare
A-18-007	Perch Lake	Clare
A-18-009	Clam River	Clare
A-18-010	Newton Creek	Clare
A-18-011	Lake George	Clare
A-18-012	Nestor Lake	Clare
A-18-013	Lily Lake	Clare
A-18-014	Muskegon River	Clare
A-18-018	Arnold Lake	Clare
A-19-001	French Road	Clinton
A-19-002	Looking Glass River	Clinton
A-19-003	Muskrat Lake	Clinton
A-19-005	Sleepy Hollow State Park	Clinton
A-20-001	Sheep Pasture	Crawford

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-20-005	Manistee River	Crawford
A-20-006	Horseshoe Lake	Crawford
A-20-007	Bluegill Lake	Crawford
A-20-008	North Branch Au Sable	Crawford
A-20-009	Meads Landing	Crawford
A-20-011	Stephans Bridge	Crawford
A-20-012	South Branch Au Sable	Crawford
A-20-014	McMasters Bridge	Crawford
A-20-015	Connors Flats	Crawford
A-20-016	Steckert Bridge	Crawford
A-20-017	Guthrie Lake	Crawford
A-20-018	Section One Lake	Crawford
A-20-021	K. P. Lake	Crawford
A-20-022	Kolka Creek	Crawford
A-20-025	Smith Bridge	Crawford
A-20-027	Glory Lake	Crawford
A-20-029	Bright Lake	Crawford
A-20-033	North Higgins Lake S.P.	Crawford
A-21-001	Ford River Mouth	Delta
A-21-002	Burnt Camp	Delta
A-21-003	Stonington	Delta
A-21-005	Nahma	Delta
A-21-006	South Lake	Delta
A-21-007	Garden Bay	Delta
A-21-008	Escanaba River	Delta
A-21-009	West Branch Days River	Delta
A-21-011	Portage Point West	Delta
A-21-012	Ford River	Delta
A-21-013	Rapid River Northwest	Delta
A-21-014	Reno Creek	Delta
A-21-015	Rapid River East	Delta
A-21-016	Portage Bay	Delta
A-21-017	Kipling	Delta
A-21-019	Dam 3 Impoundment	Delta
A-21-020	Little Fish Dam River	Delta
A-21-021	Rapid River Mouth	Delta
A-21-023	Fayette State Park	Delta
A-21-026	Little Bay De Noc	Delta
A-22-001	Mary Lake	Dickinson
A-22-002	Pickerel Lake	Dickinson
A-22-003	Pine Creek	Dickinson
A-22-004	Crescent Pond	Dickinson
A-22-005	Hamilton Lake	Dickinson

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-22-006	Dam #3	Dickinson
A-22-007	Bass Lake	Dickinson
A-22-008	Norway Reservoir	Dickinson
A-22-009	Warren Pond	Dickinson
A-22-010	Silver Lake	Dickinson
A-22-011	Bergen Backwater	Dickinson
A-22-012	Benton Lake	Dickinson
A-22-013	Rock Lake	Dickinson
A-22-014	Solberg Lake	Dickinson
A-22-015	Edey Lake	Dickinson
A-22-016	Loretto	Dickinson
A-22-018	Six Mile Lake	Dickinson
A-22-019	Ford River	Dickinson
A-22-020	Sturgeon River	Dickinson
A-22-022	Pond #2	Dickinson
A-22-028	Bodelin Access Site	Dickinson
A-22-031	West Branch Sturgeon R.	Dickinson
A-22-032	South Lake	Dickinson
A-23-005	Smithville Dam	Eaton
A-23-006	Willow Highway	Eaton
A-23-008	Narrow Lake	Eaton
A-24-001	Lake Paradise	Emmet
A-24-002	Round Lake	Emmet
A-24-003	Pickerel Lake	Emmet
A-24-005	Crooked Lake	Emmet
A-24-006	Wilderness State Park	Emmet
A-24-010	Wilderness State Park	Emmet
A-25-001	Lobdell Lake	Genesee
A-25-002	Lake Fenton	Genesee
A-25-003	Lake Ponemah	Genesee
A-26-001	Pratt Lake	Gladwin
A-26-002	North Branch Cedar River	Gladwin
A-26-003	Wiggins Lake	Gladwin
A-26-004	Lake Four	Gladwin
A-26-005	Lake Lancer	Gladwin
A-26-006	Wixom Lake - East	Gladwin
A-26-007	Cedar River	Gladwin
A-26-008	Wixom Lake - West	Gladwin
A-26-009	Secord Lake - South	Gladwin
A-26-011	Secord Lake - North	Gladwin
A-26-013	Ross Lake	Gladwin
A-27-001	Cisco Lake	Gogebic
A-27-002	Dinner Lake	Gogebic

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-27-003	Duck Lake	Gogebic
A-27-004	Thousand Island Lake	Gogebic
A-27-005	Lac Vieux Desert	Gogebic
A-27-006	Chaney Lake	Gogebic
A-27-007	Middle Brach Ontonagon River	Gogebic
A-27-008	Spring Creek	Gogebic
A-27-010	Clearwater Lake	Gogebic
A-27-011	Mud Creek Barrier Dam	Gogebic
A-27-012	Black River Lake	Gogebic
A-27-013	Lake Gogebic State Park	Gogebic
A-27-014	Lake Gogebic - East Side	Gogebic
A-27-015	Oman Creek	Gogebic
A-28-002	Bowers Harbor	Grand Traverse
A-28-004	Spider Lake	Grand Traverse
A-28-008	River Road	Grand Traverse
A-28-010	Fish Lake	Grand Traverse
A-28-011	Silver Lake	Grand Traverse
A-28-012	Mason Creek	Grand Traverse
A-28-013	Ellis Lake	Grand Traverse
A-28-014	Cedar Lake	Grand Traverse
A-28-016	Lake Skegemog	Grand Traverse
A-28-018	Bass Lake - North	Grand Traverse
A-28-020	Green Lake	Grand Traverse
A-28-021	Cedar Hedge Lake Outlet	Grand Traverse
A-28-022	Cedar Hedge Lake	Grand Traverse
A-28-023	Bass Lake - South	Grand Traverse
A-28-024	Arbutus Lake #4	Grand Traverse
A-28-030	Interlochen State Park - Day Use	Grand Traverse
A-28-031	Interlochen State Park - Green Lake	Grand Traverse
A-28-033	East Arm	Grand Traverse
A-28-034	Interlochen State Park - Campground	Grand Traverse
A-29-001	Maple Road	Gratiot
A-30-001	Hemlock Lake	Hillsdale
A-30-002	Cub Lake	Hillsdale
A-30-003	Bear Lake	Hillsdale
A-30-004	Bird Lake	Hillsdale
A-30-005	Long Lake	Hillsdale
A-30-006	Round Lake	Hillsdale
A-30-007	Little Long Lake	Hillsdale
A-30-009	Lake Diane	Hillsdale
A-31-001	Otter Lake	Houghton
A-31-002	Clear Lake	Houghton
A-31-004	Bootjack	Houghton

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-31-005	Little Rice Lake	Houghton
A-31-006	Prickett Dam Backwaters	Houghton
A-31-007	Torch Bay	Houghton
A-31-008	Pilgrim River	Houghton
A-31-009	Sandy Lake	Houghton
A-31-010	Mud Lake	Houghton
A-31-013	Rice Lake	Houghton
A-31-014	Pike Lake	Houghton
A-31-015	Boston Pond	Houghton
A-31-016	Hungarian Falls Scenic	Houghton
A-31-018	Twin Lakes State Park	Houghton
A-31-025	Lily Pond Ramp	Houghton
A-31-030	South Portage Entry	Houghton
A-32-001	Fin and Feather	Huron
A-32-004	Filion Road	Huron
A-32-005	Eagle Bay	Huron
A-32-007	Bay Port	Huron
A-32-008	Sumac Island	Huron
A-32-009	Grindstone City	Huron
A-32-012	Port Austin	Huron
A-33-004	Gale Road	Ingham
A-34-001	Morrison Lake	Ionia
A-34-002	Long Lake	Ionia
A-34-003	Muir	Ionia
A-34-010	Woodard Lake	Ionia
A-34-011	Saranac	Ionia
A-34-013	Webber Impoundment	Ionia
A-34-014	Sessions Lake	Ionia
A-34-016	White's Bridge	Ionia
A-34-101	Webber Dam	Ionia
A-35-001	Au Sable River Mouth	Iosco
A-35-002	Chain Lake	Iosco
A-35-006	Long Lake	Iosco
A-35-007	Floyd Lake	Iosco
A-35-008	Cedar Lake	Iosco
A-35-009	Tawas Lake	Iosco
A-35-010	Londo Lake	Iosco
A-35-013	East Tawas Launch Ramp	Iosco
A-35-101	Foote Dam	Iosco
A-36-001	Third Fortune Lake	Iron
A-36-002	Tamarack Lake	Iron
A-36-004	Stanley Lake	Iron
A-36-005	Deadman's Lake	Iron

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-36-006	Emily Lake	Iron
A-36-007	Holmes Lake	Iron
A-36-008	Paint River	Iron
A-36-010	Scott Lake	Iron
A-36-011	Net River	Iron
A-36-012	Fire Lake	Iron
A-36-013	Indian Lake	Iron
A-36-014	Cable Lake	Iron
A-36-015	Camp Lake	Iron
A-36-017	Swan Lake	Iron
A-36-018	Lake Mary	Iron
A-36-019	Long Lake	Iron
A-36-020	Erickson's Landing	Iron
A-36-022	Carney Dam	Iron
A-36-023	The Wide Waters	Iron
A-36-024	Camp 6 Creek Pond	Iron
A-36-025	Snake Rapids	Iron
A-36-026	Mitchell Lake	Iron
A-36-028	Bewabic State Park	Iron
A-36-030	Snipe Lake	Iron
A-36-031	Paint River Bridge	Iron
A-36-101	Fortune Lake Mine Pit	Iron
A-37-001	Littlefield Lake	Isabella
A-37-002	Pine River	Isabella
A-37-003	Stevenson Lake	Isabella
A-38-001	Center Lake	Jackson
A-38-002	Crispell Lake	Jackson
A-38-003	Portage Lake	Jackson
A-38-004	Maple Grove Bridge	Jackson
A-38-005	Gilletts Lake	Jackson
A-38-006	Trestle Bridge	Jackson
A-38-007	Wolf Lake	Jackson
A-38-008	Pine Hill Lake	Jackson
A-38-009	Tompkins Bridge	Jackson
A-39-001	Barton Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-002	Sherman Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-003	Long Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-005	Morrow Pond	Kalamazoo
A-39-006	Eagle Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-007	Le Fever Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-008	Paw Paw Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-009	Rupert Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-010	Crooked Lake	Kalamazoo

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-39-011	Sugar Loaf Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-012	Comstock	Kalamazoo
A-39-014	Austin Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-017	Whitford - Lawler	Kalamazoo
A-39-018	Eagle Lake	Kalamazoo
A-39-019	Kalamazoo River	Kalamazoo
A-40-001	East Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-002	Big Blue Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-004	Rapid River North	Kalkaska
A-40-005	Starvation Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-006	Bear Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-007	Freedom Park	Kalkaska
A-40-008	Crawford Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-009	Torch River	Kalkaska
A-40-010	Cub Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-011	Indian Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-012	Rapid River West	Kalkaska
A-40-013	Maple Creek	Kalkaska
A-40-015	Bass Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-016	Big Twin Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-017	Kettle Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-018	Rainbow Jim Bridge	Kalkaska
A-40-021	Three Mile Bend	Kalkaska
A-40-022	Manistee River	Kalkaska
A-40-023	Rapid River South	Kalkaska
A-40-025	Sand Banks	Kalkaska
A-40-026	Cranberry Lake	Kalkaska
A-40-027	Manistee River - Hanson	Kalkaska
A-41-001	Murray Lake	Kent
A-41-002	Campau Lake	Kent
A-41-003	Bass Lake	Kent
A-41-004	Camp Lake	Kent
A-41-005	Big Pine Island Lake	Kent
A-41-006	Campbell Lake	Kent
A-41-007	Ada	Kent
A-41-008	Lincoln Lake	Kent
A-41-009	Lime Lake	Kent
A-41-011	Rogue River	Kent
A-41-014	Rogue River Mouth	Kent
A-41-015	Pratt Lake	Kent
A-41-016	Knapp Street Bridge	Kent
A-41-019	Lowell	Kent
A-41-101	Friske Dr.	Kent

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-41-102	Summit Avenue	Kent
A-42-001	Lake Medora	Keweenaw
A-42-002	Gratiot Lake	Keweenaw
A-42-003	Lake Bailey	Keweenaw
A-42-004	Eliza Lake	Keweenaw
A-42-005	Thayers Lake	Keweenaw
A-42-006	Garden City Pond	Keweenaw
A-42-007	Lac La Belle Dock	Keweenaw
A-42-008	Fort Wilkins State Park	Keweenaw
A-42-009	Copper Harbor	Keweenaw
A-42-010	Eagle Harbor	Keweenaw
A-42-011	Tamarack Waterworks	Keweenaw
A-43-001	Wagon Wheel	Lake
A-43-002	Sulak	Lake
A-43-003	Roller Bridge	Lake
A-43-005	Fox Bridge	Lake
A-43-009	Edgetts Bridge	Lake
A-43-015	Weavers	Lake
A-43-017	Idlewild Lake	Lake
A-43-018	Little Idlewild Lake	Lake
A-43-019	Foreman Lakes	Lake
A-43-020	Blood Creek	Lake
A-43-021	Middle Branch Pere Marquette	Lake
A-43-022	Big Star Lake	Lake
A-43-023	PM River Undeveloped	Lake
A-43-024	North Lake	Lake
A-43-025	Skookum - South Bank	Lake
A-43-026	Mench Lake	Lake
A-43-027	Wolf Lake	Lake
A-43-028	Rockey	Lake
A-43-029	Harper Lake	Lake
A-43-030	Switzer Lake	Lake
A-43-032	M-37 Bridge	Lake
A-43-033	The Forks	Lake
A-43-034	Indian Bridge	Lake
A-43-035	Spencer Bridge	Lake
A-43-036	Reed Lake	Lake
A-43-037	Paradise Lake	Lake
A-43-039	Baldwin Hatchery	Lake
A-43-045	Skookum - North Bank	Lake
A-43-046	Big Bass Lake	Lake
A-44-001	Nepessing Lake	Lapeer
A-44-002	Minnewanna Lake	Lapeer

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-44-003	Big Fish Lake	Lapeer
A-44-004	Davidson Lake	Lapeer
A-44-008	Watts Lake	Lapeer
A-45-001	Lake Leelanau - West	Leelanau
A-45-002	Lake Leelanau - East	Leelanau
A-45-003	Cook Lake	Leelanau
A-45-004	Cedar Lake	Leelanau
A-45-007	Glen Lake	Leelanau
A-45-008	Lime Lake	Leelanau
A-45-009	Carp River	Leelanau
A-45-010	Armstrong Lake	Leelanau
A-45-012	West Arm	Leelanau
A-45-013	The Narrows	Leelanau
A-46-001	Sand Lake	Lenawee
A-46-002	Allens Lake	Lenawee
A-46-003	Devils Lake	Lenawee
A-46-004	Wamplers Lake	Lenawee
A-46-005	Round Lake	Lenawee
A-46-008	Lake Hudson	Lenawee
A-47-001	Lake Chemung	Livingston
A-47-002	East Crooked Lake	Livingston
A-47-003	Woodland Lake	Livingston
A-47-004	Whitmore Lake	Livingston
A-47-007	Bishop Lake Campground	Livingston
A-47-008	Appleton Lake	Livingston
A-47-009	Chenango Lake	Livingston
A-47-010	Chilson Pond	Livingston
A-47-011	Hiland Lake	Livingston
A-47-012	Gosling Lake	Livingston
A-47-013	Murray Lake	Livingston
A-47-014	Reed Lake	Livingston
A-47-015	Island Lake R.A.	Livingston
A-47-016	Trout Lake	Livingston
A-48-001	Manistique Lake - Northside	Luce
A-48-002	Peanut Lake	Luce
A-48-003	Silver Creek Trout Pond	Luce
A-48-004	Kak's Lake	Luce
A-48-005	McPhee's Landing	Luce
A-48-006	Natalie	Luce
A-48-007	County Line	Luce
A-48-009	Twin Lake	Luce
A-48-014	East Lake	Luce
A-48-024	Muskallonge Lake S.P.	Luce

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-48-025	Third Creek Trout Pond	Luce
A-48-026	Brockies Trout Pond	Luce
A-48-027	Bucky's Trout Pond	Luce
A-48-028	Spring Creek Trout Pond	Luce
A-48-031	Little Lake Harbor	Luce
A-48-032	Dollarville Dam	Luce
A-48-033	Dollarville Dam	Luce
A-49-002	Curtis	Mackinac
A-49-003	Naubinway	Mackinac
A-49-004	Portage Creek	Mackinac
A-49-005	Dunkles Landing	Mackinac
A-49-006	Wolfe Bay	Mackinac
A-49-007	Millecoquins Lake	Mackinac
A-49-008	Cooks Bay	Mackinac
A-49-009	McAlpine Pond	Mackinac
A-49-010	Upper Millecoquin River	Mackinac
A-49-017	Brevort Lake	Mackinac
A-49-018	Marquette Island	Mackinac
A-49-023	Epoufette Bay	Mackinac
A-49-027	Pine River Mouth	Mackinac
A-50-001	Harley Ensign Memorial	Macomb
A-50-003	Selfridge	Macomb
A-50-006	Clinton River Cut-Off	Macomb
A-51-003	Bear Lake	Manistee
A-51-004	Nine Mile Bridge	Manistee
A-51-005	State Road	Manistee
A-51-006	Portage Lake	Manistee
A-51-008	Jopp Bridge	Manistee
A-51-010	Bar Lake	Manistee
A-51-013	Cranberry Lake	Manistee
A-51-015	Canfield Lake	Manistee
A-51-017	Kurick Road	Manistee
A-51-018	County Line Bridge	Manistee
A-51-019	Glovers Lake	Manistee
A-51-021	Potter Bridge	Manistee
A-51-022	Tippy Dam Campground	Manistee
A-51-023	Stronach	Manistee
A-51-025	Tippy Dam	Manistee
A-51-026	East Lake Village Park	Manistee
A-51-101	Little Manistee River	Manistee
A-52-001	Big Shag Lake	Marquette
A-52-002	Big Trout Lake	Marquette
A-52-003	Swanzy Lake	Marquette

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-52-009	Bass Lake	Marquette
A-52-011	Lake Michigamme	Marquette
A-52-012	Engman's Lake	Marquette
A-52-014	Cranberry Lake	Marquette
A-52-015	East Branch Escanaba River	Marquette
A-52-016	Lily Lake	Marquette
A-52-017	Branch Escanaba River	Marquette
A-52-018	Middle Branch Escanaba River	Marquette
A-52-019	Island Lake	Marquette
A-52-020	Wolf Lake	Marquette
A-52-021	Mangum	Marquette
A-52-022	Lake of the Plains	Marquette
A-52-023	Deer Creek	Marquette
A-52-024	Sporley Lake	Marquette
A-52-025	Michigamme River	Marquette
A-52-026	Chocolay River	Marquette
A-52-027	Johnson Lake	Marquette
A-52-028	Chocolay River - Nelson Creek	Marquette
A-52-029	Grant Lake	Marquette
A-52-030	Goose Lake	Marquette
A-52-031	Lake Angeline	Marquette
A-52-032	Twin Lake	Marquette
A-52-033	Arfelin Lake	Marquette
A-52-034	Granite Lake	Marquette
A-52-035	Chocolay River - Le Vasseur Creek	Marquette
A-52-036	Trout Falls Creek	Marquette
A-52-037	Witch Lake	Marquette
A-52-038	Little Shag Lake	Marquette
A-52-039	Helen Lake	Marquette
A-52-041	Dead River Basin - North	Marquette
A-52-042	Hoist Basin	Marquette
A-52-043	Sawmill Creek	Marquette
A-52-044	Goose Lake	Marquette
A-52-046	Forestville	Marquette
A-52-047	McClure Storage Basin	Marquette
A-52-048	Schweitzer Creek Flowage	Marquette
A-52-049	Boston Lake	Marquette
A-52-051	Perch Lake	Marquette
A-52-055	Van Riper State Park	Marquette
A-52-059	Michigamme Dam	Marquette
A-52-060	Teal Lake	Marquette
A-52-061	Greenwood Reservoir	Marquette
A-52-066	M-28 Bridge	Marquette

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-53-001	Gun Lake	Mason
A-53-002	Upper	Mason
A-53-004	Ford Lake	Mason
A-53-005	Walhalla Road Bridge	Mason
A-53-006	Pere Marquette	Mason
A-53-007	Black River	Mason
A-53-008	Pere Marquette River - West	Mason
A-53-012	Hackert Lake	Mason
A-53-013	Tallman Lake	Mason
A-53-014	Landon Bridge	Mason
A-53-015	Pliness Lake	Mason
A-53-016	St. Mary's Lake	Mason
A-53-017	US 31	Mason
A-53-018	Ludington State Park	Mason
A-53-020	Pere Marquette - Custer	Mason
A-53-021	Pere Marquette - Fork	Mason
A-53-022	Pere Marquette - section line	Mason
A-53-023	Pere Marquette - USFS 5167	Mason
A-54-001	Lake Mecosta	Mecosta
A-54-002	Rogers Pond	Mecosta
A-54-003	Chippewa Lake	Mecosta
A-54-005	Pretty Lake	Mecosta
A-54-006	Townline Lake	Mecosta
A-54-007	Clear Lake	Mecosta
A-54-008	Hillview Lake	Mecosta
A-54-009	Brockway Lake	Mecosta
A-54-010	River Bend Bluffs	Mecosta
A-54-011	Jehnsen Lake	Mecosta
A-54-012	Former Rustord Pond	Mecosta
A-54-013	Muskegon River	Mecosta
A-54-014	Lower Evans Lake	Mecosta
A-54-015	Big Evans Lake	Mecosta
A-54-016	Upper Evans Lake	Mecosta
A-54-017	Winchester Dam	Mecosta
A-54-018	Burgess Lake	Mecosta
A-54-019	Altona - Little Muskegon River	Mecosta
A-54-025	131 Bridge	Mecosta
A-55-001	Cedar River Mouth	Menominee
A-55-002	Koss Landing	Menominee
A-55-003	Faithorn	Menominee
A-55-004	Lake Ann	Menominee
A-55-005	Lake Mary	Menominee
A-55-006	Linnbeck Lake	Menominee

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-55-007	Sturgeon Landing	Menominee
A-55-008	Railroad Dock	Menominee
A-55-012	Gerald Welling Memorial	Menominee
A-56-001	Big Salt River	Midland
A-56-002	Sanford Lake	Midland
A-57-001	Lucas Road	Missaukee
A-57-002	Dyer Lake	Missaukee
A-57-003	Lake Sapphire	Missaukee
A-57-004	Clam River	Missaukee
A-58-001	Hoffman Memorial	Monroe
A-58-004	Otter Creek Mouth	Monroe
A-58-006	Halfway Creek	Monroe
A-58-007	Dixie Highway	Monroe
A-58-008	Sterling State Park	Monroe
A-58-009	Swan Creek	Monroe
A-58-010	Bolles Harbor	Monroe
A-59-001	Lake Montcalm	Montcalm
A-59-003	Horseshoe Lake	Montcalm
A-59-004	Nevins Lake	Montcalm
A-59-005	Dickerson Lake	Montcalm
A-59-006	Clifford Lake	Montcalm
A-59-007	Derby Lake	Montcalm
A-59-008	Swan Lake (Mud)	Montcalm
A-59-009	Little Whitefish Lake	Montcalm
A-59-010	Muskellunge Lake	Montcalm
A-59-011	Half Moon Lake	Montcalm
A-59-012	Tamarack Lake	Montcalm
A-59-013	Rainbow Lake	Montcalm
A-59-014	Cowden Lake	Montcalm
A-59-015	Loon Lake	Montcalm
A-59-016	Hemmingway Lake	Montcalm
A-59-017	Crystal Lake-North	Montcalm
A-59-030	Duck Lake	Montcalm
A-59-031	Fifth Lake	Montcalm
A-60-001	Rush Lake Flooding	Montmorency
A-60-002	Rush Lake Dam	Montmorency
A-60-003	McCormick Lake	Montmorency
A-60-004	Grass Lake	Montmorency
A-60-008	Crooked Creek Pond	Montmorency
A-60-009	East Twin Lake	Montmorency
A-60-010	Avalon Lake	Montmorency
A-60-012	Bourne Lake	Montmorency
A-60-013	Gaylanta Lake	Montmorency

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-60-014	Sage Lake Flooding	Montmorency
A-60-015	Long Lake	Montmorency
A-60-016	De Cheau Lake	Montmorency
A-60-017	Crooked Lake	Montmorency
A-60-018	Clear Lake State Park	Montmorency
A-60-022	Clear Lake State Park	Montmorency
A-61-003	Muskegon State Park	Muskegon
A-61-004	Snug Harbor Muskegon State Park	Muskegon
A-61-005	White Lake Channel	Muskegon
A-61-009	Duck Lake State Park	Muskegon
A-62-001	Brooks Lake	Newaygo
A-62-002	Diamond Lake	Newaygo
A-62-003	Pickerel Lake	Newaygo
A-62-004	Newaygo	Newaygo
A-62-005	Hess Lake	Newaygo
A-62-006	Ransom Lake	Newaygo
A-62-007	Bills Lake	Newaygo
A-62-008	Bitely Lake	Newaygo
A-62-009	Woodland Lake	Newaygo
A-62-010	Englewright Lake	Newaygo
A-62-012	Robinson Lake	Newaygo
A-62-013	High Rollway - Thornapple	Newaygo
A-62-014	Anderson's Flats	Newaygo
A-62-015	Pine Street	Newaygo
A-62-016	Marl Pit Creek	Newaygo
A-62-017	Maple Island	Newaygo
A-62-018	Henning Park	Newaygo
A-62-020	Newaygo State Park	Newaygo
A-62-021	Steamboat Landing	Newaygo
A-62-022	Sand Lake	Newaygo
A-63-001	Orchard Lake	Oakland
A-63-002	Union Lake	Oakland
A-63-003	Lake Oakland	Oakland
A-63-004	Tackles Drive	Oakland
A-63-005	Wolverine Lake	Oakland
A-63-006	White Lake	Oakland
A-63-007	Lake Orion	Oakland
A-63-008	Big Lake	Oakland
A-63-009	Long Lake	Oakland
A-63-010	Davisburg Trout Pond	Oakland
A-63-011	Crescent Lake	Oakland
A-63-012	Loon Lake	Oakland
A-63-013	Squaw Lake	Oakland

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-63-014	Lakeville Lake	Oakland
A-63-015	Shoe Lake	Oakland
A-63-016	Maceday Lake	Oakland
A-63-017	Cedar Island Lake	Oakland
A-63-018	Tipsico Lake	Oakland
A-63-019	Fenton Trout Pond	Oakland
A-63-020	Dodge Bros. State Park #4	Oakland
A-63-021	Pontiac Lake	Oakland
A-63-022	Alderman Lake	Oakland
A-63-023	Moore Lake	Oakland
A-63-024	Lower Pettibone Lake	Oakland
A-63-025	Teeple Lake	Oakland
A-63-027	Proud Lake	Oakland
A-63-028	Heron Lake	Oakland
A-63-029	Crotched Lake	Oakland
A-63-030	Crystal Lake	Oakland
A-63-031	Holdredge Lake	Oakland
A-63-032	Wildwood-Valley Lakes	Oakland
A-63-033	Graham Lakes - South	Oakland
A-63-034	Trout Lake	Oakland
A-63-035	Big Seven Lake	Oakland
A-63-036	Dickinson Lake	Oakland
A-63-037	Upper Straits Lake	Oakland
A-63-038	Chamberlain Lake	Oakland
A-63-039	Prince Lake	Oakland
A-63-040	Hart Lake	Oakland
A-64-001	Crystal Lake	Oceana
A-64-002	McLaren Lake	Oceana
A-64-005	North Branch	Oceana
A-64-007	Twin Bridge	Oceana
A-64-008	Silver Lake State Park	Oceana
A-65-001	Rifle River - South	Ogemaw
A-65-002	Rifle River - North	Ogemaw
A-65-003	Clear Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-004	Klacking Creek	Ogemaw
A-65-005	Hardwood Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-006	Bougner Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-007	Sage Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-008	Horseshoe Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-009	George Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-010	Big & Little Williams	Ogemaw
A-65-012	Bass Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-013	Bush Lake	Ogemaw

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-65-014	Tee Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-015	Vaughn Creek	Ogemaw
A-65-016	Lake George	Ogemaw
A-65-017	Peach Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-018	Au Sable Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-019	Kenneth Road	Ogemaw
A-65-020	Rifle Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-021	Little Long Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-023	Grousehaven Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-024	Devoe Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-025	Grebe Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-026	Lodge Lake	Ogemaw
A-65-027	The Ranch	Ogemaw
A-65-028	Henderson Lake	Ogemaw
A-66-001	Bergland Dock	Ontonagon
A-66-002	County Line Lake	Ontonagon
A-66-003	Ewen	Ontonagon
A-66-005	Lake Gogebic	Ontonagon
A-66-006	Porcupine Mountains S.P.	Ontonagon
A-66-007	Misery River Mouth	Ontonagon
A-67-001	North Branch Pine River	Osceola
A-67-003	Hicks Lake	Osceola
A-67-004	East Branch Pine River	Osceola
A-67-005	Graver Road	Osceola
A-67-006	McCoy Lake	Osceola
A-67-007	Whetstone Creek	Osceola
A-67-009	Wells Lake	Osceola
A-67-010	Middle Branch River	Osceola
A-67-011	Big Lake	Osceola
A-67-012	Todd Lake	Osceola
A-67-013	Pine River	Osceola
A-67-014	Diamond Lake	Osceola
A-67-015	Muskegon River	Osceola
A-67-016	Marion Pond	Osceola
A-67-018	Muskegon River M 115	Osceola
A-67-020	Crawford Park	Osceola
A-68-001	Tea Lake	Oscoda
A-68-002	Big Creek	Oscoda
A-68-005	Whirlpool	Oscoda
A-68-006	Camp Ten Bridge	Oscoda
A-68-008	Comins Flats	Oscoda
A-68-010	M33 Roadside Park	Oscoda
A-69-001	Dixon Lake	Otsego

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-69-002	Sturgeon River	Otsego
A-69-003	Big Lake	Otsego
A-69-005	Bradford Lake	Otsego
A-69-006	Lake Manuka	Otsego
A-69-007	Heart Lake	Otsego
A-69-008	Opal Lake	Otsego
A-69-010	Big Bass Lake	Otsego
A-69-011	Pigeon River	Otsego
A-69-012	Lake Twenty-Seven	Otsego
A-69-013	Emerald Lake	Otsego
A-69-014	West Twin Lake	Otsego
A-69-015	Five Lakes - South	Otsego
A-69-022	Otsego Lake State Park	Otsego
A-70-001	Lake Macatawa	Ottawa
A-70-002	Petty's Bayou	Ottawa
A-70-003	Lloyd's Bayou	Ottawa
A-70-004	Robinson	Ottawa
A-70-005	Holland State Park	Ottawa
A-70-006	Bruce's Bayou - West	Ottawa
A-70-008	Indian Channel	Ottawa
A-70-011	Pigeon Lake	Ottawa
A-70-012	Bruce's Bayou - East	Ottawa
A-70-101	Grand Haven Breakwater	Ottawa
A-71-001	Lost Lake	Presque Isle
A-71-002	Long Lake	Presque Isle
A-71-003	Lake Emma	Presque Isle
A-71-004	Lake Nettie	Presque Isle
A-71-005	Quinn Creek	Presque Isle
A-71-006	US-23	Presque Isle
A-71-008	Hammond Point	Presque Isle
A-71-009	Lake Augusta	Presque Isle
A-71-010	Townhall	Presque Isle
A-71-011	Lake Ferdelman	Presque Isle
A-71-012	Bear Den Lake	Presque Isle
A-71-013	Lake May	Presque Isle
A-71-016	Onaway State Park	Presque Isle
A-71-018	Hammond Bay	Presque Isle
A-71-019	Presque Isle	Presque Isle
A-71-020	Lake Esau	Presque Isle
A-71-101	Ocqueoc River Mouth	Presque Isle
A-72-001	Houghton Lake	Roscommon
A-72-002	Lake St. Helen	Roscommon
A-72-003	Houghton Lake West	Roscommon

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-72-004	Houghton Lake East	Roscommon
A-72-005	Higgins Lake	Roscommon
A-72-006	Marl Lake	Roscommon
A-72-012	South Higgins Lake S. P.	Roscommon
A-72-014	Lake St. Helen	Roscommon
A-73-004	Flint River	Saginaw
A-73-006	M-13 Bridge	Saginaw
A-74-001	North Channel	Saint Clair
A-74-002	Fair Haven	Saint Clair
A-74-003	Deckers Landing	Saint Clair
A-74-004	Belle River	Saint Clair
A-74-006	Algonac State Park	Saint Clair
A-74-011	Ames	Saint Clair
A-74-012	Snooks	Saint Clair
A-74-018	Marine City	Saint Clair
A-75-001	Pleasant Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-002	Klinger Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-003	Fisher's Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-004	Clear Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-005	Stump Bay	Saint Joseph
A-75-006	Fish Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-007	Thompson Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-008	Palmer Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-009	Mud Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-010	Long Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-011	Noah Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-012	Lee Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-013	Sturgeon Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-014	Mendon	Saint Joseph
A-75-015	Omena Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-016	Prairie River Lake	Saint Joseph
A-75-017	Portage Lake	Saint Joseph
A-76-004	Lexington Harbor	Sanilac
A-76-006	Port Sanilac	Sanilac
A-77-002	Wagner Dam	Schoolcraft
A-77-003	Kennedy Lake	Schoolcraft
A-77-005	Ten Curves	Schoolcraft
A-77-006	Dodge Lake	Schoolcraft
A-77-007	Dutch Fred Lake	Schoolcraft
A-77-009	McDonald Lake	Schoolcraft
A-77-010	Snyder Lake	Schoolcraft
A-77-011	Ashford Lake	Schoolcraft
A-77-012	Clear Creek Pond	Schoolcraft

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-77-013	Thompson Creek	Schoolcraft
A-77-017	Seul Choix Pte	Schoolcraft
A-77-025	Indian Lake State Park	Schoolcraft
A-77-027	Germfask	Schoolcraft
A-77-028	Palms Book State Park	Schoolcraft
A-77-029	Indian Lake State Park	Schoolcraft
A-79-002	Quanicassee River	Tuscola
A-80-001	Clear Lake	Van Buren
A-80-002	Round Lake	Van Buren
A-80-003	Gravel Lake	Van Buren
A-80-004	Saddle Lake	Van Buren
A-80-005	Cedar Lake	Van Buren
A-80-006	Brandywine Lake	Van Buren
A-80-007	Van Auken Lake	Van Buren
A-80-008	Three Mile Lake	Van Buren
A-80-009	Huzzy Lake	Van Buren
A-80-010	Lake Cora	Van Buren
A-80-011	Wolf Lake	Van Buren
A-80-012	Lake Eleven	Van Buren
A-80-013	Fish Lake	Van Buren
A-80-014	Scott Lake	Van Buren
A-80-015	Rush Lake	Van Buren
A-80-016	Hall Lake	Van Buren
A-80-017	Lake of The Woods	Van Buren
A-80-018	Shafer Lake	Van Buren
A-80-019	Black River	Van Buren
A-80-020	Eagle Lake	Van Buren
A-80-021	Reynolds Lake	Van Buren
A-80-022	School Section Lake	Van Buren
A-80-023	Lake Fourteen	Van Buren
A-80-024	Three-Legged Lake	Van Buren
A-80-025	Jeptha Lake	Van Buren
A-80-026	Bankson Lake	Van Buren
A-81-001	Bruin Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-002	Half-Moon Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-003	Sugarloaf Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-005	Joslin Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-006	North Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-007	Walsh Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-009	South Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-010	Crooked Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-011	Winnewanna Impoundment	Washtenaw
A-81-012	Pickerel Lake	Washtenaw

Site ID	Site Name	County
A-81-014	Mill Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-015	Cedar Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-016	Green Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-017	Doyle Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-020	Portage Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-021	Mud Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-022	Sullivan Lake	Washtenaw
A-81-023	Crooked Lake	Washtenaw
A-82-003	Belleville Lake - East	Wayne
A-82-009	Belleville Lake - West	Wayne
A-83-001	Mitchell West	Wexford
A-83-002	Berry Lake	Wexford
A-83-003	Harvey Bridge	Wexford
A-83-004	Baxter Bridge	Wexford
A-83-006	Fletcher Creek	Wexford
A-83-009	W. M. Mitchell State Park	Wexford
A-83-014	W. M. Mitchell State Park	Wexford
A-83-015	Pleasant Lake	Wexford